

TASTY APPLE DISHES.

HOW TO PREPARE THIS KING OF FRUITS FOR GENERAL USE.

Apple Snow Much More Toothsome Than the Original Article—Cracker Apple Pie—Apple Dainty, and Yum! Yum! Dump Rings to Make Your Teeth Water.

Apple Snow: Peel and quarter six large apples. Stew with a little water the rind of a lemon and a little sugar. When quite soft remove the rind and strain the apples through a sieve or colander. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth with half a cupful of powdered sugar. Gradually add the strained apples and beat until the consistency of thick cream. Heap in a pyramid form on the dish.

Cracker Apple Pie: Break one and a half soda crackers in pieces, put them in a little cold water. Peel, stew and mash six or eight apples and add to the soaked crackers. Put in a little nutmeg, a cupful of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Bake in two crusts.

Apple Dainty: Pare, core and quarter the apples and put in the pudding dish, with enough sugar to sweeten them, and bake. Be careful not to scorch them. When cool beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add a little sugar, spread over the apple and return to the oven for a few minutes. Serve cold with cream.

Apple Dumplings: Pare and core the apples without slicing. Make a crust as for rich biscuits. Roll out a piece large enough to inclose an apple. Fill the hole with sugar and nutmeg. Pinch the crust about the apples and put them in a well-buttered pan. Cover the pan and bake in a moderate oven until the apples are done. Serve hot with rich sauce.

Apple Pudding: Into a pint of stewed apples put a teaspoonful of nutmeg and cinnamon mixed, half a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of butter. These should be added while the apples are hot. After they cool, add the yolks of two eggs well beaten. Pour in a buttered dish and bake ten minutes. Cover with a meringue of the beaten whites of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and one teaspoonful of essence of bitter almonds. Set back in the oven again, and let it brown slightly. Serve cold with cream and sugar.

Apple Pie: Pare and grate twelve large apples. Cream half a pint of butter and one pound of white sugar, and stir in the beaten yolks of six eggs, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, a teaspoonful of nutmeg and the apple. Add the beaten whites of six eggs last. Bake in two crusts.

Apples for Tea: Quarter a dozen medium-sized apples without peeling; put in a shallow pan and add one pint of sugar, a little cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of butter and half a teaspoonful of water. Cover tightly, and bake in a moderate oven till done. Take them out carefully, without breaking the apples.

A Pretty House-Dress.

The Dutch house-dress shown is a quaint and pretty conceit for one's at-home, afternoon, and six o'clock dinner dress. Our design was made from woolen crepon most



inexpensively but artistically, in one piece. A fitted full length foundation was used, and the various forms of the waist were fitted into place over this foundation.—Jeans Miller, Magazine.

Seven Good Puddings.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Boil one pint of milk and stir in one scant teacup of meal after it begins to boil. Partly cool it and add one cup of molasses, one pint of cold milk, two eggs and one tablespoonful of ginger. Stir all together, put in a buttered pudding dish; while baking add more cold milk at intervals, perhaps about a quart (a cup at a time), according as it thickens.

BROWN BERRY.—Brown bread crumbs in the oven. In a greased dish place alternate layers of crumbs and chopped apples with cinnamon and brown sugar. Bake one hour.

BAKED SUET PUDDING.—One quart of milk, one-half cupful of corn meal, one teaspoonful of salt, twice as much ginger, one-half cupful each of chopped suet and molasses. Mix well, and bake, covered, for three hours in a very slow oven. Serve with a sweet sauce.

PUDDING SAUCE.—One large cupful of boiling water, half cupful of sugar, thicken with corn starch to the consistency of gravy. Boil all three minutes; add a small lump of butter and flavor with vanilla.

STEAMED SUET PUDDING.—One cup chopped suet, one cup chopped raisins, one and one-third cups molasses, one teaspoonful allspice, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, a little salt, two even teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one-half cup of milk, three and one-half heaping cups of flour. Steam four hours. Serve with sweet sauce.

DRIED RASPBERRY PUDDING.—Take four cups of flour, one of suet, one of dried raspberries, one and a half cups of molasses and two beaten eggs. Mix all together, flavor to taste, put in a mould and steam two hours. Eat with hard sauce.

MINUTE PUDDING.—When the milk reaches the boiling point, have an assistant ready to stir in five tablespoonfuls of flour that has been wet to a smooth batter with one cup of milk reserved from the quart and while this is being done stir faithfully. Now place at once over a vessel of boiling water and let it cook five minutes longer; stir in two well-beaten eggs and cook three minutes more. Serve once with a nice sauce or cream and a sugar.

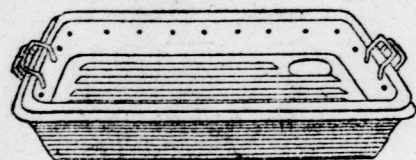
A Good Plan.

In an upholstered wooden box, or other convenient receptacle, keep a pair of shoes or slippers, and when obliged to be on the feet much as in washing or ironing, change your shoes every two or three hours.

HOW TO COOK MEATS.

A Self-Basting and Roasting Pan Pro-nounced the Housekeeper's Best Friend.

To meats cooked in an oven this pan imparts all the effects of being roasted at a spit, and that, too, without the intervention of the cook.



It consists of two pans, one resting above the other, with space between for boiling water. The upper pan, wherein the meat is placed, is provided with a series of ridges, also a row of holes around the sides from which the escaping steam comes in contact with the contents of the pan. The ridges are for the purpose of elevating the meat from the bottom of the pan and allowing the hot air to pass beneath it, thoroughly browning it on the bottom as well as on the top. This arrangement obviates the necessity of turning the meat, so that when placed in the oven no further attention is required. The basting is done by the steam. It renders the meat tender and juicy.

Odds and Ends.

The summer materials are exquisite. French organdies with silk dots of pale blue, lavender, rose or yellow scattered over a white surface, are selling for \$1.95 a yard. Japanese crepes come in fine stripes, white alternating with some pale tint, and are sixty-five cents a yard. Ginghams are striped and dotted with silk, which gives them a charming lustre and also increases their price considerably.

The ribbon-bound tiaras, with pert little bows in front, which have adorned the winter girl's locks, have given place to lace. A twist of cream or white lace binds the wire round which forms the foundation of the ornament, and two airy little lace butterflies take the place of the bow.

Violets for outdoor wear, and sweat peas tied with a long streamer of pink ribbon, for indoors, are the accepted floral adornments.

Indian brass is among the recent importations. It has a copper tinge, which makes it warmer looking than Benares. Bowls, trays and candelabra, elaborately chased, come in this ware, and some of the most beautiful pieces are decorated in response and lacquer work.

White glove kid gloves are the accepted ones for all of the more formal afternoon affairs. They are stitched in either black or white, have four buttons—either white pearl or black bone—and at the convenient "sales" may be picked up quite reasonably.

Desserts.

SOFT CUSTARD PUDDING.—Line a pudding dish with lady fingers or slices of sponge cake; make a soft custard of one quart of milk, yolks of five eggs and pour over all; beat the whites to a froth (stiff), with one-half cup of fine sugar; spread over the top; set in an oven and brown slightly. The custard should be flavored with vanilla.

FRUIT PUDDING.—One cupful warm water, one and a half cupfuls molasses, one cupful raisins, yolks of two eggs, one dessertspoonful of soda, two and a half cupfuls flour. Steam two hours. This is especially good served with silver sauce made of one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter, whites of two eggs, beaten. Stir into one cupful boiling water.

FRUIT SUEET PUDDING.—Chop one pint of suet, add one and three-fourths cups molasses, one-half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one pint sour milk, two teaspoonfuls soda, four cups flour and one-half pint each raisins and currants floured. Pour into a buttered pan and steam four hours. The suet is much better if creamed with the flour. The spices are put into the flour, and added all at once. The currants should be free from grit.

Laundry Hints.

Always use cotton holders for irons. Woolen ones are hot to the hand, and if scorched, as they often are, the smell is disagreeable. In ironing a shirt or a dress turn the sleeves on the wrong side and leave them until the rest is done, and then turn and iron them.

Always have near the ironing-board a dish of clean cold water, so that any spot which has been imperfectly ironed may be easily wet with a soft sponge and ironed over again, or any surplus bit of starch may be moved. As fast as articles are finished they should be hung on the clothes driers until thoroughly dry, especial care being taken with those that are starched stiffly as they retain the starch better if dried very quickly. Through airing is necessary, twenty-four hours being none too much.

Pull muslin and lace out carefully, iron it over once, and then pull into shape, pick out the embroidery and proceed with greater care than before. Embroideries should be ironed on the wrong side over flannel.

Lime Juice.

Lime juice is very similar to lemon juice in its nature, and is sold in the market by the bottle. It is generally acknowledged to be an antidote to scurvy, and by English law it is rendered compulsory for every ship to take on board lime or lemon juice. For the navy the admiralty use lime juice only.

The constant use of lime or lemon juice of good quality will greatly discourage a variety of complaints—such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, etc., which the present luxurious state of living on liberal flesh, alcoholic diet, without its corrective aid, greatly fosters.

This vegetable acid should be placed on the dinner table instead of the vinegar bottle, and as regularly as salt, while as an ingredient for sauce, for almost every kind of food, it has no equal. As a salad dressing, to mix with oil, it is more wholesome than vinegar.

Beefsteak Pie.

A savory dish, and one that suits those fond of simple seasoning, is a beefsteak pie. Cut two pounds of the under side of the round into small cubes, cover with cold water and simmer gently until tender. Season with salt, pepper, thicken the gravy slightly, and if not rich enough add a piece of butter. Put the meat and gravy in a deep baking dish, cover with a thick layer of white potatoes, boiled in salted water, mashed with the addition of a piece of butter and some milk, and then beaten to a cream. Beat an egg very light, pour over the potato, and bake until a rich brown. An onion sliced thin and stewed with the meat improves the flavor for some tastes.

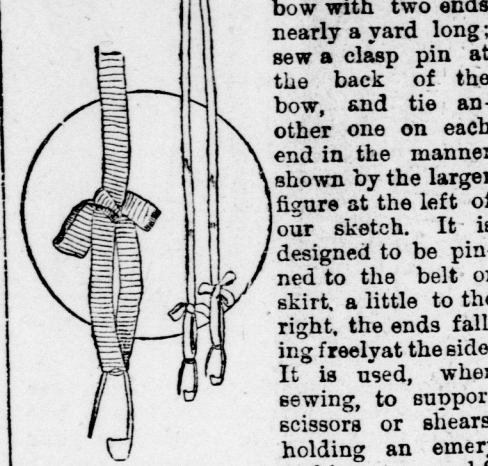
Orange Jam.

Cut the orange in two centrally, with a spoon scoop out all the pulp and juice, discarding seeds. Boil down to one-half then add one quart of sugar to one quart of juice; boil 25 minutes, put in jars or glasses and seal.

A SPARE HAND.

For Use in the Kitchen as Well as Sewing Room.

For the convenient little spare hand, seen at the right of the accompanying sketch, make a full bow with two ends nearly a yard long; sew a clasp pin at the back of the bow, and tie another one on each end in the manner shown by the larger figure at the left of our sketch. It is designed to be pinned to the belt or skirt, a little to the right, the ends fall, ring freely at the side.



It is used, when sewing, to support scissors or shears, holding an emery cushion, a self-winding tape measure, or any little thing constantly needed. There may be three or four ends, if desired. One made of pretty braid, tape or cord would be handy for a cook. Two holders, or small oven cloths, might be attached and removed when not in use. This contrivance will save many steps.

Moist Bread.

One hears a great deal of talk about moist bread, and a large number of housekeepers shut their bread in air-tight boxes to keep it moist. Such barbarous treatment of bread may be efficacious in keeping it moist; but bread from which fresh air is excluded always has a disagreeable, clayey flavor, and is unpalatable to people of cultured tastes, who appreciate the nutty sweetness that is a prominent characteristic of all good bread.

The foolish notion of keeping bread moist had its origin in bad cookery. Most of the stuff made by bakers has to be eaten fresh and moist, or not eaten at all. It is so light and woolly that, if exposed to the air a few hours, it grows dry and husky, and is almost as unsavory and unwholesome as chips.

A large proportion of home-made bread is similar in character, and is affected in a similar manner by exposure to the air. But properly made bread is such bread as ought to be in every intelligent home, and on every Christmas table three times a day—grows sweeter by exposure to the air, and is not at its best until two or three days old. Bread should be kept in a well-covered box or jar, but it should not be wrapped in cloths, and the box or jar in which it is kept should have small holes in the top or sides of the box, through which the fresh air can have access. As soon as loaves of bread are taken from the oven they should be exposed freely to pure air, and at no time afterward should they be excluded from it. Make good bread, put it in a well ventilated box after it is perfectly cool, and it will keep sufficiently moist at least a week.

Carriage Girdle.

A lovely gift for an infant is a band of satin embroidered with flowers, in place of the leather strap which is used on the carriage for keeping the little occupant in place.

This should be made to harmonize with the carriage afghan, and white satin lined with some color to match the afghan is usually seen.

Purchase two strong, pretty silver or gilt buckles, and cut a strip of buckram three inches wide and long enough to stretch across the carriage, graduating it



from the middle towards each end, until it is of the right size to fit the buckles.

Cover this with white satin ribbon that has been embroidered with Dresden flowers, daisies or some small design. Usually the baby's first name is prettily traced in embroidery silk in the centre.

For the ends of the strap use two strips of firm satin ribbon the width of the buckle in the end, and the large end, over-seam them together, and work large eyelet holes at different distances.—Household.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Light scorch marks may be removed by simply moistening them with water and laying in the sun.

Spirits of ammonia, if diluted, applied with a sponge to faded or discolored spots in carpets, will often restore the color.

Center cloths, embroideries and the like are being reserved more exclusively for luncheons than for dinners.

Stale crackers are improved by placing in a hot oven a few minutes before serving.

Ceilings that have become smoked by kerosene lamps may be cleaned by washing off with soda water.

You can drive nails into hard wood without bending them if you dip them first in lard.

Lamps should be kept filled with oil. It is bad for the wick and burner when the oil left over from one evening's reading is made to do duty a second time.

To Prepare Baby's Food.

Cook each day, for two hours, two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, to each pint of water. When it is done, strain through cheese cloth and add half as much sweet cream, not too rich. Sweeten slightly and keep away from either kitchen or bedroom odors and in a cool place, warm enough for a meal every two hours. Keep everything used about the food perfectly clean, making free use of water, soap and sunshine. As baby grows older simply-made graham gems baked very hard and soaked in milk are very nice. The two and three-year-olds would be saved many a burst of ill temper or spell of nervousness and wakefulness by denying them more than a small portion of meat or other rich or stimulating food.

A Hanging Basket.

Empty the contents of a goose egg through an opening in the small end. Cut away less than half of its shell, and cruet a cover with bright silk or worsted, nearly full of good, rich soil in which plant a few grains of oats. Under the influence of moisture, a warm atmosphere and sunshine, the oats will grow in a short time and droop over the basket.

Cranberry Pie.

Take fine, sound, ripe cranberries, split each open with a sharp knife, until you have a cupful. Put over them one cupful cold water and one large tablespoonful of sifted flour. Stir all together and put into a crust made with baking powder, like biscuit only with much more shortening. Cover with an upper crust, and bake in a moderate oven. This will make a large pie, and much resembles a cherry pie.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 25.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xvi, 1-8 (Easter Lesson)—Memory Verses, 6, 7—Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv, 20—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

As last week the missionary lesson took precedence of the temperance lesson, it seems very fitting that this week the Easter lesson should be chosen instead of the review. The resurrection is set before us nearly thirty times in the Acts of the Apostles (at least four times seven times) as the great topic which the apostles preach and in which the epistles constantly kept before us as our hope (His return and our resurrection) and inspiration to patience and faith, holiness and zeal in His service (Rom. viii, 18, 23; 1 Cor. xv, 51, 52, 58; Phil. iii, 20, 21; Col. iii, 1-4; 1 Thess. iii, 13). "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection" (Rev. xx, 6).

1. "And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James, and Salome had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint Him." In Luke xxiii, 56, we read that having seen where His body was laid they returned from the sepulcher, bought the spices and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment.

We cannot but admire their love and devotion to Him to whom they had so faithfully ministered in His life, among them, and He will give them full credit for it all. But if they had believed His words they would not have looked for His dead body in the tomb on the third day (Math. xvi, 21; xvii, 23; xx, 19). So love without faith may do unnecessary work and misspend time and money. Mary of Bethany, because she believed His word, had anointed His body beforehand for His burial (Mark xiv, 8).

2. "And very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun." It had been a dark Sabbath to them without any bright hopes for the morrow, because of their lack of faith, but they kept the day by holy resting. See one of the best precepts for keeping the holy day in Isa. lviii, 13, 14. We rejoice to keep the first day instead of the seventh, because of his rising on that day and appearing to the disciples, and because of all "the eighth day types and N. T. preteaching" (Acts xx, 7). Those who still keep seventh day are seeking to live in the days before His resurrection.

"And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulcher?" Satan is always suggesting hindrances in the way of those who love the Lord, hindrances and discouragements to keep us from going forward—they seem sometimes very real, and sometimes they are only imaginary. The risen Christ at God's right hand, having all power in heaven and on earth, is the one cure for all such, and His promise, "Lo, I am with you always," our constant strength. He shall not fail or be discouraged (Isa. xlii, 4).

4. "And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great." Difficulties vanish as we go forward. Sometimes we are to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord (Ex. xiv, 13), but sometimes our feet must actually touch the waters before they divide (Joshua iii, 13, 15). When He putteth forth His sheep, He goeth before them. The Lord, He it is that doth go before thee; He will not fail thee, neither forsake thee, fear not, neither be dismayed (John x, 4; Deut. xxxi, 8). He did not need the stone rolled away that He might rise, but it was probably rolled away that they and others might see for themselves that His body was no longer in the tomb.

5. "And entering into the sepulcher, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment, and they were affrighted. Matthew says that an angel sat on the stone and greeted the women; Luke says that two angels stood by them in the tomb, while John says that Mary saw two angels sitting, the one at the head and the other at the feet where the body of Jesus had lain. There is no contradiction, but a description of the different attitudes of the two angels as seen by different persons at different times. See in the angel as a young man the suggestion of immortal youth.

6. "And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted; ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified; He is risen: He is not here; behold the place where He lay. From Gen. xx, 1, to Rev. i, 17, one of the greatest words of God and laid Him of the children of men is "Fear not" or "Be not afraid." Find all you can of them and hold them fast. Remember that His perfect love to us will dispel all our fears if we only believe it (1 John iv, 16-18). If we have fears, it is because we are not abiding in His love; therefore He says, "As the Father hath loved Me, so have I loved you. Continue ye in My love." And again it is written, "Keep yourselves in the love of God" (John xv, 9; Jude 21). The angels doubtless rejoiced to tell that Christ had risen. According to Math. xxvii, 6, one of them reminded the women that He had said He would rise, as if gently reproving them for looking for a dead Christ. How our unbelief must grieve Him as well as hinder Him from using us as He would like to! Think of His words, "O ye of little faith!" "O fools, and slow of heart to believe!" "Have faith in God."

7. "But go your way, tell His disciples and Peter that He goeth before you into Galilee. There shall ye see Him as He said unto you." Compare Math. xxviii, 7, and John xx, 17, with this verse and hear Christ and angels say to you, "Go, tell!" Father, Son and Spirit are ever saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" But how few are saying, "Here am I, send me!" How little benefit even believers seem to derive from Christ, crucified, risen, ascended!

8. "And they went out quickly, and fled from the sepulcher, for they trembled and were amazed; neither said they anything to any man, for they were afraid." In Math. xxviii, 8, it is written that they did run to bring the disciples word, so it must have been on their way to the disciples that they said nothing to any man. They would not think of His words about rising again, which they had not believed before; they would think how their unbelief led them into many mistakes; they would wonder, what does it all mean and what next; so with mingled feelings of fear and joy they ran to tell. Only a mind staid on Him can have perfect peace, but that is our privilege (Isa. xvi, 8).



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During the hot August days a hammock hung in a shady spot, where the benefit of all the breeze that stirs may be enjoyed, is a boon to mankind. Why should it not be equally desirable for the baby, especially at nap time, indeed at any time or place?

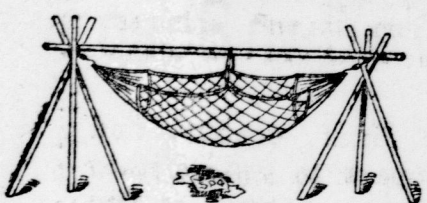
Nature does not always provide trees for supports that are situated just right for this purpose. Neither is the piazza at all times a desirable place for swinging the little bed, but an arrangement, such as illustrated, is easily packed and may be carried about and placed in any place you wish.

Purchase a small hammock, and have a wooden bar about two inches square and long enough to swing the hammock from by means of hammock hooks screwed to the lower side. This should rest upon two tripods, made of round, stout sticks about an inch and a half in diameter, so attached that they may be compactly folded together or spread apart at the foot when in use.

One of the sticks in each tripod should be cut off where they join the other two, leaving a V above for holding the bar, which must be leveled, so that it may fit closely between the sticks.

A brass chain is fastened around the sticks of the tripod, about half way down, to prevent their spreading too far.

Stretchers are needed for both ends of the hammock to keep it spread sufficiently,



CHILD'S HAMMOCK BED.

and rope is fastened to the middle of the bar with brass hooks at either end for hooking into the sides of the hammock after the baby has been placed in it, to prevent him from falling out.

The hammock should have a folded sheet pinned inside at the four corners with safety pins. The supports can be made at home if one has sufficient mechanical skill.—Household.

THREE HINTS.

How Children Should Eat—How to Broil Kidneys—Orange Pudding.
Children should be trained to eat slowly, no matter how hungry or what important business is pressing. Much safer a little food well ground than a hearty meal swallowed in haste. Cold food is even more difficult to digest than hot if taken too rapidly. The normal temperature of the stomach is about 98 degrees. Food has to be raised to this temperature before digestion can take place.—People's Health Journal.

Broiled Kidneys.

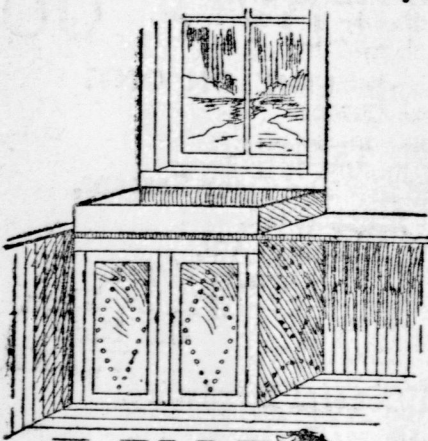
Cut the kidneys through lengthwise, but do not separate, lay them on a broiler alternately with slices of bacon and do thoroughly. When you take them off, sprinkle with fine cut parsley, pepper and celery salt. They will close up over this mixture and fairly squeeze it into themselves. By the way, you can cut parsley lots finer with scissors than a knife.

Orange Pudding.

Pare and slice four oranges; sprinkle with sugar. Bring them to a boil; one pint of milk, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch smoothed in a little cold milk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar; let boil well, then add the yolks of three well-beaten eggs; when cool, pour over the sliced oranges. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, sugar to taste and spread on top of pudding.

Ventilating a Cupboard.

Cupboards located under shelves in the pantry and sinks in the kitchen soon become damp and foul for want of proper ventilation, for the reason that they are



VENTILATED CUPBOARD.

ventilated only when the doors are opened for the purpose of removing or placing in them some utensil. Pots, kettles and tinware placed therein become mouldy and rusty unless in daily use. This trouble can be overcome by simply making holes in the sides and ends, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Half inch augur holes are most desirable, and may be made in a cupboard already in use. By placing pieces of charcoal, chloride of lime or a piece of unslacked lime in the cupboard the atmosphere will be sweetened, which in connection with the ventilating holes will keep things in better condition.—American Agriculturist.

Spring Fancies.

Among the latest fancies is one for cream colored embroidery, with a raised design upon it. A curious blending of embroidery and lace in texture is this, which in the immediate future is to adorn dresses of all descriptions. It is being made in various shapes, pieces that will form zonzaves, lengths suited for epaulettes, straight bands for the hems of the skirts, and festooned designs of all widths. Fanciful galleons of most elaborate patterns, with predominating pale pinks, will also be seen upon the least diminution in the attentions we are lavishing upon the black satin and black watered ribbon.

Effective belts are made of black satin ribbon profusely jotted, and watered ribbons with the design outlined with spangles are also made into bands for the waist, but not, perhaps with much success.

A Good Investment.

Hones—What have you raised that young bookkeeper's salary for? Don't you know that the young spendthrift squanders all his salary giving presents to some girl he's infatuated with?
Bones—Of course I do. The girl's my daughter.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

A Simple, Graceful Gown Giving Scope for Choice in Material.
This skirt is of white moire, and the waist has braces of lace falling with point.



WHITE MOIRE DRESS.

ed ends, while a festooned ornament of pearls decked the front. Of course, any material can be substituted for the silk. The charms of this costume is its genuine simplicity.

Why Cook Pies and Puddings?

It is a great waste of time, and frequently of money, for the woman who does her own work, or has only the help of one servant, to indulge in elaborate desserts. Some sort of dessert is necessary after dinner. It is the proper course to "linger over." Linger over cold roast and chilly vegetables to dallying with dessert. But because desserts are graceful and necessary for the dainty finishing of a dinner is no reason why the cook or the mother should spend hours every day in stoning raisins and similar occupations.

A jar of preserved ginger is comparatively inexpensive, and from it may come many desserts for a family of ordinary size. With delicate biscuits and a cup of coffee it forms a delicious ending for the evening meal. Fruit and nuts are quite as cheap, and much more wholesome than pies and puddings. Half a dozen oranges for six people than one pie costing eighteen cents. Apples polished and attractively arranged might often be substituted for puddings and sauces.

Boiled custard is a very easily prepared dish, and when poured over cake which is beginning to grow hard; makes a delicate dessert. Crackers and cheese may be served with the coffee instead of the regular dinner, and are quite as much as most people care for who have eaten a substantial dinner. Figs and dates are moderate in price, easily arranged and wholesome. In fact, by a little forethought, a housekeeper should be able to furnish desserts for five days out of every seven without recourse to the cook-book or the stove.

Porterhouse and Tenderloin.

A carcass of beef is cut in nineteen pieces. All of the pieces and the names are in the dictionary. Look at the list and you will not find the names "tenderloin" and "porterhouse"—two names that the inexperienced buyer has always on his lips. The porterhouse is a delusion and a snare in 99 cases out of 100. The tenderloin is the thick part of the sirloin after a few round-bone steaks have been cut off, and is called the filet de boeuf. It makes a choice piece for roasting, but if not sold in a lump, is cut into sirloin steaks of three grades. The first and second grades are technically "hip sirloin steak" and "flat-bone sirloin steak." These are the tenderloin steaks that the young housewife pays extra for. There are not over six of each kind in one carcass, so the chances are that she pays her good money for a third-cut, or "round-bone" sirloin, which is itself a capital steak.

Porterhouse steaks are cut from the small-end sirloin steak, and one carcass contains but a few of them. Ingenious butchers understand the knack of cutting the small end sirloin so as to include other portions of the beef, thus enabling them to sell both at porterhouse prices.

Good beef has a juicy or sappy appearance, with a fine, smooth grain, which is easily noticed. The fat, both outside and through the muscles, presents a clear, straw-colored appearance. The flesh should be cherry red. When meat rises quickly after being pressed it may be considered prime. When the dent made by pressing rises slowly or not at all, depend upon it the beef is poor.—Washington Post.

Does Every Housewife Know That Borax is at once the most effective and harmless cleansing agent for laundry purposes?

More clothes are made gray and dingy-looking by soaking over night than by any one thing?

Wire clothes lines do not cost more than half as much as they did a few years ago? It is decidedly cheaper to buy clothespins by the gross, and use two for every separate piece in the wash than to waste your time fastening two pieces to the line with one pin?

Ammonia, pearline, sapollo and various other cleansing agents are just as efficacious and economical in the kitchen as borax in the laundry?

A small vegetable brush is the greatest kind of help in cleaning the graters, strainers, seives, etc., in dish washing?

Electro-silicon cleans lamp chimneys beautifully?

Flat-irons will not yellow linen if they are first rubbed on a cloth saturated with kerosene?

Lead coffee flavored with lemon juice is more refreshing than tea served in the same way?

In turning a roast or broil, the fork should always be stuck in the fat?

Cooking by Steam.

Cooking dishes are now made in England, in which in the boiling process the meat does not come in contact with the water or steam. The edible is contained in a jacket, which in turn is immersed in the outside kettle containing the boiling water.

It is claimed that by this the nutritious qualities of meat are preserved, nothing passing off in vapor. There is moisture enough in the meat to prevent it from burning and all the flavor is retained, while, again, the fiber retains a tenderness not found in any other method.—Hard-ware.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR SPRING HOUSEWORK.

The Family Sewing and the Sewing of Early Seeds—The Cleaning of the Closets and the Helping of the Poor—How to Work to Advantage.

As the days begin to lengthen, new duties accumulate, and if not systematically disposed of by and they will overwhelm us. Now is a good time to do up the family sewing, to quilt bed quilts, and tie off comfortables. All this, as well as the spring sewing, should be if possible disposed of before the time of general house-cleaning arrives.

The time of sowing seed of early annuals is also near at hand. By sowing in small wooden boxes, and setting them in the kitchen windows, and planting out the middle of May, we can have blossoms several weeks in advance of the usual season. Half the pleasure we receive from flowers is derived from growing and tending them ourselves, watching their growth, development and beauty, with something of the interest that we bestow upon a lovely child.

While waiting for settled weather, we can facilitate house-cleaning by looking over closets, trunks and bundles, to discover whether the Buffalo bug and moth are not making havoc with their contents. We should not by neglect let these nuisances get a foothold, as they increase rapidly and are difficult to destroy.

In regard to cast off clothing, the best disposition is to hand over to some needy family such garments as you have no further use for; serviceable undershirts for small children may be made from the bottoms of scarlet vests, while the tops of worsted stockings can be cut over into warm stockings for little feet. Old tablecloths can be utilized for napkins and dish-towels; usually a good-sized napkin can be cut from each corner.

Rooms that can be vacated for a week or two may at this season of the year be papered and painted. Two coats of paint applied to our living rooms once a year saves the housewife a vast amount of cleaning. The day has arrived when any woman so disposed can do her own painting, as paints in endless colors and shades can be bought cheaply all ready for use.

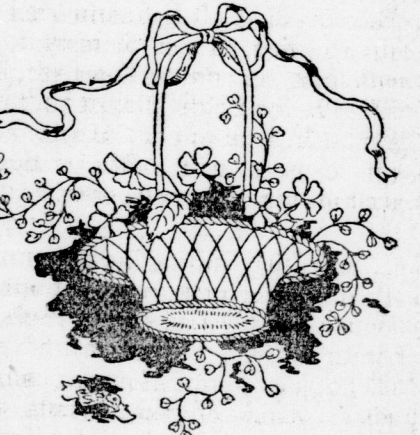
Before applying the paint, the woodwork must be washed clean in suds containing a small piece of sal soda. The mistake of the amateur usually is, that she applies the paint too freely, and does not spread it sufficiently or make straight strokes; a little practice, however, will soon overcome this difficulty. All kitchen floors from not oiled should be painted, and then left unused for several weeks for the paint to thoroughly harden. A young lady of my acquaintance, who is quite an artist, believing she could paint on wood as successfully as on cardboard, bought paints and brush, and became so infatuated with her brush that she extended it to kitchen, dining room and chambers, not only painting them but papering them also; all being artistically done, as to colors and shades.

If oilcloths are varnished once a year their term of service will be greatly prolonged. Plain window-shades that have become soiled with smoke and flies may be cleaned by wiping them off with a soft rag wet in cold water. Ink spots on a carpet may be drawn out if salt is applied immediately and by renewing the application as often as the salt absorbs the ink.—Country Gentleman.

Designs in Embroidery.

Ladies interested in art embroidery and living in or near large cities, where fine specimens are continually put on exhibition and sale, must have noted the great treatment during so short a period as the past five years.

In New York the Decorative Art society led the van in raising the standard of excellence, and now it is possible to obtain either patterns or stamped articles



A BASKET DESIGN.

of real artistic merit in most of the leading shops. They are no longer sold at exorbitant prices in the exclusive art associations. The floral basket pattern here reproduced from Modern Priscilla, with directions for working it, is both new and artistic.

This design may be stamped on linen, on bolting cloth for a doily or a decorative square for top of mouchoir sachet or pin cushion. The piece of bolting must be much larger than needed, or must have been cut around the edges a strip of cloth, so that the portions crumpled in the hoop can be cut away.

It requires some skill and great nicety to embroider successfully on such a delicate foundation. A very fine needle and one strand of floss are used and drawn back and forth with great care. No threads can be run across from flower to flower on the underside, but each must be fastened and cut.

The design may be worked in all white on the bolting or in very delicate tones of pink or blue and green, with fine gold thread for the basket. This class of design is among the most popular of present styles. It may also be painted on present cloth with gouache colors. Large basket designs are also suited to the large square pillows that are now indispensable in well furnished parlor, library or sitting room. Tiny baskets are embroidered in the corners of square napkins and doilies.

Hot Milk.

Hot milk is a regularly recognized drink in some of the German cafes. It is served in a cup with a saucer, and two lumps of sugar always accompany it. The drink has several things to commend it, since it has none of the dangerous qualities of tea, coffee or alcoholic drinks, and it is actually an excellent remedy for disorders of the stomach, arising from certain forms of indigestion.

How to Make a Rug.

Two strips of rag carpet tacked together like a comfortable, make a better rug than a single piece—which is not soft to the feet, and is always turning up at the least provocation.

THE UNKNOWN.

How a Practical Young Lady Answered a Dreamer.



Theosophist (soulfully)—"Do you ever feel that vague longing to be face to face with the unknown, to consecrate your life to?"

She (frankly)—"Yes, indeed! This is my sixth season."

No Room to Explain.

The tramp with a new gag approached the man with money in his pocket. "Please sir," he said, "will you give Mahmemosic something to-day?"

"Who's Mahmemosic?" asked the gentleman, somewhat puzzled.

"He's Indian, sir, for Man-not-afraid-to-ask-for-a-dime."

"That's all right, but I never heard of Mahmemosic before."

The tramp assumed a look of amazement.

"What," he exclaimed, "never heard of Mahmemosic?"

"No," never did."

"Did you ever hear of Abraham Lincoln?"

"Lincoln? Lincoln?" queried the gentleman, catching a cue. "Who's he?"

The tramp ignored the question.

"Perhaps you've heard of General Grant?"

"Can't say I ever did."

"You've certainly heard of Washington?"

"Washington? Washington?" and the gentleman rubbed his chin thoughtfully. "Let me see; what was his first name?"

"George, sir—George Washington."

"No, I never heard of him. Who was he?"

The tramp took a long look at his proposed benefactor.

Well, he said, "he was a man who never done what you are doin' now in great shape, and the tramp had the gentleman in a hole he couldn't get out of without paying a dime and cutting short further explanation.—American Exchange.

Birds of a Feather.

Eight little boys got on a Niagara street car at the corner of Vermont street about 7:30 o'clock last night. They had been out to St. Mary's to rehearse something or other (they were choir boys), and they were on their way to St. Paul's. The women in the car talked to them and asked them all sorts of questions. They talked willingly except one little fellow, who was as black as coal, and who seemed to be the butt of the other seven.

"So you all sing?" asked one of the women.

"Yep," answered three of the boys at the same time.

Then you are regular little black-birds."

"Oh, no, ma'am. Blackbirds don't do nothin' but chirp. I'm a canary."

"An' I'm a mocking-bird," said another; and each boy told what kind of a bird he was until the eight one, the butt before mentioned, was the only one who had said nothing.

"And what kind of a bird are you, my little fellow?" asked the woman.

"Dead, ma'am," he answered, "I specs I must be a chicken. I gets it in the neck so often."—Buffalo Express.

A Trolley Car Yarn.

The platform of the trolley car was pretty well taken up by the driver, a man of the "slugger" variety and a big type, and the man of the "slugger" type appeared to be standing guard. When the conductor came to collect the fares he looked sharply at the bag, and then said to the tough:

"I'll have ter charge yer fer that bag."

"I'll bet yer won't," answered the man, looking angrily at him, as if any attempt at collection would produce a prize-fight.

"Yes, I will, an' if yer don't pay, I'll put ter bag off. See?" said the conductor, shortly. He gave the man five minutes more, asked him a second and a third time, then stopped the car and put the bag off on the sidewalk. The "slugger" didn't even move, and when the car had gone about a mile further the conductor said to him:

"Yer don't care much fer that bag if you wouldn't pay five cents for it."

"Ah, come off!" was the reply. "What's der bag got ter do wid me? Taint mine. I'd a' told yer so if yer'd asked me."—Pen and Scissors.

Humorous Thoughts.

The passion some women have for attending auctions is a more-bid taste.—Sittings.

The only time a man can perfectly control himself under excitement is when he is hunting a burglar.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Original sin was the cause of the fall of man, and now when a man falls it is the cause of a good deal of original sin.—Binghamton Republican.

After the Meet. Miss Harkaway—And how did you get on at the first fence? Mr. Newe-Nimrod—Oh, I—er—got off at the first fence.—Tid-Bits.

Clara—What do you girls do at your Conversation Club—just sit around and stare at each other and talk? Clara—No, indeed. We play whist.—Good News.

The white folks spend a great deal of time and money trying to curl their hair, and the colored people patronize every peddler who sells a decoction warranted to take the curl out.—Atchison Globe.

What They Did Not Resemble.

Smythe—That drummer that I met last night told some of the best stories I ever heard.

Mrs. Smythe—Well, if they were so good, what were they like?

Smythe—I couldn't say exactly, but they certainly weren't like tracts.

A True Friend.

Blabson's wife, she never lets anyone say unpleasant things to her about people.

"She's true to her friends?"

"No; but she does all the talking her

What It Was Useful For.



The Dark One: Well any way, Mr. Town-Gilder said this Victorian style of dress was particularly becoming to me.

The Light One: Yes, he told me he thought it a splendid dress to conceal defects.

An Ill Wind.

Jack—"It's all over. I'm a cooked goose."

Tom—"Wouldn't she have you?"

Jack—"Confound it, no! Cool as a cucumber about it, and nothing green either."

Tom—"Any chance of—er—her exercising woman's peculiar prerogative?"

Jack—"Changing her mind? Not a bit."

Tom—"I suppose, too, you had planned to buy her a ring if she'd have had you?"

Jack—"Yes, I suppose so."

Tom—"Had your money all saved up for it, didn't you?"

Jack—"I should say so. Had \$50 all ready."

Tom—"Ah, yes! I say, Jack—"

Jack—"Well?"

Tom—"You—er—couldn't lend me—er—that \$50 till you find some girl who will have you, could you?"—Harper's Bazar.

Puns and Pienunes.

Anybody can see through people who make spectacles of themselves.—Dallas News.

A deaf-mute can scarcely be said to have pronounced ideas.—Philadelphia Record.

An editor thinks that people of the right stamp are those who inclose return postage.—Texas Sittings.

The dentist who devotes himself to pulling aching molars is necessarily a painstaking fellow.—Buffalo Courier.

The cook-book recipe is too often like the disappointing novel. It does not come out right.—Boston Transcript.

"Money talks," remarked the business man who was ruefully contemplating a lot of idle capital; "but it doesn't talk in its sleep."—Washington Star.

Rats.

An innkeeper lately complaining to a gentleman that his house was greatly infested with rats, and that he would willingly give a considerable sum to get rid of them, was on the following morning told this anecdote by a Frenchman, after he had received his bill:

"I'll assure you, sir, I shall tell you vich way you shall get rid of de rat."

"I will be much obliged to you, if you can," replied the landlord.

"Well, den, only charge de rat as you charge me, and I'll be hanged if de rat ever comes to your house again!"

He Knew.

The small boy hadn't been to Sunday school since last Christmas, and the teacher didn't recognize him.

"Who was it," she inquired after a number of questions had been unanswered, "who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me?'"

"Santa Claus," he replied with a vehemence that quite unsettled the teacher.

Getting In On Him.

Little Bobby: Say, pa, what makes your hair so gray?

Pa: I am afraid it is because you have been a naughty boy, sometimes, Bobby.

Little Bobby (after a moment's consideration): What a bad boy you must have been, pa! Grandpa's hair is real white.



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London Saturday Evening Advertiser

VOL. XXXI., NO. 123.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9830

Britain's Defenders.

The Government's Army Policy Outlined.

Queen Victoria Welcomed to the Shores of Italy.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone Returned to Parliament Unopposed.

Hon. Edward Blake Speaks at the St. Patrick's Day Dinner in London— Passage of the Russo-German Treaty.

Wales at Monte Carlo.

PARIS, March 16.—The *Matin* newspaper says that the Prince of Wales won \$8,000 at Monte Carlo this week and donated the whole sum to the poor of Monaco.

Fifteen Miners Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—News has been received here of the explosion of a boiler in a mine in the Province of Ekaterinobol, killing fifteen men and injuring many others.

Leopold Incog.

GENEVA, March 16.—King Leopold of Belgium, whose quiet disappearance from his country house in Belgium has excited much comment, was recognized last evening in Montreux, in the canton of Vaud, on Lake Geneva, where he is staying incognito.

Re-Election of Herbert Gladstone.

LONDON, March 16.—The Parliamentary election in West Leeds, made necessary by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to the position of First Commissioner of Works, resulted in the return of Mr. Gladstone without opposition.

The Russo-German Treaty.

BERLIN, March 16.—After the final passage of the Russo-German treaty the Reichstag adjourned until April 5. The treaty goes into operation on March 20. Gen. Von Werder, German ambassador to Russia, arrived here this evening from St. Petersburg with an autograph letter of congratulation from the Czar to Emperor William. Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador, will celebrate to-morrow the ratification of the treaty by giving a dinner to the Emperor and Chancellor Von Caprivi.

Colonials in Caucus.

LONDON, March 16.—The Colonial party in the House of Commons held a meeting yesterday. Mr. Hozan urged the desirability of steps being taken to secure an Imperial subsidy for the route to Australia, via Canada. It was also agreed to press upon the Government the importance of co-operating with Canada and Australia in the construction of a Pacific cable. Other matters discussed were the Imperial penny postage and the methods adopted in the selection of colonial governors.

"The Irish at Home and Abroad."

LONDON, March 16.—Hon. Edward Blake responded to the toast of "The Irish at Home and Abroad" at the St. Patrick's Day banquet last night. He said that the Irish abroad were loyal subjects of the countries with which they had cast their lot. Ireland was the only land in which the Irishmen had not attained the highest positions.

The Government's success in working for Ireland's cause depended on the solidarity of the race all over the world. All dissensions should be put aside. The home rule cause was indestructible from without. It could only perish at the hands of its friends.

Da Gama's Last Resort.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16.—Admiral Da Gama and his eight officers are still on the Portuguese corvette *Mindello*, to which they were transferred from the cruiser *Magon*. The Government applied yesterday to the Portuguese Minister for the surrender of the insurgent admiral and his staff. The Minister declined to give Da Gama up, and the Cabinet then sent a dispatch to Lisbon repeating the application which the Minister had rejected. Admiral Da Gama was described in this dispatch as a military criminal and defaulter, having nothing in common with the ordinary political refugee. The Lisbon Government has not yet returned an answer.

The Home Rule Cause.

LONDON, March 16.—T. P. O'Connor, in the *Sun*, absolutely repudiates Redmond's intemperate tirades in the House of Commons, and the Irish Nationalist leaders state that they will hereafter give him no countenance whatever in a policy which they regard as now purely destructive to the future of home rule.

Both the Irish and the extreme Radical sections of the Liberal party have been convinced of Lord Rosebery's entire fidelity not only to the cause of home rule, but to all the clauses of the Liberal programme, including a measure for a serious and effective estoppel to the prolonged veto power of the House of Lords.

The permanence of the Government seems rather assured than imperilled by the success of Labouchere's motion, while that unexpected triumph has given momentous impetus to the movement against the House of Lords.

The Queen on Italian Soil.

FLORENCE, March 16.—Queen Victoria arrived here at 1:15 p.m. to-day. The railway station was crowded with residents and visitors, who had assembled to catch a glimpse of her Majesty and the royal party, who were heartily cheered as they alighted from the train. As her Majesty stepped from the train she was welcomed by the Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert, on behalf of the King and Queen of Italy. Sir Francis Clare Ford, the British ambassador to Italy, then received the Queen with appropriate formalities, and the royal party were driven to the Villa Fabbriotti, where her Majesty will remain until April 19. An immense and triumphant arch composed entirely of camellias spanned the principal street and through this the Queen and her party were driven amid the cheers of crowds. All along the route from the station to the villa house-

ands of people cheered as the party passed. The city was in holiday attire and flags and flowers were everywhere displayed.

Britain's Army.

LONDON, March 16.—H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, made a general statement as to the army policy of the Government. He maintained that it was best to have one army organization for United Kingdom, the colonies and India. At home the Government should maintain a force of two army corps with a numerical strength of 30,000. These two corps would render impossible any plan of invasion. The regiments at home should be interchangeable with those drafted abroad. The proposal to increase the navy was no excuse for a reduction of the army. The estimates for 1894-95 he said were £18,080,900, or £278,100 more than last year. The increase was due partly to the better treatment of men. The reserve, which was at present 80,340 strong, would be increased by 12,000 men within the next two years.

Minus Their Men.

BUEENOS AYRES, March 16.—From dispatches received from Rio Janeiro it is learned that the surrender of the insurgents was due to the fact that their provisions gave out and no further supplies were obtainable. Admiral Da Gama is roundly denounced by the sailors who were under his command, and they unhesitatingly declare that they would have killed him had they known of his intention to desert them. Da Gama is supposed to be seeking the earliest opportunity to get to Europe, but it is understood that the Government will demand his surrender as a pirate by any country giving him shelter. It is generally thought that Mello has followed the example of Da Gama and has deserted his followers. The Government is arranging to send a fleet southward to search for the *Republica* and *Aquidaban*.

An Awful Responsibility.

CAPE TOWN, March 16.—Reports received from Commissioner Jameson state that the Chartered Company has learned that King Lobengula sent three messengers to the patrol sent out by Major Forbes on Dec. 3. These messengers conveyed a present of £1,000 in gold and a verbal message would surrender. The King's messengers declare that they handed the gold to two men wearing the uniform of Imperial police, which formed a part of the rear guard. From the description of the men suspicion rests on two of the troops, Davis and Daniels. They have been arrested.

Commissioner Jameson asserts that he will try to get further information from the natives in regard to the matter as upon the heads of the men who stole the £1,000 rests the moral guilt of the murder of the Wilson party and the death of King Lobengula.

British Parliament.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House Mr. Robert William Hanbury (Con.), member for Preston, questioned the Government concerning the alleged theft of drawings of the machinery of Yarrow's new torpedo destroyer, the *Havoc*.

Mr. John C. Macdonald (Con.), member for Southwark, asked the Government if the United States had replied to the communications of the Foreign Office through Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington, in regard to the mutual action for the removal of derelicts from the Atlantic Ocean.

Sir Edward Gray said a reply had been received from Washington on Jan. 25 to the effect that the United States Government had no particular plan for removing derelicts, but that the American warships destroyed them whenever they found them. The communication added that the United States was prepared to confer with the maritime powers at any time with a view of dealing with the subject by concerted action.

Coming budget, it is said upon authority, will propose changes in the income tax amounting to a considerable increase. Some of the changes are an increase of 2 pence in £1 on incomes up to £1,000 a year, a graduated rise up to 1 shilling in £1 on greater incomes, and the exemption from taxation on all incomes below £200 a year.

Sir Edward Gray, in answer to a question by James Carmichael (Liberal), said the Government would gladly consider any proposal looking to an international entente limiting armaments. He feared, however, that in the meantime it would be useless to initiate such a reform by the modification of the army estimates.

Sir Charles Dilke moved that the Government give assurance that the military estimates would be framed to meet the requirements of possible war on sea and land under the advice of officers of each arm of service who were qualified to command their respective departments. Mr. Dilke argued that the condition of the army was especially bad. Its affairs, he declared, were conducted with a singular lack of business system, and by methods such as no public company would tolerate, nor any private firm adopt. This state of things was certain to involve in disaster, in the event of a great war.

Lord Randolph Churchill suggested the formation of a national defense department. Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, opposed the suggestion of Lord Randolph Churchill. The present co-operative system between the officials of the navy and military departments, he believed to be perfect.

Sir Charles Dilke then withdrew his motion.

Sir William Harcourt, replying to a deputation of Welshmen advocating the disestablishment of the church in Wales, said the Government was resolved to push the disestablishment measure through all its stages during the present session.

Jameson's Exposure Discussed.

LONDON, March 17.—Most of the morning's daily comment in the severest terms upon the facts laid bare by Dr. Jameson's report. They demanded that the affair be sifted thoroughly and the guilty men be fully punished. Still the report be found true, they say the men responsible for the breach of trust must be held responsible also for the subsequent disaster to Capt. Wilton and his party and for Lobengula's death.

Death of Sister M. Rosina.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Sister M. Rosina, mother superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, died at her mother house at St. Vincent at 8 o'clock this evening.

A Fire in Mobile, Ala., on Friday, did \$200,000 damage.

Mobile, Ala., March 15.—A fire broke out in the city of Mobile, Ala., on Friday, and did \$200,000 damage.

Dominion Parliament

Debate on the Address in Reply to "The Speech."

A Startling Explosion Possible Over General Herbert's Report.

The Government said to consider it unfit for publication—Senator Bernier refuses to second the reply to the Throne Speech—Trade Decrease.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

OTTAWA, Ont., March 16.—The galleries of the House were filled this afternoon in expectation of an oratorical display in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The attendance of members was large, especially on the Opposition side. Nova Scotia Ministerialists being detained east by the provincial elections. Sir John Thompson and most of the Ministers were in their places to the right of the Speaker, while on the left Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, and other leading Liberals faced them. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, the leader of the third party, occupied his usual place in the front. Ministerial row. Lady Thompson, Lady Tupper and Madame Laurier occupied front seats in the Speaker's gallery.

Sir James Grant, on rising to move the address, made a long and excellently delivered speech. He alluded to the incoming Governor-General in highly complimentary terms, and dwelt on what he termed the great development of the country, coupled with and aided by the construction of the C. P. R. He went on to point a comparison by describing in harrowing terms the recent depression in Great Britain, Australia and the United States. He admitted the existence of depression in Manitoba and the Northwest, and attributed it to the low price of wheat. He advocated the adoption of mixed farming to a greater extent in that country. At last Sir James came to the tariff, and expectation sat on the faces of the Opposition. If they expected a declaration of the Government's policy they were doomed to disappointment. It was, he said, a vexed question, and to this the Opposition "Heart! Hear!" He was not in the least assured when the tariff was brought down Canada would acquiesce in it, and that it would give satisfaction to all classes. He condemned the principle of free trade as applied to Canada, as we were on the border of a highly protected country. If they adopted free trade they would be precisely in the position of England—(Mr. D'Alton McCarthy interrupted: "I wish we were.")—liable to an income tax. He pronounced in favor of a protection which would not press on any members of the community. He closed with an eloquent peroration about "the young oak of Canadian nationality."

Dr. La Chapelle (Hochelaga) seconded the motion, speaking in French. He was a straight, practicalist, and reminded the Government that it was pledged to protect the money invested in good faith. In a happy manner he brought greetings from the Province of Quebec to the new Governor-General.

Mr. Laurier was in good form, and rose amid cheers from the Opposition. In his early remarks he renewed those cheers by alluding to the victory of the Fielding Government. He then alluded to the day before. The Opposition leader paid a high compliment to the new Governor-General, and a graceful tribute to his immediate predecessor. Adverting to Dr. La Chapelle's claim that Canada's creditable share in the World's Fair was due to the National Policy Mr. Laurier reminded them that the farmers had taken the lion's share in that display, and agriculture was not in Canada a pampered industry. After a little rally with reference to what he called Sir James Grant's flowers of rhetoric, he wondered how such flowers could be found in the barren and rocky speech from the throne, the delay in summoning Parliament was condemned and the opinion expressed that it was due to the Wilson Bill. The Government was looking to Washington. "How are the mighty fallen," exclaimed Mr. Laurier, amid Opposition laughter. First of all, the cause for delaying revising the tariff last session was a desire to obtain the opinion of the people, but they heard instead of a few secret sessions held here and there. He denounced the idea of the Government conducting public business in secret. Mr. Laurier could surmise, however, what was going on. The Government were feeling the pulse of the manufacturers, but each manufacturer like "Unsweet Jack Falstaff" in the comedy, was only willing to sacrifice his neighbor to the popular outcry for a reduction of duties. Even the Minister of finance exclaimed "reduce the duties on boots and shoes, on clothing, on dry goods, but banish not good wine." Mr. Laurier referred to the French treaty and Mr. Foster's past temperance record was regarded by the Opposition as a good joke and they laughed loud and long. He contrasted the secrecy of the conferences between the Government and the manufacturers with the publicity given to those between the outbursts and the farmers. The excuse for the former, the publicity would produce speeches on protection and free trade, did not apparently apply to the latter conferences, because the Controllers lectured the farmers on the trade question. Like the king in the fable who said to the chicken "What sauce do you want to be eaten with?" and received the reply "I don't want to be eaten," so the Government said to the farmers "You are to have the sauce of protection," notwithstanding the protest of the farmers that they did not want protection. Mr. Laurier declared that the prosperity in Canada spoken of by Sir James Grant reminded the farmers of the bee who laid up stores only to have them taken by others. The Bering Sea award, Mr. Laurier could not help thinking, was a bad one for Canada, and in proof he pointed out that Sir John Thompson had himself dissented from the regulations in that award. He rallied Mr. Foster on the delay in presenting the report of the prohibition commission appointed, no doubt, by the Finance Minister in a moment of weakness. (Laughter.) He demanded from the Government a declaration as to the French treaty with which they had dilly-dallied. At this point Sir John Thompson laughed, and Mr. Laurier exclaimed, with finger pointed at the Government benches, "Yes, dilly-dallied—with

this and many other important questions upon which the passions of the people have been aroused. I arraign them for lack of courage, the want of business capacity and for want of decision." Mr. Laurier, who spoke for an hour, resumed his seat amid the cheers of his supporters.

Sir John Thompson twitted Mr. Laurier with praising the agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair and yet picturing farmers as in a miserable condition. Referring to the tariff, he said the Government had not been able until this year to get down to revising a tariff of 900 or 1,000 items. They adhered to the view that they could not revise their tariff without reference to the Wilson Bill. That bill might yet be unfinished, yet they would have done what was possible to allow of a knowledge of what was being done at Washington. This was for purely business purposes, and not as to the principle upon which the Government would base their policy. They also wished to see what Congress was willing to do in the direction of an enhancement of trade between the two countries, and it would have been a violation of the Government's sincere pledge if they had commenced Parliament and brought down a measure regardless altogether of what the neighboring country might do. The Government was sincere in desiring to take measures for an increase of trade with the United States. It was better to delay calling an enhancement than to wait another year for an enhancement of such trade. He assured the Opposition leader that there was no nefarious design in holding the tariff conference in secret. He argued to show that it was not protection, as Mr. Laurier said, but the fear of a reduction which caused the trouble in the United States. Dealing with the Bering Sea award, he admitted that the regulations were too severe, and in some respects inadequate. The illegality of the seizure by the United States had, however, been established and declared. The award, as a whole, was satisfactory to Canada. The Government would bring down its policy on the little French treaty when it was ready.

The rising of Sir Richard Cartwright made it evident that the debate would be an extended one. He dwelt at length on the Bering Sea award, which he described as a disaster to our trade and commerce, and with regard to which the British Government had not, he held, done its duty towards Canada. He took the ground that the treatment by the Ottawa Government of the United States gave Great Britain an excuse for the course pursued. Their policy had for many years been first to bluff and then to cringe. Canada had come out of the award with the shell and the United States got the oyster. Sir Richard blamed the Government for not having seized the opportunity of arbitration to have our rights to the Atlantic fisheries recognized. He demanded a free hand for Canada to settle her difficulties with the United States. He concluded with a caustic reference to the release of McGreevy and Connolly—"those injured innocents."

Mr. Macdonald, of Huron, moved the adjournment of the debate, and will continue it on Monday.

In the course of his speech Sir John Thompson announced that the budget would be delivered on Wednesday next.

D'Alton McCarthy gives notice to-night of a bill to give the Northwest executive control over education. This will cause a big fight.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 17.—Senator Bernier, Manitoba, was asked to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne and refused. This refusal is taken hard on account of it indicating Bernier's intention to condemn the Government's school policy. Casgrain who replaces Bernier as second is father of the Attorney-General of Quebec who recently condemned the Government on the same issue.

There is trouble over continued delay in printing the annual militia report. It is due to General Herbert's report being considered unfit for publication. There will be a startling explosion over it one of these days.

The returns for February show a falling off of over \$1,000,000, chiefly in imports, compared with last year. The revenue declined considerably.

The Government will introduce a bill to give the ballot to the Northwest in Federal elections. This was promised last year in the speech from the throne but not acted upon.

BUFFALO IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Stringent Measures to Check the Spread of Typhoid.

BUFFALO, March 17.—Health Commissioner Wendt is taking energetic steps to check the typhoid epidemic. He has directed the school department to turn off all the water in the public schools and the police department has been ordered to do sanitary duty all over the city. The railroads entering Buffalo have received orders to stop using Buffalo water for drinking purposes, and faucets in the railroad shops and depots and all other buildings and workshops have been ordered shut off. A general cleaning up of houses and yards is ordered and a careful inspection of all closets and yards will be begun.

Preparations have been begun to empty the reservoir and disinfect it and all the pipes throughout the city.

Premier Crispien has sent a telegram to the family of Louis Kosuth, saying that he still hopes for the recovery of that illustrious patriot.

ALL MEN

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

Please mention this paper.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Interesting Statistics for the Province of Ontario.

Special Facts Relating to London and Middlesex—More Male Than Female Births.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

TORONTO, March 17.—The report in reference to births, marriages and deaths throughout Ontario during 1892 has just been published.

Compared with the years 1890 and 1891, the year following (that under treatment) showed a decrease in the number of births, the total being 42,176—2,578 less than 1891 and 5,000 less than 1890. From the figures it will be seen that the decrease has been steady during the three years mentioned. Unlike the State of Massachusetts (in which the feminine element greatly predominates) the male births were more numerous than the female births by over 1,000—21,738 males, 20,438 females. The greatest number of births occurred in August (3,749) while the lowest were recorded in December (3,121).

There were 616 births in London—315 males; 301 females—an increase over the preceding year of 11. April, as indicated by the report, is the most popular month for birthdays in the Forest City, while fewest occurred, as in the rest of the Province, in December. The figures are April, 65; December, 34. The average number of births to every 1,000 of the population throughout the Province was 19.7. In the cities the ratio upon the same basis was 20.8. London's ratio is 19.1.

The number of marriages is seemingly on the increase. There were 14,482 couples married in 1892, an increase of 293 pairs over the figures registered in 1891. December is the popular month for nuptials. There were 281 marriages in London, an increase over 1891 of 26. The general average of the participants in these happy events, taking into account the whole Province, was between 20 and 25, although in London two men over 60 launched upon the sea of matrimony. Middlesex, not to be outdone, offered five men over 70 years as eligible; two couples, in the same county being over 65. The ratio of increase—again based upon every 1,000 population—over the entire Province was 9.9, London only recording 3.7.

There was an increase in the number of deaths to the extent of 723, making a total of 22,120. The average death rate to every 1,000 of the inhabitants in the country was 10.07 and the cities 17. There were 462 deaths in London, an increase of 19 over 1891. The death rate in London was far below the average in the cities, being 14.03. In the category of cities (if indeed, the death rate can be taken as an indication of the sanitary condition of a municipality), St. Catharines is the most unhealthy. With a population of 9,270, a death rate of 21.01 to every thousand is shown. Following in the order mentioned, come: Kingston, population 19,474, ratio 20.1; Toronto, population 188,383, ratio 18.9; Windsor, population 10,455, ratio 18.5; Ottawa, population 44,693, ratio 17.9; Brampton, population 12,894, ratio 16.2; Guelph, population 10,652, ratio 15.7; London, population 32,327, ratio 14.3; Belleville, population 10,024, ratio 13.8; Stratford, population 9,604, ratio 12.2; and St. Thomas, population 10,479, ratio 10.1. More people died in January than in any other month, and less in June.

OXFORD AGAIN!

Beats Cambridge in the Great Boat Race on the Thames

For the Fifth Successive Time—Cambridge Crew Played Out—Great Crowds.

LONDON, March 17.—The 51st race between the crews of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge since 1829, when the present series began, was rowed this morning, and Oxford won by 3½ lengths in 21:39.

The race was rowed over the championship course of four and a half miles from Putney to Mortlake, the start being made from Morigan above Putney Bridge, and the finish at the Ship Hotel at Mortlake. The weather was raw and cold, and a thick fog at Putney threatened to obscure the movements of the boats from the spectators at the starting point, but with the rising of the sun the fog lifted and the race was witnessed in sunshine. Large crowds witnessed the race. The water was in superb condition. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river.

The starting signal was given at exactly 9:12 a.m. The crews caught the water simultaneously, but the Cambridge's first stroke shoved the nose of their boat ahead. At the second stroke both boats were abreast. After a few more strokes, however, Oxford began to draw slowly ahead and continued to increase their lead. Oxford was rowing 39 strokes a minute and Cambridge 38. As they reached the boat houses Oxford was a quarter of a length ahead and though the bend at the end of that point favored Cambridge, the latter could not cut down the lead. Both crews at this point were doing their utmost and Cambridge made repeated spurts but she kept dropping astern.

Hammersmith Bridge, which was reached at 9:23, found Oxford a length and a half in the lead with every man apparently strong and with the race well in hand barring accidents. Oxford settled into a 26 stroke and after passing Hammersmith, and Cambridge unable to stand the strain of a sustained effort, Oxford began to draw slowly ahead and continued to increase their lead. Oxford was rowing 39 strokes a minute and Cambridge 38. As they reached the boat houses Oxford was a quarter of a length ahead and though the bend at the end of that point favored Cambridge, the latter could not cut down the lead. Both crews at this point were doing their utmost and Cambridge made repeated spurts but she kept dropping astern.

Barnes railway bridge was passed at 9:29, and Cambridge at that point was three lengths behind and showed increasing signs of flagging. From Barnes' to the finish at Mortlake, Oxford rowed like a party out for a pleasure trip, while the Cambridge crew had the appearance of an exhausted host of men endeavoring to get ashore before the boat should sink. Oxford reached the finish at 9:33:20, three and a half lengths ahead. The Cambridge men were entirely pumped out, and did not cross the finish line.

The combined weight of the Oxford crew

Cairncross & Lawrence.

DISPENSING
PHARMACEUTISTS,
Corner Dundas Street and
Park Avenue.

SUNDAY HOURS
Morning, 10 to 11. Afternoon,
2 to 4. Evening, 8 to 9:30.
Branch—Corner Richmond and
Piccadilly Streets.

MASONIC DOINGS.

Local Knights Templar Barquet Grand Master E. E. Sheppard.

The Ritual Exemplified Kiwinning's "At Home"—Crane Notes.

Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar, of this city, held their annual banquet last night, and a very successful affair it proved to be. Supreme Grand Master Sheppard, of Toronto, was present at the evening, and witnessed the exemplification of the work under the new ritual. He expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which E. Sir Knight Norris and his staff performed the work. At the banquet held afterwards the following Sir Knights were present: E. Sir Knight Norris (in the chair), M. E. Sir Knight Sheppard, R. E. Sir Knights Burch, Molloy (Hamilton), Dubber (St. Thomas), Cooper, Carrothers (city), V. E. Sir Knights Stratford (city) and J. Idardi (St. Thomas), and Sir Knights McLeod and Payne (Woodstock), W. Wyatt, Dambra, Brown, D. B. Dewar, McArthur, Stephenson, Jenkins, Borland, McRobert, Coates, Carson, Fried, Morden, Evans, Black (Seattle), Davis and others.

E. Sir Knight Norris welcomed the visitors and R. E. Sir Knight Dewar introduced the toast list. "The Queen and the Royal Family" were honored with the National Anthem. The toast of "The Merits of the Templar Order" was received in silence. M. E. Sir Knight Sheppard replied to the toast of "The Supreme Grand Master of Canada," "The Grand Encampment of the United States" was responded to by Sir Knight Burch, Seattle, Washington. R. E. Sir Knight Malloy, Carrothers and Cooper replied to the toast of "The Great Priory of Canada."

R. E. Sir Knights Idardi, Dubber and others replied to the toast of "Visiting Sir Knights." "Other branches of the Masonic Tree" brought responses from Ill. Bro. B. Burch, 32°, for the Scottish Rite, St. Catharines, for the Royal Arch, and W. Bro. C. W. Davis, for craft Masonry. Some volunteer toasts were afterwards given and several well-known vocalists entertained the gathering with songs.

KIWINING'S AT HOME.

Kiwinning Lodge, No. 64, A. F. and A. M., held a very successful "At Home" in the Masonic Temple last night. Over 100 couples participated in the grand march at 9 o'clock and dancing was continued, with an interruption for supper, until an early hour. Excellent music was furnished by Tony Cortese's string band. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of W. Bro. A. A. Campbell, president; W. Bro. H. H. Morgan, vice-president; Bro. John Paul, secretary; Bro. U. A. Buchner, treasurer; W. Bro. C. W. Davis, W. Bro. Francis Love, W. Bro. Jas. H. Ferguson, W. Bro. Jas. W. Butler, Bro. Thos. W. Scandrett, Bro. C. A. Hobbs, M. D., Bro. Wilson Armitage, and Bro. S. Fred Lawra son.

MASONIC NOTES.

A proposal is to be discussed by St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, city, to change the night of meeting from the second Thursday of the month to the first Friday.

R. W. Bro. P. W. D. Broderick, D.D.G.M. of London, paid his official visit to St. Mark's Lodge, No. 94, A. F. and A. M., Port Stanley, Tuesday night. Wor. Bro. Frank Love, past master of Kiwinning Lodge, city, was, at its last meeting, presented with a beautiful Masonic jewel. The presentation was made by the oldest P. M. of the lodge, Wor. Bro. J. H. Flock, Q. C.

The P. P. A's. Father.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—The Standard Theater was crowded last night with members of the Columbian League, and hundreds of people were turned away. The meeting was called as a protest against the A. P. A. It was addressed by John Toohy, J. W. Bass, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Paul De Carpenter. Mr. Toohy, the principal speaker, denounced the A. P. A. in unmeasured terms.

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And the BEST CUTTER IN
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136 DUNDAS STREET

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

The rate of 17 mills on the dollar has been fixed as Brantford's assessment for the present year.

BRUCE.

An orphan boy employed by Geo. Flood, fourth line, Elderslie, fell through the ice while getting water the other day and was drowned.

ESSEX.

The Postoffice Department will be petitioned to change the name of Tilbury Center to Tilbury.

Wm. Butler was sentenced to fourteen years in Kingston Penitentiary at Sandwich Thursday. In 1889 the lumber shanty of Fox & McLean, near Harrow, was broken into by him and \$150 in money taken, besides a watch and some jewelry. Butler has a bad record.

HURON.

Joseph Whitehead, the first reeve of Clinton, died some days ago. He was born in England in 1814 and was a fireman on the first locomotive that ever ran. Coming here he was an engineer on the old Great Western Railway. He sat in the Dominion House for five years as the liberal representative for North Huron and offered himself as an independent candidate for Center Huron at the next election, but was defeated by Horace Horton, of Goderich.

The Presbytery of Huron met in Searfouth March 13. Elders' commissions were called for and the roll for the year made up. A call was sustained from Bayfield and Bethany to Mr. J. R. McKay, probationer. Dr. McDonald, of Searfouth, was nominated for moderator of next assembly. Reports on Sabbath schools, temperance, Sabbath observance, etc., were submitted and considered. The following were appointed commissioners to Assembly: Dr. McDonald, Messrs. McLean, Anderson, Acheson, Dr. Ure, minister, and J. Wilson, Drysdale. Strong and the elders of Manchester and Grand Bend. Elder Messrs. J. S. Henderson and George Swallow were appointed members of the synod's committee on bills and overtures.

KENT.

A convention of the Patrons of Industry will be held in Thamesville on March 26, to select a candidate for the Legislature, in place of Mr. Leslie, who has thrown up the nomination.

Judge Ball, of Chatham, has gone to the West Indies, and will not return until June.

J. S. Brierley, of the St. Thomas Journal, has purchased the Chatham Banner and will shortly establish a daily in connection with the same. Mr. B. will have associated with him in his new undertaking J. R. Gemmill, for many years editor of the Banner, H. McBride, of the Journal, and J. F. Mackay, late of the Leamington Post.

LAMETON.

Rev. Mr. McKay, of Formosa, has been elected moderator of the Sarnia Presbytery. Applications were received from a Methodist, Mr. Livingston, and a Baptist, Mr. Harvey, for admission to the ministry.

There were 62 taverns and 5 shop licenses in force in Lambton in 1893, compared with 89 taverns and 44 shop licenses in 1874. In Lambton 123 persons were sent to jail for drunkenness in 1870 and only 36 in 1893, a decrease of 87.

MIDDLESEX.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bond, of con. 4, Caradoc, had a bad runaway accident the other day. Both were thrown out. Mr. Bond's ear was torn into shreds, and his eyeball ruptured. He will recover. Mrs. Bond was badly hurt.

John G. Manning, of Belmont, has purchased Lewis Simpson's beautiful farm adjoining the village, consisting of 35 acres. The price was \$3,500.

The report of licenses in the Province shows that in Middlesex (not including London) the number of tavern licenses dropped from 174 in 1870 to 99 in 1892, and the number of shop licenses from 32 to 5 in the same time. A wholesale license has not been granted since 1876.

A Middlesex correspondent writes: The bachelors of the village gave an oyster supper to their friends on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Scott. Between 50 and 60 were present, and although a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Scott all were kindly received, and a most enjoyable evening spent. Miss Clark, of Stanley street, London, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Cooper, and Miss Avery, of Wellington street, of the Misses Campbell, in Middlesex. The G. T. R. has a number of men employed in putting new needle beams in the bridge over the creek, between Middlesex and Elfrid side.

PERTH.

The Mitchell Gold Cure Club has been sending a number of drunkards to Oakville Sanitarium. A number have returned cured.

WELLINGTON.

At the recent meeting of Amaranth Council ten petitions bearing the names of 230 ratepayers were presented, asking for the submission of a local option by-law in regard to liquor licenses. The ratepayers will vote on it.

At the close of the Agricultural College dairy school in Guelph the students publicly thanked the teaching staff and the citizens.

The Chamberlain Case.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 16.—The jury in the case of Chamberlain, the alleged perjurer, failed to agree. A new trial was ordered, and another jury having been empaneled, is now proceeding. There is a general astonishment at the action of the first jury.

Launch of the Largest Lake Vessel.

DETROIT, March 16.—The largest vessel on the lakes was successfully launched at the Wyandotte yards of the Detroit Dry-docks Shipbuilding Company Wednesday afternoon. She was named the Harvey H. Brown. The Brown is 302 feet over all, 42 feet beam and 25 feet depth, and will carry 4,000 net tons of cargo. She is owned by a syndicate headed by Captain E. M. Peck, of this city.

Garbage Destruction.

The destruction of garbage still occupies the attention of many municipalities. Barton Ulrich, of Chicago, has been inquiring into how the work is done in foreign centers of population. He visited the principal cities of England, Belgium, Germany, and Italy. He says that the cremation of garbage need no longer be treated as a purely theoretical question, since that system is now in operation in a sufficient number of cities to enable practical deductions to be drawn as to its efficiency and economy. In the district of Ealing, adjacent to London, which has a population of 25,000, the refuse is burned in a patent destructor, which has four cells. It has a chimney 143 feet in height. The fuel used is a fine coke, and the quantity consumed costs 37 cents per day. The cost of the destructor was \$10,000, and the quantity of refuse burned is 6,120 tons per year. The heat from the destructor is utilized by a boiler supplying steam for an engine which drives the lime-mixing machines and clay-mixer for the sewage portion of the works. In London, sooner or later, we will have to adopt some such scheme, if we do not agree to a modified adaptation of the sewage farm system suggested by the Board of Health. Our sewer building should in future be proceeded with on some definite principle. Hitherto, the sewers have been constructed higgledy-piggledy.

Wide Awake Soap is a solid bar of pure soap, and is not put up in small cakes to deceive the public.

"Barkis Is Willin"

The Council Ready to Receive Electric Railway Propositions.

The Board of Trade Deputation and the Finance Committee.

Ald. Coo as a Paid Official of the County Jail—Objection to the Police Board Estimates—More Representation Wanted on the Board of Police Commissioners.

The finance committee met last night and found a deputation from the Board of Trade awaiting them. It consisted of President Bland, ex-Mayor Cowan, L. H. Ingram and J. S. Pearce. They had come to put their shoulders to the electric street railway deadlock, and ex-Mayor Cowan was the first speaker. "The Board of Trade understands that there has been a little trouble existing for some time between the City Council and the street railway company," said Mr. Cowan, "and if the Board of Trade, by friendly advice, try to remove that difficulty and try to have a trolley system introduced, a good thing would be accomplished. At a meeting with Manager Break and Solicitor Hellmuth I got a document which contains agreements between different street railway companies and 27 corporations in the United States and Canada. The Board of Trade are a unit in their desire to see this matter amicably settled, and the trolley system introduced into our city. We have it in the suburbs a short distance away, and it would be a splendid thing to have in the city. There was a proposition put in by the company in October last. A council never becomes defunct, and any business left over from one council should be taken up by the next. There is a revised or amended agreement before the council, or rather last year's council." Mr. Cowan went on to say that the street railway company had never asked the Board of Trade to interfere on their behalf. If the company were allowed a franchise it would give about two years' steady employment to a great number of men.

Mayor Essery—Have you any proposition to make, Mr. Cowan?

Mr. Cowan—We have no proposition from the street railway company excepting that the company has not withdrawn its offer and they will still adhere to it.

Mayor Essery—Is that in writing?

Mr. Cowan—No, it is not in writing. Mr. Essery—Don't you think it is just as well when you are going to intercede between two parties between whom you state there is trouble when there is none, that it would be better to bring in a written proposition signed by some responsible party?

Mr. Cowan—That would be exceeding my power, perhaps.

Mayor Essery—No more so than in making statements here for a company that is incorporated, and a company that we have been dealing with in the past. When the street railway company have any proposition to make we are ready to consider it. But it is a statement that won't wash that they have a proposition before us now. Mr. Essery also said the company did not wish to cross the railway tracks on Egerton street, because they did not want to expend \$6,000.

Mr. Cowan then went into the document produced. Several cities paid a percentage of 1 per cent; eleven paid a car license ranging from \$5 to \$60; Ottawa paid a mileage on a time scale, ranging from \$450 to \$1,000 a mile.

Ald. E. J. Fitzgerald stated that last year's proposition was rejected by the council and never renewed.

L. H. Ingram said he was deeply interested in the trolley system from a merchant's standpoint, and the other merchants were a unit with him. He advocated cheap fares rather than a percentage, because in the former case the traveling public reaped a direct benefit.

Mr. John Bland, president of the Board of Trade, urged expediency in the matter.

Mr. J. S. Pearce drew attention to the fact that the present company had a franchise for 31 years yet; "And we have got to make the best of it. You can't force them."

Mayor Essery—Neither can you force us. So far as having the start of us, I deny that statement. They have a horse-and-mule franchise, and are entitled to their rights, but we can give to other companies a franchise to run all around them, and I don't know but what we could grant a franchise to run alongside of them.

Mr. Cowan stated that Mr. Hellmuth said there would be no objections on the part of the company to pay a car license. "Ten or twenty dollars on twenty cars or more is quite an item in a year," concluded Mr. Cowan.

The discussion closed by the passage of a motion by Ald. J. W. Jones and Pritchard that if the street railway company are

prepared to make a proposition the council is ready to receive it.

The deputation then smilingly withdrew. Mr. Cowan afterwards returned, having put on Ald. J. W. Jones' overcoat in mistake for his own.

A number of jail accounts were passed. One of the items read out was "Wm. C. Coo, \$40 and some cents, official stenographer." What's the matter with unseating Ald. Coo?

The Port Stanley laborers' applications for wages were filed. Alexander Brown's communication re single tax was also filed for reference. Mr. Mounjoey can make some alterations in his shop if he foots the bill himself. Progress was reported on the Westminster school moneys in dispute. Bridget Moran and Ann Ryan's applications re taxes were filed. W. R. Meredith will be asked to protect the city in the Waterworks school legislation. Forty dollars will be expended in car fare for the use of the relief inspectors.

Chief Williams submitted his estimates for 1894, amounting to \$25,311. It was apportioned as follows: Salaries, \$24,416; clothing and equipment, \$2,215; heating, etc., \$685.

Several long drawn "oh's" followed the reading of the foregoing, and the "oh's" finally resolved itself into a motion by Ald. Carrothers asking the Ontario Government for a further representation of two aldermen on the police board. Carried.

The proposed bill to incorporate the London and Springbank Electric Railway Company was discussed, but nothing new was brought out. The solicitor will be consulted to-day to see what steps have to be taken to protect the city's interest when the bill comes up before the Legislature on Tuesday next. A deputation will wait on the parliamentary committee.

The members present were: Ald. Judd (chairman), Mayor Essery, Ald. Pritchard, Ald. Carrothers, Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald, Ald. J. W. Jones, Ald. James Fitzgerald, and Secretary Pope.

IS IT UNHEALTHY?

Unfavorable Report by a Special Committee

In regard to the Condition of the Colborne Street School.

A special meeting of the Board of Education last night was attended by Trustees McRobert, Esery, Logan, Dr. Campbell, Turner, Blackwell, Greenlee, Johnston, Craig, Murphy, Stevenson, Martin, Jeffrey, Alexander, Griffin, Sanders, Dr. Wilson, Secretary McEltheran and Principal Merchant and Inspector Carson.

In No. 1 committee's report a recommendation was made that eight teachers be appointed for the transition classes. The list included Miss Rigby's name, but Trustee Stevenson moved, and Trustee Turner seconded, that Miss Bertha Graham be substituted for Miss Rigby. The amendment was lost, and the report adopted.

Dr. Campbell presented the estimates for 1894 as follows:

Collegiate Institute—Disbursements, \$23,575 00

Public Schools—Disbursements, \$2,731 00

Receipts, 2,476 00

Total, \$24,169 00

Disbursements, \$2,731 00

Receipts, 10,793 50

Total, \$51,937 50

This makes a total of \$73,136 50.

Chairman Blackwell presented the report of No. 2, which contained a strong protest against the action of certain members of the other committees in purchasing goods.

Mr. Jeffrey deprecated presenting a report without naming the guilty persons. This brought cries of "Name!" "Name!" and Trustee Blackwell said that the member who had purchased the stove for the Hamilton road school was Trustee Griffin, and a cupboard for Rectory street school by Trustee Sanders.

Trustee Griffin said he thought such reports were brought in only for the sake of kicking.

Chairman McRobert said a personal attack on the chairman of No. 2 was not justifiable, as every member was equally responsible.

Trustee Sanders produced a copy of the resolution which empowered him to order the work spoken of, and the report was adopted.

Trustee Griffin presented a report for the special committee appointed to examine the condition of the Colborne street school. A thorough examination had been made, and it was thought that any attempt to repair the school would be useless. The building was in a poor sanitary condition, and according to Dr. Gardner, very unhealthy.

Trustees Griffin and Johnston moved that the report be adopted, but Trustees Blackwell and Turner moved in amendment that it be filed for future reference. The latter thought the board could do without a new school for a year or so, as a great amount of money had been spent in repairs last year.

Dr. Campbell said something would have to be done. The building was very unhealthy and the number of children kept

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FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

Hoarseness, Frost Bites, Soreness, Catarrh, Burns, Bruises, Sore Feet, Face Ache, Hemorrhages. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

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Latest styles just to hand. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. See the goods.

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home on account of illness was greater than in any other school.

Trustee Griffin again went for Trustee Blackwell. On the visit being made the latter had said that any person desiring a new school "ought to be hung." This was in spite of the petition signed by 150 ratepayers and the evidence of the medical men. A year ago in preparing the estimates Trustee Blackwell had said no money would be spent on it as it was not worth it.

Mr. Griffin had been informed by the engineer that the building was rotten.

Trustee Stephenson then moved in amendment that Engineer McBride be instructed to prepare a report on the sanitary and other conditions of the Colborne street school, and the probable cost of putting it into first-class shape.

It was finally decided to ask the city engineer to prepare a report on the matter. Trustee Alexander moved, seconded by Trustee Griffin, that No. 2 committee cause a stock sheet to be prepared for presentation at the first meeting of the board in May, showing all the real estate and furniture in the possession of the board. Carried.

Dr. Campbell called attention to the fact that the three young men had moved into the city and were being charged the usual non-resident fee. No. 1 will deal with the matter.

Jack Jenks was a victim of liver complaint. His strength was exhausted, his pulse had grown faint. He had ulcers and tumors, and all sorts of humors. And the ills that he suffered would weary a saint.

Folks said that Jack Jenks would never be cured. But Jack said he would—that they might be assured.

Pierce's G. M. Discovery wrought his recovery. After all the poor fellow so long had endured. Such a multitude of serious, distressing, and often fatal maladies spring from a disordered liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery creates a healthy action of this important organ, and the ills which have their origin there, such as bad blood, biliousness, indigestion and dyspepsia, can be cured by its persistent use.

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

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If you want a solid walnut or oak case-seated rocker for \$1.25 or anything else in the furniture line just as cheap call on KEXXIE BROS., 127 King Street, opposite market house. Get your furniture repaired and upholstered before the run.

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*MAJESTIC.....March 21
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From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$8; and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$5 and \$4; round trip, \$10 and \$8, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$5 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, \$3. Company's office, 41 Broadway New York.
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STATE OF NEBRASKA.....March 22

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Cabin passage, single, \$40 and upwards; return, \$80 and upwards, according to location of berth; second cabin, \$30; steerage, lowest through rates. For tickets and information apply to

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CAMPANIA.....Saturday, March 24, 7:30 a.m.

ETHIOPIA.....Saturday, March 31, 1 p.m.

LUCANIA.....Saturday, April 7, 6:30 a.m.

AURANIA.....Saturday, April 14, 9 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, April 21, noon.

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, April 28, 6:30 a.m.

ETHIOPIA.....Tuesday, April 24, 3:30 a.m.

SRVIA.....Tuesday, April 24, 3:30 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$50 and upwards; second cabin, \$35 and upwards; according to steamer and location; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets issued from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and to Mediterranean ports.

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I spent trying to find a cure for **Salt Rheum**, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take **Hood's Sarsaparilla** and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Hazing an Outcome of Modern Football Practice.

Speculations Regarding a Western Ontario Baseball League.

BASEBALL.

BASEBALL DISTRICTS.
Notices have been issued for the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association for Good Friday at the Palmer House, Toronto, at 11 a.m. The Hamilton Times says that a league will likely be formed, consisting of Hamilton, London, Galt and Guelph, four great ball towns, and that the organization will be operated either under the C. A. B. A. or separately if necessary. A meeting will be held at Harrisburg.

FOOTBALL AND HAZING.
New York Telegram: The rough and tumble business of hazing in college will have to be handled with severity before it can be stopped. We are inclined to think that the game of football is responsible for this accession of brutality among the students. Football as played to-day is nothing more nor less than a pitched battle, and as such it has no relation whatever to education. The recklessness and daring, the deliberate attempt to do a fellow student a bodily injury, give one the habit of ignoring consequences, and fit him for the so-called pastime of filling a room with gas and causing the illness or death of some of his fellow students.

True Merit Appreciated.—Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are world-renowned as a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles.

In a letter from Hon. Mrs. PERY, Castle Gray, Limerick, Ireland, they are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'BRONCHIAL TROCHES' with me when I came to reside here, I found that, after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few."

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, of New York, daughter of the late Senator Roscoe Conklin, has given the Utica public library nearly 1,000 volumes belonging to her father's private library.

Ich on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

John Hart, who murdered his two sisters in a row about property, was hanged at Rockland, Ill., on Friday.

Minard's Lotion cures Eruptions.
Iodol Iodol Iodol
Thanking you for past favors, we beg to remind you that we have again filled our mammoth ice house with good pure ice, cut on the north branch of the river, which we are prepared to deliver regularly to all our numerous customers, and as many new ones as would care to order from us at most reasonable rates. D. COLLINS & Co., 35 Blackfriars street, London West. Telephone 890.

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SMOKE
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Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.
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New Goods, New Goods.
HARRY LENOX'S stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete. **CHOICE SUITINGS** from \$18 up. Latest novelties in pantings. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

FOUR YEARS AND 48 LASHES.

Adolphus Jones Pleads Guilty and Receives Sentence.

Verdict for \$1,000 for Breach of Promise—Fourteen Years for Theft.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 16.—The Assizes at Sandwich to-day took up the case of the Crown against Adolphus Jones, in which defendant is charged with being an accomplice of the Munger brothers in attempting to assault several little girls at Leamington. After the first witness was examined counsel for prisoner withdrew the plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the offense charged. A petition on his behalf was presented, which was signed by the mayor of the town and L. Wigle, ex-M.P., and several witnesses testified to his previous good character.

Judge Boyd, after speaking in scathing terms of the prisoner's crime, said that in view of his former good reputation, his having a family, and the recommendations of his fellow-citizens a lighter sentence would be imposed—namely, one year for each offense—a total of four—and twelve lashes on the bare back in the middle of each year.

When the judge ceased speaking there was an exciting scene. Jones fell back in his seat and his head fell forward on his breast. Every man in the room jumped to his feet, and hands were waved in the air, court crier several minutes to silence. Jones was immediately hurried from the room and taken back to jail.

The trial of Teheritt vs. Parent was concluded yesterday. The plaintiff was Rose Teheritt, who resides with her mother at 167 Chestnut street, Detroit. She was suing Alex. Parent, a wealthy Walkerville man, for breach of promise and seduction. The jury gave her a verdict for \$1,000. The grand jury in the case of ex-Ald. Martin and his brother Dolph Martin, who were charged with hiring a boy named Maidstone, found no bill.

Judge Boyd passed sentence on Wm. Butler, a young colored man, who was found guilty of breaking into a shanty occupied by two lumbermen named Ford and McLean and stealing \$180. Butler got fourteen years in Kingston Penitentiary.

THE STATE OF TRADE

As Reported by the Commercial Agencies.

NEW YORK, March 16.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Week by week it is found possible by an increasing number of concerns to revive production with a general range of prices the lowest ever known. As old stocks give out, orders for replenishment are first for cheaper goods than have been before chosen. Then the quantities ordered are so much smaller to supply, and so far below capacity of works, that the competition drives prices in each grade down to or below actual cost, squeezing out profits and forcing down wages. Yet the profits and the wages are the fund from which future purchases for such conditions must be made. It is under operation, many with a doubt how long they will be able to operate. Thus the measure of resumption by works or hands, or hours of labor, is not a measure of the revival in business, either as to quantity or value of goods distributed. Prices of commodities are this week on the record. The number of failures this week is 204 against 190 last year.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Bank clearings reported to Bradstreet's for the week ending March 15, 1894, as compared with the preceding year in the Dominion of Canada: Montreal, \$10,615,981, decrease 10.4; Toronto, \$5,317,540, decrease 17.3; Halifax, \$1,136,518, increase 10.4; Hamilton, \$579,916, decrease 12.7; Winnipeg, \$852,872. Totals, \$17,649,964; decrease 11.6.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 16.—The only change from the returns of last night in the conceding of the election of Black (Conservative) in Halifax, defeating Power (Liberal), and later returns from Richmond, where the Conservatives another seat, there—Morison, who defeated Mathewson (Liberal). The parties, according to the figures, will thus stand 14 Conservatives, 24 Liberals.

The Green Flag of Erin.
NEW YORK, N. Y., March 16.—After receiving a number of protests from public school children, members of A. P. A. and individuals, Acting Mayor McClellan this afternoon signed the resolution of the aldermen instructing the janitor to raise the Irish flag on the city hall to-morrow.

Hamilton May Have Two Members in the Local House.
HAMILTON, March 16.—The executive committee of the Reform Association tonight made arrangements for organizing for the approaching local elections. A prominent Reformer is authority for the statement that the city will have two representatives in the Legislature in future. The city is to be divided at Hughson street and J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, the present representative, will run for the western section, which will make his election pretty certain.

The Pollard-Breckenridge Case.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—In the Pollard-Breckenridge suit to-day the interest centered in the story of Miss Pollard, the plaintiff in the case, who described her relations with Col. Breckenridge, with all his protestations and promises, and vows of affection, left me on the 17th day of May, 1893.

A New York dispatch says that official proof has been discovered that Col. Breckenridge had been married by a New York clergyman, when on May 13 last year he declared before the superintendent of make Miss Pollard (who is now suing him for breach of promise) his wife on May 31. It came in form of Col. Breckenridge's certificate in sanitary headquarters yesterday morning. It shows that he was married April 29, 1893, to Louise R. S. Wing, widow, of Kentucky, by Dr. John R. Paxton, presumably at his Breckenridge was married on April 29, his promise on May 12 to marry anyone else amounted, of course, to nothing but deceit and treachery. The certificate was delayed over ten months. It should have been recorded within one month after the marriage was consummated.

It now appears that it was Charles F. Butler, a colored man in the employ of Dr. Paxton, who made the certificate of marriage to the bureau of vital statistics on Wednesday. Butler remembers the circumstances of the wedding.

The Ontario Legislature.

Why a Grant to a Horse Breeders' Association Was Not Made—Claims of the Parliament Buildings Architect.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, March 16.—In reply to a query by Mr. McCleary in the Legislature this afternoon, Mr. Harcourt said that a shop license had been granted to Joseph Aspinwall for the sale of liquor in Tilsonburg during the license year 1893-4. An objection had been made to this being done, on the ground that the license had been fraudulently obtained. The inspector had been asked to investigate the case and had made a report.

Mr. Wood (Brant) asked: "Why is a grant refused to the Horse Breeders' Association of Dumfries and Paria?" Mr. Dryden said: "The Government has in the past recognized only stock associations of a Provincial character. The South Dumfries and Paria District Breeders' Association, as stated in their constitution, is organized to select superior breeding stallions more suitable for the demands of the market."

Mr. Whitney asked: "Whether any claim has been made by Mr. R. A. Waite, the architect of the new Parliament and Departmental Buildings for remuneration for his services in excess of the amount of the contract agreed to be paid to him. If so, what is the amount of the claim, etc."

The Attorney-General said that letters had been brought down from the Lieutenant-Governor, showing that Mr. Waite was entitled to \$37,500. Of this amount \$38,000 had been paid, leaving a balance still unpaid of \$1,500.

The Attorney-General proceeded: "I may explain that the difference between Mr. Waite and the commission is that since the completion of the buildings Mr. Waite has claimed a remuneration of 8 per cent. on the actual cost of construction. The agreement shows that the remuneration was to be 5 per cent. on \$750,000 only. The architect's work was well done, and the commission, as well as his colleagues, expectedly arisen."

Mr. Monk's bill to facilitate the registry of mortgages came up for its second reading.

The Provincial Secretary said that there was no objection to the bill going to committee.

Mr. Wood (Brant) moved the second reading of his bill to amend the General Road Company's Act.

The bill goes to committee.

Mr. Barr (Dufferin) had a bill providing for triennial assessments brought to second reading stage, but at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and with concurrence of the House, he decided to withdraw it.

The House adjourned at 4:30.

Late Canadian News.

Proposal to Run Steamers Between Montreal and Hanlan's Point.

Warren Totten, Q.C., has been appointed manager of the Woodstock theater.

The first annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada will be held in Ottawa next month.

J. H. Cavanaugh, of Lethbridge, has been elected grand master of the A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge, in session at Brandon.

The Quebec loan in London has all been taken, and subscriptions were received for one-third more than the amount called for.

Charles McKay, who formerly resided at Wallaceburg, Ont., accidentally shot himself at Victoria, B.C., lately, and died soon after.

The Guarantee Building and Loan Association's business in Hamilton has been taken over by the Western Loan and Trust Company of Montreal.

W. Norris, known as Bendigo, the prize fighter, died at Cape Vincent recently. He had while sparring and injured his hip, from which he died in great agony.

The preliminary arrangements have been completed for the organization of a company to run a line of steamboats from Montreal to Hanlan's Point, Toronto Bay.

At the closing session of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West at Chatham yesterday, the members declared for the taxation of all church property except the building actually used as a place of divine worship.

On Thursday morning a serious accident occurred near Eganville in the right of way of the O. A. and P. S. R. by which several men were seriously injured. A charge of dynamite exploded, shattering the rock in all directions, several of the fragments striking Power, Fulford, Carroll and two others.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

WILL NOT GIVE UP LIBERTY.
At a meeting of the Patrons of Industry lodge, Hunter's Corners, in Beverly township, North West, the following resolution was passed: "Moved by William Henderson, seconded by William Hannah, that whereas, a resolution was passed at the Grand Association of Patrons of Industry, held in the city of Toronto in February, 1893, setting forth that the time had come to take political action, and whereas the last clause of the said resolution is as follows: 'That should it be declared advisable to nominate a Patron candidate, the duty of every Patron use every influence in his power to secure his election.' Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Advance Lodge, Patrons of Industry, in the township of Beverly, county of Wentworth, do hereby enter our earnest protest against such action on the part of the Grand Association; and we further declare that we never did nor ever will surrender our rights to the free exercise of the franchise, that we will never

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For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."
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WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

S. & J.
THE WEATHER TO-DAY - Fine and decidedly mild.
THREE MORE.

During the past two weeks our Jackets and Mantles have had an immense run, so much so that the first shipment was nearly exhausted, when along came three more big cases, and not a day too soon. Already they are on the counters, and that means going quickly with us. You want to make your selection pretty soon. These Jackets are as artistic as the fashionable minds of the Old Land can make them.

In Dress Goods our reputation also stands supreme. Many novel effects in Tailoring Cheviots, stripes and mixtures, among the assortment. All these have a sense of touch and newness, minus which garments lack that charm that is essential to enjoyment. They come in 54-inch widths at 85c and 95c. Very much sought after.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

We cannot refrain from telling of these. You men who pay \$1.50 for shirts, don't do so any more. A 50c surprise awaits you at our store. The surprising part is not alone in the price, but in the quality. Good Cotton, linen fronts, fit perfect. Look after the little things as well.

Alas, how easily things go wrong. A band too tight, or a sleeve too long. These are just right, and nothing is missing to make them the best 50c shirt in the market.

Alas, how easily things go wrong. A band too tight, or a sleeve too long. These are just right, and nothing is missing to make them the best 50c shirt in the market.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

submit to the dictation of any man or society as to how we shall vote, that it would be an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the subject which would ultimately, if allowed to continue, lead to tyranny and despotism. Carried."

McKane's Appeal Granted.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Judge Lacombe has granted John Y. McKane's appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This does not take the convicted man out of State prison. It merely permits his attorneys to carry the appeal to the United States Court.

Have you seen the new mammoth quartet bar Wide Awake Soap? It is guaranteed absolutely pure. Try it.

A High Valuation.
"If there was only one bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Brant, of Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good results."

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Engraving, gilding, and painting in oil, enamel, and colors, and in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours,

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514 Dundas Street, Upstairs.
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(Late of the Bell Telephone Co.)
Estimates given on all classes of electric goods. Repairing of all electric work promptly attended to.

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 of Tecumseh House.

Jewelry Given Away
—AT—
L. D. Trompou's Jewelry Store
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CALL AND SEE.

When you feel tired and fagged you crave for something nice that will stimulate and strengthen. Here it is:

STAMINAL.

A palatable Beef Tea combining the virtues of Beef and Wheat with the tonic Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company Montreal.

WOODS' FAIR.

12 bars Electric Soap for 25c; ten 10-ounce bars Ruby Laundry Soap 25c; a large bar Family Laundry Soap 9c per bar, or 3 bars for 25c; a large bar of Mottled Laundry Soap for 10c; Pears' Unscented Toilet Soap 10c per cake; Baby's Own and Heliotrope 8c per cake; best Brown Windsor, large cakes 2c each or 3 for 5c; Transparent Glycerine Toilet Soap 3 large cakes for 5c; a half-pound bar White Castile or Oatmeal Toilet Soap for 5c. Best Lily White Starch in 1 lb chromo box 3c; 3 lb box best Laundry Starch 19c; Best Corn Starch in yellow packages 8c per lb. Bird Seed with Cuttlefish Bone 5c per lb package. Best No. 1 Refined Coal Oil 10c per Imperial gallon. To close out our stock of Sap Buckets we will offer them from Thursday, March 15, inst., till they are sold, at the following low prices: Medium size Patent Sap Bucket 5c each; large size 6c each, also Flaring Pieced Bucket at 6c each. We have just opened out over 2,000 pairs of best quality Oiled Linen Window Shades, the largest and finest stock to select from to be found in the city. We will offer them at the following low prices: All Plain and Single Dadoed Patterns mounted on Hartshorn Spring Rollers, with nickel pull, complete, your choice at 49c. Bear in mind that the above are all new best quality goods (no job culled lots). We also have a fine assortment of Felt Window Shades, in all the newest colors, mounted on spring rollers, for those who want cheaper priced goods.

Great Sale

OF THE

Rolfe Bankrupt Stock

STILL CONTINUES

We must vacate the premises now occupied by us at the end of the month. We don't want to move any of this stock if we can help it, so we are cutting still deeper into the prices. These are

Mere Pickings

from the great many good things we have to offer you. Read about them here; come and handle them at the counter. The impressions made from the latter will be more favorable to your purchasing than the former, though the types tell of LOW—VERY LOW—prices.

LINENS

Bleached Huck Towels, 45x24 inches, 30c, worth 45c. Large Size Linen Towels, 25c pair, worth 40c. 54-inch Table Linen 18c, worth 25c. 60-inch Table Linen 55c, worth 75c. 66-inch Table Linen 58c, worth 75c. 68-inch Fine Bleached Table Linen 95c, worth \$1.40.

Prints and Cottons

Best English Prints 9c, were 12 1/2c. Fast Color Prints, light and dark, 7c, were 10c. 32- inch Shaker Flannel, good patterns, 8c, were 12 1/2c. 30 yards Fine Factory Cotton, worth 7c yard, for \$1.50 per piece.

Johnston Bros.' Bread

4c per loaf retail
In all parts of the city. Telephone 818
YWT

G.F. MORRIS BUTCHER—MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English sheep raising only. Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to. Telephone 667.

NEW GROCERY STORE! GOODS! LONDON, - ONT

One of the best in the city.

W. T. STENBERG

515 Richmond Street, Phone, 1023.
YWT

Hellmuth Ladies' College

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

Church school for young ladies and girls, under the distinguished patronage of H. R. H. Princess Louise and the Countess of Aberdeen.

Diplomas awarded in the following courses: Academic Music, Art and Elocution.

For circular and full information address

REV. E. N. ENGLISH, M.A., PRINCIPAL.
NEXT TERM BEGINS MARCH 21, 1894.

KEARNEY'S HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

It being a purely vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

R. J. KEARNEY
323 Richmond street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it, all the leading druggists in London keep it.

Belding's Wash Silks,

ALL COLORS,

Two Skeins for 5c.

\$1 and \$1.13 Ladies' Vests, spring weights, 75c.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS PATTERNS THIS WEEK

HODGENS BROS.

202 Dundas

Daily Advertiser
COUPON.

World's Fair
PORTFOLIO OF
PHOTOGRAPHS.

Portfolio No. 8.

Send or bring three of these Coupons and Ten Cents to the office of the ADVERTISER and you will receive Cabinet No. 8 of the World's Fair Photographs.

Orders must in every instance be accompanied by the coupons corresponding with the number of Portfolio desired. To avoid errors give number of Portfolio in your letter also.

BACK NUMBERS, without coupons, 15 Cents.

Mail orders will be filled in about one week after receipt.

If you have more coupons than you want cut this one out and hand to a friend.

Coupon for Portfolio No. 9 will commence Monday, March 19.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON, grocer, Stanley street. No bond required.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWILL'S Popular Music House, 139 Dundas street, and 429 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 422 Richmond street.

Girths, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

TAYLOR—On Feb. 19, Westminister, Friday, March 16, 1894, Kathleen Ann, in her 23rd year.

Funeral on Monday, at 8 a.m., from con. 1, Westminister, to St. Peter's Cathedral.

FETHERSTON—On Friday, March 16, Gordon Everett, second son of J. W. Fetherston, aged 4 years.

Funeral private.

DIED.

ANNITT—On con. 1, Westminister, Friday, March 16, 1894, Kathleen Ann, in her 23rd year.

Funeral on Monday, at 8 a.m., from con. 1, Westminister, to St. Peter's Cathedral.

FETHERSTON—On Friday, March 16, Gordon Everett, second son of J. W. Fetherston, aged 4 years.

Funeral private.

BOYLE'S
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
227 York Street.
Telephone 118.

BOYLE'S
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
227 York Street.
Telephone 118.

EASTER CANDIES and
EASTER NOVELTIES.

EASTER EGGS

IN THE LATEST DESIGNS
AND SHADES.

J. E. BOOMER,
181 DUNDAS STREET.

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

A. B. POWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
Office 33, Richmond Street (around Floor)
Telephone, 715.

FIRE COMPANIES—
THE GUARDIAN,
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
THE NATIONAL,
THE ATLANTIC,
THE QUEBEC.

Also agent for the Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada.
District manager for The Manufacturers Life, Accident and Employers Liability Companies.
Loans made on real estate.
Real estate bought and sold.

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
DILLOWAY,
146 Dundas Street. Telephone 597
ywt

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

A Rex Brand Ham
THAT'S THE IDEA!
USE THE BEST
REX BRAND
Delicious Hams & Bacon
For sale by first-class grocers and the packers.

MOORE & COMPANY
MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON. ONTARIO

New Goods!
CARPETS
—AND—
CURTAINS
—AT—

Priddis Bros.
158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St

Triumph Bicycles!
High Grade and Light Weight
for 1894.

Wm. Gurd & Co
185 Dundas St. London, Ont.
Telephone 800.

N.B.—Bicycle Repairing a Specialty.

J.A. NELLES
AGENT FOR THE
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Insurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street
TELEPHONE 343.

FINE AND DECIDEDLY MILD.

TORONTO, March 16—11 p.m.—The depression over the lake district yesterday is now central near the Gaspé coast. It is causing light snow in Eastern Canada. Higher pressure and fair weather are general in the lake district. In the Northwest the pressure remains low, and the weather is for the most part fair, with moderate temperature and light local snowfalls.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 22°-44°; Battleford, 10°-30°; Edmonton, 12°-32°; Qu'Appelle, 24°-36°; Winnipeg, 20°-40°; Port Arthur, 22°-34°; Parry Sound, 26°-36°; Toronto, 32°-44°; Kingston, 30°-44°; Montreal, 28°-38°; Quebec, 18°-34°; Halifax, 26°-34°.

TORONTO, March 17—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lake region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Southeast to southwest winds; fine and decidedly mild.

You Want a Hat
BELTZ'S
SPRING
HATS
Just Come In.

NEW, NEAT, NOBBY
ENGLISH & AMERICAN
TRY US.

SOUTH Carolina has a large number of "cold" or "blowing" wells. They are situated in the celebrated "Sand Hills region," and the majority of them are of enormous depth. The force of the current of air which continually comes from them varies in intensity according to atmospheric conditions, being particularly strong for several hours before and after heavy thunderstorms.

Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgia instantly. Sold at all drug stores.

China Puzzle—What is the difference between A. Ives and the male portion of the population of China? For answer apply to A. Ives, china and glass riveter and general repairer, 308 Dundas street.

Bread! Bread! Two loaves for 7 cents D. J. LANGDON, baker and grocer, corner York and Thames streets.

The place to buy watches cheap. J.E. ADKINS, jeweler, East London. Fine watch repairing, engraving and manufacturing.

Wash your blankets with Wide Awake Soap and you will find them cleaner and softer than ever they were before.

WHEN
You have a cough, cold, bronchitis or sore throat, take KUR-A-KOF. It is the best remedy now sold. Price 25c.

Anderson & Nelles,
DRUGGISTS,
Wholesale Agents, - London.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Rev. Joseph Philp will preach mission-ary sermons at Lucan on Sunday.

—Matinee to-day at the Grand. Prices, 25, 50, 75 cents; children, 25 cents.

—Mrs. Martin's millinery opening is announced in our advertising columns for next week.

—Mrs. Chas. Lewis, of Fort Erie, Ont., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Wm. T. Rolfe, of Oxford street.

—The London Gun Club opened the season with a shoot on Good Friday. Four cash prizes are offered.

—The C.P.R. are fitting up a ballast train, and will shortly start filling in the trestle work at Thamesford.

—Rev. J. O. Crisp, curate of St. Paul's Cathedral, preached in Trinity school house, St. Thomas, last evening.

—Miss Jennie Titus, Aylmer, who has been visiting friends in the city, for the past two weeks, has returned home.

—Confirmation services will be conducted in St. James Church, South London, to-morrow evening by the Bishop of Huron.

—St. Thomas Council R. T. of T. held a reunion on Thursday night, and among the Londoners who took part was Mr. C. J. Beal.

—The noon train from the east on the C.P.R. stops at way stations on Saturday, and to-day brought in a number of farmers to London's market.

—Mrs. Dickson, of this city, read a carefully prepared paper on "The Condition of Women in Health Land" at the W.M.S. "At Home" in St. Thomas last night.

—Mr. and Mrs. Park are conducting very successful evangelistic meetings in the King Street Methodist Church. Special services will be held there to-morrow.

—There is a moral to it and it is this. Do not be in a hurry to take down your storm doors, or change your flannels. It takes more than one ray of sunshine to make a spring-time.

—The funeral sermon in memory of the late Henry Griffiths will be preached in St. Matthew's Church, East London, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock on the 18th as previously announced.

—Mr. R. W. Dillon, M.A., of Toronto, provincial secretary of the Methodist Young People's Association, will address the men's popular meeting on Sunday at 4:15 p.m. in Victoria Hall.

—Mr. R. O. Kinney, an old ADVERTISER boy, but now of Detroit, is in the city. Mr. Kinney is at present engaged in the real estate business in the City of the Straits, and is making things boom.

—Weekes & Scandrett is the name of a new law firm whose office is at No. 98 Dundas street. The members are Mr. C. N. Weekes and Mr. T. W. Scandrett, gentlemen both already well known in their profession.

—R. W. Dillon, M.A., of Toronto, secretary of the Methodist Young People's Association of Ontario, will preach in the Centennial Methodist Church on Sunday morning on "The Work of Young People's Societies."

—At a meeting of the trustees of the Centennial Methodist Church, held on Thursday evening, it was decided to proceed at once with the enlargement of the school room so as to make room for church and Sunday school classes.

—There were 124 patients from the county of Lambton in the various insane asylums in Ontario last year, of whom 65 were males and 59 females. Five of these were confined at Mimico, one at Hamilton, and the remainder, 118, at London.

—Messrs. J. H. Cunningham, T. R. Wright, and E. L. Liddieott were added last evening to the Trustee Board of the Centennial Methodist Church, to take the places of Sheriff Glass, deceased, and S. Seccombe and Wm. Brand, who have removed from the city.

—An adjourned meeting of H. M. S. "Acaceth" of the Young Liberal fleet will be held in the reading room of the club on Monday evening. Organization for the year will be completed. The fleet is stronger and its members more enthusiastic than ever, which is one effect of the abuse heaped upon it.

—Miss O'Connor, the demented girl who strayed from her attendant at Sarnia was found at Cambriche. She had got on the London train, had been put off the train for non-payment of fare at Wyoming station and had walked from Wyoming to Cambriche, where she was taken care of by a family who recognized her condition. She is apparently all right at present, and remembers but little of her travels from one town to another.

The special evangelistic services in Wellington Street Methodist Church came to a close on Wednesday evening. Over 350 persons professed conversion in these services, more than 200 of whom have already been received as members of the church. On Wednesday evening 25 of them were baptized by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Gaudy. Evangelists Parke and wife, who have assisted the pastor in these services, are now holding similar services in King Street Methodist Church.

Veterans Will Celebrate.
The veterans of the Northwest campaign of the Seventh Fusiliers met in the mayor's office last night. The roll call was answered by Major Smith (president), Capt. Geo. Reid (treasurer), Pte. Robt. Ironsides (secretary), Capt. McKenzie, Sergt. Owens, Sergt. Parkinson, Pte. Jacobs, Coughlin, Pte. Morlarity, Mercer, Johnston, Hayden, C. B. O'Brien, Farrell, Moise, Wilson and others. Letters of regret were read from Col. Gartschore and others. Messrs. Reid, Parkinson, Owens, Ironsides and Cowan were appointed an executive committee and decided to hold the celebration on April 9. The members will all appear in multi.

In Memoriam.
The following resolution needs no explanation: Whereas, in the divine wisdom of the Supreme Commander of the universe, it has been his will to remove from this earthly forest to the forest above, our esteemed sovereign, Mathias Canam, in the prime of his manhood, therefore be it resolved by Forest City Camp, No. 1,

Pine Grove Camp, No. 2, Laurel Camp, No. 25, Canadian Order Woodmen of the World, in special session assembled, recognizing the severe affliction upon the family of our departed sovereign of the American Order Woodmen of the World, and on behalf of our fraternity at large, that we do extend our heartfelt sympathy to them in this, their time of tribulation, and trust that, he who doeth all things well will bestow consolation and resignation upon the suffering ones in this hour of their deepest grief. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased sovereign, and that they be published in the Sovereign Visitor, also spread on the minutes of our respective camps.

W. H. TREBILCOCK, Forest City Camp, No. 1.
R. McBRIDE, Pine Grove Camp, No. 2.
JAMES MCCORMICK, Laurel Camp, No. 25.
St. Patrick's Concert.

The evening before St. Patrick's Day generally finds the Grand Opera packed with a happy throng, and so it was last night. The big crowd was seated before 8 o'clock, and completely filled the balconies and the ground floor. As usual, it was a very happy affair. The audience was of the most generous kind and lavished applause on the performers with enthusiastic good nature. The Seventh Band struck the keynote of the concert by a selection of Irish airs which appealed to national sentiment. Mrs. Watt, Miss Dibb and Messrs. Rananah and Watt sang with admirable ensemble, "Come Where the Lilies Bloom." The Misses Sharned, the house, "The Lilies Bloom," and the Little Edith Murray and tiny Susie McGill proved themselves poems of juvenile grace, and are veritable song-birds. Their admirers presented each with a lovely bouquet. Mrs. Pettley, of Toronto, sang a couple of solos and in duet with Mr. Rananah. She has a sweet voice. Tiny Morkin sustained his reputation in the terpsichorean line, and Miss Maude Paton and Master H. Galbraith also tripped the fantastic toe very neatly. Sim Fax, of course, brought down the house with his character songs and lightning changes. The honor of a triple encore was accorded him. Mr. Wilfrid Blaikie has a rich tenor and a clear enunciation. Both his numbers were deservedly applauded. Mr. Rananah and Mrs. Watt also sang solos very acceptably. Mrs. Crickshanks played the accompaniments faultlessly, and the entire programme was most enjoyable. The proceeds were in aid of the cathedral fund.

Thawed the Dynamite.
DULUTH, Minn., March 16.—Otto Wagner, aged 13 years, was instantly killed this morning by a dynamite explosion, which wrecked the house of his parents. Richard Wagner put three sticks of dynamite in the oven of the family cook stove to thaw out. He left his sons Otto and Edward to watch the stuff. Otto picked up one of the pieces. It apparently burned his hand, for he dropped it, and was instantly killed by the explosion. Edward, Mrs. Wagner and a 2-year-old girl baby were badly hurt. Wagner (escaped serious injury).

FACE LIKE A BURN
Bloody Water Oozed Out Constantly. No Peace Day or Night. Doctors Failed. Cured by Cuticura.

My child's disease, which was the worst kind of Eczema, started on one cheek like a burn. It spread and itched so that the poor little fellow had no peace night or day. The skin on the other cheek and chin, until all were raw as a piece of beefsteak, like a burn where you would rub off the skin, and bloody water oozed out constantly. His sufferings were terrible. I know, although he was but six months old and could not tell how he suffered. I tried his hands that he would not scratch, then he would rub his poor little cheeks on his shoulders to relieve the intense itching. I had as good a doctor as was in Philadelphia, but he failed to relieve him. I read of the CUTICURA REMEDY, and at once purchased this. Strange to say that very night he ceased scratching his face, and that on the improved and soon was entirely cured. I would like anyone suffering from this terrible disease to see my boy, who is in his twelfth year now. His complexion is as clear and smooth as can be. This is an unqualified testimonial, and every word is true. I thank God for my child's recovery, and I thank the manufacturer of CUTICURA.

Mrs. E. S. GAMBLE,
852 N. Forty-Second St., Philadelphia.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS
And have effected the most wonderful cures of eczema and disfiguring skin diseases of infants and children ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point the way to the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 25c; Soap, 5c; Resolvent, \$1.00. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

23 "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

BABY'S Cuticura Soap purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

IF TIRED, ACHING, NERVOUS
Mothers know the comfort, strength and vitality in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, they would never be without them.

New Goods. Spring Styles
Having now received my complete Stock of Spring Goods I am prepared to make special offers for early orders, which will be made and trimmed to your satisfaction.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,
Merchant Tailor,
262½ Dundas Street.

Mrs. McLeod's
(250 DUNDAS STREET)

Millinery

Opening

NEXT WEEK.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st inst., and following days.

Keep the Doctor from the Door.

(Editor Guelph Mercury.)
Dear Sir—I am pleased to add my statement to the great number you have already received, recommending in the highest terms Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills. A Mr. Scott called at my home about six years ago and told my wife of the virtues contained in this marvelous liquid, and my wife and he persuaded me to buy two bottles of the remedy. It did me so much good that I bought six for many complaints and it has been of great benefit to us and our friends, and has lessened our doctors' bills from those of former years. We have kept some of the Royal Crown Remedy on hand ever since we first tried it to all who suffer from any curable disease. Take no substitute. Get the genuine. Price, 50 Pills 25c, or 5 bottles of Remedy, 5 boxes Pills for \$5. Sent by express by Isaac Williams & Co., London, Ont., or druggists. Yours truly,
A. SWEETMAN, 21 Charles Street, Guelph.

FANCY GOODS.

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

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

R. LEWIS,
182 DUNDAS STREET.

HARDWOOD
MANTELS

BLAND'S,
229 DUNDAS STREET.

Yes,

Of course, you have heard of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles. But do you know that we have "the best"?

THAT'S THE QUESTION.

W. D. WILLIS & CO.
Cor. York & Adelaide Sts.

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

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

376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.

See our fine spring stock for neat, stylish, well-made suits.

W. SLATER, on the V

NEW SUITINGS!

NEW TROUSERINGS!

For the Spring Trade.

We Have Some Exceptionally Fine Goods for This Season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Slater Bros
Fashionable Tailors,
399 Richmond Street. Phone 844.

Queen's Choice.

"Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1886.

"Messrs. R. S. Williams & Son.
"143 Yonge Street, Toronto.

"Gentlemen—I am pleased to inform you that Her Majesty the Queen has chosen one of your Pianos for Windsor Castle. The selection was made by Mr. Dyson, of Messrs. Dyson & Sons, Windsor, specially appointed tuner to the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

"Mr. Dyson was so pleased with your Pianos that he purchased two for himself; and I beg to congratulate you on my being able to dispose of these Pianos for you in such good hands.

"I have no doubt that you will now call yourselves 'Piano Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen of England.'

"Yours truly,
"W. H. PELLOW,
"Commercial Agent for Canada at Colonial Exhibition."

MARA'S
Bargain
Day

Intensified by Building Sale

Two Monster Stores Will Soon be Thrown Open to the Public—Carpenters, Masons and Bricklayers Are Now at Work.

Come and Carry the Goods Away.

Seven Great Bargain Days Left—The Greatest Values Yet.

Fifteen Bars Electric Soap on Monday for 25 cents.

SILKS AND SATINS.

Two pieces All Silk Black Mer-veilux or Surah, worth 75c, Mara's Sale Price 48c.

DELAINES.
French Delaines, starting to-day, all-wool and wide, regular price 40c now 25c.

SPECIAL.
Twenty pieces All-Silk Surah and Pongees, colored and blacks. Mara's figure 25c.

Pongees, silk and wool, new evening shades for waists, 25c yard.

DRESS GOODS.
Hopsackings in navy blue and blacks, former price 75c. Sale Price 40c yard.

570 pieces All-Wool Serges, Amazon Twills, Basket Cloth, Colored Henriettas, Scotch Cheviots, Tweed 1 1/2 cts, Corderoers.

MARA'S PRICE NOW 25c YARD.
New Braids for Trimmings to Match All Goods.

NECKWEAR AND TIES.
Men's Pure Linen Collars, four-ply, 10c each.

Gent's Silk Ties, 10c, three for 25c. Men's Laundered White Shirts, 48c. Men's Summer Shirts and Drawers, 23c.

Men's Socks (seamless), 10c pair.

Steel Scissors, worth 40c, reduced to 19c.

COTTONS and SHEETINGS.
Best Cottonade, only 18c. Best 28 inch Sheetting, worth 12c, for 10c.

35-inch Sheetting for 5c yard. Best Spools, 2c each. White Carpet Warp, 18c a pound.

CARPETS—Union Reversible (yard wide) 28c.

BOOTS and SHOES.
Ladies' Dongola Kid Hard-Turned Oxfords, price \$1 25, starting to-day at 75c pair.

Men's Who's Stock Foots, 90c pair. Baby's Shoes, 25c.

Ladies' High-Cut Dongola Button Foots, 90c pair.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.
To save the dust and dirt which will be here at half price

28-inch Cream Embroidery Flannel for waists, 25c yard.

Embroidery Skirting, worth 25c, for 15c yard.

UNDERWEAR for LADIES.
Take it at your own price.

SMALL WARES.
Hooks and Eyes, 1c dozen. Silk Spools, 2c each. Hair Pins, 1c package. Best Pins, 1c paper.

FANCY GOODS.
Must be sold. Come and see our prices.

Your Friends All Shop Here.
Why Not You?

Brown Windsor Soap, 1c cake. Best Electric Soap, 2 1/2 c bar. Skirt Lining, 5c yard. Waist Lining, Gilbert, 12 1/2 c yard.

Remember—15 Bars Electric Soap Monday for 25c.

Monday Bargain Day

Mara's Sale on Account of Pulling Down Walls Now On!

—THE—

T. E. MARA CO.
LIMITED.

155 Dundas Street and Market Square.

LONDON.

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894.

—A batch of general news matter is held over through lack of space in this issue.

Cardinal Manning, though a leading Roman Catholic dignitary, was a man respected and honored by all England and English-speaking people of all lands. He became a strong prohibitionist because of his own personal knowledge of the effects of intemperance on the people—on both those who used it and on those who abstained. Here are his words about the propriety of raising a public revenue from such a source: "So long as the revenue is raised upon intoxicating drinks, I hold that we are all partaking of the crime and misery, and the disease and cruelty, and the evils of body and soul, in time and eternity, which are caused in such prolific abundance through the trade in strong drink."

At the coming Hotel-Keepers' Provincial Convention at Toronto, to be held on April 4, it is expected that a deputation will wait on the Government to ask for such action and amendments of the law as they desire. It is now asserted that one of the "amendments" to be asked for is to repeal the provision of the law requiring all bars and other licensed premises to be closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings. That early closing clause has been the subject of complaint for years past on the part of a very large number of license holders. Some of them state that Saturday evening, if they had it, would be worth nearly all the other evenings of the week. That is just the reason why public opinion is decidedly in favor of the closing requirement. We do not believe there is a single member of the present Legislature, of any prominence in either party, who would care to propose the repeal of the Saturday night closing law.

The Canada Presbyterian says that "the temperance cause never was in a more hopeful condition in Ontario than it is at the present moment. The different sections of temperance men are in co-operating humor. The Government is pledged to prohibition. The people have asked for prohibition by an immense majority. A vast majority of the people, in fact nearly all not specially interested in the liquor traffic, are willing to give prohibition a fair trial. But yet the Presbyterian has got the dread that all this fine state of things can be spoiled and the cause sent back half a century if some well-meaning and over zealous men threaten to make total abstinence a pledge of church membership or insist on non-intoxicating wine being used at communion. It may cause an uprising of thousands. Possibly our good contemporary is needlessly alarmed. Other churches have done this very thing and the results have not been so disastrous, or even disastrous at all, to temperance sentiment in their ranks.

There are a good many legal decisions that are perfectly bewildering to ordinary people. They may be based on law, but only a man well versed in law can understand their reasonableness. In Hamilton last week a man charged with keeping a gambling house was tried before the county judge. It was shown that the place had a bad reputation as a gambling resort. The policemen who raided it found, at 2 o'clock in the morning, six young men in the room; they also found cards, chips, rake-off appliances and all that. It was proved by some of these young men that card playing was a usual custom there, that money was staked on the games, that a "rake-off" went into the "pot" for the benefit of the keeper, but all that did not give legal evidence of "gambling," according to the judge's decision, and so the case was dismissed. The point that bewilders ordinary people is this: The games played, according to the evidence, were casino and poker, and they are games of skill and not of chance! Young men, then, can be kept up all night and "relieved" of all their earnings and generally demoralized, but if it is all done through poker it is not contrary to law. What difference between "skill" and "chance" there seems to be in card playing, according to a judicial interpretation of our existing Canadian law!

Meredith on Prohibition.
The Advocate, the new Toronto paper, of last week, undertakes to show that Mr. Meredith is in favor of prohibition. On the Marter Bill, Meredith is reported as saying: "Feeling that the proposed legislation was clearly within the province of the House and knowing that such a measure was desired by a large majority of the people of the Province, he had no hesitation in declaring his adherence to the bill proposed by the honorable member of Muskoka." While doing this Mr. Meredith used these words to clearly point out that while he clearly favored the bill to abolish retail liquor licenses he did not commit himself to prohibition: "He then reviewed the provisions of the bill, and said there was a mistaken idea abroad that Mr. Marter's Bill was a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor. The bill was not a prohibitory measure, but one to regulate the retail traffic." He then went on to show that under the license law there are three divisions in the traffic—wholesale, shop and saloon or tavern license, giving it as his decided opinion that the Legislature possesses the undoubted right to "regulate" the traffic. Evidently his idea of the Marter Bill was a measure to "mend" rather than to "end" the license system.

The Advocate intimates that the leader of the Opposition is being misrepresented for party purposes. Our intention is to give a correct version of affairs, quite irrespective of parties or creeds, so that the people may arrive at correct conclusions for themselves.

Hon. Mr. Fraser and Prohibition.
The Advocate claims to know well who are the friends of prohibition and who are not, and one of its missions is to keep those engaged in the liquor traffic informed regarding matters of that kind. Last week it informed its readers that the real cause of the resignation of the Hon. C. F. Fraser from the Ontario Government was not merely poor health, which it admits has been a sufficient reason for some time past, but because he is opposed to prohibition, while the Government, as a whole, is in favor of that measure. It says:

"It is an open secret that the real cause of the resignation is that Mr. Fraser disagrees with his Cabinet on their prohibition policy. He believes that prohibition is wrong and he believes it so strongly that he would rather retire from public life than countenance such a measure. When Sir Oliver made his response to the prohibition delegation, Hon. Mr. Hardy was careful to say that all members of the Cabinet present agreed with the Premier's declarations." Mr. Fraser was not present and if he is present when a prohibition bill is introduced in the House, if such a bill is ever introduced, he will oppose it."

We do not know on what authority the above statement is made. Time may tell. It is quite certain, however, that whoever his successor may be will favor the introduction and passage of such a measure.

Young People's Convention.
The Methodist Young People's Provincial Convention, which will be held in this city, commencing on Tuesday next, 20th inst., promises to be a very large and important representative meeting. Delegates are expected from nearly every part of Ontario, and some of the best workers in that department of Christian work are on the programme as speakers. These include Rev. Dr. Clark, of Boston, the father of the great Christian Endeavor movement; Rev. D. Schell, secretary of the Epworth League of the United States Methodist Episcopal Church north; Rev. Dr. Carman, so well known to all Christian workers in Canada; Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Toronto, honorary secretary and editor of the Methodist Magazine and the juvenile periodicals, and a host of others. It will probably be the largest and most popular religious gathering of its class yet held in London. The convention will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and all the sessions, we understand, will be open to the public. There will be mass meetings in some of the largest churches each evening. It is to be hoped that Christian workers in London of all denominations will unite in helping to make the convention a grand success.

A Great Contrast.
An itinerant meets strange persons. Once a tavern keeper ordered some cordwood of a Templar who told him his price. On the delivery he wanted the young man to stand treat. He refused and was told that unless he treated he could not have his pay. The young man loaded his sleigh, drove off and sold the wood to another party, who paid him cash and did not ask him to stand treat. The Templar then went to the Royal, but the owner would not take his wood.

Temperance Items.

CANADIAN.

—The National Woman's Council for Canada will meet in Ottawa on the 11th and 12th of April, under the presidency of Lady Aberdeen, no doubt.

—Arthur Heagin, a Montreal plumber, was convicted in that city on the 8th inst. of having an illicit still in his possession. He was fined \$100 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

—Rev. J. C. Madill, of Belwood, G. C. T. of the Good Templars of Ontario, has just received a call to the Congregational Church at Sarnia, and will move there next month. He is a well-known temperance worker.

—James Ford, a well known man at Niagara Falls, was under the influence of liquor in that place on the 8th inst. While staggering along in that condition he fell over the embankment of Muddy Run Creek and was instantly killed.

—In Manitoba, for some time past, the license law provided that one half the fines imposed on a liquor case might be paid over to the complainant, or informer. The law has been changed recently. Now the informer gets none.

—At the Elgin Assizes at St. Thomas last week there was a long and expensive trial of Wm. Travis, charged with killing Wm. Hodson during a drunken fight in a Vienna tavern last October. The deceased was very drunk and quarrelsome on the fatal day, and got into a fight, and died a few days later in great agony of bruises, it is claimed, then received. Travis was acquitted at the trial.

—It is reported that the Liquor Sellers' Association of Hamilton will take steps to try and invalidate the by-law recently passed by the council re-

Kettlewell, Paris, Ont.; F. J. Allan, Winnipeg, Man.; Rev. F. B. Stacey, Moosejaw, N. W. T.; Rev. R. Lennie, New Westminster, B. C.

—The Advance, the new liquor traffic organ, says: "The work of organization of the trade is proceeding vigorously. The distillers are already thoroughly organized; the brewers at their last meeting decided to become an incorporated body, and the licensed victuallers' organizers are meeting with every encouragement." It also predicts that their convention in Toronto on April 4 "is expected to be one of the largest ever held in the Queen City."

—A St. John, N. B., correspondent of the 12th inst. writes: There is to be a celebration by Kings county temperance people at Sussex this week to rejoice over the collapse of the prosecution against Rev. E. J. Grant and Constable Saunders, arising out of recent liquor prosecutions under the Scott Act. Saunders proposes to take a turn at the legal machinery himself, now, on the ground of malicious prosecution by the liquor party.

—The leading brewers of the Province have just formed themselves into an incorporated body called "The Brewers' Association of the Province of Ontario." The officers are: President, J. M. Lottridge, Hamilton; vice-president, John Labatt, London; secretary-treasurer, Eugene O'Keefe, Toronto. At its first meeting it was decided "to render all possible assistance to the Licensed Victuallers' Association in regard to their general work."

—A bloody murder took place at Clarence Creek, Russell county, east of Ottawa, on the 12th inst. Francis Barnard and Joseph Lafleur, two married men and friends, got drinking at Desjardine's tavern at that place, and then a quarrel came on. Lafleur

without paying excise duty unless used, has been extended to eight years. It was three years heretofore.

—The grand jury of Kansas City, Mo., has found indictments against fifteen druggists of that city for selling liquor without a license.

Sons of Temperance

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, Toronto; G. W. A., Dr. M. McCrimmon, Palermo; G. T., J. M. Walton, Kettleby; G. Scribe, W. H. Bewell, Whitby. Persons knowing where new divisions may be organized or dormant ones resuscitated will confer a favor by communicating full information to the grand scribe.

RUSSEL COUNTY CONVENTION.—A joint committee of Rockland and Clarence divisions met at Clarence on Feb. 27 to consider the advisability of calling a county temperance convention. The matter was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to call a convention at Vars for Tuesday, June 5, the representation to be similar to the February Provincial Convention in Toronto, only limited to the county.

THE ORDER IN ENGLAND.—In England the Sons have long been recognized rather as a temperance benefit society than a popular teetotal organization. A London correspondent writes as follows of its present standing: The Sons of Temperance Benefit Society is in a highly flourishing condition. The annual meeting of the London Grand Division was held on Saturday last, at Falcon Square Chapel, E. C. Mr. J. Vincent, the grand scribe, reported that the total savings for the year were £3,766 12s. 4½d. The membership had been increased by 343, making a total of 6,091. One thousand two hundred and sixty three members claimed sick pay to the amount of £4,474 4s., representing an average sick rate of 7.82 days per member per annum. The total of the capital, which is invested principally in ground rents and mortgages, amounts to £43,887 19s. 7d., and earned £1,659 10s. during 1893. Satisfactory progress was also reported in the juvenile branch of the order, which has 1,842 members, 31 of whom claimed £20 18s. 10d. for sick pay. During the year four died. The funds in hand of this section amount to £912, and are entirely distinct from those of the adults.

PROGRESSIVE WORK.
The Grand Worthy Patriarch has just been making a tour in the interests of the order in Renfrew county, assisted by W. E. Smallfield, P.D., and other active members of the district division. The following list of new divisions will show that very effective work was done. More may follow from the surrounding localities:

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., assisted by Bros. W. E. Smallfield, Prov. D.G.W.P., and W. Dickson, D.W.P., organized Sandpoint division, No. 158, on Feb. 28. Wm. Brill, W. P.; Robert Burton, R. S.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., assisted by J. Ward, Co. D. G. W. P., and R. A. Jamieson, Prov. D.G.W.P., instituted Lochwinnoch Division, No. 159, on March 1. A. J. Lindsey, W. P.; Robert Story, R. S.; Rev. Hugh Taylor, D.G.W.P.

G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, assisted by Bros. Jamieson, Parker, and Mayhead, instituted Beachburg Division, No. 160, on March 2. Hugh R. Dunn, W. P.; Geo. B. Wood, R. S.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., assisted by Bros. Jamieson and Park, organized Foresters' Falls Division, No. 162, on March 5. Thos. Elliott, W.P.; Ustache Kirk, R.S.; Wm. Jamieson, D.G.W.P.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, assisted by Bros. Jamieson and Park, organized Stafford Division, No. 165, on March 6. Geo. Sparling, W.P., Bro. Wm. J. McLaughlin, R.S.; Bro. Benjamin Smith, D.G.W.P.

Starlight Division, No. 323, Nottawa, Simcoe county, organized on Feb. 23 by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., W. G. Isaac is W.P.; W. G. Montgomery, R.S.; G. W. Glover, D.G.W.P.

The following deputies have been recently appointed by the G. W. P., viz.: Provincial D. G. W. P., Bro. O. W. Powell, Cobourg; special deputy, Rev. J. Purdy, Hanover. Division D. G. W. P.—Clement Rigg, jun., Welldrop P.O., for Sand Hill Division, No. 393; G. W. Glover, Nottawa P.O., for Starlight Division, No. 323; Wm. Brill, for Sandpoint division, No. 158; Rev. Hugh Taylor, for Lochwinnoch Division, No. 159; Bro. Hugh R. Dunn, for Beachburg Division, No. 160; Bro. Wm. Jamieson, for Foresters' Falls Division, No. 162; Bro. Benjamin Smith, for Stafford Division, No. 165.

AMONG THE DIVISIONS.
The Elgin district division will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Cornth on Tuesday, April 3.

Bro. J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of Box Grove Division,

No. 273, on Feb. 26, and visited Almonte Division, No. 114, on Feb. 27, and Horton Division, No. 97, on March 3.

Nottawa Division, No. 106, reports weekly accessions to membership. Prescott Division, No. 15, reports good progress.

Port Perry Division, No. 332, has admitted 36 members during the present quarter, and Greenbank Division reports large gains.

Solona Division, No. 40, Lloydtown Division, No. 260, and Enterprise Division, No. 289, will celebrate Neal Dow's 90th birthday by open division and entertainment, and Brampton Division, No. 148, will celebrate the event by division sermon.

Zephyr Division, No. 360, held open division and entertainment on March 6, and Manchester Division, 346, a fine concert on March 9.

Thorold Division, No. 90, Queensville Division, No. 223, Uxbridge Division, No. 139, and Newcastle Division, No. 384, report prosperity.

Raglan Division, No. 217, has recently visited Enfield Division, No. 41, and Sharon Division, No. 222, has visited Hartman Division, No. 277.

Blue Mountain Division, No. 198, is holding successful debates on live topics. Fast Whitby Division, No. 53, and Mount Carswell Division, No. 382, are arranging for a series of debates between the two divisions.

Franklin Division, No. 82, and Raglan Division, No. 217, are arranging for limelight sciopticon entertainments, to be held at Myrtle and Raglan respectively at an early date.

Albert Division, No. 31, is carrying on a successful contest this quarter. Good programmes and increased membership are among the results.

J. M. Walton, grand treasurer, assisted by members of Sharon Division and others, recently organized a company of Loyal Crusaders, our juvenile order, at Sharon, York county, with 23 members.

Rev. D. Lucas, Huff, Provincial D. G. W. P., has been lecturing at Bronte, Palermo, Nelson, Appleby and other points in Halton county.

The following is a copy of resolutions passed at the regular meeting of Whitby Division: Moved by Bro. W. H. Bewell, seconded by Bro. Ross Johnson, and unanimously resolved, (1) that the hearty and sincere thanks of this division in session assembled be and are hereby tendered to Councilors Thomson, Noble and Robson for their earnest and faithful efforts to lessen the number of liquor licenses to be issued in this town for the year commencing May 1, 1894; (2) that we deeply regret that the town council did not choose to adopt the motion to this end presented by Councilor Thomson,

J. Thos. Gamble, D. G. W. P., of Elgin, is in North Middlesex arranging for a series of meetings to be addressed by the G. W. P. during the week beginning March 26. We hope for some new division as a result of the work.

The Royal Crusaders, of Rockland, Russell county, gave a concert on Monday evening, 5th inst. There was a good and varied programme, in which the young people did well their parts. There are over 50 members and others will come. These young people will yet become a power for good in the temperance cause.

John Allin, R. S., of Newcastle, Ont., division, writes: The division here was organized a little over a month ago and we have now just 50 members. More are coming. We intend to celebrate Neal Dow's 90th birthday on Friday evening, 16th.

Nottawa Division, No. 106, has changed its night of meeting to Friday night.

Rev. J. T. Dowling, Provincial D. G. W. P., has removed from Colborne to Salford, Norfolk county.

Albert Division, No. 31, and Epsom Division, No. 350, each hold an open division on the 16th inst.

The triangular contest in Greenbank Division is drawing to a close. Thus far 34 new members have been admitted during the quarter, and excellent programmes have been furnished weekly. The hail has become so crowded that the division is considering the advisability of either enlarging the hall, or building a new one.

The contest in Port Perry Division has come to a close, and excellent work has been accomplished. Miss Kenney and Miss Hall were the leaders of the respective sides. The side led by Miss Kenney having been pronounced the winner, Miss Hall's side will entertain the division with a taffy pull, etc., at an early date.

International Division and Niagara Division, No. 397, hold Neal Dow anniversary celebrations on the 20th inst.

Uxbridge Division celebrated Neal Dow's 90th anniversary on the 16th inst.

Whitby Division, No. 34, Sons of Temperance, and Whitby Council of Royal Templars will hold a union Neal Dow celebration on March 20.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Hol-loway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what an amount of pain is saved.

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.
TREASURER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ada Henderson, Dundas street east.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Gregson, Colborne street.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin avenue; Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.
MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

Duties of a Local Corresponding Secretary.

The first duty of a corresponding secretary elected at the beginning of the year will be to forward to the county corresponding secretary the names and addresses of all the officers and superintendents of departments, in order that the directory may be prepared; also sending notice of any change that may occur during the year.

When she receives the blank form of report from the county corresponding secretary she will fill it up correctly and submit it to the local union, before returning it to the county corresponding secretary she will embody in this report any points of interest likely to aid the county corresponding secretary in reporting correctly upon the progress of the union. She will return the report within the specified time that the county corresponding secretary may not be delayed in preparing her report.

She shall read a portion of the constitution (articles 1 and 2, revised Ontario constitution) at the service for the reception of new members.

When delegates are appointed to attend county or Provincial conventions she shall send the names to the chairman of the billeting committee in proper time, so that those entertaining may know how many to prepare for. She shall conduct all the correspondence of the union, send votes of thanks or resolutions of condolence, as she may be instructed by the union.

In some things she assists the recording secretary in sending out notices of meetings, lectures, etc., also in preparing the annual report for the local union.

She shall bring to the first meeting of the union any communication she receives and will reply promptly, according to instructions received from the union. If she receives a letter requiring an immediate reply, she shall reply to the best of her knowledge and ability, after, if necessary, consulting the president. If a reply cannot be given before the next meeting of the union she shall acknowledge the communication and state when a reply may be expected.

She should keep an address book that time may not be lost in searching for and trying to obtain addresses that should be at hand when required; it is also desirable that she should keep all letters received by her and a list of all letters and cards sent by her, as a record in black and white will be found more reliable than the memory of the best-intentioned and most careful woman.

If she receives a communication for any superintendent of the department she should at once send it to the proper person instead of waiting till she happens to meet her.

I would suggest that, where work has been done during the year in any department that happens to be without a superintendent at the time a report is asked for, the corresponding secretary should send a report to the county superintendent of the department, as it is very desirable that all work done during the year should be reported, thereby affording a stimulus to other unions.

The corresponding secretary must never think that a printed circular may be neglected, any more than a written communication, as many of these contain matter of importance.

In unorganized counties correspondence shall be directly with the Provincial corresponding secretary or superintendents of departments.

In all cases the corresponding secretary must be sure to give her correct address, so as to insure letters intended for her reaching her without delay, and she may save her correspondents much embarrassment by indicating whether she is "Mrs." or "Miss."

If the W. C. T. U. is not printed on her envelopes she should write it, thereby making each letter an advertisement for our work. The W. C. T. U. forms a chain round the world, and as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, it will easily be seen that we cannot afford to have an officer or superintendent of a department who is careless or inefficient, therefore if a corresponding secretary finds that she is unable properly to attend to the duties of her office, she should at once resign, as her work, if neglected, cannot be overtaken.

In conclusion, let me emphasize the very great importance of promptness. This ability to conduct correspondence may be our one talent. Let us use it "heartily as to the Lord."

FLORA CARSON,
C. S., London Local Union.

Archdeacon Farrar, non Chaplain of the British House of Commons, has written: "Intemperance is the one sin at once very common and very fatal which is absolutely and easily preventable. It is the one curse of humanity of which we might absolutely cut off the entail."

Question Box.

1. Should the president of a local union be always elected as a delegate to a County or Provincial convention?
 2. Should a delegate attend all the meetings of any convention to which her union sends her?

GERTRUDE B.

In reply to the first I would say that it is always advisable for a union to elect as its representative the woman or women who will profit most largely by the experience. For this reason the president is so frequently chosen. If she is filling her place with credit, she is the one upon whom the brunt of the care and work falls, and the one also most likely to hail fresh methods and introduce them upon her return. Further, as she is willing to bear the heavy end of the burden, it is often felt that she should share in the few pleasures attached to it. But if, as is sometimes the case, the real motive power of the union is not the president, but one of the other officers, then surely it would be the best policy to send this less conspicuous, but more efficient worker. However, the local treasury ought to be in a desperate state when but one delegate to a county convention can be afforded. No better investment of union money can be made than in sending its workers to a good county gathering, or a Provincial gathering. Some of our best women are in the work-to-day because of such an opportunity afforded them to understand W. C. T. U. methods.

2. Certainly a delegate who has been elected by her local union to represent them at a convention should consider that during her absence her time is not her own. She is in duty bound to attend, as far as possible, the different meetings, so that she may vote for her union, when questions are to be decided; and may further be in position to carry home a correct report of the proceedings. A singular moral obtuseness may be observed sometimes on this very point. Visiting, shopping and sight seeing are indulged in, and the woman who is supposed to be representing 5, 20, or 100 others, acts as though unfettered by any tie except her own pleasure. Such cases we know are not usual, and yet they do sometimes occur.

MAY R. THORNLEY,

By the Way.

The event of the year for Canadian White Ribboners is to transpire in the Province of Ontario, in the county of Middlesex, and in the city of London. Several years ago the Dominion W. C. T. U. held its convention in our city. Since then it has been entertained at Ottawa, St. Johns, N. B., Montreal and Winnipeg, and now, just at this most critical juncture in the history of Canadian temperance reform, we are again to be honored by its presence, aided by its councils, and encouraged by its enthusiasm and earnestness.

The regular convention will open on the morning of Friday, June 1, and close on Tuesday, the 5th. On the afternoon of Monday, June 4, there will be a School of Methods, and at the conclusion of the regular meetings, June 6, there will be a "Y" conference. To this latter a very large representation is expected.

But I have kept the best to the last. We have strong ground for believing that our World's President, Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Women's Temperance Association, and Miss Anna Gordon, World's Superintendent of Juvenile Work, will be with us throughout this convention. Is there anything left to be desired?

We can only hope that London may realize her privileges to the full, and rise to the occasion.

The school of methods for the counties of Oxford and Waterloo came off at Woodstock Thursday and Friday of last week. The weather was perfect and the attendance good. Mrs. Graham, county president of Waterloo, and Mrs. Livingston, county president of Oxford, presided alternately. The day programme included the following subjects: Scientific temperance, public meetings, juvenile work, needs of a local union, an ideal union, purity in literature, art and fashion, how to make local union meetings interesting, a parliamentary drill, and the question box. Thursday evening ladies from the convention and the local clergy gave addresses, and on Friday evening F. S. Spence, of Toronto, spoke. Woman's enfranchisement was a most popular subject, and cropped up in the most unexpected manner at every turn. I never saw our women so determined to obtain the ballot as since the plebiscite vote.

An item appeared in one of the London papers, stating that a deputation from the Ingersoll W. C. T. U. to their town council was received with discourtesy, being allowed after the

presentation of their petition, to sit to a very late hour without further notice. This was substantially correct so far as reported, but the subsequent events that altered the case materially were not given. From the Ingersoll ladies present at the convention I learned that the following day a number of the councilors made it their business to convey to the ladies the assurance that the apparent want of respect had been quite unintentional. No bawling looking towards the carrying out of the prayer of the petition had been prepared. This was an oversight on the part of the women. Those councilors friendly to temperance supposed that to some one of their number had been committed the duty of presenting such bawling, and therefore each waited for the other and nothing was done.

To convince the petitioners of their sincerity two special meetings were immediately called and the bylaw reducing the licenses by five was carried.

MAY R. THORNLEY.

Among the Workers.

Woodstock reports a Curfew Bell bylaw as long ago enacted, but never well enforced.

The Brant county School of Methods, which is to be held in Brantford April 3, will also be attended by the Dominion president, Mrs. Williams. A number of other outsiders are expected to take part in the programme.

Stormont county, under the progressive leadership of its active president, Miss Jennie MacArthur, has just had a most successful school of methods, attended and participated in by our Dominion president, Mrs. Ella T. Williams, of Montreal. Miss MacArthur declares that her tribulations in preparation for the event were manifold, but the outcome was so satisfactory that she does not begrudge the time and energy expended.

Middlesex had concluded that with the prospect of the Dominion Convention being held within its borders the usual spring school might be omitted. But the unusual activity of other counties and the cheering accounts of their schools have so stirred the workers here that the county executive have decided to issue a call for a W. C. T. U. Institute to convene in Parkhill about April 17. It wouldn't do for Middlesex to be behind hand, for to her belongs the honor of holding the first school in the Province.

A local union, not to be mentioned, found one of their town papers indulging in an unusual amount of license in the publication of certain disgusting details connected with a court case. A couple of ladies were delegated to confer with the editor and see if subsequent issues might not be kept free from such nastiness. The editor was a gentleman. He promptly replied that his wife had made a similar criticism and that he could assure them they would not find further need for complaint.

The English Westminster Gazette, while strongly opposed to such innovations as woman's franchise, goes on to say that the women electors in New Zealand who have just been exercising the franchise for the first time have been quite revelling in politics of late. They have attended the political meetings in great force, in spite of the crowd, the smell of tobacco, and other things they usually object to. Whether it was owing to the presence of women or not, it is a fact that most of the meetings were uncommonly orderly this year.

MITCHELL.—On the 5th inst. a deputation of the Mitchell W. C. T. U. workers waited on the town council with a request to have a bylaw passed restraining children from being on the streets after a certain hour. They were well received and listened to very attentively, and the asked-for bylaw was passed before they left the chamber.

TORONTO.—The Toronto district W. C. T. U. gave their annual tea on the 8th inst. at their headquarters, on Elm street. There were about 150 persons present, and a very pleasant evening was spent. There was a concert at the close, at which Inspector Hughes presided. Miss Easton, Mrs. Rockwell, and Miss MacGregor were among those who took part in the programme.

Mother Stewart.

A Scottish exchange gives the following biographical sketch of "Mother Stewart," who may be deemed the mother of the great W. C. T. U. movement:

Mrs. Eliza D. Stewart, or better known as "Mother Stewart," and the author of "The Crusader in Britain," was born in Piquette, Ohio, in 1816. She preceded the Crusade movement, writes Mrs. M. M. Farnsworth, by beginning active temperance work in 1838, which she continued until she, with the womanhood of the country, besieged and often took the saloons with prayer. Working side by side with Mother Thompson in Ohio, and alone sometimes, she led thousands of women in other States against their greatest foe. She took the message of the White Ribbon to Europe, and among the rich and poor was received with ovations of honor, joy and welcome. She organized the British Women's Temperance Association. She was the first woman to take the work south. She is and ever has been a faithful Good Templar, and it was fitting that the National Union should send her as fraternal delegate to their world's convention in Edinburgh in 1891.

Equal Franchise Symposium

Views of Some Representative Canadian Temperance Workers.

The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD presents this week another budget of replies from well-known Canadian temperance workers regarding the franchise reform. More are to come. Look out for them in future issues.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED: 1. Are you in favor of or opposed to the extension of the franchise to women, married or single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal, or school?
 2. What are your reasons for thinking as you do?

DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR.

Miss Ella S. Cosford, London, Provincial secretary W. C. T. U., writes:

1. I am most decidedly in favor of the extension of franchise to woman.

2. As women are held equally responsible with men for obeying the laws, receive equal punishment when they break the laws, I, therefore, hold that they should have equal rights with men to say who shall make those laws.

MAKE IT UNRESTRICTED.

Mrs. T. Magladery, Parkhill, president of the W. C. T. U., writes:

Yes; I am in favor of women, married and single, having the franchise equally with men.

It is said the hand that rocks the cradle wields the nation. Surely the same hand should be trusted to mark the ballot.

HAS AN INTEREST AT STAKE.

Mrs. S. Mason, sen., Bowmanville, president of the W. C. T. U., writes:

I am certainly in favor of women having their franchise, and often have thought when a woman is left to provide for her family she should have a voice in where her money should be spent, whether in parliamentary or municipal affairs, equal with man.

WOMEN EQUALLY AMENABLE TO LAWS.

B. McArthur, Winnipeg, corresponding secretary Manitoba W. C. T. U., writes:

1. I am in favor of the franchise being extended to every woman, married or single, equally with men, for all elections, parliamentary, municipal or school.

2. Because I think it is our right. Women are amenable to the law of the land, although deprived of the right to say what law shall be. If they violate any of the laws they can be imprisoned or otherwise, just as men decide. Our Government places the most ignorant man who digs our sewers on a higher plane—by giving him the ballot—than the best educated Christian woman. While such a state of affairs exists neither our men nor our women will attain to the highest development, mentally or morally.

IS MAN'S EQUAL.

Mrs. Annie E. McClung, Treherm, vice-president Manitoba W. C. T. U., writes:

1. Ans.—Yes.

2. (1) Because woman is man's equal, hence equal rights.

(2) No intelligent human being ought to be asked to obey human laws and pay taxes without a voice in making such laws.

(3) It would greatly help every true reform and especially temperance and prohibition.

(4) Wherever woman has had the opportunity she has shown her appreciation of it by using it—witness New Zealand and the plebiscite vote in Ontario.

THREE GOOD REASONS.

Mrs. C. McKinnon, Caledonia, corresponding secretary W. C. T. U., writes:

Yes; three. 1. Woman is an intelligent responsible being, fully capable of forming an opinion and casting a ballot.

2. Woman has a partial recognition as a citizen. Now she is given a citizen's right to pay her taxes. She is given the right to send her dearest and best in time of war. She is given the misery of watching her own flesh and blood entrapped in the various dens sanctioned by law, powerless as any slave mother to save her child. All acknowledge her great responsibilities in her various positions. In justice give her the full free right to have her voice in what affects her interests. 3. The hopeless state of politics at the present time. The general upheaving, uncertainty, mistrust, clearly showing another element is needed in the life politic. I must confess I am but a recent convert, but the sense of the thing came over me one day when sitting quietly by myself. Success to your paper and efforts.

ESPECIALLY WIVES AND MOTHERS.

Mrs. Brownell, Toronto, president, Northern W. C. T. U., writes:

1. Yes; emphatically, and especially to the married women or mothers.

2. Because they are the ones most interested.

RESTRAINING AND REFINING INFLUENCE.

Mrs. E. O. McMaster, Campbellford, president of the W. C. T. U., writes:

Yes; I believe in universal suffrage, according to qualification, with all its privileges.

My reasons for so thinking are: If it were understood in every ward and neighborhood the adult population of the whole of them, both men and women, were to control the primary meetings, the restraining and refining influence of woman would at least make it much more orderly and decent

in public places. In my experience of working in this line of work I have found that at polling places men soon make way for a woman, and for a little while at least there is respectful silence. If so in smaller places, why not exert such an influence in the legislative halls?

ESPECIALLY TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Mrs. Thos. McKee, Barrie, president Simcoe county W. C. T. U., writes:

Yes, decidedly. I believe the franchise should be extended to both married and single women, with a preference if any to married women. Because: 1. It is just and right. God gave dominion to man and woman equally. 2. Wives and mothers are the natural guardians of home interests and should help to make the laws which govern them. As a rule the women who want the franchise are the women who put home first. Women who don't want it are either ignorant or indifferent.

MANITOBA SPEAKS.

Mrs. (Dr.) Blakely, Winnipeg, Provincial president of the Manitoba W. C. T. U., writes:

1. I am in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, married or single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal or school.

2. My reasons for thinking so are: (a) Because I believe in the Bible. In the beginning when God made man, male and female created he them, and gave them dominion over the earth, and nothing can alter our divinely given right. (b) Because men do not make as good laws in relation to women as they make for themselves. Until we have an equal voice in making the laws we will not be where God intended us to be.

PECULIARLY QUALIFIED.

Miss L. Stephens, Owen Sound, county secretary W. C. T. U., writes:

I am in favor of granting the full franchise to women because I believe their peculiar powers of mind and heart are as necessary in the formation of a good government as they have already proved to be in the making of the home.

The Paris Presbytery Debate.

At the Paris Presbytery meeting, held at Brantford on the 6th inst., nearly the entire day's session was taken up with a long and earnest debate on the resolution of Rev. Mr. Hutt, of Ingersoll, on requiring total abstinence from all communicants of the church. Elsewhere we give a pretty full report of Dr. Mackay's address. Beyond a short ten minutes Rev. Mr. Hutt was not given time and opportunity to reply to the various arguments used in opposition to his motion.

We understand that the mover will introduce a similar resolution at a future meeting. The question is now an interesting and important one, and is sure to attract a good deal more interest before it is finally disposed of.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following is the resolution, moved by Rev. E. R. Hutt, of Ingersoll:

Whereas the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has from time to time adopted resolutions expressive of the dreadfully ruinous effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors upon the well being of the church, the home and the nation. (Vote minutes of assembly for 1890 p. 53.) And whereas all members of the church who indulge in intoxicating beverages are thereby, to a greater or less extent, participants criminis, and therefore inimical to that same degree to the welfare of the church, home and nation.

And whereas instructions have already been issued by the Assembly, virtually calling upon pastors, office-bearers and members to abstain from the use of intoxicants as a beverage (vide minutes of assembly for 1892, p. 45).

And whereas the Assembly has expressed the conviction that it is the duty of the Dominion Government to enact a prohibitory liquor law, thereby assenting to the principle that the enforcement of total abstinence is right. This Presbytery therefore respectfully overture the General Assembly at its next meeting to instruct sessions to carry out the spirit of these recommendations and enjoin all members to abstain entirely from the use of alcoholic beverages, and thus put away this deadly evil from the church.

THE AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

There were two or three amendments proposed during the debate, but the following was adopted: Moved by Rev. Dr. McMullen, of Woodstock, seconded by Mr. Cockburn:

That the overture be transmitted, but that the Presbytery is not to be understood as endorsing or approving the principles set forth therein, and further the court discerns:

1. The inculcation on all members by the church of the highest ideal of duty on temperance.

2. Abstinence commended rather than commanded by the Scripture.

3. A course of spiritual despotism foreboded by an attempt to alter the position in which divine wisdom has left this point.

4. It pertains not to church courts but to Christ himself, as king and head of the church, to determine the principles of membership in the church.

5. The foregoing principles are antagonistic

What They Are Saying.

And the readers of the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD may know what the anti-prohibitionists are saying and doing these days, we clip the following extracts from the Advocate, the new anti organ, with some headings of our own:

MAKES THEM TIRED.—The liquor trade in Canada has got about tired of buying the tickets for opponents to get into politics on.

GETTING READY.—Whether the prohibitionists go to Ottawa or Kingston, the trade has got to be prepared for a fight in Ontario. That is the first duty—organize Ontario.

A SERIOUS FALC.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has been dissolved, and a general election will be held on March 15. At the same time a plebiscite vote on prohibition will be taken. The force of Ontario is to be repeated.

WHAT IS INTENDED.—The Union Prohibition committee and the Dominion Council of the Royal Templars have united to take steps to secure the election to both Legislature and Commons of candidates pledged to prohibition. The trade will be united to secure the defeat of every one of the candidates so pledged.

IN A BAD MUSS.—The Western Brewer, in speaking of the Ontario plebiscite, says: "It seems a great pity that better work was not done by the trade heretofore in an educational way. It is hardly possible that complications can now be avoided; and the outlook for espionage, blackmail, lying, slander, and all uncharitableness in the Dominion seems to be first-class."

A NEW BRUNSWICK MIRACLE.

The Terrible Experience of a Well-Known Gentleman.

So Badly Crippled with Rheumatism That He Was Helpless as an Infant—How He Was Cured—A Lady Relative Also Restored to Health.

(From the Richmond, N. B., Review.)

The attention of The Review having been called to two cases in Kingston in which it was alleged remarkable cures had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter was sent to interview the parties named, and find out whether the cures were really the result of the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Samuel Barnes, who formerly resided in Dorchester, N. B., and who removed to Kingston, Kent County, some time ago, was first interviewed, and asked whether the reports concerning his illness and his recovery from the use of these pills were true. He expressed himself willing to add his testimony to the many he saw in the papers concerning the wonderful cures effected by Pink Pills, and hoped his story might be the means of bringing relief to others. We give his story as nearly as possible in his own words: "I was first attacked with acute muscular rheumatism in March, 1891. I was then living in Dorchester. For three months I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot, more helpless than an infant. The joints of my arms and legs were much swollen, and my hands and fingers twisted almost out of shape. The physician who attended me bled me, gave me liniments and in every way attempted to give me relief, but without effect. Two other doctors were called in consultation, but could do nothing for me. I was told by a friend who called to see me of the wonderful cures reported to have been effected by the use of Pink Pills, and I resolved to cast aside doctors' medicine, and give the pills a trial. When I had about half finished the second box I began to feel slightly better. After taking four or five boxes I was able to get out of bed and walk around the house on crutches. I continued taking the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when I stepped for a time. I was then able with the help of crutches to get out of doors and around. I have since removed to Kingston, and continued taking the pills, and have continued to improve and hope soon to be entirely cured." Mr. Barnes is a gentleman of education, whose statements will carry weight. The writer remembers when Mr. Barnes first came to Kingston as he was forced to use crutches, and was able to get around only with great difficulty. He is now able to move around, using only a cane, and apparently without any difficulty. His hands and fingers, however, still bear traces of the severe suffering he has undergone.

His sister, Mrs. John Taylor, was also a sufferer from muscular rheumatism. She was first attacked by the disease eight years ago, and at that time it was only with great difficulty she was able to move around. Doctors' medicine did not help her, and she tried all kinds of so-called cures for rheumatism, but they appeared to do her no good whatever. Through the advice of Mr. Barnes, and with the consent of her physician, she began taking Pink Pills last fall. By the time she had finished the second box she felt decidedly improved. She has now finished her fourth box, and is apparently as well as she ever was. She said she was perfectly willing that the public should know that she was a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills. The improvement wrought by these pills in the case of Mrs. Barnes had induced her to give them a trial, and she was now satisfied that the pills possessed wonderful curative powers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressing and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and the glow of health to pale and sad faces. In the case of men, they effect cures in all cases arising from nervous overwork or excesses of any kind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 209 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or Schenectady, N. Y., in boxes of six pills each, which these pills are treated.

Wives * and * Daughters

Mothers-in-Law.

[By Lady Cook.]

Until within the last few years the domain of literature has been almost exclusively possessed by men. If now and then, a woman ventured within its sacred precincts, she was regarded as a sort of female monstrosity. She was supposed to have first divested herself of some of the most valued qualities of her sex. The wits dubbed her blue-stocking, the women called her strong-minded, to both she appeared hermaphrodite. Her offense was venal only when she wrote in praise of love or men. Thus almost everyone, for instance, has read Lucy Hutchinson's charming "Memoirs," although written so long ago, because they are all in honor of her husband. No one, however, would have looked at them had it not been about a mother-in-law. It seems somewhat singular, and worth noting, that this same literature, which is the expression of male thought and sentiment, should so constantly agree in holding up mothers-in-law to scorn and ridicule. Mothers are revered. Step-mothers are much hated. They are incarnations of all that is base and loathsome. When they do not mix the deadly bowl or wet the dagger, they slay by slower methods. In all cases they poison domestic life. But the mothers-in-law hold a medium position. They are neither warmly loved or greatly hated, but are to be severely avoided as antagonistic to matrimonial happiness. They resemble the fly in the ointment, the rift in the lute, the pitfall in a garden of sweets. And woe to the reckless bridegroom who harbors one!

According to this first man was the only one who had a fair chance of unadulterated bliss, having obtained his spouse by a surgical operation, and without the intervention of a mother-in-law. Eve assumed her wifely duties without preparation or coaching. She knew neither childhood or girlhood nor educational experience. Yet she understood exactly what to do, and how to do it. And she did it. But had Adam been blessed with a mother-in-law, Eve might have avoided the one great mistake of her life. For a true mother would have well and duly cautioned her against the seductive fascinations of the gentlemanly serpent.

The whole of this "Persian Legend," as a reverend gentleman publicly termed it a short time ago, is highly suggestive, and at the risk of being charged with a brief digression, we venture to dwell on it for a moment. The unity of the woman with the man is derived from the statement that she was taken from him, "bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh." Now, had she come from his head, like Minerva from Jupiter, she might have claimed superior wisdom. Had she issued from his feet, she might have expected eternal subjection; or if from his hands, to be ever his menial drudge. But she was taken from his side, close to his heart, fashioned from a corporeal arm and supporter. She was thus designed to be his equal in rank, to march with him shoulder to shoulder, and to be his partner in good and ill. We discern no necessary inferiority. On the contrary, if there be any difference, it should be in her favor; for by the invariable law of progress exhibited throughout nature, that which is produced after is higher in scale than that which came before.

It is because the laws and usages of men have condemned women to social and civil inferiority to themselves, that so many curable abominations flourish unchecked. Woman has been artificially degraded from her natural equality with man. Those rights and privileges which he claims for himself, he denies to her. In all things she must be subservient. She must say to him as Eve was taught to say to Adam:

"What thou bidst
Unargued I obey; so God ordains;
God is thy law, thou mine."

This language of a slave to a master is admirably adapted to men's selfishness. But no community where more than one-half of the adults are disfranchised and otherwise incapacitated by law and custom, can be free from great vices. Purity is inconsistent with slavery.

The man who has a good and loyal partner in a wife, will consider to whom he owes so priceless a gift. Most good women have had good mothers. We do not believe in the prodigies that we are told, occur in novels, where sensual men and women have children who are paragons of virtue, and foolish parents produce wise offspring. Such things may take place at very rare intervals, just like other abnormal births, or through what is called "throwing back." But the law of nature is, like from like, and so we never look for blackberries on hazel bushes, or nuts on brambles. The woman who is herself wise and virtuous will refuse to link her life with one other than an intelligent and honest man.

And there be no bad strain in the family, they will produce a noble manhood or womanhood, or

and knowledge. The mother will train her daughter with care and diligence, and leave little or nothing to chance. Her watchful eye will suppress any inclination to indiscretion, her cheery smile will approve all that is good. And as her child grows towards womanhood, she will open the maiden's eyes to the perils that beset youth and beauty. No false modesty will restrain her from instructing in the mysteries of maternity and wifely duties. She will also teach her, according to her rank, the value of domestic management and the worth of usefulness. If she be rich, the daughter will learn how to avoid waste; if merely well-to-do, how to economize; and if poor, how to make the most of her husband's hard-earned wages. Whatever her position, she will be so trained that she will be the careful guardian of her husband's home, filling it so far as she can, with love and cheerfulness, and ready in her turn to bring up daughters as her true mother trained her.

A man who receives such a girl to wife must be both foolish and ungrateful if he despise his mother-in-law, or object to her continued influence with his young wife. We cannot believe that any man of ordinary gifts of sense and feeling would do so. We are, therefore, compelled to admit that the prejudice against mothers-in-law has been created by themselves. It is because their sons-in-law find that their daughters are not by any means such as they anticipated, because they have, in fact, been matrimonially choused, that they turn against the mothers. They find their wives deficient in wifely attributes, and they justly lay the blame on their mothers-in-law. They discover that their maternal visits are followed by discontent, covert rebellion, or open discord, so that at length they are disallowed. In fact, they find that a man may marry, and that his Eve may in no sense be bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, while there is an ever-present tempter in the shape of a mother-in-law who leads her farther astray.

As soon as mothers generally educate their daughters on the lines which we are always urging, they will be regarded with strongest affection by their sons-in-law. There is a great number of such mothers, and to them the prejudice referred to does not apply. Indeed, we know of many a man who loves his wife in such a manner that her mother is as dear to him as though she were his own. Nor have we known a case where a good mother-in-law was not affectionately regarded by her son-in-law, provided he were worthy of her. Thus the remedy for the popular scoffs lies with themselves. We hope the day will soon come when every girl will be a member of a great union of unmarried women, pledged to refuse an offer of marriage from any man who is not an advocate of their emancipation. In this way the "superior" sex will soon be open to conviction, and the odium against mothers-in-law would speedily cease.

The Science of Motherhood.

Mrs. Pearsall Smith writes in the Woman's Signal that to be a mother is the grandest vocation in the world. No other human being has a position of such power and influence. She holds in her hands the destiny of nations, for to her is necessarily committed the making of the nation's citizens. Froebel says that we must look to the mothers of a country for that country's welfare, far more than to those who shape its policy and make its laws. And he adds this pregnant declaration, "We must, therefore, cultivate mothers." All thoughtful students of the great problem of humanity must echo this declaration. The children of the future are crying to the people of the present, "Educate our mothers"; and the ears of this generation are beginning to hear the cry. But with amazement we discover that almost nothing has ever been done to fit mothers for the solemn responsibilities laid upon them. Of all the specialists on earth the mother brings the poorest training to her immortal task. Therefore it is that a new science is gradually developing among us, which we may call the Science of Motherhood. Some may shrink from this word science, and declare that mothers are made such by the will of God, and cannot be improved by any science. But what is a science? Webster defines it to be "knowledge duly arranged and referred to the general facts and principles upon which it is founded." If there is no Science of Motherhood in this sense, it is high time there was. If it is worth the effort of a lifetime to lift a fellow-creature out of a pit of degradation, how much more worth must it be to prevent him from falling into the pit. And this work of prevention is in the highest sense the mother's privilege. She it is to whom is given the first and the largest opportunity of influencing the man or woman that is to be; here is the privilege of laying the foundation stones of their future life. To her is entrusted in a large measure the working out of God's ideal for each child given to her care; and upon her it largely depends whether character shall be rounded out into the fullness of a noble manhood or womanhood, or

dwarfed by neglect, and deformed by sin. It is a high privilege to be allowed to start in the right path, the immortal soul just entering upon its perilous journey; and the mother to whom this privilege is accorded must surely be eager to bring to her work the best wisdom and the clearest knowledge.

The Negations of Life.

A certain little girl until she was twelve years old thought that her name was "Lizzie Don't," and her brother "Johnnie Don't." She had never been called or heard him called anything else, and those particular titles she had heard frequently.

Said once a great writer: "The negations of life blight, bruise, destroy; hope, all courage, all aspiration. The world exists only by virtue of the wholesome sunshine of affirmation, the domination of positive and perpetual good."

Beauty in Age.

A dear old lady of 83 is who described by Kate Sanborn, in "Truthful Woman in Southern California," as "Grandma Wade." She is a I have known several interesting octogenarians, but never one that passed her in loveliness, wit and positive jollity. She still has her admirers among men as well as women and now and then receives an earnest proposal from some lonely old fellow. The last of these aged lovers when refused and relegated to the position of a brother urged her to reconsider the matter and make it a subject of prayer. But she quietly said:

"I'm not going to bother the Lord with questions I can answer myself. One day when she was choked by bread-crumbs at the table she said the frightened waiter, as soon as she could regain her breath:

"Never mind if that did go down the wrong way. A great many good things have gone down the right way this winter."

She is invariably cheerful, and when she was parting with her son for the winter she said:

"Well, John, I want to know before you go just what you have left me your will."

This little joke turned a tear into a smile. Even when ill she is so bright and hopeful that a friend once exclaimed, "Grandma, I do believe you would laugh if you were dying!"

"Well," said she, "so many folks go to the Lord with a long face, I guess he will be glad to see me come to him smiling!"

Primitive Women Poets.

The Primitive Woman as a Poet, was the subject of a paper at the American Association by Prof. A. F. Chamberlain. Lullabies, the author said, are known in every land, and the folk poetry of all people is rich in songs whose text and whose melodies tender mother has herself imagined and composed. But not alone cradle-songs are the product of the genius of the woman. As in modern so in primitive times maidens inspired by love have vented their feelings in song. We find such poetesses among the Arabs and Bedouins of the desert, in Polynesia and Australia, Madagascar, etc. Women improvisators are known among the American Indians, among the African tribes, etc. The share of woman in the transmission of song and story from generation to generation is very great. Indeed, among some of the tribes of Guiana the bards of ancient times are represented as old women. Among the Bedouins, as elsewhere, women and girls have special songs which are never imparted to the men, and it is very difficult, often impossible, for a traveler to obtain the text of such a song.

On Dits About Women.

The will of the late George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, bequeaths his entire estate to his "devoted wife, to be hers absolutely."

Mrs. Grafton Ross, an English woman has invented a tool for killing obnoxious weeds in gardens. It is a hollow piercer, through which poison is conveyed to the very heart of the root of a stubborn weed, causing it to shrivel up in a very short time.

The wife of the new Japanese Minister, Madame Fateno, has a hard time trying to accustom herself to corsets. She finds special difficulty in sitting upon the floor in native style when she has them on; but she is struggling to become accustomed to stays, as she likes the American dress and wishes to adopt it.

Probably the most magnificent compliment ever paid to a woman, Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Antony when he addresses Cleopatra as "Thou great day of the world"; but, certainly, no more beautiful tribute has ever been paid to a woman than that made by Prof. Tyndall, in a letter written to Mr. Herbert Spencer several years ago, in which he says of his wife, "She has raised my ideal of the possibilities of human nature."

The poet, Aubrey de Vere and his family were for many years intimate friends of Tennyson, who borrowed

the whole of his famous Lady Clara's name from them. Lady de Vere, however, did not quite fancy the association of her name with the haughty and hard-hearted Clara. "Why should Lady de Vere be aggrieved?" ways Tennyson's jesting reply. "I have not given her name to an ugly woman, nor to an old woman—only to a wicked one."

The friends of morality in England have decided to raise a fund equivalent to \$5,000 to carry on the agitation against the regulation of vice in India. Mrs. Josephine Butler is still to the front in this struggle as clear-sighted as ever, and as eager to proclaim her faith in God and in God's law. She ridicules the demand for silence, and the protest made against agitation. "It is good to be zealously affected in a good cause, and this is the cause of freedom, of law, of woman—yes, it is the cause of God."

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the distinguished traveler, has just started upon another journey, although she is now 60 years old. She is at present crossing this country on her way to Vancouver, whence she is to sail for Japan. Whether she goes further will depend upon her health. She owns a pretty cottage in Scotland, and there she spent last summer and autumn in thoroughly mastering the technique of photography in preparation for her journey. She will now be able to illustrate her own books.

Dr. Ann Shaw says that whether women are statesmen or not it is generally conceded that they have considerable gumption and that the way women would manage the liquor traffic would be to find out what liquor dealers didn't want done and promptly go and do it. Men, on the contrary, seem to find out what liquor dealers want done and do it. This may be very fine statesmanship but it's awful matter and make it a subject of prayer "gumption." Every consideration of morals, religion and "gumption" demands the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

With the Poets.

Quatrains.

The pedigree of honey
Does not concern the bee;
A clover any time to him
Is aristocracy.
—Emily Dickinson.

strove with none, for none was worth
my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to Nature,
Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of
life,
—Walter Savage Landor.

only in the cataract and the
thunder,
in the vast of Man's uncharted
soul,
in the dew-star dwells alike the
wonder,
and in the whirling dust-mote the
control.
—Charles G. D. Roberts.

and penitent—beloved of God
thou art;
wandering feet he welcomes
home, at night;
than those who never did de-
part,
Prodigal returning, in his sight.
—Louise Chandler Moulton.

and in Rome! the dull book said;
canvass all aglow
back the lie that I had read
calmly answered—no!
—James Riley.

to my smiling enemy
you biddest me be meek,
gladlier, my God, to thee
turn the other cheek.
—John B. Tabb.

all that longs for higher things
known
not forever long unsatisfied;
ut's desire shall of itself alone,
p the soul to that for which it
ried.
—Mary A. Lewis.

shed and still I lie, as in a
sral barge;
drops my mooring-line from
y's delightful land;
drift, on swaying billows long
large,
y returning keel touch the
reet morning's strand?
—Mary McL. Watson.

Prohibition Straight.

is admiration for Toronto
an has been increased by the
m-biscite. But I "rejoice
ang," for I remember that
arolina the people's like de-
answered by the dispensary
ch makes the State a rum-
so all its people rum-sellers.
st to conquer the political
will no doubt attempt some-
by which the lamb and the
le down together, with the
le inside. Permit me to
re recent editorial watch-
w
turn to the right,
turn to the left,
Bu middle ob the road."
rdially,
WILBUR F. CRAFTS.
Feb. 26, 1894.

Just for Fun.

"How are you? Just thought I'd drop in awhile to kill time."
"Well, we don't want any of our time killed."

Visitor (after introduction)—Ah you are the famous Dr. T. I have heard so much about. Are you still in active practice, doctor?

The Rev. Dr. T.—Oh, no; it is my brother who practices. I preach.

"Can't you wait upon me?" said the impatient customer. "Two pounds of liver; I'm in a hurry." "Sorry," said the butcher, but there are two or three ahead of you. Surely you would not have your liver out of order!"—[Boston Transcript.]

FATALLY WOUNDED.—Sympathetic citizen—Is he fatally wounded, do you think, officer? Officer—Two av the wounds-is fatal, sor, but the third is not, an' if we can lave him rest quiet for awhile, I think he wud come around all right.

A lady had just lost her husband. A gentleman, living next door, on calling to see her, found her, to his great surprise, playing on the harp, and said: "Dear me! I expected to find you in deep distress." "Ah," the lady pathetically replied, "you should have seen me yesterday."—[L'Arlequin.]

In "Recollections of a Drummer Boy," the author, Mr. Kieffer, tells many amusing incidents connected with the uniforms supplied by Uncle Sam to the soldiers of "Camp Curtin." After describing various difficulties resulting from ill-fitting garments he says:

I remember hearing of one poor fellow in another company, a strapping six-footer, who could not be suited. The largest shoe furnished by the Government was quite too small. He tried his best to get his foot in but in vain. His comrades chaffed him unmercifully, whereupon he exclaimed: "Why, you don't think they are all boys that come to the army, do you? A man like me needs a man's shoes, not a baby's."

There was another fellow, a very small man, who has received a very large pair of shoes and had not been able to effect an exchange.

One day the sergeant was drilling the company on the facings—right face, left face, right-about face—and, of course, watched his men's feet closely to see that they went through the movements promptly. Noticing one pair of feet down the line that never budged at the command, the sergeant rushed up to the possessor of them and in menacing tones demanded:

"What do you mean by not facing about when I tell you? I'll have you put in the guard house."

"Why, I did, sergeant!" said the trembling recruit.

"You did not, sir! Didn't I watch your feet? They never moved an inch." "Why, you see, said the poor fellow, "my shoes are so big that they don't turn when I do, I go through the motions on the inside of them."

"If all the gold in mint or bank,
All earthly things that men call wealth
Were mine, with every titled rank,
I'd give them all for precious health."

Thus in anguish wrote a lady teacher to near friend, telling of pitiless headache, of smarting pain in back and tions, or dejection, weakness and nervous, feverish unrest. The friend knew both cases and cure and flashed back the answer, "Take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The distressed teacher obeyed, was restored to perfect health, and her daily duties once more became a daily pleasure. For lady teachers, salesladies and others kept long standing, or broken down by exhausting work, the "Prescription" is a most potent restorative tonic, and a certain cure for all female weakness. Guaranteed to cure in every case or money returned. See printed guarantee around each bottle.

Fibroid, ovarian and other tumors cured without resort to surgery. Book, with numerous references, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"It's wonderful," remarked the editor, "how proud a man acts when he is going to have his picture published, and how humble he is after it has happened."

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it, as it is as pleasant as syrup.

A LECTURE ITEM.—"You've broken that lecture item nicely," said the editor to the farmer. "How so?" "You've cut off all the names of those present but two, and made me say, 'Scattered through the hall were J. Bronson Smithers and Mrs. Smithers.'"—[Puck.]

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

A Delicate Flavor.

"I don't hold to no kind of deceit bein' right nor proper," remarked Mrs. Gunn, as she sat with her neighbor, Mrs. Leeds, on the front porch of Mrs. Leeds' house. "Why, land sakes, Mis' Gunn, I didn't s'pose you did! What started you off into sayin' so, if I may ask?" responded Mrs. Leeds, looking over her steel-bowed spectacles in evident surprise.

"Well, I dunno, 'thout 'twas that I was sort of revolv'in' over in my mind the time when Mehitable Bean was at work to our house. I declare to it, I didn't know as I should have a plate left, to say nothin' of cups and saucers and mugs and small platters. She seemed posset to break everything she laid hands on; but I was terrible miserable that spring, didn't have no appetite to speak of, and the things I could eat wa'n't to be had."

"Mehitable seemed to feel it was a sort of a reflection on her cookin' that I didn't eat more. I explained it all out to her just how I felt, and just how things didn't seem to taste like anything. And she says, 'Now Mis' Gunn, you jest think up somethin' you could relish, and I'll do my best to give it a flavor,' says she. The Beans were always a master kind-hearted people."

"I thought fer a minute, and then says I, 'Well, Mehitable, if you could make a bread puddin', with considerable many raisins, and plenty of nutmeg, I think I could eat some of it. Be sure and put in nutmeg enough so's I can see it,' says I, fer I am partial to that kind of spice."

"Well, we had as nice a bread-puddin' fer dinner that day as you would wish to see. Plenty of nutmeg, I thought, and I relished it real well. Sister Perkins was stayin' with us then, and when I spoke up 'bout the nice flavor nutmeg always give, she looked up, and says she, 'Thee' aint no nutmeg in the house. This is cinnamon.'"

"I looked at Mehitable and sort of smiled, but I didn't contradict, bein' as Sister Perkins was a visitin' me. She waited a minute, and then says she, 'Mehitable, aint this cinnamon?'"

"'No'm,' says Mehitable, as polite as could be. 'No'm,' 'taint.'"

"Then I spoke up, and says I, 'Mehitable put nutmeg in purpose fer me.'"

"Sister Perkins tasted of her puddin' and then says she, 'Mehitable, when you was a-makin' this very puddin' didn't you say to me that there wasn't a speck of nutmeg in the house, and that you couldn't get any in time for dinner?'"

"'Yes'm,' says Mehitable. 'Well, then, this is cinnamon, just as I supposed,' says Sister Perkins."

"I was kind of vexed, and I spoke right out. Say I: 'What is the spice, Mehitable?'"

"'It's nearer nutmeg than 'tis cinnamon, Mis' Gunn,' says she. 'I didn't have no nutmeg, and I didn't want to disappoint you, so I just grated a little off of the wooden handle to the nutmeg grater,' says she."

"There now, Mis' Leeds, what do you think of that?"

Mrs. Leeds waited a moment before giving her answer. Then she spoke thoughtfully. "Did you relish the puddin'?"

"I did; I s'posed 'twas nutmeg and I eat hearty."

"You wouldn't 'a' tasted it if she'd 'a' used cinnamon, maybe?" inquired Mrs. Leeds.

"I shouldn't 'a' tasted it." "Well, then," was Mrs. Leeds' final remark, "I hold it that Mehitable meant well, and come as near to nutmeg as she could, so's that I shouldn't quibble about her bein' in the right or wrong. Maybe 'twas deceit, and maybe 'twas't. I've heard of wooden nutmeg 'fore now, and p'raps this might be spoken of in the same way."

May our purpose be to know Thy will, and to do it with both hands earnestly, as men who have but one Master to please, and one will to consult.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED.—Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany buildings, 39, Victoria street, Westminster, London, S. W. 141

Little Boy (with toy camera)—Call that a cow you are drawing? It doesn't look like one.

Little Girl (from Boston)—T isn't photography. It's art.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Sunderland, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over 40 years, but Electric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled me since."

"Gran'ma," said little 4-year-old Austin, as he twined his arms lovingly about his grandmother's neck, "you'll never know how much I love you till you have a child of your own!"—[Harper's Bazar.]

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

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Wives and Daughters, of London.

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Presbyterianism and Total Abstinence

Reasons Why Church Members Should Be Abstinents.

Rev. Dr. MacKay's Address at the Presbytery.

Last week the HOME GUARD stated that an animated discussion took place at the meeting of the Paris Presbytery, held at Brantford on the 5th inst., over a resolution of the Rev. Mr. Hutt, of Ingersoll, in favor of making total abstinence a test of membership in the Presbyterian Church, and that an amendment was adopted by a considerable vote.

Rev. Dr. MacKay took a prominent part in the debate. We herewith present a report of his address on that occasion which is well worth a careful perusal.

THE ADDRESS.

1. We are told that it is "the duty of the church through her courts and from her pulpits to inculcate on all her members the highest ideal of duty on temperance." But does the church inculcate "the highest ideal of duty on temperance" in permitting her members to indulge in a practice that leads to all the intemperance in the land?

2. We are told that total abstinence in Scripture is merely "commended," not "commanded." But is this correct? We open God's Book and we read: "Be not ye partakers of other men's sins." "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness." "Let no man put a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way." Is not the tipping church member a stumbling-block in the way of others? Is he not in fellowship with the drinking customs of our day, and thus a partaker in the sins of others? Entire separation from evil-doing is not only "commended," but "commanded" in the Scriptures. And our church has time and again declared strong drink one of the greatest evils of our day and country.

3. We are told that "not any church court but Christ himself has the right to determine the terms of membership in his church." This we cheerfully concede; yea, we emphatically insist upon it. But the question is always in place, "What has Christ determined with regard to any specific action or course of conduct?" We may not be able to point out any passage of Scripture which, in so many words, enjoins or prohibits the action in question. But this is no matter, so long as we have a general principle which clearly applies to the case. Take an illustration: The old slave-holders were wont to accuse those churches which refused to admit them to sealing ordinances, of making a new term of membership, and thus adding to the word of God. But few, if any, will now say that the charge was just. And yet we cannot point to one direct and express precept prohibiting slavery although it existed in the time of our Lord and his apostles. We, however, claim that there are general principles clearly recognized in the Gospel quite incompatible with slavery, and that therefore in excluding slave-holders from sealing ordinances the church instituted no new term of communion, but faithfully insisted on church members not ignoring in their daily lives a plain Gospel teaching. So now it is charged that the church, by insisting on total abstinence in her members, would be instituting a new term of communion. But is the charge just? Not if there are general principles in God's word which clearly indicate the Christian's duty to oppose the drinking usages of our day. And who with the Book of God in his hand will say that the Supreme Court of heaven does not prohibit a course of daily conduct which may lead the individual himself, and, by example, can scarcely fail to lead others to ruin for time and eternity.

4. Christ was angry with the church at Pergamos, because that church harbored those who held the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Boaz to cast a stumbling-block before the children of Israel. May he not be angry to-day at his church for harboring those who not merely by doctrine but by their personal example are a stumbling-block to others?

5. In Acts, xv., we learn that "the apostles and elders and brethren" enjoined upon the Christians at Antioch total abstinence from "meats offered to idols." The eating of such meat was in itself harmless (Rom., xiv., 20), but abstinence for the sake of others was not merely "commended," but "commanded." Pray, is not this the very principle we insist on, in requiring total abstinence from strong drink, on the part of all our church members?

6. A large and prosperous section of the Protestant church has never admitted distillers, brewers, saloon-keepers, into her communion, and has always insisted on total abstinence in her members. Is this portion of the

church resting under divine displeasure for so doing?

7. When the state, urged by the church, is fighting for its own preservation, should the church countenance a practice which leads to the destruction of both state and church? Does Christ design his church to live, and does he at the same time countenance a practice which leads to its destruction?

8. Was our Lord grieved because some of his followers had left their first love, and does he, nevertheless, permit the indulgence of a practice, which, perhaps, more than anything else, leads to backsliding and spiritual indifference?

9. Was Christ so zealous for the purity of the temple as to whip out the money changers who congregated there, and yet does he sanction an indulgence which constantly defiles and injures man's body, which, in Scripture, is declared to be the temple of God?

10. We are assured that Christ made and drank intoxicating wine. There is no warrant for such a statement. It is a slander. The Jews said, "Behold a wine-bibber and a gluttonous man," and we have no more right to call our Lord a "wine-bibber" than we have to call him a "gluttonous man." It is a repetition of Jewish slander to call him either of these. The Jews said that John had a devil, and this was as true as what they said about our blessed Lord.

But let us admit for the sake of argument that the Bible approves of the use of intoxicating drinks, it will be admitted that such approval can be claimed only for the drinks mentioned in the Bible. In Bible days distilled liquors did not exist, nor for 1,200 years after. Whisky, brandy, rum, gin, must therefore be excluded from the Biblical sanction claimed. Beer, strong or weak, was unknown, hence it, too, must be relegated to the list of unsanctioned drinks. Only for wine then, and wine absolutely unadulterated with distilled liquors, and therefore comparatively pure, can Biblical sanction for the moderate use be claimed.

Those then who go to the Bible to sanction their drinking should act consistently and drink only in accordance with Bible teaching. They must at once cease the use of distilled liquors, and all kinds of beers, ales and fortified wines, and confine themselves to pure wine, with no admixtures but such as are indicated in the Bible.

On this point let me quote the words of Dr. W. M. Taylor, of New York. He says: "There was a difference between the ordinary Palestinian wines and those alcoholic mixtures which are classed in our day under the general name of wine, and so the presence of Christ at the feast and his changing of water into the wine common in Palestine in his day, cannot be held as justifying the ordinary drinking usages of American society to-day with its bars, its wine shops, its saloons, its beer gardens, its fiery wines and strong liquors, and all their attendant evils. Nothing either in Scripture or outside of Scripture, justifies these things and we must use every proper means to do away with them."

I add the words of Joseph Cook, of Boston, one of the most eminent preachers and scholars on the continent. He says: "I am grieved with an indignation which I dare not express to the full, when I hear preachers and church members quoting the example of our Lord in support of the use of distilled liquors which were not invented until the twelfth century. If our Lord were here to-day in person, as he is in spirit, face to face with the drinking customs, listening to the cries of orphans and widows, and beholding the desolations of strong drink, I believe in my soul that he would again, as he did of old, knot up the whip of small cords, and purge the church of moderate drinking, and in doing this he would only be giving efficacy to the texts, 'It is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended or is made weak.' 'Lead us not into temptation.' 'Look not upon the wine when it is red.' 'Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness.' 'Do not drink wine that ye may put a difference between the holy and the unholy.' 'If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth.'"

The Strongest Power.

The late Judge Pitman, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, was a very able and thoughtful man, of a very judicial turn of mind, and therefore careful in regard to the language he used. He was an able and influential advocate of prohibition, and his admirable book, "Alcohol and the State," is a most valuable contribution to prohibition literature.

Writing of the strong hold of the liquor traffic on the community and the prospects of its overthrow, he used the following language, which is quite applicable to the case of Canada as to any of the States:

"Strong as this traffic is there are some things stronger. The Christian Church is stronger. And when its best and purest men cease to scorn the field of politics as something common and unclean, and teach that voting is as sacred as praying, and when all its members, believing with Sir Charles Buxton that the struggle 'against the beer house and gin palace is but one development of the war between heaven and hell,' press into that war with an energy that will not suffer men as parties to stand in their way—

the traffic is doomed. But weak goodness never did and never will overcome resolute evil.

One great reason why the late prohibition plebiscite resulted so grandly for Ontario was because the influence of the churches, or at least the majority of them, was so strong and active in the campaign. Now that the success of the next grand step forward—the enactment of a law—will largely depend on the results of the next elections, it is much to be hoped that the same religious influences will press in with an energy that will not let men or party cries stand in their way.

The French Treaty Ratification.

The opposition of prohibitionists all over Canada is being a good deal roused over the ratification of the new French treaty, which will come up before the present session of the Dominion Parliament. According to the provisions of that treaty, which was framed between representatives of the Government of France and Sir Charles Tupper as representative for Canada, French wines may be freely imported for years to come at a very low rate of duty into this country. Of course that would stand right in the way of the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation as well as the manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

The treaty was framed over a year ago and sent to this country for ratification. The Ottawa Government last year delayed to submit it to Parliament for ratification, but this year it is sure to come up for consideration, in some form. Coming as it does, just at the time when great hopes are being raised that our Dominion Parliament may go in for advanced prohibition legislation, the question assumes very great importance.

It is known, too, that the Canadian wine producers are also united in active hostility against its ratification. They claim that the very cheap French wines, often badly adulterated, could then be imported and sold here at such low rates as to destroy an actual honest native wine trade. Last year these native wine producers sent a strong deputation to Ottawa with their protest. It is quite probable that still stronger opposition will come from the same source this year.

It is not often that the wine producers and the prohibitionists of the country find themselves fighting shoulder to shoulder as in this case. Time will soon tell what their united opposition may amount to. It is generally supposed that the Tupper government is bringing all their influence to bear on the Government to force them to accept this treaty and force it on their supporters in the House. That the Government will meet with some pretty strong opposition from members of their own party if the treaty is presented for adoption now seems very certain. A good many temperance people are already writing letters to the members against adoption and it will be well if many others now follow the same course. By the time these lines are read all the M. P.s will be at their places in Ottawa. Let as many electors as feel that they have influence there write urgent letters to their friends not to put any such obstacle in the way of the speedy enactment of a prohibition law.

The eyes of the whole community will now be on the House of Commons regarding this matter. The Dominion Government finds itself in an awkward position by the framing of such a treaty, especially at such a time as this.

Singular Inconsistencies.

The late J. G. Holland, L.L.D., for many years the scholarly and accomplished editor of the Century Magazine, thought and wrote earnestly on the temperance question because he was thoroughly convinced of the evils constantly wrought in community because of the existence of the liquor traffic. He was no visionary fanatical exhibitionist, but a man of calm thought and careful observation. He thus referred to mineral exhibits of gold, silver, the precautions to rid the community of evils of far less importance while adulterated. Apparently the whole perpetuation of that of greater magnification.

"Men dread cholera, the yellow fever and the smallpox, and take the pictures of the late Premier, ravages of all of them in a year do not. Mr. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson produce the mischief that intemperance does in a month. It is worse than plague, worse than fire or inundation, worse than war. Nothing but sickness, death, immorality, crime, pauperism and March, Ireland, when we see the frightful waste of resources comes to see the green and the Irish it. Nothing noble is born of redemptive. Meantime our public men are time county in the State is expected about it, our churches are half in a day of its own. Real estate the scriptural use of wine, our science, and are offering valuable properties of alcohol, our politicians utter wise things about personal rights sumptuary laws, and the people are going to the devil."

Just now in Canada when it is clearly demonstrated that over \$30,000,000 a year is being wasted that is wasted in alcoholic drinks, when some millions of bushels of grain are being destroyed to make them, when millions of capital much needed in the various industrial enterprises is being poured into their production, when a majority of all in our jails, after which the corrupted prisons and hospitals are wehrown out by the natural passion known to be persons of intemperate body. They are used as a habit, when men and women are constantly coming to the mo

tragic deaths the direct or indirect results of drinking, when many homes are being desolated and destroyed in consequence, we have ministers and their "statesmen" and "patriots" still making excuses for legal sanction and "logical" objections to prohibition. The number grows less, however.

Why Liquor Alone?

Canadian people are getting about tired of the threadbare and somewhat dusty objections made by some well-known people—some of them Gospel ministers—that "there are other evils as bad as intemperance and demand just as much to be dealt with,"—anyhow don't the prohibitionists propose to prohibit them, and all that. The usually follows the catalogue of glum, extravagance and the like. With the last week, in our reading, we welcome across the effusions of thirty-two well known ministers who resorted to just that kind of "logic," and each of them appeared to think that his position against prohibition and favor of "true temperance" is unassailable. One of them puts to basing in the same category.

A these excesses are evils and ought to be avoided, and people should be waded against them, but is it any reason why one evil should not be eradicated unless the attack is made against them all?

Yes, all that, none of these evils tend to serious injuries to the community of them as does the drink evil; the community has a right to demand the prohibition of the drink traffic its own self-protection as it has in most of the other cases. The Dr. Charles Jewett, of Boston, well known to many of our Canadian readers, well said: "When or re did you ever know an individual who wasted his estate or begg his family for coffee, and then his wife's shawl and his shoes for further supplies. Would you ever know a man come home from the influence of too much eat too much tobacco chewing or smoking, and turn all his family in the straw wound or maim some of their life? But men do these things whisky and beer almost daily, and they will go on doing so long as they continue to be sold the sanction of the law. If, then, the power of alcoholic liquor to thus stimulate or excite, whus enslaves men, what is it?"

It is once demonstrated that it can become insane and dangerous to their families and to the whole community in consequence of the excess of tobacco shops and tea and stores, and a strong case in law legally shutting them up has been made.

ay has been found for making heroin en for the scholar. Labor, iron labor, the atoms of which it is made are nities.

—R. W. EMERSON.

The Mid-Winter Fair.

Editor of the HOME GUARD:

I have just returned from a trip to the Mid-Winter Fair at Brantford, Ontario, and visited the fair yesterday. The building, embracing about 100 acres, is nearly completed. The grounds are nicely laid out with evergreen trees scattered here and there. Flowers alongside all the paths are sending forth a flavor no equalled. The foreign exhibits, from Italy, India, China, Japan, Germany, Turkey, Russia, seem to be patronized the most, and show a high state of culture.

and believe there are more offered for sale in this department which they say were imported from Jerusalem than was ever made in the California counties.

Many of the exhibitors have their own buildings. He thus referred to mineral exhibits of gold, silver, the precautions to rid the community of evils of far less importance while adulterated. Apparently the whole perpetuation of that of greater magnification.

Canadians have a building of fever and the smallpox, and take the pictures of the late Premier, ravages of all of them in a year do not. Mr. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson produce the mischief that intemperance does in a month. It is worse than plague, worse than fire or inundation, worse than war. Nothing but sickness, death, immorality, crime, pauperism and March, Ireland, when we see the frightful waste of resources comes to see the green and the Irish it. Nothing noble is born of redemptive. Meantime our public men are time county in the State is expected about it, our churches are half in a day of its own. Real estate the scriptural use of wine, our science, and are offering valuable properties of alcohol, our politicians utter wise things about personal rights sumptuary laws, and the people are going to the devil."

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W. T. WILLIAMS.
San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1894.

and agree and bilious de- and are positively cured by the same means. They are not being destroyed to make them, when millions of capital much needed in the various industrial enterprises is being poured into their production, when a majority of all in our jails, after which the corrupted prisons and hospitals are wehrown out by the natural passion known to be persons of intemperate body. They are used as a habit, when men and women are constantly coming to the mo

The Royal Commission.

The Last Session for Hearing Evidence in Ottawa Last Saturday.

Over three years have elapsed since the House of Commons adopted a resolution in favor of a royal commission to inquire and report "without delay" in regard to the liquor traffic and the feasibility of a prohibition law. The last session of that commission for the hearing of evidence was held in Ottawa on Saturday, and it is understood that the report will be prepared at once. At one time it was fully expected that the report would be presented and printed and supplied to the members some time before Parliament would be in session, so that it could be properly read and digested. The present indications are, however, that it will not be in print until some time after this year's session has closed.

Comparatively few persons were examined at Ottawa and with a couple of exceptions the "evidence" consisted merely of the opinions of men who have not made any special study of that question.

Mr. Thomas Hobbwhite, of Almonte, seemed anxious to mend rather than end the saloons, and several of the ministers examined were of the same mind. Mr. Hobbwhite did not believe in prohibition but wanted the treating customs and adulterations prohibited. He also wanted the number of licenses more restricted and a better separation between licensed shops and groceries.

Mayor Cox did not believe in prohibition, and that it could not be enforced, if enacted. He thought the license act fairly well enforced in the city.

Archbishop Duhamel, Roman Catholic, was not personally favorable to prohibition, but means should be taken to prevent excess. He believed that much more liquor was used than should be, but was not sure that drunkenness is on the increase. He also believed that the present license laws should be more strictly enforced, fewer licenses issued and those should be better protected.

Rev. J. J. Bogert, Church of England, did not believe in total abstinence or prohibition, as it was "not in accordance with the principles of Christianity." Self-denial is his remedy against drunkenness.

Archdeacon Lauder, Church of England, was also opposed to prohibition, but in favor of abolishing saloons, bars, and the treating customs, allowing people to buy their liquors as they do their tea and coffee. He did not believe in punishing men for getting drunk, as they were usually punished enough and were to be pitied. Men found drunk by the police should be escorted home.

Rev. J. G. Low, C. of E., Almonte, did not believe in total abstinence or prohibition. He did not attribute a great deal of crime to liquor; it merely brought out what was in a man.

Rev. Dr. Moore, Presbyterian, was in favor of prohibition, and thought drunkenness was steadily increasing. He had serious doubts about imprisonment for drunkenness.

Rev. Mr. Winfield had five years' experience of the Scott Act at Moncton, N. B., and did not believe it was of benefit.

Rev. G. McRitchie, Methodist, favored total abstinence, the Scott Act and prohibition. Though a majority of the Protestant ministers of the city are prohibitionists, and though the electors of Ottawa gave a majority of over 500 for prohibition in the late plebiscite, yet the evidence taken before the commission was nearly all anti.

LICENSE INSPECTOR O'REILLY was examined on the enforcement of the license law. He said there would be a considerable reduction in the number of licenses issued this year—to an even 100. In 1890 there were 148. He thought the license law well carried out in the city. He has "suspicions" of some places but no evidence, though detectives were employed. A few of the "hotels" were nothing more than drinking shops. He did not seem to have had much experience of any "second offense" cases, even where the same person has been repeatedly fined. The police court clerk does not even appear to be supplied with any forms for information of such cases. He believed the shops should be entirely separated from the groceries, not allowing both in the same building. He thought short terms of imprisonment did no good.

CHIEF OF THE POLICE McVEITY stated that drunkenness had decreased in Ottawa during the last four years. In 1888 there were 1,147 arrests in all in the city, of which 610 were for drunkenness; in 1893 there were but 579 arrests in all, of which 261 were for drunkenness. He considered that the Scott Act had a beneficial effect in Carlton country, and there were no more "drunks" in Ottawa in consequence, nor did he believe that more liquors were consumed at the people's homes. He believed that a prohibition law can be enforced, if proper arrangements are made and proper officers appointed.

A STRANGE OMISSION.
Mr. J. H. Carson, on behalf of the Alliance, requested that Hon. Senator Scott, the father of the Scott Act, and Hon. Geo. W. Foster, probably the only prohibitionist in the Government should be called to give evidence. He well stated that probably few more

Canada could give such valuable testimony. The commission, however, decided that it would be "impracticable" to hear these gentlemen at the present sitting, though two days had been spent in taking opinions of men of far less weight and importance. It was, however, intimated that "should either express a desire" to give evidence some arrangements would be made to hear them later on. This would indicate that the final time of hearing evidence has not yet been reached. The sittings were closed, for the present at least, at that time. No intimation seems to be given of how soon the report may be prepared for the printer, or when it may appear in a published form.

One or two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery will purify the blood, remove Dyspepsia, and drive away that extreme tired feeling which causes so much distress to the industrious, and persons of secondary habits. Mr. W. E. Ellis, druggist, Fenelon Falls, writes: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well and giving good satisfaction."

ANALYSTS.

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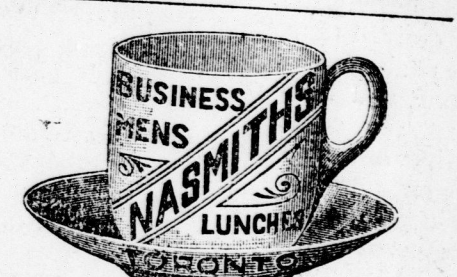
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RUPTURE

MOTHERS! Read this Home Testimony. I have many of a similar character from every point in the Dominion. Dear Sir—With pleasure I recommend your appliance for children. Baby was ruptured when three weeks old.

FARM AND GARDEN

A LAY OF SPRING.

Back to the Farm Tho' Wheat is Sixty Cents Per Bushel.

Yes, mother, I'm back to the farm an' back this time to stay. Seems like a dozen years since the day I went away. Though the brindle calf that was born just afore I quit the plough Hain't growed ter be much more nor a sizabie heifer now.

Hungry? Why that don't begin ter tell ye the way I feel. More nor a month, begosh, sence I had a good square meal. Gimme some fried fat pork an' a cup of good green tea—

No, I don't want nothin' better—that's quite good enough for me.

Not quite so fresh as I was when I kicked at your country grub. Wonder dad hadn't pounded some sense into me with a club. Charity breakfasts has done it, an' starvin' freezin' days. An' I ain't makin' no more fun of country feed an' ways.

Where's my trunk? Well, my baggage has somehow gone astray. They give no checks on the freight trains—I had to travel that way. Stole a ride from the Junction, and so I traveled light—

My trunk is at the pawnshop, mother, with everything else in sight.

Why, the city is one big pawnshop, where everybody's in debt. Where everything costs like thunder and money is hard to get. And the fortunes we used to read of are mostly paper, ye know. It's either showin' starvation or starvation without no show.

It's durned hard times in the city—the hardest I ever see—

An' thousands of strong young fellers are much worse off nor me. Not havin' no home to go ter stan' between them and harm. They can't do the Prodigal Son act an' dig out back to the farm.

Not as I've blowed myself in a way that should bring me to shame. Boozin' or knockin' around to get myself a hard name. Never done more in that line than sometimes take a drink with a friend. An' squander a quarter or so, jest so I could hold up my end.

But it's jest that the bottom's dropped out and they's no more work to be had. Ye may tramp for daylight till dark, ye may want a job so bad. That ye offer to work for your board, Ye may go on yer knees an' pray For a chance to clean the streets in vain in the city to-day.

It would break yer heart to see the crowds that are hanging about till the paper's out. An' pay for the latest fresh pressed, what's maybe the last red cent. Fur jest one chance in a hundred from some new advertisement.

Why didn't I write for money? I reckon I'd too much grit. I'd set out to make my fortune an' was bound I wouldn't quit. Nor own myself sesh a doggoned chump, after puttin' on sech frills. As ter cum on dad fur the long stuff to settle my boarding bills.

Well, I toughed it as long as I could, but I didn't git no show. An' the boardin' missis shut down an' I hadn't no place to go. My clothes was mostly in hock—twas hard to git bite or sup. So Thursday I took a tumble an' jest throwed the darn thing up.

"Ain't I an idiot?" thinks I "to be tryin' to live upon air. Where nobody wants me around an' there's nothin' to do anywhere. When dad is a slaving to death an' hirin' help on the farm, Where there's always plenty of work for a man with a strong right arm?"

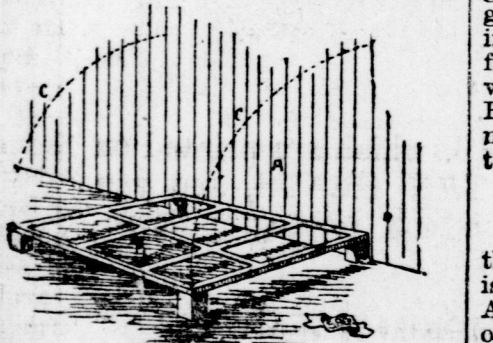
"It ain't a very soft snap—no nine-to-five o'clock day. An' board an' clothes ain't much when ye come to reckon the pay. There ain't a heap of chances to make a millionaire's pile. But it's better than huntin' a job an' findin' yerself all the while."

An' so I've got back to the farm—no more city life—not for me. Jest reach me some more of that pork—an' I'll take half a cup more of tea. Ain't had sech a meal dear knows when—an' to-morrow about four o'clock I'll turn out as I used years ago an' help dad to attend to the stock.

PHILLIPS THOMPSON.

A Movable Roost.

The illustration, re-engraved from Farm and Fireside, shows how a roost can be built so as to be close to the floor of the henhouse and at the same time not inconvenient. Such a roost is almost indispensable where very large fowls are kept. It can be made any size and as strong as desired. The



A MOVABLE ROOST.

dotted lines indicate that it can be raised from the floor and made to occupy an upright position against the wall of the house during the day, thus clearing the house of all obstructions. If desired it can be fastened to the floor or to the bottom of the wall by means of hinges. A roost of this kind is often serviceable where space in the henhouse is limited. A is the wall of the house and B the roost in position.

GRAIN INSECTS.

Remedy Against Species Introduced Through the World's Fair.

An article upon the black weevil has recently been making the rounds of the press expressing the fear that this insect would become introduced in this country by the distribution of the grain which was exhibited at the World's Fair from foreign countries. While this fear, to a certain extent, is well founded as regards the introduction of species new to this country, yet the black weevil has long been known with us. Toward the close of the Fair an agent of the Division of Entomology inspected the grain in the foreign exhibits, to prevent the spread of any foreign species



new to this country. The efforts of the division in this regard are to be commended, and the measures taken may prevent, in a measure, at least, the introduction of injurious foreign species.

By far the worst grain pest in the foreign exhibits at the Fair was the black weevil, an insect which may be said to be world-wide in its distribution. While the Fair may have been a means of distributing this species in some of the extreme Northern or Northwestern States where it has heretofore been very rare, but little danger need be apprehended in this direction.

The little weevil does little or no damage in the North, but in the South it is ever present, doing more damage to stored grain than all the other species combined. It is doubtful if this species will ever do much damage in the Northern States, certainly not to such an extent as in the Southern States. The mature form of this insect is shown at c in the accompanying illustration, the line at the side showing the insect's natural length. It is a small black beetle, having four reddish-colored spots upon the elytra, or wing cases. The eggs are laid within the grain and hatch into small, light colored larvae, which feed upon the more tender portions. When mature, a larva has the appearance as shown at a (much enlarged), being a fat, footless grub of a light yellow color. In about ten days after hatching the larvae change to pupae (b) within the grain, and in a few days later the mature weevil (c) will emerge and eat its way to the outside of the grain.

Thus but a short time, about three weeks, is required for the insect to go through its transformations, and this accounts, in a large measure, for the immense numbers in which these weevils appear. The species attack corn, rice and wheat especially, both in the larval and adult states. It does such damage to rice that in the East Indies it is known as the "rice weevil." But little idea can be formed of the immense damage done by this insect by one who has not seen the results of its work. In Mexico, for example, corn can be grown very easily, requiring but little or no cultivation, yet it cannot be kept three weeks after harvest on account of the black weevil. In Louisiana the rice crop is greatly reduced by its work. Here, throughout all the Southern States the annual production of corn is greatly lessened. In Honduras, I am informed that rice which is free from weevils sells at a great advance over that which may contain weevils. While this species is often very destructive, an excellent remedy for its destruction is found in bisulfid of carbon. This is a volatile liquid, the fumes of which are destructive to insect life. The use of the bisulfid for grain insects was first recommended by Dr. Riley in 1879, and since then it has gradually been coming into favor as a remedy. To destroy the black weevil, or other species which may infest stored grain, the grain is placed in a tight bin, and the bisulfid simply poured over the top. About an ounce of the bisulfid to the hundred pounds of grain is generally used. Recently there has been placed upon the market a much stronger product than the commercial grade of bisulfid, known as the "fuma" bisulfid. This has fully twice the value of the commercial grade, and on this account should be obtained for the treatment of stored grain insects. While the bisulfid of carbon is an explosive substance, there is no danger in its use if any care is taken to keep it away from lighted cigars, matches, and the like. Grain insects are also often very destructive in grain mills, sometimes indeed the mills are overrun with these pests. Here, again, the bisulfid is an important remedy, for, by a little attention, and with but small expense, the mills can be cleared of the insects. In the applying of bisulfid in mills, it is important that the application should be begun in the basement of the mill and continued to the top, for the fumes are heavier than air, so that if the work was begun at the top floor, the fumes would prevent thorough application being made below.

American corn should in all cases be husked before treatment, as the husk affords such protection to the insects attacking the grain that a much larger amount is necessary in the treatment of the husked maize than would otherwise be the case. The action of the carbon bisulfid is still more effective if the corn is shelled. This black weevil, calandra oryzae, Linn., is probably a native of the East Indies, where for nearly a century it has been a well-known pest. The insect has been found in the grain in the field, but it does the greatest damage after the grain has been gathered. It is very destructive to maize in Mexico. The meal or the flour made from the infested grain is considered very injurious to the digestive organs.

Howard E. Weed, Mississippi Experiment Station, in American Agriculturist.

Unique but Effective.

A unique way of calling attention to the absence of a tool from the toolroom is recommended by a correspondent. As soon as the tools are hung in the best order in a new room he marks the outline of each on the wall back of it with a heavy pencil. Thus, when the hatchet or hammer or saw is gone, its picture is here to call for its return.

An Orchard Hint.

In the management of an apple orchard pruning is essential. All the weak shoots, those which seem to suffer from overbearing, or from other cause, should be carefully cut out every year. Again, wherever the branches are likely to be thick and struggle with each other for light, they should also be thinned.

Make the Cows Look Well.

If the cows have their hair rubbed off, showing bare patches of skin, rub on a little sulphur and lard.

THE BABCOCK TEST.

Many Arguments in Favor of Paying by this Rational Method.

One question is now uppermost in Ontario—that of paying for milk by factors, for cheese-making, by the Babcock test, the same as for butter-making. A few factories have adopted this plan and find—as have the experiment stations and the great tests at Chicago—that milk makes cheese exactly in proportion to the butter fat that milk contains, and that another man sells 9 per cent milk, has been swindled out of a pound of butter to each 100 lbs. of milk. The great excuse urged against the plan is the cost of making the tests. Now it was found that the samples could be taken daily and put in a small jar, for two weeks, and then by adding a little dilute lactic acid to break up the lactic acid, a sample from this jar would be within .05 of 1 per cent of the average fat shown by making fourteen daily tests, and reduced the cost in time and material to the minimum. So that after making 1,000 tests himself and comparing the report from all quarters on both sides of the line, there was no longer any reason for the unjust pooling of milk, which by the present system was only to put a premium on dishonesty, skimming and watering milk, both by thin milk cows and common pine pails.

Along this same line Prof. Van Slyke, of N. Y., the noted chemist and cheese expert, gave the result of two years' work. "Old vs. New," in making cheese and basing all calculations on the fat contents of milk. He showed by tests at factories for the last three years that the range of fat contents of milk supplied by different dairies was 2.65 per cent. to 4.80 per cent., and no feeding of the dairy had raised the quality, nor had any dairy an even record for fat, there being an almost constant though somewhat slight variation, that of individual cows being very marked. He had found that after repeated tests it was not once in ten thousand times that the curd of milk ever equalled the fat in weight, and the albumen must be included even then, but in fact the albumen went out in the whey along with the sugar and did not appear in the cheese, so that the relation of the two was about 1 to 2. The proportion of three pounds of fat to two pounds of whey of curd, and this extended through all the grades of milk sent to the cheese factory. It was a mistake to say that a good, careful maker could not incorporate 4 to 5 per cent of fat in a cheese. The man who ripened the milk and worked it as he should would not be contented with mere escape of fat in the whey, but with three per cent milk, as the proportions were so fairly uniform that the combination of the two could be maintained. The weight of cheese when made was always indicated by the fat content. It was impossible to make a pound of cheese containing a normal amount of moisture from as few pounds of skim-milk as from full milk, and the price that it contained was always based on the fat it contained. The quality of the cheese, as the former gives it its quality and is worth 25 cents a pound whether as butter or in the cheese, and curd had no value alone of over 2 cents a pound. The charts showed that milk with less than 3 per cent of fat required about 12 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese, and less than 9 pounds of 4.75 per cent milk made a pound of cheese that sold in the Shelley class, and the first went begging for a customer at any price.

The result was that after the fullest discussion of the question, that took on every form and purpose, from sending pure cream down to undiluted brook water, and whether the Babcock test was made for the farmer or speculator, and if the latter it was made for the man who could not outwit it if adopted, the matter was left for expression, and of the five hundred persons present less than a half dozen went on record as wishing to continue the old practice of pooling milk by the pound, and it is probable that hundreds of factories in Canada will this year join with the few and the fat test will be largely adopted.—Prof. Dean, O. A. C.

Barns for Dairy Animals.

E. L. Vincent, in the Ohio Farmer, says: I do not like a damp place for stabling cattle; and if I could not arrange my barn so as to provide dry stables with good ventilation, I would not build a bank barn. I am of the opinion that many diseases among cows may be traced to improper methods in the construction of barns.

I believe I have a barn which in most respects combines warmth, pure ventilation and freedom from damp. My barn has a nine-foot basement. In this I stable my cows, facing north. In the rear of the cattle is a shed running the whole length of the barn for receiving manure and this is supplemented by a shed joined to the barn on the west, extending southward, affording shelter for stock and storehouse for straw overhanging the entrance to the barn. I built a stone wall to support the bridge over which I drive into the building. The barn itself being boarded up and so far removed from the wall, no dampness comes to the stable from the stones. I built a cupola on the roof, the cupola being a fine advantage possible from the bank. The east row of windows admits light and sunshine. A similar row on the west side lets in the sun in the afternoon. All the cracks being well battened, my stable is as warm as a house. In front of the cattle is my shoot for putting down hay. This also affords a way of escape for impure air while still further ventilation is afforded by shutters on the roof, provided with shutters on the roof, provided with shutters on the roof, provided with shutters on the roof.

The air circulates under the bridge between the wall and the barn. Altogether I believe little to be desired is lacking in my stables. My barn was a great novelty here when I built it four years ago, but many have since examined it and pronounced it excellent.

Good Advice.

"The scrub must go!" That is the kind of a talk we should like to see dinned into the ears of every farmer in the land every day in the year, and that man rising to the farmer's vocation ought to have deeply impressed upon his mind every day of his education until all scrubs have disappeared from the face of the earth, and especially from the dairy farms.

Hard Up.

Tom—When I was in hard lines last winter I hocked everything except my dress suit. It nearly killed me!

Bess—It must have been embarrassing, but I don't see how it could have nearly killed you.

Tom—Why, you see, I had to stay up every night for over a week so as to have an excuse for wearing the suit mornings!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 18.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xviii, 17-21 (a Missionary Lesson)—Memory Verses, 17-19—Golden Text, Gen. xviii, 18—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

17. "And the Lord said, Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do?" As we have choice between a temperance and a missionary lesson, I unhesitatingly choose the latter, believing that the greater includes the less, and also firmly believing that if individual Christians and churches, societies and Sunday schools would only yield fully to the Lord that He might through them accomplish all His pleasure in preaching the gospel to every creature, not only would the Lord be greatly rejoiced, His elect church hastened to completion, but these same individual believers, churches, societies and Sunday schools would know the blessing of the Lord as never before. These five verses of this lesson are in connection with the visit of the Lord and the angels to Abraham under the oaks of Mamre and the approaching destruction of the cities of the plain. It is a most suggestive missionary topic, as the same Lord who said, "Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do?" said also some 1800 years later, when here on earth in His humiliation, "As it was in the days of Lot, they did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded, but the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven and destroyed them all. Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed" (Luke xvii, 28-30), and now over 1800 years later those who are Abraham's seed by faith in Christ Jesus (Gal. iii, 20), with this thing not hid from them, are as indifferent to the impending storm that is surely coming and the welfare of people about them as if the Lord had never uttered these words. Please to read Prov. xxiv, 11, 12; Ezek. xxxiii, 7-9.

18. "Seeing that Abraham shall surely become a great and mighty nation, and all the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him." As to the far-reaching blessing, see chapters xii, 3, and xxii, 18. Although it was not fully revealed to Abraham just how this glorious result was to be accomplished, it is not hidden from us to whom has been given the New Covenant as well as the Old. The New opens with the statement that Jesus Christ is the son of David, the son of Abraham (Matt. i, 1), and goes on to show that He is the one of whom Moses in the law and prophets did write that though He was rejected by Israel, to whom He specially came, yet He suffered and died and rose again according to the Scriptures; that while the kingdom of the King He is by the preaching of the gospel of His grace gathering from all nations an elect company who shall reign with Him as His bride when He shall bless all nations through His elect, restored and holy nation, Israel (Luke xxiv, 25-27; xix, 11; Acts ii, 19-21; xv, 14-17). The national conversion of Israel will be accomplished when they look upon Him whom they have pierced, as He shall return in power and glory, bringing His bride with Him; then shall they be smitten with true conviction of sin, like Saul on the way to Damascus, and shall welcome their rejected Messiah, saying: "This is Jehovah. We have waited for Him; we will be glad and rejoice in His salvation. He shall be called Jesus, who shall be blessed and adored and fill the face of the world with fruit. See Zech. xii, 10; xiii, 1; Isa. xxv, 9; xxvii, 6.

19. "For I know him that he will command his children and his household after him, to do justice and judgment, that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which He hath spoken of him. The Lord knoweth each of us thoroughly, even to our thoughts and imaginations (Ps. cxxxix, 1-4; I Chron. xxviii, 9), and He knows what He can accomplish through us, and whether we will walk in His way or not. By disobedience we hinder Him from accomplishing His pleasure in and through us. If we were willing and obedient we would in every true sense eat the good of the land, and be filled with the fatness of His house (Isa. i, 19; Ps. lxxxi, 13, 16; xxvii, 8). The way of the Lord is as high above our ways as heaven is above the earth (Isa. lv, 8, 9), yet vain man clings to his own thoughts and ways, and thus knows neither the Lord's thoughts nor counsel (Mic. iv, 12). Much time and strength is thus wasted by individuals and churches by not knowing the Lord's way and purpose.

20. "And the Lord said, Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their sin is very grievous, All sin cries unto God, and He hears the cry of all the oppressed. 'The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground' (Gen. iv, 10). The cries of the oppressed reacher enter into the ears of the Lord of Hosts (Isa. lv, 4). His eyes and ears are open to all things on earth, but because He is long suffering He tarries to the utmost if perchance He may lead men to repentance and deliver them from eternal loss (II Pet. iii, 9; Job xxxiii, 29, 30). And while judgment is restrained He gives us the privilege of interceding for men as Abraham did, and of beseeching men to be reconciled to God (II Cor. v, 20).

21. "I will go down now and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me, and if not I will know." He never punishes without cause, nor without due and patient investigation. "Ye shall know that I have not done without cause all that I have done in it, saith the Lord God" (Ezek. ix, 23). Before the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with His mighty angels in flaming fire, taking vengeance on all that know not God and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus (II Thess. i, 7, 8), there will be a judgment of the saints for their service (Rom. xiv, 10; II Cor. v, 10), and as there is a possibility of much work being burned up (I Cor. iii, 13-15), I for one desire to keep the way of the Lord and have Him work in me both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. ii, 13).

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Principles of Dissolution in Our Bodies.

Paine's Celery Compound Banishes the Seeds of Disease and Gives Long Life and Good Health.



GEORGE A. WILTSE.

A great writer has said: "We are born with the principles of dissolution in our frame, which continue to operate from our birth to our death."

A more recent authority—a medical man of long experience—has made the important statement, that "Men and women can quickly dissipate and stamp out every trace of the common ailments which attack them, and add many long years to life, if Paine's Celery Compound is used instead of the ordinary drugs now so freely dispensed to satisfy professional custom."

These principles of dissolution—mortality—death—are seen in thousands with whom we come in contact every day. We meet the dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervous, bilious, sleepless and run-down on every hand. In such, the germs of mortality are fast expanding and tightening, and will hold them captive unless released by a strong and effective agency.

Mr. George A. Wiltse, of Athens, Ont., whose portrait appears above, was fast becoming a victim to dyspepsia. Knowing what Paine's Celery Compound had done for others similarly tormented and afflicted, he used nature's health-giver, and soon found a complete cure. Mr. Wiltse writes as follows about his case:

"I want to add my testimony in favor of your valuable remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, which I have been taking for over a year for dyspepsia and severe pain in the neck and back of the head. Your medicine has produced a complete cure in my case, and I have recommended it to several friends who claim they have received great benefit. I can testify, therefore, in all honesty, that your Paine's Celery Compound is a very valuable medicine."

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EXERCISE FOR COWS.

Results of Stabling from November to May—Little Exercise Needed in Winter.

Last fall John Gould gave his method of running a dairy. It will be remembered that he keeps each cow in her own stall from November until May. In a late issue of *Hoar's Dairyman* he says: "When I arrived at home last week from an Institute trip, my man who cares for the cows—a most faithful and careful feeder, by the way—said to me as we went looking things over: 'I tried a little experiment last week, one of those very warm pleasant days, and I am now satisfied. I turned the cows out into the yard about an hour and a half, and the result was that in the next two milkings the cows had shrunk over two pounds each, and it took two days and some meal to get 'em back!' The result is, that while it cost me, the young man has gained a point, and the cows will not bother him any more about wanting to go out just for fun." Now compare this with the far too prevalent practice of having cows out in the fields all winter and judge of the difference. Mr. Gould feeds ensilage, and ensilage-fed stock must have warmer stables, for succulent food always demands warmth. Feeding ensilage in a zero temperature is worse than feeding dry food under the same conditions, which is a losing practice if the cows are expected to secrete full udders of milk. But beyond this comes the exercise question. Advanced dairymen deny that cows need special exercise in winter. Milk-giving is enough they say, and this is what Mr. Gould is endeavoring to prove. In summer too much exercise is generally given. A luxuriant pasture in which the cow can fill herself quickly and then lie down and ruminate, is what fills the milk pail. Going two miles to pasture, and perhaps a poor pasture at that, and being driven home by a boy on horse-back and a yelling dog, has always resulted in a small, poorly-filled udder, and unhappy owner, a sad looking wife and children anxious to leave the farm.

The Acorn Disease.

A warning to farmers has been issued by the Board of Agriculture against the danger of cattle poisoning from the unusual abundance of this season of the crop of acorns, which is the cause of death of herbage, owing to the long drought, are certain to be eaten by stock with avidity. In the years 1868, 1870 and 1884, which were remarkable for a large yield of acorns after a long, dry, and hot summer, serious losses among young cattle occurred from outbreaks of what is known as the acorn disease. Young cattle up to two years old suffered most severely. Milch cows and cattle over three years old were seldom affected. Sheep and pigs appeared to be insusceptible to the poisonous action of the seeds, and only two or three cases of the disease were reported in these animals, while entire herds of young cattle were attacked and a large proportion of them succumbed. Acorn disease is distinguished by progressive wasting, entire loss of appetite, diarrhoea, sore places inside the mouth, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, which are always sunken, giving to the animal a peculiar haggard expression. No fever is present from first to last, but, on the contrary, the temperature is commonly below the normal standard. Remedies of various kinds were tried in the great outbreaks of the disease, but no cure was discovered.—English Paper.

Destructive Diseases in India.

According to a British farming journal, there are several destructive diseases of animals in India of which there is no experience in the British Isles. They are maladies peculiar to the soil, climate and herbage of the country. Many of them are of obscure origin, and their precise nature has not been accurately determined. But the most destructive disease of all in our Indian possessions is true cattle plague, or rinderpest. It is said to have devastated several tracts of country, and has obtained a firm hold in hundreds of districts throughout India. It is no imaginary circumstance to find a valley, at one time abounding in cattle, in a few weeks reduced to a valley of dead bones, with a few emaciated animals only remaining on the site where great herds were seen a short time before. Some legislation is required to place a check on the ravages of the destructive disease which is now slaying its hundreds and thousands in our Indian possessions. There butchery is the mainstay of agriculture, and a village's pair of bullocks represents his capital. The loss of these means his ruin, for the death of his bullocks results in a total or partial loss of his crops as well. Younger of the country also suffer severely in the same way. It is said that the rinderpest is a more formidable foe to India than even the Russian himself.

A Word About Feeding.

While liberal feeding is always advisable, it is poor economy to keep feed before the animals all of the time. Whether feeding for growth or to further better growth and thrift, the object will be secured if the animals have a good appetite at every meal. Only what is eaten up clean should be given, and the nearer this amount is supplied the better the gain in proportion to the cost. Of course in all feeding the ration must be determined by the purpose. Different rations are needed for growth than for fattening. Milk cows, or, in fact, all animals that are suckling young, need a different ration from what is best when fattening or working. The problem of feeding to the best advantage is gradually becoming a more important one.

Wheat For Hogs.

The Ohio Farmer reports an experiment in which wheat was fed to hogs, when fat they were sold at \$3.40. The price realized for the wheat so used was ninety-four cents per bushel. The writer goes on to say: "Now the good price is not the only benefit to be derived from this home market for the wheat, for we shall see the effects of this feeding on the next crop of corn, and of wheat and clover following. In fact, I think it will be the 'bait' that will 'trap the nitrogen' in the next crop of clover."

Exercise.

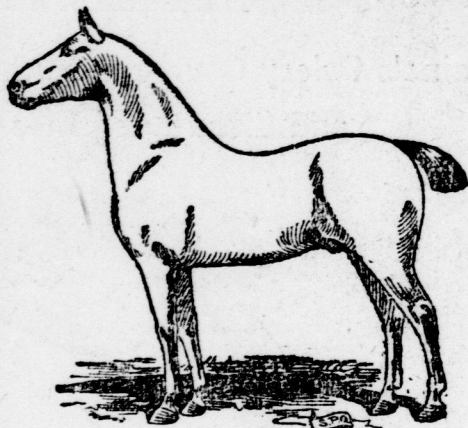
It is an exceptional case that a growing animal will take more exercise than is really best for health or thrift.

Some geologists regard madstones as fossil corals.

GERMAN COACH HORSES.

Some Famous Specimens of the Breed Now in This Country.

The cut represents one of the famous imported German coach horses, seen in the German Government's World's Fair exhibit of German coach stallions and mares. They were magnificent animals of the greatest style, knee action and finish, the cream of the German Empire, the best that money and



GERMAN COACH HORSE.

Influence could secure. They were solid colors, mostly bays, with a few browns, 16 to 16½ hands high, weight 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. The La Fayette Stock Farm Co., which bought the lot, now has the greatest lot of German coach horses in America, Germany, or the world. These horses have been carefully bred by the German government in one line for several hundred years, and it is said they breed after themselves from all kinds of mares, with remarkable certainty, and will sire the grandest coach and carriage teams ever seen. These horses show considerable speed, are cheerful active roadsters, and are the long-distance road horse of Germany.

Pure Air For Cows.

Cows that breathe impure air are starved, for pure air is as necessary for well-being as food and water. One of the highest medical authorities states that starvation is a matter of days without solids, hours without liquids and minutes without air. Your balanced ration without pure air will not produce the result you intend to effect by its use. Pure air is indispensable to health because it breaks up organic matter, thereby rendering it harmless and useful to every form of life evolved in its midst. Overload it with the impurity that is present in poorly ventilated stables, barn or dwelling, and an interference with its power to maintain health follows. Long continued it enfeebles and thus minimizes organic power to repel disease. Under such conditions calves cannot be dropped that have sufficient vitality for long life. Ventilation means keeping this great element, so necessary to life and health, that nature furnishes with unstinted hand pure. So in its last analysis ventilation is as large a question as the balancing of rations or any other that the dairyman has to deal with.

Dehorning.

I thought I would take up the pencil and write a few words concerning dehorning cattle. I think it is very wrong to make a wholesale business of it. It lets the air in too much. They want their horns to scratch with. My cattle scratch themselves with their horns and on the fences. They are very handy in the stanchions. If you get a bad cow saw her horns off a little. I don't like to see them all punished for two or three others. They look very badly. I also think it a bad plan to shut cattle up in a small yard or a large one and have no outlet. In the winter time let them derlings out first so the others will not hook them. Raise moolies if you do not like horns. I would like to hear from others on the subject.—Rice, in *Miner and Farmer*.

To Make Feed Tasty.

Any kind of straw can be made tasty and more palatable to the stock by cutting and mixing with pulped roots. Though oat straw, of course, is best, other kinds can be used to advantage. The mixing should be done twenty-four hours before being fed to allow the straw to absorb the juice of the roots. In this way the cattle will eat the whole willingly, but if fed separately the straw would be rooted over and over and a large part wasted. The mixing of feed for a herd of cattle requires a place for the purpose, and many may not have such for so large a quantity as would be needed at once. Still, it will do very well to prepare the morning meal after the feeding is done at night, and so on in advance.

Keep the Stock Clean.

It is very important after the stock is housed for the winter that they should be kept clean, not merely their stalls cleaned out and bedded regularly, but the cattle should be looked carefully after, that parasites do not trouble them; if such do get a hold it takes some time and work to root them out. I have found sheep dip of great value in cleaning stock. We apply it with a sponge or cloth two or three times at short intervals. It takes some time to keep cattle clean and well curried but they will do very much better on a given quantity of feed than those not so attended to.

Lice on Young Turkeys.

Look for lice every day, as a large louse on the head of a young turkey will kill it. Dampness is fatal to them, so keep them dry. Stale bread dipped in milk, also curds, finely chopped onions, finely chopped boiled eggs a little wheat and cracked corn and some fine gravel are all foods for them. Do not feed enough to waste but give them food every two hours. They must have clean water but should not get wet in any way; also keep the coops very clean.

They Need Quiet.

It is important that cattle should be fed at the same time and if possible by the same person. They cannot do well if fed at all hours of the day; rest and quiet are just as essential as food for successful feeding, and any one not gentle and kind with the stock has no business in a cattle stable.

Bone Development.

It is just as necessary to give proper development of bone in the hog as in the horse. When he is being made ready for market he has an amount of flesh to carry that cannot be well distributed upon a weak frame. Give such food and exercise as will build bone before the fattening period begins.

What It Depends On.

The flavor of eggs depends very much on the food given the hens.

Wart on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

ROSES.

They Are Entirely Amenable to House Culture by Amateurs.

The Housekeeper says:—Many amateur florists are under the impression that roses are so difficult to grow as house-plants it would be labor lost to attempt cultivating them. With little extra attention I have found them quite as amenable to house-culture as the sturdy geraniums, and the sweetness of the fragrant varieties makes them infinitely more desirable.

The polyanthus, or fairy roses, are so sweet that after one has once grown them they become almost indispensable. Paquerette, the smallest of this variety, has beautiful double snow-white flowers and blooms profusely. Cecile Bruner has much larger flowers, perfectly double, very sweet and pale pink in color, changing to white, each shoot bearing an immense cluster of blooms. Chlotilde Souper is the finest of all, the flowers being quite large, and very double; it is also the most abundant bloomer, often as many as thirty buds blooming on one branch, and flowering nearly all the year round if grown in the house. Blanche Rebatil is another lovely variety blooming in great clusters, and forming a delightful contrast with the paler roses, its color being a rich deep crimson.

These roses, I think, are more easily coaxed into yielding a wealth of blossoms than the larger varieties. A few of the monthly or ever-blooming roses, however, yield equally as charming results. Of these I would recommend the following to the amateur: Queen's Scarlet, rich, velvety crimson, very double and sweet, and a generous bloomer; Saffrano, bright apricot yellow, sometimes peculiarly shaded with rose, very fragrant, blooms profusely, deliciously tea-scented, and exquisite buds, indeed one of the loveliest of roses; and lastly, American Beauty, a deep brilliant pink, and as perfect as a rose can be in every way. Meteor and Papa Gontier are very handsome crimson varieties, both blooming abundantly. La France and Bon Silene are exquisite, but for me far too chary of their sweet blossoms.

Little Things in the Garden.

We may plan great things for the garden says Vick's Floral Guide, but we find that the great things to be done there are always made up of little, seemingly unimportant things. If we neglect these because they seem trivial, the great things we planned to do are never accomplished. Therefore do the little things, carefully, and lo! before you know it the end you had in view is attained.

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