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Latest Telegraphic Reports, Local News, Sporting Intelligence.

London Advertiser.

EVENING EDITION

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EAST MIDDLESEX LIBERALS.

We direct attention to the advertisement in another column, calling the annual meeting of the East Middlesex Reform Association, to be held on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1:30 p.m. sharp, in the Foresters' Hall, over the Bank of Commerce (entrance from Richmond street). One portion of the proceedings will be the election of officebearers for the ensuing year, but other matters of special importance to the friends of Liberalism will be brought forward. There should be a large attendance. As usual, all Libexals will be welcome.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

The daughter of Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, will be "Queen of the Carnival" this year.

Last year you could slide on a toboggan if you wanted to do so. This year you have to let the toboggan slide.

The speech of Mr. Chales Mackenzie, the new M. P. P. for West Lambton, stamps him as being in possession of the powers necessary to succeful statesmanship.

The New York Tribune publishes the startling intelligence that the dudes, the clear boys, "our own sweet, sweet pridelets of the heart, is going to be wearing of the invisible green next spring or this spring, whichever it is. Sweet snatch."

Ottawa Citizen (Conservative): The reformers of South Perth have renominated Mr. James Trow as their candidate for the House of Commons. The senior Liberal Whip is one of the most popular members of the House, and his popularity is not confined to his own party. Onoth sides it is conceded that Mr. Trow a "jolly good fellow."

THERE is the best of authity for saying that the recent statements Tory newspapers that Mr. Blake would in future give no assistance in the council of his party is a canard. Tory corresponnts lied a good deal about Mr. Blake when was Liberal chief; they might try to one for the past by telling the truth once a while about him now.

At the last meeting of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, in Ottawa, an application of the Canada Southern Railway to build a branch line from Oil Springs to Eadie's Mills was granted. The Ontario and Quebec Railway Company asked for approval of a level crossing over the Erie and Huron at Chatham. Mr. Schreiber was asked to report on the matter.

P. E. I. ELECTIONS.

Incomplete Returns Give the Government Majority at Two.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 31.—From returns now coming in it looks as if the Government was sustained by a majority of two. The following are the names of the elected candidates:

Prince County—Matheson and McLellan (Liberals); Yeo and Richards (Liberals); Gallant (Liberal) and Arsenault (Conservative); McMillan (Liberal) and Rogers (Conservative); Bell (Liberal) and Bentley (Conservative).

Queen's County—Sinclair and Sutherland (Liberals); Farquharson (Liberal) and McKay (Conservative); Blair and McLeod (Conservatives); Peters (Liberal) and Kelly (Conservative); Forbes and McDonald (Liberal).

Kings County—C. R. McLean (Liberal) and J. McLean (Conservative); J. P. Sullivan and Underhay (Conservatives); McDonald and Shaw (Conservatives); Clow and McLeod (Conservatives); McDonald and Gordon, for Georgetown.

It is thought that special votes will give Ferguson a small majority over Kelly. Mackay's majority over Wise will be very small, and there is likely to be a scrutiny. At the last general election Mackay had a majority, but a scrutiny gave Wise the seat. The last Speaker, Macdonald, has been defeated in the Third District of Prince county, where it was thought impossible to get a Liberal in.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—A telegram received to-night from Hon. L. H. Davies, the Liberal leader of Prince Edward Island, announces that the Provincial elections have resulted in a tie. Fifteen Conservatives and fifteen Liberals have been returned. This means that the special vote will decide the election.

THE RAILWAYS.

New Name for an Old Road—Thirty-five Miles of Loaded Coal Cars.

The weekly payment system it is said is declared impracticable by the Erie officials.

The dispute over through rates between the Boston and Albany and the Fitchburg roads has been settled by arbitration.

The Lehigh is said to have discharged over 1,000 employes on account of the stagnation in the coal and freight business.

The Reading is said to have 70,000 tons of coal standing in cars between Philadelphia and Reading. This means 35 miles of loaded cars.

A scheme is on foot that provides in case the Niagara ship canal is built that a railroad connect the Central Hudson and West Shore at Baldwinsville and

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba has ceased to exist under that name at the close of Friday's business, and will be known as the Great Northern Railway.

December 20,518 cars crossed the St. Clair at Port Huron, an average of 661 per day. The different shops located in the town of Port Gratiot give employment to 600 the year round.

Four of Them.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 1.—Thursday morning, Jan. 30, the wife of George Demerade, living in Stephenson township, gave birth to four babies, three boys and one girl. All are healthy, bright and active, and with proper care may live.

Bitter oranges, bitter oranges, bitter oranges for marmalade. A. MOUNTJOY City Hall.

BLASTED HOPES.

No News From the Azores of the Missing Erin.

English Mine-Owners Propose to Form a Federation.

Interesting Discovery of Antiquities in Mesopotamia.

Change in the Command of the British Army—Important Additions to Turkey's Navy.

Hoisting the Old Flag.

MOMBASA, Feb. 1.—The British African Company has hoisted its flag at Mauda and at Matta.

Turkey's Navy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—Five warships for the Turkish navy were launched here yesterday—a corvette, three gunboats and a torpedo boat.

For Eight Hours a Day.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Three thousand workingmen at Brunn have decided to make a grand demonstration May 1 in favor of the eight-hour movement.

Count Andrassy's Condition.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Count Andrassy is in the greatest agony. An operation, it is believed, might relieve him if successful but it is feared he could not survive it.

Discoveries in Mesopotamia.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Americans in Mesopotamia have unearthed the Niffer Temple and found a bell, tablets and cylinders bearing inscriptions dating 3750 years B. C.

Carnage in Crete.

ATHENS, Feb. 1.—There have been lately in various parts of Crete many murders of both Turks and Christians. The Christians, fearing the effects of Turkish revenge, are taking refuge in the hills.

Mine-Owners Propose to Combine.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The colliers of Great Britain have decided that in view of the combinations of the men to coerce employers the mine-owners also should form a federation.

Free Fighting.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—There were Boulangist and Socialist meetings last night, each of which ended in a free fight. Several persons were badly injured, some stoned and some stabbed.

Fire on Board a Steamer.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A fire broke out yesterday between decks on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, at Liverpool, but the flames were subdued before they had done much damage.

A Circular from Parnell.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Parnell has issued a circular calling the attention of his followers to the opening of Parliament. He writes that constant and unremitting attention to their Parliamentary duties will be especially necessary in the coming session because opportunities are certain to arise for rendering effective service to the Irish cause.

No News of the Erin.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Hopes had been entertained that the first vessel to arrive from the Azores would bring news of the safety of the National Line steamer Erin, from New York for London, now long overdue. These hopes, however, were dispelled today upon the arrival of the steamer Gibraltar from St. Michael. The Gibraltar reports that up to the time of sailing nothing had been heard at the Azores of the missing steamer.

A Change of Commanders.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is reported the Duke of Cambridge will resign his position as Commander-in-Chief of the British army in October next, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son. The Duke of Cambridge it 71 years old and has been in the army 53 years and commander-in-chief 34 years. He succeeded Viscount Harding. He had a horse shot under him at Inkerman. He is first cousin of the Queen and a grandson of George III. The Duke of Connaught is 40 years old and a Brigadier-General. His principal service has been at Aldershot. He went with the Guards to Egypt at the time of the alleged war against Arabi Pasha.

Old World Wirelets.

The Bishop of Tuam is dead.

Lord Chlumney has been declared a bankrupt.

Steamers Arrived.

Jan 30.	Reported at	From
Prussian	Del Capes	Glasgow
Jan. 31.		
Caspian	Liverpool	Baltimore
Polynesian	Portland	Liverpool
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool
Traave	New York	Bremen

Disastrous Fire in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—A disastrous fire occurred last night in the plant of the Kansas City Packing and the Chase Refrigerator Company. Loss, $200,000; fully insured.

Sighting an Iceberg 100 Feet High.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The steamer Prussian, from Glasgow, via Halifax, reports that, on Jan. 23, in latitude 45:52 north, longitude 47:33 west, she sighted icebergs and field ice, the largest iceberg being 100 feet high.

Explosion in an Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 1.—An explosion of gas is reported to have occurred in the Nottingham shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth at 11 o'clock this morning. It is rumored a number of men are imprisoned in the mine, but the particulars cannot be learned at present.

Canada's Political Relations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, delivered an address at the Nineteenth Century Club last night on the "Political Relations of Canada to Great Britain and the United States." He said the separation between the United States and Canada is a historical accident, and there is no natural boundary. The populations are constantly fusing. The United States and British Canada are now one people under two Governments and with a custom's line drawn across. Canada, like the United States, is an absolute democracy. French Canada, however, said he, is a French nation, with a practically theoretic Government. The loyalty is morally superseded by allegiance to the Pope.

CURRENT CONDENSATIONS.

CANADIAN.

British Columbia last year exported to the United States produce to the value of $2,700,000.

Mr. Johnston McCartney, jeweller, of Tara, Ont., has died from pneumonia following la grippe.

A brakeman on the G. T. R. named Ganter had his hands crushed to pulp at St. Catharines Friday while coupling cars.

John Wynne, one of the survivors of the famous Shannon-Chesapeake fight, has just died at Truro, N. S. He was in his 106th year.

Rev. R. Robinson, a superannuated Methodist minister, fell from a horse at Belleville, Ont., Friday, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

Montreal Telegraph stock ran up 101½ on the Montreal Stock Exchange on the practically favorable decision of the courts. There was a good deal of trading in the stock.

The late Senator Redier, who died worth $2,000,000, came to Montreal a poor lad, working at first for $1 a week. He made his money in lumbering operations and speculating.

Jean Noel, a carpenter, died at Hubec after suffering for two or three years from the effects of bad vaccine matter. He was vaccinated on a train while on his way to Montreal during the epidemic.

Robt. O. Fielding has been arrested at Hamilton on a charge of tendering a note for $235 35, purporting to be drawn by A. L. Dent, of Woodstock, in Fielding's favor, which Dent pronounces a forgery.

Robert Armour, barrister and registrar of West Durham, age 72, died Thursday. Chief Justice Armour is his youngest brother. He leaves a widow and six children, Mr. E. D. Armour, Q.C., of Toronto, being his eldest son.

Mr. Timothy McCarthy, aged 7[illegible] for nearly 40 years an able and respected official in the Customs Department, died at his residence, 605 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon. He came to Canada nearly 50 years ago.

After a hard battle in Lambton County Council at Sarnia on Friday afternoon Reeve Shirley's bylaw for repealing the by-law for building a county house of refuge was defeated on the third reading by a tie vote, the Warden not voting.

Miss Sophia Burgoyne, of St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., has commenced an action for breach of promise against And. Dauphine, a wealthy farmer, claiming $2,000 damages. The man backed out after securing a license, and married another woman.

AMERICAN.

The United States Government has formally recognized the Republican Government of Brazil.

Mrs. John J. Coppinger, the eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine, is lying critically ill with brain trouble at her residence.

The American Tobacco Company Bill, which granted a charter to the leged Cigarette Trust, has been repealed by the Virginia Legislature.

The Central Pacific Railroad is once more and the usual schedule has been resumed. The first train brought 10,000 letters and 10,000 pouches of paper.

Patrick Gibbons, the north side Chicago politician and witness in the Cronin trial, who was shot by Police Captain Schuettler in a saloon brawl, died Friday morning.

THE BOTTOM FALLS OUT

Of a Mining Town in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 1.—The bottom of a portion of the Town of Plains, about four miles from here, dropped out yesterday, and with it three single houses and a double block, causing consternation among the tenants and excitement in the town. The settling, it is thought, is not yet at an end. For a week past premonitory signs of the cave-in have been noticed by experienced miners, and some of them made it his business to warn the inhabitants of these houses to keep their fires in their stoves and make preparations to take a drop down. They concerned themselves but little, as cave-ins are common occurrence in this region, and while the women of the warned houses were preparing their noonday meal the earth began to settle, and in a few moments the houses were almost standing on end. The fires in the stoves were quickly extinguished. The danger now lies in the extension of the cave-in, which is all but probable from present indications. A few feet from the scene of the disaster, and in a direct line with it, is the cemetery, and fears are entertained that this will yield to the pressure and the squeeze. The earth is working in that direction. The Catholic Church and parsonage that were wrecked a few weeks ago by a cave-in are within a short distance of the scene. These cave-ins are caused by the extravagant robbing of pillars in the mines.

A Little Girl Lost.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—Lilly Jane Clark, 12 years of age, daughter of Mr. Wm. Clark, of 102 Gorevale avenue, has been missing since Tuesday evening. She went out about 8 o'clock that evening to buy newspaper and never returned. The child was short and stout for her age, with a pale and ruddy face, and light hair cut close. When she left home she wore a grey dress, black coat and red hood.

Death of Mrs. W. B. Geikie.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Dr. Wm. B. Geikie, wife of the Dean of the Medical faculty of Trinity College, died at her residence, Holyrood Villa, on Thursday evening. Mrs. Geikie was the third daughter of the late Mr. James Woodhouse, of the Customs Department. She was married to Dr. Geikie in 1854. While incapable from her delicate weakness of doing a great deal that would be noticed publicly, the deceased lady was a devout and earnest Christian worker. She was 58 years old.

Two Children Burned to Death.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 1.—A distressing tragedy is reported from Pellett Rivelatt-form, six miles east of Petit Codiac. Calvin Morin, a section foreman, was his work on the railway and his wife went out at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving two infant children in the kitchen. The eldest one, 2 years old, was at that time on the stove, and the other, 9 months old, was in a cradle. The mother returned in half an hour to discover that the dwelling was in flames and it was impossible to save the children. Neighbors had to forcibly prevent the woman from entering the burning house, as it meant certain death.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

The Tory Majority in the Prince Edward Island House Wiped Out.

Sayings and Doings of the Dominion House.

The Labor Petitions Piling In—A Bill to Amend the Franchise Act.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Grand Master Clarke Wallace is quite confident that his Orange Incorporation Bill will pass Parliament. When the bill came up in 1884 it was beaten on a division by 105 to 68. The lack of aggressiveness in the campaign against separate schools in Manitoba is being freely commented on here. Members point out that neither has Mr. McCarthy uttered a whisper on the question here nor did the Greenaway "speech" contain any clear declaration of policy.

The P. E. I. members here still think that there are good grounds to believe in a Liberal victory in the late Provincial elections. A careful scrutiny of votes there much more often than is usual changes results. The Legislative Council, the Senate of the island, is Liberal.

Business of the House.

OTTAWA, Friday, Jan. 31.

Among the petitions presented to-day were an unusually large number from labor organizations as follows:

Labor Assembly, No. 2,900, Belleville; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 279, Toronto; Local Assembly, No. 5,743, Toronto, and the Shaftesbury Assembly, No. 5,506, Vancouver, B. C. There was one from the Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, asking for amendments to their charter to enable them to reduce the number of their directorate from 20 to 10, to invest funds in leaseholds, and to so fix the capital stock that no one person can hold more than 500 shares.

Among the inquiries put on the paper to-night is one from Mr. Charlton asking what progress has been made in settling the boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion, and if difficulties are likely to arise during the negotiations.

Dr. Platt, of Prince Edward county, is after the management of the Royal Military College, Kingston. He will move for a return showing the standing of the cadets who have passed examination there, and will ask when did the Board of Visitors last visit the college? Mr. Barron has also on the paper a notice that he will introduce a bill amending the Franchise Act.

Mr. Ferguson, of Welland, is asking how the reports of the geological survey are selling and how much dead stock they have on hand. Mr. Patterson, of Brant, will ask how the estimate of the population given in the trades and navigation report from 1880 to 1887 was calculated, and whether the same plan was pursued for the years 1887-8-9.

Dr. Landerkin has started on a crusade against the tariff in the interests of the farming community. He points out that distillers are allowed a rebate of duty on malt imported for use in the manufacture of spirits for export, and demands that farmers importing corn to feed cattle for export should receive a similar rebate. He also claims for the farmers the right to share in the rebate of duty allowed starch manufacturers on corn; in the rebate of all but 5 per cent. allowed importers of cotton duck for sails of ships and other vessels, claiming in this case that farmers should have a similar rebate on goods imported for use on the farms; in the rebate of 2 per cent. on the value of the stamps used by the manufacturers of cut tobacco and cigarettes, claiming the same rebate for home-grown tobacco, and reminds the House that the manufacturers of pig iron in Canada were allowed bounties of $1 50 and $2 50 on every ton they produced from 1883 to 1889, and argues that it is but just and right that the farmers of Canada should receive an equal bounty on the grain they produce for the next six years.

Mr. Charlton introduced his bill to amend the Dominion Election Act. The first section reads:

Any candidate who, either by himself or by his agent, shall at any time during the progress of an election contest promise that the Government in the interest of which he is a candidate will make, will be likely to make, or will be solicited by him to make, any grant or any railway, harbor, pier, public building or other public work, to be expended within the bounds or for the benefit of the constituency for which he is a candidate, such promise being calculated to influence the result of the election in his favor, shall be deemed to be guilty of a corrupt practice and a violation of this act.

Succeeding sections provide that any grant of money for any railway, public work or building of any nature whatsoever, except for urgent repairs, being made within any constituency within ten months of an election being held there, shall be held to be a corrupt practice, provided such grant is calculated to influence the election; and any promise, direct or inferential, made within that period by the Government, its employes, or representatives of such expenditure, is also held to be a corrupt practice.

Mr. McCarthy asked that a day be fixed for the discussion of his dual language bill.

Sir John agreed to Feb. 12 as the date.

Mr. McMullen inquired when the Public Accounts Committee was to be called together. Mr. Foster said the committee would be called for Monday.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked when the budget would be presented, but could get no definite answer and the House went into Committee of Supply to consider the estimates.

Capital Notes.

Mr. J. F. Wood, M.P., the new Deputy Speaker, is to be banqueted in Brockville.

C. O. Ermatinger, of St. Thomas, has been appointed junior judge of the county of Elgin.

Sir Donald Smith says the statement that he is about to retire from public life is unfounded.

The Manitoba millers will be here next week to repeat the demand for an increase on the flour duty.

The Canadian Government have been invited to have the Dominion represented at the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition, to be opened in January next.

Mr. Mulock received a telegram last night announcing the illness of his wife's mother, and he chartered a special train for Havelock in order to make connection with the night train for Toronto.

Mr. Dayly, M. P. for Selkirk, who has been ill at Stratford with rheumatic fever, will be down next week.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—Dr. McPhatter, late of Guelph, is now located in Denver, Col., where he is largely interested in mining speculation.

—Thomas Murphy has sold his farm in South Middleton, consisting of 100 acres, to John Fisher, for the sum of $2,400.

—The combined salaries of the clerk, treasurer, assessor, collector and two auditors of Mitchell for 1890 amount to only $510.

—Mrs. Jas. Pollard is quite ill at present, suffering from what is feared to be a large cancer on her right breast.—[Tilsonburg Liberal.

—D. M. Donald, who left Norwich rather suddenly a short time ago, is in California. His wife and family left Norwich last week to join him.

—The M. C. R. have completed sidetracks at Edgars and Wellandport, and a new siding has been constructed by the E. and H. at Fargo.

—Initiatory steps are being taken by the Mosa and Ekfrid Agricultural Societies towards the purchase of suitable grounds for show purposes at Glencoe.

—Mrs. McClellan, of Woodstock, mother of Mr. McClellan, station master at Bracebridge, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs, is there nursing him.

—An interlocking switch has been put in at the crossing of the M. C. R. and C. P. R. at Appin and a station constructed at the angle of the crossing of the two roads.

—Stephen Irvine, of Lucknow, was driving an unruly horse the other day, when his rig upset, throwing Irvine against a gate post. He expired in a few minutes.

—An English and modern language teacher, in the person of Mr. Neil Robertson, B.A., formerly of Kincardine High School, has been secured by the St. Marys Collegiate Institute Board.

—Wood is now a drug on the market. Good dry beech and maple is selling at $1 50 per cord, and green at $1 25. But so much is coming in that the owners cannot always find buyers even at those low prices, and have to give it away or take it home. [Wingham Advance.

—Two sections of a M.C.R. freight train came together at Ridgetown station the other day with such a jar as to overturn a number of coops filled with fowl. A number of birds were killed and many escaped. The fowl were turkeys, geese and chickens, valued at $2,600 and destined for New York.

—Rev. Joseph Philp, pastor of the Methodist Church, Waterford, formerly of St. Thomas, has the honor of being the first Canadian, in a class of 800, to complete the B. D. courses of the Chautauqua University. On the completion of the required B. A. work of a western college he had also received the arts degree.

—For some years past Mrs. John Robb, of the Stratford road, has been a sufferer from asthma, and it was only at rare intervals that she was able to leave the house. Some few weeks ago she caught "la grippe," and, together with the old ailment, it proved too much for her and she succumbed on Sunday last.—[Mitchell Advocate.

—James McLean, a newly-elected councilor of Newbury, died from a ten-days' attack of the grippe. Deceased, who was prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church, was a brother of Deputy Judge McLean, of Elgin, and of Rev. Hugh McLean, of Arkona. Another brother is car foreman on the G. T. R. His wife, mother and several children survive him. His eldest son, John, occupies the position of agent for the Union Pacific Railway Company, at a station near Omaha, Neb.; George is employed on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway; his eldest daughter was recently married to Rev. A. K. Harsba, of Minneapolis, Minn., and one a widowed daughter, Mrs. Heywood, resides at home.

Kunze in Court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—John Kunze, the Cronin suspect now out on $5,000 bail, walked into Judge Clifford's court yesterday with his attorney and demanded a new trial in accordance with Judge McConnell's decision. The State's Attorney was not ready to go on with the trial and the case was continued to the next term.

Escape of a Murderer.

GREENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 1.—Louis Moore (colored), who was to have been hanged here next Friday for murdering Laura Hiatt, escaped from jail yesterday. He opened his cell with an iron bar and fastened in the jailer, who was at work on the gallows on the third floor. The jailer raised an alarm, but Moore got away.

Skeletons in the Desert.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 1.—Geo. Millard has arrived from the Indian Wells, and reports finding three skeletons on the desert. In one place he saw the skeletons of two men lying a few yards apart. In another place he found the skeleton of a man and a few steps away was a picket pin driven into the ground with a lariat attached. At the end of the rope was the skeleton of a horse, the noose still encircling the neck. A silver badge was found under the man, one side bearing a shield and the letters "A. W. L.," and the other inscription "Nevada Guards, No. 2."

Assignments.

Ailsa Craig, A. R. Cameron, baker and grocer; Caledonia, D. Kennedy, merchant tailor, Mrs. D. Ellen Kennedy, general store; Ridgetown, Wm. G. Cumming, general store; Toronto, Weir & Bro. (Ellen Weir only), boots and shoes, J. A. Whatmough, house furnishings; Welland, Mrs. A. E. White, drygoods and millinery; Wingham, F. H. Roderus, boots and shoes; Zephyr, John Scott, general store; Sarnia, F. M. Short, boots and shoes.

Messrs. Jaffray & Ryan, Toronto, have purchased the stock of their business from the assignee at 30 cents on the dollar. A settlement will probably be made in a few days.

Taylor vs. Johnston.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The plaintiff's case was closed by the evidence of James Sturdy, one of the members of the Church Court which tried Mr. Johnston on the charge. Mr. Watson again appealed for a nonsuit, on the ground that the agreement entered into by plaintiff and his acceptance of $800 put him out of court. Mr. Justice Street decided to allow the case to go to the jury. Mr. Johnston was put into the box, and entirely denied the charge of intimacy with the girl, claiming that he had never done anything other than "fool" with her. There are still several witnesses to examine.



NEW, - FRAGRANT LASTING.

Perfumes
—AND—
Sachet Powders.

CAIRNCROSS AND LAWRENCE,
Chemists & Druggists,
256 DUNDAS STREET
LONDON.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, Jan. 31—11 p.m.—During the past day an area of depression has moved across Northern Canada from Lake Superior to the Gulf, causing warmer south and southwest winds and light rain from Ontario to Nova Scotia. High pressure has prevailed in the Northwest, and is now spreading east, bringing lower temperatures. Minimum temperatures, morning: Calgary, 30° below zero; Qu'Appelle 24° below; Winnipeg, 20° below; Toronto, 36°; Montreal, 14°; Quebec, 8°; Halifax, 8°.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY.

For 24 hours ending 8 p.m.—(Observations taken at 3 a.m. and 8 p.m.: Highest, 48°; lowest, 34°; mean (daily), 42°.

PROBABILITIES.

For the next 24 hours for the lakes: West to north winds; mostly fair and colder on Saturday; easterly winds, with snow or rain, on Sunday.

AMALGAMATION.

A Deputation Will Wait Upon the Private Bills Committee.

A meeting of the Amalgamation Committee was held in the Water Commissioners' room in the City Hall last evening. Present, Ald. Taylor, Moule, Jones and Anderson, and Messrs. Dewar, Rowe, Blackwell, Cameron, Pritchett and Parnell. The only business transacted was the appointing of a committee to wait on the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature with a view of securing the amalgamation of London South with the city. On motion Ald. Taylor took the chair.

Ald. Anderson suggested that in naming the committee London South should be strongly represented.

Mr. Cameron expressed the opinion that the committee should be a large one in the event of some that were appointed being unable to go, and that power should be given to the Chairman to add to the committee if he should think necessary.

The following committee was recommended and accepted: Messrs. Rowe, Pritchett, Dewar, Cameron, Marshall, Alexander, Blackwell and Powell, Ald. Taylor, Anderson, Jones and Garrett and Mayor Taylor.

Mr. Cameron stated that it was expected that Mr. Meredith would handle the matter for the committee in the House. He thought it would greatly facilitate matters if an expression of opinion could be had from the Township Council, as they were thought to favor the scheme. The meeting then adjourned.

None of the members offered to go, and the conversation turned to the chances for the success of the bill in the House and the probability of the committee receiving due notice of the progress of the bill.

Ald. Taylor suggested that Mr. Cameron negotiate with Mr. Meredith to secure this end.

Mr. Cameron replied that he was corresponding with that gentleman, and that he had promised to send him a draft of the bill.

Mr. Parnell thought that if the people of London South could get an idea of what the expenditure each year would be it would be easier to reconcile them to the amalgamation theory.

Mr. Cameron—They will get their proportionate share.

Ald. Jones claimed that there was always more spent on the outlying districts than in the center of the city.

Mr. Blackwell proposed that they guarantee a certain amount of expenditure to each street.

Ald. Taylor—It will be impossible to give any such guarantee. There will be three members from that section and they will have their share of the expenditure. The Council could not interfere with it.

Mr. Dewar asked if there was any prospect of the Antis getting their petition before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature.

Mr. Cameron replied that if they had a petition before that committee it would be received in the same manner as the one from their committee. He stated that the Antis are getting every "Tom, Dick and Harry" to sign their petition, ratepayer or not.

Mr. Pritchard asked what time, in the event of the bill passing, would it take effect, and received in reply that it would probably come into force in July next. The meeting then broke up.

LONDON WEST.

A petition to the Reeve is being largely signed. It asks that a public meeting be called to discuss, and if thought proper promote, the amalgamation of the village with the city.

GET YOUR "GRIPPE"

On the chance we offer to buy the very best

ORDERED CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishings

Very Cheap at

N. WILSON & CO.,

112 Dundas Street, Near Talbot

SUNDAY SERVICES.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church, Feb. 2—10 a.m., quarterly love feast; sacrament of the Lord's supper at the close of the morning public service; 7 p.m., song and preaching service; the pastor, G. W. Henderson, will preach both morning and evening; subjects, "Christ's Priesthood," "The New Birth."

LONDON SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH Rev. A. Langford morning and evening.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—To-morrow—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor, W. H. Porter. Bible school at 3 p.m. Evangelistic services Wednesday and Thursday evenings; music by the Horton street colored Baptist choir. All invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue—Sabbath services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school 3 p.m.; Rev. J. R. Battisby, Ph.D., of Chatham, will occupy the pulpit at both services. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Walter M. Roger, M.A., pastor; 11 a.m., "Jesus a Light to the Gentiles, and the Glory of Israel"; 7 p.m., "The Child Set for the Fall and the Rising of Mary"; 2:45 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class. Strangers welcomed.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. S. Bond, pastor, will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. H. D. Hunter, M.A., pastor, will preach to-morrow at both services. Mr. Hunter's last sacramental service at close of morning sermon. All members are requested to be present. Everybody welcome. Come.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Evangelistic services to-morrow conducted by the Andrews Bros., evangelists.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Meeting for young men in members' parlor on Sunday night, 8 o'clock. Come. b

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, LONDON WEST—Ordination services by His Lordship Bishop Baldwin at 11 a.m. b

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST Church—11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor; subject at night, "Is the World Growing Worse."

LONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST Church—Services to-morrow as usual.

AMUSEMENTS AND LECTURES.

REHEARSAL—QUEEN ESTHER—Grand Opera House, Monday, Feb. 3, 8 o'clock sharp. E. GREEN. 40u

A. O. F.—PRIDE OF THE EAST CIRCLE, No. 55, Companions of the Forest, second anniversary social and entertainment in the East End Town Hall, on Feb. 5. Tickets, 20 cts. and 35 cts. T. LE SEELLEUR, R. C., pro tem. Miss Kate Ash, Master Taylor in Highland fling; Miss Hunter and Miss Bergin. b

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT, Grand Opera House, Tuesday evening, Feb. 11; soloists, Miss Kate C. Strong, mezzo-soprano; Mr. H. M. Field, pianist; Mr. Percy Mitchell, violinist. 36tf eod

YOUNG LIBERAL MINSTRELS—GRAND Opera House Thursday, Feb. 6. Admission, 75, 50 and 25 cents.

GET YOUR SEATS EARLY FOR MINSTRELS. Box office opens Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—new songs, new jokes and new features. 39c

EXHIBITION—LONDON SPARRING Club, at their club rooms, Robinson Hall, corner Dundas and Ridout streets, Monday evening, Feb. 3; seven first-class set-tos. Admission, 25 cents. 39u

ICE—WESTMINSTER RINK—AFTERNOON and evening. Admission—Ladies 5c.; gentlemen, 10c. Band Monday, 27th.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST—THE YOUNG Liberal Minstrels at the Grand Opera House, Feb. 6, 1890. 29bk

FUN FOR ALL—TWO CENTS PER WORD each insertion insures a good paying house for your next entertainment.

MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE London Field Battery held at the drill shed on Monday evening, Feb. 3, 7:30 o'clock. Every non-commissioned officer and man expected to attend. By order JOHN PETERS, Lieut.-Col. Commanding. b

ANNUAL MEETING LOYAL ORANGE County Lodge of East Middlesex will be held in Orange Hall, in London, on Tuesday, 4th February, at 1 o'clock p.m. DAVID BASKERVILLE, County Master. b

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Mr. Cole will give a Bible reading to men to-night at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Pleasing God."

THE HURON AND MIDDLESEX MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company of London—The annual general meeting of the members of this company will be held at their office, 101 Dundas street, London, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1890, at 1 o'clock p.m., when a statement of the affairs of the company will be submitted and directors elected in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election. By order. JOHN STEPHENSON, Manager. 28 c t

DOMESTICS WANTED.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—SMALL family; references required. Apply in the morning or between 5 and 7 p.m. at 558 King street. 40tf

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Queen's Hotel. 40tf

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT—no washing. Apply 172 Lichfield street. 39c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY Ross House, London East. 39c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—LIBERAL wages. Apply 571 Adelaide street. 37k

A GENERAL SERVANT—APPLY MRS. J. A. NELLES, 24 Prospect avenue. 38c

GIRLS, READ THIS—IF YOU WANT situations go to Osborne's Intelligence Office. He wants 50 good girls immediately as general servants, cooks, kitchen girls, dining-room girls, laundresses, chambermaids, nurse girls, etc. Call and be convinced at 56 Dundas street.

GOOD SERVANT GIRLS CAN ALWAYS be secured by advertising in the ADVERTISER.

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO ATTACHED FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for two gentlemen or lady companions; with or without board. 78 Carling street. 39c

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in private family. Board if desired. 314 Dundas street. 38-tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—APPLY TO J. C. TREBILCOCK, Dundas street. b

WANTED—A STOUT BOY AS PRESSER—Apply at once. London Soap Company. b

AGENTS WANTED—"STANLEY AND the Heroes of the Dark Continent"; our edition is the best, the only one of the so-called "Stanley" books entirely new; it has three times the illustrations of the other so-called "Stanley" books. For terms, circulars and territory apply to The World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont. 40k t 58k

$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE, allowed each month; steady employment at home or traveling; no soliciting; duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & Co., Piqua, Ohio. eod

BAKER WANTED—GOOD SECOND hand; no other need apply. Inquire 47 Craig street, London South. 38c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LADY'S HELP—YOUNG and pleasant mannered; good home remuneration. Address, with particulars, "Home," ADVERTISER. 36c eod

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN WANTED TO learn that this is the place to look for situations.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT—GOLD watch key marked 18k. Reward by returning to this office. 39u

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LADIES' HAIR DRESSING establishment; been established 18 years; now doing a good trade; reasons given for selling. Apply Miss ADA SWITZER, 208 Dundas street. 40n

LIST OF CHEAP PROPERTY

—FOR SALE BY—

LONDON REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), 437 RICHMOND STREET.

433—Westminster: 4½ acres, orchard, good garden, small fruits, etc.; land tile drained; house frame cottage, 4 rooms, cellar, etc.; frame barn and shed; 1½ miles from city; $1,400.

....—Several good lots on monthly payments, or long time if built on. No cash payments.

1516—Talbot street, opposite market, 2 stores; cheap.

1518—Hamilton row, London South: A capital brick dwelling and large lot, adjoining the residence of Thos. McCormick, Esq.; cheap.

1517—Desirable rental property, Dundas street, east of Maitland; cheap.

1513—Handsome new frame residence, Colborne street, north of Oxford; 8 rooms; lot 88x330; cheap.

1514—Lot 1, block F, Woodside, London South; $300.

1515—Dundas street, west of Ridout, large lot suitable for storehouse building; very convenient.

....—10 acres, 3 miles west from city; $1,200.

....—Lots in New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley, $75 to $250; be in time to have building done when summer comes.

778—5 acres and good dwelling, etc., to exchange for 25 to 50 acres of land.

Manitoba farm and city property for sale or exchange for Ontario property.

Parties wishing to sell or exchange kindly leave particulars.

LONDON REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), 437 RICHMOND STREET, CITY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS CLERK IN grocery; well up in wines and spirits; several years' experience; good salesman. H. W., 495 Hamilton road. 38c

SPECIFIC ARTICLES FOR SALE.

MACHINERY—NEW AND SECOND HAND—Send for new catalogue. H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto. 6tf ywt

THREE-PLY CARPET, NEARLY NEW—cost $1 25 per yard, sell for 60c. at T. BRENTON'S, 387 Talbot street.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER Job Department.

SEND YOUR ORDERS—UNDER THIS heading in the DAILY ADVERTISER you can advertise at a cost of $1 per word per annum for twelve words or over.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NEW BUTCHER'S STORE—Corner Maitland and Piccadilly streets. Apply to P. WALSH. 35n

TO LET—NO. 56 ALMA STREET, LONDON South: an excellent supply of hard water and every other convenience; rent low. Apply to W. WESTCOTT, 43 Bruce street. b

STORE TO LET, 353 RICHMOND STREET—Good business stand. Apply CHAS. G. CRUICKSHANK, American House. 19tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FRAME cottage, new stable; will take a lot in part pay. D. McALPINE. b

FOR SALE CHEAP, IF SOLD QUICKLY—30 acres good improved land, suitable for a market garden, being part of the Mount Cashel estate, near Komoka station; also 87½ acres improved land near Watford station; fair buildings, good bearing orchard, flowing well, clay loam; gravel roads; terms easy. Apply to WM. F. BULLEN, manager Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, London, Ont. 34tfix

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID NEW cottages at an immense bargain; also frame cottage and stable for $400. D. McALPINE. b

FOR SALE OR RENT—TWO-STORY brick house, 474 Colborne street. Apply at house. T. S. JOHNSON. 37n

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE NEW two-story brick residence, 132 Elmwood avenue, London South; double parlors, four bedrooms, convenient closets and pantries, good cellar; lot 56x260; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to D. McALPINE & Co., 169½ Dundas street.

CITY, SUBURBAN, FARM AND OTHER property advertised under this heading for 1 cent a word for each insertion, or 75 cents for six insertions of fifteen words.

LEGAL CARDS.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC.—Canadian Loan Company's buildings, Richmond street, London.

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

W. A. PROUDFOOT, BARRISTER, ETC. 88 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

FRANCIS LOVE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public, removed to 418 Talbot street.

FITZGERALD & CRYER—BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Money to loan on mortgages at lowest rates.

EDWARD S. GREECE, COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, 28 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich. Canadian collections a specialty. 33tf

RETURNED—G. W. DANKS, BARRISTER, etc., has resumed practice at his office, Masonic Temple, corner of King street.

LUSCOMBE & GLASS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 169 Dundas street (near Richmond), London. Money at lowest rates. T. H. LUSCOMBE, CHAS. T. GLASS, B.A.

TENNENT, JOHNSTON & MACBETH—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. D. H. TENNENT, E. H. JOHNSTON, M.A., HERBERT MACBETH, 78½ Dundas street, London.

BLACKBURN & COX (SUCCESSORS TO Becher & Blackburn)—Barristers, etc. H. S. BLACKBURN, A. B. COX

MILLS & WEEKES—BARRISTERS, ETC. —Corner Dundas street and Market Lane, London. Money to loan at 5½ and 6 per cent. Hon. D. MILLS, LL.B., GEO. NELSON WEEKES.

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

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

WELD & BOWMAN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Offices: London, 90 Dundas street; Lucan, Main street. EDMUND WELD, J. M. BOWMAN.

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

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

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

INSURANCE.

TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS and other accidents to steam boilers insure with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada; consulting engineers and solicitors of patents. Sir Alexander Campbell K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, president; John L. Blaikie, Esq., vice-president; Geo. C. Robb, chief engineer; Alex. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Head office, 2 Toronto street, Toronto. G. M. GUNN & SON, agents, London, Ont.

FLORISTS.

BEDDING PLANTS—DAHLIAS—GERANIUMS, Verbenas, Coleus, Roses, Pansies, etc.; bulbs started in pots, Cannas, Caladiums, Tuberoses, etc.; vegetable plants, cabbage, tomato, celery, pepper, cucumber, melon, etc. Our stock is large and well assorted. Give us a call before buying elsewhere. Prices on application. Telephone No. 20. J. GAMMAGE & SONS, Oxford street east. ywt

FLOWERS! FLOWERS—IF YOU WANT choice cut flowers, funeral or wedding designs, baskets, plants or any kind of table decoration go to Mrs. WOODLIFFE. Made up at shortest notice and very best. Ladies, call and judge for yourselves. 248 Dundas street.

WANTED.

NEW OR SECOND-HAND MACHINERY wanted, in exchange for first-class city property. Address H. W. PETRIE, Brantford or Toronto. 7tf t

WANTED—WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of postoffice, warm comfortable room and board in quiet private family by gentleman who takes dinner at restaurant; first-class references exchanged; no other boarders. Address SCRIBBLER, ADVERTISER Office. 34tf

100 MEN WANTED TO LEARN THAT they can place their announcements under this heading at a rate of only 60 cents for six insertions for fifteen words.

MEDICAL.

DR. McLELLAN—EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Graduate of the New York Eye and Ear Hospital; operations a specialty; eyes tested, glasses supplied. Corner of Talbot and Maple streets.

DR. SHOULTS HAS REMOVED TO 4?6 Talbot street. Telephone 217.

DR. WISHART HAS REMOVED HIS office to 195 Dufferin avenue, opposite St. Peter's Cathedral.

DR. MEEK HAS RESUMED PRACTICE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12. Office and residence, 331 Queen's avenue.

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

B. F. BUTLER, M.D., 457 KING STREET, late of Edinburgh and Berlin; diseases of eye, ear, throat and nose. Hours, 8 to 11 and 2 to 6.

W. J. LOGIE, B.A., M.D.C.M.—OFFICE and residence, 63 York street, second door from Ridout street. Telephone, 625.

DR. BELTON—LICENTIATE OF THE Royal College of Edinburgh, 375 Wellington street, corner King. Telephone.

J. D. WILSON, M.D., C.M.—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention to all diseases peculiar to women. Telephone 266. Queen's avenue.

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

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

DR. WOODRUFF—NO. 185 QUEEN'S avenue—Defective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh and troublesome throats; eyes tested, glasses adjusted. Hours 12 to 4.

DR. JARVIS, HOMŒOPATHIST (GRADUATE also in Allopathy), 834 Dundas street. Office hours, 8 to 10, 2 to 4, 6 to 8. Telephone.

DR. HUTCHINSON—PHYSICIAN AND surgeon. Office and residence, No. 428 Park avenue. Telephone.

MEDICAL MEN FIND IT PAYS THEM to have their names and addresses in the above directory. It only costs $1 a word by the year.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NEW FURNITURE JUST ARRIVED AT GEO. PARISH'S: bedroom sets, sideboards, plush lounges, springs and mattresses, stoves of all kinds. It will pay you to examine them before buying. 398 Talbot street.

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

SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE forgot for Auld Lang Syne?—No—But send your old clothes down to S. BLOOMGARDEN, the N. Y. Steam Clothes Cleaning Works 348 Ridout, and have them made equal to new, by cleaning, dying, repairing, binding, etc. Orders left at 132 John street attended to.

ALEX. MILNE, PLUMBER, GASFITTER etc., 83 Carling street. Repairing promptly attended to. Terms reasonable. Office, 88 Dundas street.

R. A. JONES—HOUSE PAINTER, DECORATOR, paper hanger, kalsomining, graining. All orders promptly attended to. 511 Richmond street.

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

ARCHITECTS.

E. E. MYERS & SON, ARCHITECTS—Work taken from any part of the Dominion and promptly attended to. Public buildings a specialty. Nos 3 and 4 Moffat's Block, Detroit, Michigan.

DENTAL CARDS.

FITZGERALD—DENTIST—OFFICE, 194 Dundas street, over Bradford's. Vitalized air; best artificial teeth. Residence, 5 Prospect avenue.

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

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

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—REMOVED his office to Union Block, over Gurd's gun store, 185 Dundas street. Vitalized air used for painless extraction of teeth.

TOOTHACHE CURED AND HAPPINESS restored by application to any of the above gentlemen. Every dentist should have his card in this column.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$50,000 PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN Lowest rates. J. A. THOMAS, No. 98 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THOMAS GILLEAN, JEWELER—ISSUER of marriage licenses without witnesses or bondsmen. 402 Richmond street, two doors south of Dundas, or at residence, 512 Dufferin avenue.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT 99 Dundas street, city, and at his residence, London West, by W. H. BARTRAM. No bondsmen required.

ISSUERS OF LICENSES SHOULD ADVERTISE their addresses in this directory. $1 a word for a year.

SECOND-HAND GOODS.

WM. JENKINS—REMOVED TO 377 Clarence street. Lends money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Cash paid for cast-off clothing; orders promptly attended to. ywt

WANTED—1,000 PAIRS GENTS second-hand trousers; highest price paid. Parties out of city will do well by forwarding cast off clothing to SAINSBURY BROS., 90 King street.

T. FOX, THE ORIGINAL PAWNBROKER, lends money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Cash paid for cast-off clothing. Orders promptly attended to. 379 Clarence street.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHES DEALERS can advertise under this heading at very reasonable rates. It pays to keep your name before the public.

SHORTHAND.

SHORTHAND WRITERS SHOULD ALL advertise under this heading. Only $1 per word for one year.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE—509 Colborne street; No. 578 Central avenue and 754 Maitland street; cheap rents. W. D. BUCKLE.

YORK STREET—THAT GOOD DOUBLE frame house, corner York and Thames streets, for sale at a bargain; will pay 8 per cent. over taxes. W. D. BUCKLE.

FOR SALE BY TENDER—COMFORTABLE house, No. 144 Waterloo street; this is a good chance to get a paying investment cheap; tenders to be in by Thursday, Feb. 15. W. D. BUCKLE.

VICTORIA STREET—GOOD BRICK COTTAGE; ¼ of an acre of land, with ... and outbuildings; see it if you want a ... bargain. W. D. BUCKLE.

HAIR GOODS.

MISS ADA SWITZER HAS ... and handsome assortment of ... A LARGE new goods coming in every ... of fancy pins; Golden Hair Wash; all art... week; large sale of switches and bangs of lat... for the toilet; and children's hair cut ... latest designs. Ladies' ... trimmed. 208 Dundas street.

HOTEL CARDS.

...B, LATE HAWTHORN'S HOTEL Restaurant (European plan); the only ... city conducted on the European ... dining parlors for ladies and ... the finest bar in Canada in connection with this hotel; open 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. ...5 and 205½ Dundas street, London, A. FRASER, Proprietor. 76tf

...HOTEL (FORMERLY THE MAD...)—Corner Jefferson avenue and ... street, opposite the Biddle House, ...ich.

...ON HOUSE—GOOD ACCOMMODA...—No. 60 and 62 Dundas street. A. ..., proprietor.

...TORIA"—THE POPULAR $1 A DAY House—Clarence street, corner Dun... TOMLINSON, proprietor.

...E RESTAURANT—LATE CAMP...L'S Restaurant—Richmond street, Masonic Temple. Meals at all hours. ... of liquors and cigars. DAVID SARE.

...LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL ...ntrally situated and first-class in ...ect. D. HOGAN, proprietor.

...HOTEL—McMARTIN BROS.—LON... Ont.; terms, $1 per day; telephone ...; first-class billiard parlor. Corner ... and Talbot streets.

...AID'S HOTEL—CORNER RICH...OND and Piccadilly streets. Prime ... and lager. Call and be refreshed.

... RISK (LATE OF THE REVERE ...se), now at C. P. R. Hotel, Richmond ...eet.

...Y HOTEL IN WESTERN ONTARIO ...ld find it to advantage to keep a card ... in this column. Only $1 a word by ... year.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

...LEN GIVES INSTRUCTION ON ...ano and organ. 470 Maitland street ywt

...R. POCOCK, TEACHER OF PIANO, ...in and harmony; graduate of Leip... Dundas street.

...EDITH SLAGHT IS PREPARED ...receive pupils in instrumental music. ...et avenue.

...N. W. FETHERSTON WILL GIVE ...ssons at his pupils' residences this season. ...dress 308 King street.

...MAMIE ORELL RECEIVES PUPILS ... instrumental music, also accepts engagements for concerts, etc. Residence, 544 ... street.

...JESSIE BREMNER—TEACHER OF ...al and instrumental music, 555 William ...

...O TUNERS AND MUSICIANS WILL ... it to their advantage to advertise ... this heading. Only $1 per word for one ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

...LONDON DISPENSARY—FREE TO ... worthy poor, will be open on Oct. 7, ... day thereafter, from 2 to 3 o'clock in ...noon, until further notice. Dispensary, ...rcostreet, first door north of Dundas ...

EDUCATIONAL.

...DAVIDSON'S ACADEMY OF PAINTING reopens Tuesday, Jan. 7. Life class ...s, 7 to 9 p.m.; $3 per ten week ... class—Tuesday and Thursday, 7 to 9 ... per ten weeks; painting or portraits, ... classes—Tuesday, 10 to 12 a.m., and ... 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. t

...DERGARTEN DEPARTMENT, UN...ER care of Miss Flory, will be opened ...tion with Mrs. Ware's private school, ... avenue, Monday, Feb. 3. 36n

...STHENICS, CLUB-SWINGING, ETC. ...RS. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street; ...re-open Jan. 7; early arrangements ...

...TERN ONTARIO SHORTHAND Academy—A shorthand writer who ...write his notes would be safer from ... a great Greek scholar. Call on ...M. C. Coo, 76 Dundas street.

...THE C. H. BROOKS, TORONTO, ONT., ...or circulars of the largest and most re...mmercial and shorthand college in ... Hundreds of graduates placed in ... every year, both in Canada and the ... Write.

...ATE SCHOOL TEACHERS SHOULD ...ertise under this heading. Only $1 per ... one year.

ARTISTS.

...E. JUDSON—PORTRAITS—SEE HIS superb pastels, 417 Dundas street, London.

...RS OF ART CAN TELL BY A ... at this column just where to get ...y want. Advertisements under this ...cost but $1 a word for a year.

TONSORIAL ARTISTS.

...CONSTABLE, GRIGG HOUSE BAR...ER Shop—First-class workmen; baths ...ction with shop.

LADIES' GOODS.

...RAL FLOWERS EMBALMED—...S. J. Motley, 254 Dundas street; mail ...executed promptly.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

C. ...HAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON ...Office, 359 Talbot street; residence, 366 ...reet. Telephone (office), 422; tele... ...ouse), 129.

J. ...WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 99½ KING street, London. Residence, 816 Richmond ... Telephone.

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

E... VETERINARY SURGEON IN ...tern Ontario would find it to his advantage to put his card in the ADVERTISER. Only $1 a word for a year.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

...esday Evening, Feb. 4.

"The Greatest Funmakers in the World."

John Nellie McHenry

and her ... Famous Farce-comedy Company, under direction of Webster & Maeder, producing an Original Farcical Novelty, entitled

GREEN-ROOM FUN.

Written by Bronson Howard, Esq. One ... laugh from start to finish.

Prices ...c., 50c. and 75c. Plan opens Saturday, Feb... 39c vty

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 6 p.m. on

MONDAY, FEB 10,

for the Erection of a Brick Church at Denfield, Ont.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of John M. Moore, architect, Albion Building, London, up to Feb. 1, and at B. McKay's store, Denfield, from Feb. 1 to 8. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. W. ROSSER,
Chairman Building Committee,
Denfield, Ont.

34k ty bw

DAY AND MARTIN'S English BLACKING LIQUID AND PASTE IN ALL GRADES. The Best in the World. CHS. GYDE, AGENT, MONTREAL. eod

WILL BE SOLD BY W. M. MOORE,

AT HIS ROOMS, RICHMOND STREET, London, on Wednesday, 5th day of February, at 3 p.m., the following stocks:

Alex. Hall, of Chatham, consisting of:

Boots and Shoes	$2,484 35
Felt goods, rubbers and overshoes	659 94
Custom stock boots and shoes	147 50
Custom stock leather	382 43
Trunks, valises, laces, etc	117 58
Furniture and shop fixtures	446 50
Total	$4,238 30

Stock of A. P. Casgrain & Co., of Windsor, consisting of:

General hardware	$2,916 67
Paints and oils	481 55
Stoves and tinware	422 60
Shop furniture	157 50
Total	$3,978 32

The stock of Henry W. Eagles, of the village of Delhi, consisting of:

Drygoods	$2,191 92
Boots and shoes	1,238 98
Groceries, etc.	705 55
Shop furniture and fixtures	197 00
Total	$4,333 45

Terms in each—One-third cash down, balance in 2 and 4 months, approved paper, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Stock lists on the premises, and with MESSRS. GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, Trustee's Solicitors, London; C. B. ARMSTRONG, Trustee. 36g

Auction Sale of First-class Furniture and Bell Organ, on Tuesday, Feb. 4.

NEIL COOPER has been favored with instructions to sell the contents of house, No. 313 Horton street, comprising in part: Handsome parlor suite (covered in raw silk), marble-top table, Bell organ (11 stops), also organette (plays 150 tunes), pictures, hanging lamp, easy chair, whatnot, Boston rocker, tapestry and wool carpets, hall rack, two handsome marble-top walnut bedroom suites, also 1 light suite, springs and mattresses, feather beds, chamberware, new square baseburner (Gold Coin) with oven, sideboard, extension table, perforated chairs, silverware, glassware and crockery, two young parrots and canary birds, lace curtains, blinds and poles, No. 9 cooking stove, table, cupboard and other kitchen utensils, garden tools, wood, etc., without reserve. Time will be given on some of the goods, which will be made known at time of sale. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer, 241 Dundas street. 40u

CHATTEL

Mortgage Sale

ALMOST NEW

Household Effects.

Walnut Hand-Carved Sideboard, Stags' Heads, Carpets and Stoves.

MR. DOUGLAS H. GRAND has been instructed to sell under and by virtue of a certain registered chattel mortgage at

The Bazar, 205 Dundas street, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 a.m.,

the following household effects: 1 handsome walnut frame spring edge parlor suite, 5 fancy chairs, 3 walnut tables, 1 handsome hand-carved sideboard with cabinet for silver, 1 oak sideboard, 1 oak dining table, 6 dining chairs, 2 walnut bedroom suites, 2 oak bedroom suites, springs, mattresses, carpets from eight rooms, 3 chamber sets, 3 pairs lace curtains, 2 pairs portiere curtains, dinner set, 1 Red Cross baseburner, with oven; 1 cook stove, with reservoir; 1 odd bureau, 2 wash stands, 1 handsome walnut hallrack, oil cloth, 2 handsome stag heads, imported from England. The whole of the above furniture has only been in use a few weeks. Goods on view Monday.

DOUGLAS H. GRAND,
b Auctioneer.

REFORMERS

—OF—

EAST MIDDLESEX

ATTEND.

THE annual general meeting of the East Middlesex Reform Association will be held in the

Foresters' Hall, over the Bank of Commerce, City of London, on

Saturday, the 8th of Feb. instant,

At 1:30 p.m. sharp.

Business—Election of officers and general business of importance.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Secretary.
JOHN W. ROSSER, President.
40c eod bw

FREE EXHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTS OF

Manitoba The North-West Territories and British Columbia

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EXHIBITION CAR 303

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Will be at the Undermentioned Stations as Follows:

	Date to Arrive.	Date to Depart.
Stratford	Feb. 1, 8:00 a.m.	Feb. 1, 6:00 p.m.
Hamburg	Feb. 3, 8:00 a.m.	Feb. 3, 6:00 p.m.
Berlin	Feb. 4, 8:00 a.m.	Feb. 4, 6:00 p.m.
Waterloo	Feb. 5, 8:00 a.m.	Feb. 5, 6:00 p.m.
London, G.T. Station	Feb. 6, 8:00 a.m.	Feb. 7, 6:00 p.m.
St. Thomas, G. T. Station	Feb. 8, 8:25 a.m.	Feb. 8, 6:09 p.m.

35bg

NO. 4 COAL

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Have now in stock plenty of

SCRANTON NO. 4 COAL, ALSO EXCELSIOR COAL

FOR OPEN GRATE FIRES.

BOWMAN & CO.,

246 Bathurst Street.

Try the Chicora, the best 5-cent cigar in the city, at ED. PALMER'S 376 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

CORRECTED TO Nov 18, 1889.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Limited Express (A)	4:15 a.m.	4:35 a.m
Mail	......	6:00 a.m
Atlantic Express (A)	11:05 a.m.	11:30 a.m
Erie Limited	......	1:25 p.m
Day Express	10:50 a.m.	2:20 p.m
St. Louis Express (A) (D)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m
Mixed—No. 28 Freight (C)	5:45 p.m.	6:50 p.m
Mixed (A)	11:55 p.m.	......

MAIN LINE—Going West.

Chicago Express (A)	5:10 a.m.	5:30 a.m
West End Mixed		6:45 a.m
Erie Limited	11:05 a.m.	......
St. Louis Express (A)	11:20 a.m.	11:25 a.m
Accommodation	12:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m
Pacific Express (A)	6:50 p.m.	7:10 p.m
Mail	9:45 p.m.	
Accommodation	......	7:20 p.m

Sarnia Branch.

Chicago Express (B)	......	5:20 a.m
Accommodation	......	7:35 a.m
Erie Limited (B)	......	11:10 a.m
Accommodation	......	2:30 p.m
Pacific Express (B)	......	7:00 p.m

Sarnia Branch.

Limited Express (B)	4:30 a.m.	......
Atlantic Express (B)	11:25 p.m.	......
Erie Limited (B)	1:20 p.m.	......
Accommodation	2:15 p.m.	......
Accommodation	8:45 p.m.	......

London Huron & Bruce.

Express	10:15 a.m.	8:05 a.m
Mail	6:45 p.m.	4:25 p.m

London & Port Stanley.

Mail	......	6:40 a.m
Accommodation	7:20 a.m.	9:30 a.m
Mail	2:10 p.m.	2:50 p.m
Accommodation	5:35 p.m.	7:00 p.m
Mixed	6:50 p.m.	......
Mail	11:15 p.m.	......

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Mixed—Mail	11:20 a.m.	7:35 a.m
Express	5:35 p.m.	2:15 p.m
Express—Mixed	9:20 p.m.	6:00 p.m

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—

a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
*7:00	9:15	10:45	12:25	4:10	5:40	B*7:00	9:25

Hamilton—Arrive—

a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
†12:30	8:45	10:?	B†1:45	4:00	6:25	12:30

* These trains to Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(C) No. 38 carries passengers between London and Paris.
(D) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
Special N. Y. Express (except Sundays)	8:10 p.m.	11:45 a.m.
N. Y. Express (daily)	8:40 p.m.	3:05 a.m.
American Express (except Monday)	9:50 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:50 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Mail (except Sundays)	2:25 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
N. Y. and Boston Express (daily)	4:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Accom'd'n (except Sunday)	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

Chicago Express (daily)	8:?0 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Chicago L'td Exp. (daily)	9:?0 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
American Express (except Mondays)	9:5? a.m.	1:25 p.m
Mail (except Sundays)	2:?? p.m.	3:10 p.m
Pacific Express (daily)	2:?? p.m.	6:40 p.m
Accom'd'n (except Sunday)	8:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART.			
London	......	8:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Woodstock	5:19 a.m.	8:45 a.m.	5:45 p.m.
Galt	6:27 a.m.	7:47 a.m.	6:53 p.m.
Guelph	10:20 a.m.	......	8:10 p.m.
Toronto, Un. Stn	8:50 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Peterboro	11:43 a.m.	7:50 p.m.	11:41 p.m.
Kingston	4:40 p.m.	......	4:40 a.m.
Ottawa	4:45 p.m.	......	4:25 a.m.
Montreal	8:15 p.m.	......	8:15 a.m.
Quebec	6:30 a.m.	......	5:30 p.m.
Portland, Me.	......	......	9:45 p.m.
Boston	8:30 a.m.	......	8:47 p.m.
Halifax, N. S.	......	......	12:05 p.m.

The train leaving London at 5 p.m. makes connection for North Bay, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Vancouver, B. C., Victoria, B. C., and all intermediate points.

Going West.

DEPART.			
Halifax, N. S.	......	1:50 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Boston	......	7:00 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Portland	......	......	1:30 p.m.
Quebec	......	10:03 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Montreal	......	9:10 a.m.	11:00 p.m.
Ottawa	......	11:30 a.m.	11:45 p.m.
Kingston	......	12:40 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Peterboro	......	5:50 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Toronto	......	8:50 p.m.	......
DEPART.			
Toronto	4:15 p.m.	......	7:45 a.m
Guelph	......	......	8:15 a.m
Galt	6:28 p.m.	6:27 a.m.	10:10 a.m
Woodstock	7:35 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	11:17 a.m
London	8:20 p.m.	10:20 a.m.	12:09 a.m

Owen Sound Branch—Going North.

DEPART. Toronto	7:55 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
ARRIVE. Owen Sound	1:15 p.m.	10:00 p.m.

Owen Sound Branch—Going South.

DEPART. Owen Sound	5:50 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
ARRIVE. Toronto	10:55 a.m.	8:30 p.m.

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

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JOHN STEPHENSON, Manager.

LONDON'S SOCIETIES.

Correspondence solicited from the members of all the societies. No personalities allowed. Address "Editor Societies Column," ADVERTISER, London.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FORESTERS.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters has been organized at Fort William recently, with a membership of over 20. The following are the officers of the court: F. G. Brown, chief ranger; D. W. Mitchell, vice-chief ranger; George W. Coates, recording secretary; F. J. McPhalen, financial secretary; John Campbell, treasurer; P. J. Flannigan, senior woodward; J. McVey, junior woodward; W. H. Barlow, senior beadle; B. Moffat, junior beadle; Dr. Smellie, physician.

Wednesday last was a red letter day in the history of Court Woodstock, No. 79, Independent Order of Foresters. It was the occasion of a visit of the Supreme Court officers, Supreme Chief Ranger Dr. Oronhyatekha and Supreme Secretary John A. McGillivray. In the evening between 300 and 400 people, principally gentlemen, although a few ladies were present, assembled in the Town Hall to hear the system and workings of the I. O. F. fully explained by the visiting officers. Mayor Karn occupied the chair.

A large number of the members of Courts Buffalo and Niagara of the Independent Order of Foresters gathered at Forester Hall in the Lewis Block last night to tender an informal reception to their supreme chief ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha of Toronto. Judge Jacob Stern opened the exercises with a brief address of welcome to the distinguished visitor, who in turn spoke at some length, his remarks bearing chiefly on the Order of foresters and its benefits. At the close of this portion of the programme an adjournment was taken to a parlor at the Illinois, where the remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner, light refreshments being served. Dr. Oronhyatekha is an Indian. A reporter for the Express, in an interview with him last night, gained the following bit of history from him: He was born near Brantford, Ont., and was a chief in the Mohawk tribe. When but a very small boy he took a great interest in study, and during the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country in 1860 he was brought before him. The Prince took great interest in the lad and sent him to school and finally to college. A portion of his education was received in this country, but it was completed in Oxford University in England. On returning to this country Oronhyatekha decided to study medicine and graduated with high honors. For some time he practiced his profession in this city with Dr. Mulchael, and left here on receiving the appointment as chief physician to his people in Canada by the Canadian Government. He was one of the early members of the Independent Order of Foresters, and his work for the benefit of the order resulted in his being chosen supreme chief ranger of the order, which has a membership of over 18,000 in the United States and Canada. Dr. Oronhyatekha found his duties in this position so exacting that he has been obliged to give up all other business. He is a pleasant talker, and were it not for the dark tint of his skin no one would imagine that he was an Indian. His accent is more than that of an Englishman. It is his intention, he said, to organize high court of the order for this State in Buffalo about March 1. This will call a convention of Foresters to this city at that time. In the meantime he is going to Rochester and several other cities on an organizing expedition.—Buffalo Express of yesterday.

C. M. IA.

Branch No. 116 was ganized by Deputy O'Brien at Fergus the 9th day. Following is its list of officers: Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Cosgrove; president, William McDermott; first vice-president Ben O'Neil; second vice-president, James McGregor; recording secretary, Edward Jame Downey; assistant secretary, John Lyne; financial secretary, Thomas Miles Shea; treasurer, William Murphy; marsal, James Martin; guard, Thomas Haley; trustees, James McGregor, Jas. Morrison, Joh Connoll, Lawrence Bauman and John McCorie.

Brother Edward Cummings, for over twenty years employed in the Dominion Type Founding Company office, Montreal, died on Saturday last after a short illness. The deceased held a leading position in the company's service for a number of years, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a chartered member of St. Ann's C. M. B. A., for which he was very zealous worker.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Secretary Blackwell, of Dominion Lodge, London, has issued a great statement of the condition of this lodge, showing a membership of 172, and a pecuniary profit during the year of $20. The benefits expended amounted to $1850, while the total receipts were $1,250. The funds of the lodge amount to $3,000.

The Grand Lodge Committee on Revision of Constitution met in London on Jan. 22 and 23, and have so far progressed with their work that they hope to complete their report in time to have it sent out to the lodges by the end of February, thus giving plenty of time for its consideration before Grand Lodge meets.

The journal of the proceedings of the Sovereign Grand Lodge session of 1889, has been issued, making a respectable volume of 500 pages.

It is expected that the law digest, which is now in the printers' hands will be ready for distribution by the end of February.

The officers of May Queen Lodge, No. 5 Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., were installed the other evening by P. G., Bro. Ch. T. Campbell, representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge, assisted by Bro. D. E. Hardy, P. G., grand marshal; Bro. W. Jacobs, P. G., grand warden; Bro. F. Showler, P. G., grand recording secretary; Bro. W. Watts, P. G., grand financial secretary; Bro. T. W. McFarlane, P. G., grand treasurer, as follows: N. G., Sister Laura Dromey; V. G., Sister Maggie Hunter; recording secretary, P. G. Sister Mary Sanders; financial secretary, Sister Ella Hunter; treasurer, Sister Fanny Sanders; warden, P. G. Sister Martha Lucas; conductor, Sister Showler; I. G., P. G. Sister Bird; O. G., P. G. Bro. J. W. Matthews; R. S. N. G., P. G. Bro. D. L. Hardy; L. S. N. G., Sister Jacobs; R. S. V. G., P. G. Bro. W. Watts; L. S. V. G., Sister J. W. Matthews.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Last Monday evening quite a number of members of British Lion, Sons of England, paid a fraternal visit to Lodge Trafalgar, London South. The visit was quite a surprise to the members of the latter lodge. They in return have promised to pay a fraternal visit to British Lion at their next regular meeting.

MASONIC

The following officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec were elected on Wednesday last at Quebec: J. H. Stearns, grand master; Henry Russel, M.D., deputy grand master; Henry Davidson, Sherbroke, G. S. W.; Geo. E. Robinson, G. J. W.; district deputy grand masters, E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec district; H. S. Couper, Montreal district; Augustus A. Lee, St. Francis district; C. B. Tabor, Bedford district; Frank B. Farnsworth, Shefford and Brome district; James N. Wright, Ottawa district; Rev. W. Percy Chambers, Rev. J. F. Renaud, grand chaplains; Frank Edgar, grand treasurer; Geo. Robt. White, grand registrar; J. H. Isaacson, grand secretary.

The thirteenth annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the Province of Quebec was held at Quebec on Tuesday last. A number of the prominent members were absent, owing to illness, among whom was the Grand First Principal Z. Most Ex. Companion Will H. Whyte, of Montreal. At the evening session after the usual routine was disposed of the election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: R. E. Companion David Heath, grand Z.; R. E. Companion Charles Knowles, grand H.; R. E. Companion Joseph Martin, grand J.; R. E. Companion A. D. Nelson, grand treasurer; R. E. Companion Jos. Mitchell, grand scribe E.; R. E. Companion E. T. D. Chambers, grand scribe N.; E. Companion S. Lebourveau, grand principal sojourner. Grand superintendents of districts—Montreal district, A. R. Fraser; Stadacona district, Henry Griffith.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland has the honor of having on its roll the oldest known lodges in the world, one or more dating from the sixteenth century. The records of Lodge No. 1 are preserved from 1599 to the present year.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee taxes all non-affiliated Masons within its jurisdiction, and upon their refusal to pay inflicts upon them the punishment of suspension or expulsion.

Joseph P. Huyck died at Belleville on Wednesday last at the age of 97. Mr. Huyck was the oldest Mason in Canada, if not in America, having been a member of the craft for 71 years. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1793, and settled in Amelisburg township with his parents early in this century. In 1813 he was on duty at the front, and also did valuable service in 1815 and 1837.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.

For the first time in the history of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America a State Court has been organized that is not to be under English jurisdiction. Last July, at the National Court in Minneapolis, it was decided to get away from English control and organize State courts. Pennsylvania was the first to move in the matter. Richard E. Davis, of Philadelphia, as chief ranger, organized the State Court at Harrisburg, with William McKee, of Pittsburg, as supreme secretary.—[Exchange.

A committee appointed by the various courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters met on Thursday evening last to consider the advisability of organizing a sanctuary of the Ancient Order of Shepherds in this city. There was a very good attendance and it was unanimously agreed to organize and try and make this one of the best sanctuaries in Canada. Application lists were made out and the committee are meeting with great success, having already secured the names of upwards of 30 members. The committee intend to spare neither time or trouble in working up this sanctuary, and are in hopes of organizing at an early date with about 100 charter members, many former Shepherds signifying their willingness to become members thereof.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

At the last regular meeting of Prospect Lodge, No. 10, two candidates were initiated in the page rank, and two pages received the rank of squire. Six applications for membership were referred to the usual committee. There was a good turnout of members and visiting brethren. After the regular business had been disposed of a short time was spent in a social way.

Mizpah Lodge, No. 22, held its regular meeting at their Castle Hall last night. After routine business had been disposed of, the following officers-elect were installed by D. D. G. C. Dr. Jarvis, assisted by the Grand M. at A. Alex. Gardiner: C. C., James Webster; V. C., Dr. English; K. of R. and S., Robert Ironsides; M. of F., Charles Patten; M. of E., John E. Aran; M. at A., Harvey Bates; lodge physician, Dr. Jarvis; Grand Lodge representatives, James Fitzgerald, one year; John Fitzgerald, two years; lodge trustees, A. Gardiner, J. Webster and Dr. English; one page received the rank of esquire.

P. D. McKellar, grand chancellor, was in the city on Tuesday on his way home. He reports that he has made arrangements for opening the new lodge in St. Thomas which will occur in about two weeks. Quite a few of the local Pythian Knights purpose being there on the occasion.

At the last regular meeting of Myrtle Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., the following officers were installed by D. D. G. C. Bro. C. E. Jarvis, assisted by P. C. S. Webb, as G. prelate, and Bro. Hill as M. at A.; P. C., Bro. S. Bloomgarden; C. C., Bro. T. A. Parkinson; V. C., Bro. Jos. Graham; prelate, Bro. C. F. Warcup; M. of E., Bro. Jas. Smith; M. of F., Bro. F. T. C. Richardson; K. of R. and S., Bro. E. B. Galpin; M. at A., Bro. I. Fox; I. G., Bro. Jos. Hamilton; hall trustee, Bro. Wm. Brown; lodge physician, Bro. W. J. Mitchell; G. L. R., Bro. R. A. Carrothers; organist, Bro. E. Green.

Bro. H. W. Balmer has purchased the Pythian News from P. C. Harry S. Frye, and removed the office from Hamilton to Delaware, O.

Indiana has 17,000 members.

Lincoln, Neb, proposes to build a Knights of Pythias castle to cost $100,000. Half of the amount has already been subscribed.

Fifty-six divisions of the uniformed rank have been instituted since April 1. The rank now consists of about 700 divisions.

A circular issued by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts states that the returns for the last six months indicate an increase in that jurisdiction of more than double that of any corresponding term, and the financial condition of the subordinate lodges shows a similar growth.

NOTES.

Michigan greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the A. O. U. W. with a roll of 146 lodges and over 15,000 workmen in good standing.

The County Orange Lodge of South Huron will meet at Exeter on Tuesday next, when it will be decided as to whether the 12th July, 1890, will be celebrated in Clinton.

A second lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society was instituted at Brantford on Wednesday evening, with a membership of 30. Salisbury Lodge, the first started, now has 150 members.

The A. O. U. W. of Grand Island, Neb., are erecting a building for their own use, and the corner stone was laid a few weeks ago with appropriate ceremonies. The investment will undoubtedly prove a good one.

A circle of the Order of Canadian Home Circles has been instituted at Petrolea, with the following first officers: P. L., Dr. A. K. Sturgeon; L., F. F. Corry; V. L., J. Hunter; secretary, J. C. Whitney; T., J. E. Booster; financial secretary, J. Reid; C., A. W. Simpson; M., D. A. Thompson; W., W. H. Hopkins; G., W. Pringle; senior, C. E. Bilow; medical examiner, A. K. Sturgeon.

Mr. J. W. Manning, Provincial inspector of licenses, and Mr. James Brooks, of Toronto, spent a few hours in St. Catharines Monday en route to Welland, where they were present at the Welland District Division and assisted at the opening services in the new Sons of Temperance and W. C. T. U. hall. Mr. Manning is a past grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

Amendments to the Municipal Act—The Currency Question Shelved.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. W. H. Thompson presented the first report of the Printing Committee, recommending that the tender of the Strathroy Age be accepted. Adopted.

Mr. J. G. Pritchett presented the first report of the Jail Committee as follows:

1. We visited the jail and found it neat and clean.

2. The matter of shelving the Middlesex Law Library to be laid over to June session.

3. Re iron bedsteads for jail laid over to June session.

4. That the clock in the hall of the court house be repaired.

5. That a special committee consisting of Messrs. Boston, Wiley, Pritchett and the Warden be appointed to confer with committee from the city re jail repairs.

Adopted.

Mr. W. S. Calvert presented the report of the Petitioning Committee as follows:

1. That in regard to the communication from the Clerk of Brant county re stock exemption, the Warden and Clerk be instructed to draw up a petition to the Legislature.

2. In regard to the communication of Wm. Young, re currency, no action.

3. In reference to the amendment to the Municipal Act suggested by the Municipal Convention, we recommend the following amendments:

1. That sub-section A of sub-section 3 of section 495 be amended to read, "Jewelry, carpets, household furnishings, groceries, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing and picture frames."

2. That the municipalities be granted the power to construct, equip and operate street railways, similar to the power now possessed in regard to the construction of gas and waterworks; and if the municipality sees fit to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any existing street railway, and in the event of any municipality and the company failing to agree as to terms of said acquisition, the same to be settled by arbitration, under the clauses of the Municipal Act.

3. That sub-section 9a of section 489 of the said act, added to said section by sec. 23, cap. 28, 51 Vic., be repealed and a sub-section substituted requiring all trades occupying premises in the municipality and not on the assessment roll for income or personal property, and offering goods or merchandise by auction in any manner, to pay $100 in cities and $50 in other municipalities before commencing to trade. Said sum to be considered as applicable to the payment of taxes on licenses, personal property or income for the unexpired portion of the year which would have been imposed had he been assessed, and any surplus shall be applicable to his taxes on personal property or income for the ensuing year if he is assessed for that year. Such by-law shall not affect the sale of an insolvent estate in the municipality.

4. That the Municipal Act be amended so as to allow the construction of a sewer or sidewalk whenever considered necessary by two-thirds of the Council, and to compel the payment of same by local assessment.

5. That the personal property of every incorporated company shall be assessed against the company as if the company were a partnership.

6. The wires, poles and other plant of telegraph, telephone and electric light companies to be considered the personal property of the company or proprietor, and to be assessed as such.

7. The same principle to apply to the pipes, etc., of any gas company and the rails, etc., of any street car company, and to the plant, etc., of any waterworks company. (These clauses to be permissive).

8. That the penalty for any corporation failing to deliver a correct statement of its income from stock, etc., to the assessor, be from $20 to $200, instead of $20.

9. That in cases where manufacturing companies have their factories or storehouses in one municipality and their headquarters in another, that the municipality in which such factories or storehouses are situated shall have the right to assess the personal property in such factories or storehouses.

10. That the municipality on which income is earned shall have the right to assess such income.

11. That all personal property be assessed wherever found in any municipality without any deduction on account of debts owing on same.

12. That clause 3 of section 7, relating to exemptions, of the Assessment Act be repealed, except as to burying ground.

13. That clauses 21 and 25 be repealed.

14. That section 366 of the Municipal Act be repealed, and that sub-section 10 of section 479 of the said act be amended by adding after the word "bonus" the words "or exemptions from taxation or water rates."

15. That the Municipal Act be amended to make it compulsory upon counties to provide suitable houses of industry for the care of the aged and infirm poor.

16. That the attention of the Local Legislature be drawn to the recent decisions before the courts, quashing convictions under the hawkers' bylaw, and ask that the act be so amended as to make it effective.

17. That the section of the Municipal Act relating to arbitrations should be amended to require that municipal arbitrators when filing with the clerk of the Council their notes of evidence, shall also file a sworn statement of the number of hours occupied by them in the arbitration and of the amount of fees charged in respect thereof.

18. That municipal corportions shall have the following additional powers which are already enjoyed by railroad companies: 1. Power to sell land taken for municipal purposes and found to be superfluous or unnecessary for such purposes. 2. Power to pay into court the sum agreed upon or awarded as compensation for lands taken or injuriously affected by any corporate work under the like circumstances and in the like cases as in the Railway Act, sections 166, 167, 168 and 169.

Mr. McLeod and Mr. Scarrow opposed the clause empowering the laying of sewers as suggested. The clause passed.

Mr. Scarrow opposed the clause exempting county buildings. He said that there were often cases of everybody on a block desiring some improvement, and because some church or convent happened to own property there the improvements could not be obtained.

Mr. McDougald did not believe in taxing public institutions. A place like an asylum or hospital compensated by its benefits for any loss of taxation. These county buildings were a benefit to the city, and should not be taxed for local improvements.

Mr. Scarrow said the object of the clause was to get at sectarian buildings. The clause was revoked.

Mr. McLeod supported the taxation of the plant of gas and street car companies. Such corporations were generally very wealthy and should be taxed. The clause was carried.

Messrs. Young, Scarrow and Hardy supported the idea of a national currency, Messrs. Rathburn and Gilmour advocating that no action be taken. After some discussion the clause was passed, only five members opposing it, and the report as a whole adopted.

Chairman Rosser presented the second report of Board of Road Directors as follows:

1. In reference to plans and specifications of Bothwell bridge referred to your committee, we recommend their adoption by this Council.

2. In refence to the petition and subscription list of the township of Aldboro' and Dunwich in Elgin, and Mosa and Ekfrid in Middlesex, we recommend that a special committee be appointed consisting of the Warden, County Commissioner and the Chairman of the Board to meet committee appointed by the county of Elgin, and to report at the June session.

3. That the tender of Nelson Crouse ($19 95) be accepted for building the bridge on the boundary line between McGillivray and Biddulph over the River Aux Sauble.

4. That the accounts of Thomas Nagle and John A. Dobie be left to the Commissioner to settle.

5. That the County Clerk be instructed to notify the County Clerk of Elgin that the County of Middlesex is prepared to build a bridge between the townships of Delaware and Southwold, and in case they refuse to act that this county repudiates joint liability in the matter.

Mr. McLeod moved that clause 2 be struck out. There were already two bridges within four miles of the locality mentioned and there was no necessity of another. After further discussion the clause was maintained.

Mr. McLeod stuck to his point on clause 2, and moved, seconded by Mr. Augustine, that no action be taken in the matter. The motion was lost, and the report as amended was adopted.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The third annual general meeting of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company was held at the Company's office, 83 King street west, Toronto, on Tuesday Jan. 21.

On account of the official duties in Ottawa of the President, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, he was unable to attend.

The First Vice-President, Mr. George Gooderham, was called upon to occupy the chair, and Mr. John F. Ellis, Managing Director, to act as Secretary of the meeting.

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary read the report, which is as follows:

REPORT.

The Directors have much pleasure in again meeting the policy-holders and shareholders, and laying before them a statement of the transactions of the Company for the year 1889.

During the year 1,984 applications for insurance, amounting to $3,268,200, were received, upon which 1,716 policies were issued for $2,730,300. On 452 applications received in 1888, 193 policies were also issued to the amount of $278,500, making the total issue for 1889, 1,909 policies for $3,008,800; 237 applications, for $462,100, received in 1889, and 259 carried over from 1888, for $374,700, were declined. There were also 31 applications, for $75,800, incompleted at date of report.

This amount of new business is a matter for congratulation, when we consider the fact that never in the history of life insurance in Canada has a company been attacked so persistently and, we regret to say, so maliciously as the Manufacturers'. From the inception of this Company it has been recognized as a formidable competitor. The position and reputation of the President and Executive Officers, the commercial standing of the shareholders, the immense aggregate of the business secured during the first two years of its existence, the esprit de corps which has been maintained among the full force of its agents, the energy with which its interests have been conserved through the length and breadth of the Dominion, have each and all been keenly noted by jealous rivals, and older companies have for the time being called a truce between themselves in order to unite their forces for a combined attack on so formidable a competitor.

The Directors would particularly call attention to the large available surplus for the security of policy-holders, amounting to no less than $128,739 98, which with the uncalled subscribed stock amounts to $622,419 98, a sum sufficiently large to convince the most critical as to the financial strength of the Company.

Attention is also called to the fact that the capital stock is intact, and now that the large and unavoidable expenditures incident to organization in the different parts of the Dominion, the extensive advertising and many other special but temporary avenues of expenditure, have been either closed or narrowed down, the Directors can confidently promise a future of profit and usefulness.

The attention of the public is called to the large amount that is being paid in premiums by Canadian policy-holders to foreign life companies, during the past twenty years amounting to over $40,000,000. A large portion of this has been withdrawn from the capital of the country, and thereby aiding in building up the resources of other countries.

With the strict insurance law of Canada and the careful Government inspection, insurers in Canadian companies are fully as secure as they possibly can be in a foreign company, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the resources they are assisting to accumulate are all invested in their own country.

The Company's medical referees, Drs. J. F. W. Ross and P. J. Strathy, have prepared a careful report of the Company's mortality experience since its foundation.

The Board has secured the services as actuary of Mr. D. Parks Fackler, of New York, one of the most eminent actuaries on the continent, so that in all matters affecting rates, surrender values, etc., his skill and judgment are at their command.

As you are aware, during the past year certain changes in the management of the Company have been effected, but it is with satisfaction that your Directors are now able to refer to the appointment of Mr. John F. Ellis as Managing Director. His past career as a successful business man and his experience as Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the Board of Directors, are a guarantee of his fitness and adaptability for the position he has been called upon to fill.

The services of the Company's staff of Officers, Inspectors and Agents deserve very favorable recognition.

The Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, President.

GEO. GOODERHAM, WM. BELL, } Vice-Presidents.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Authorized capital	$2,000,000 00
Subscribed capital	621,000 00
Amount paid up	127,320 00

CASH ACCOUNT.

1889—Dr.	
To cash on hand and in bank 1st January	2,782 40
Cash for premiums	149,944 35
Cash for annuity premiums	374 00
Cash for interest	6,407 63
Cash for premiums in advance	628 81
Investments repaid	55,242 47
Cash advanced by certain directors, to be repaid only out of the dividends to stockholders under the charter	100,000 00
Total	$ 316,379 66
1889—Cr.	
By salaries, commissions, medical fees, rent, taxes, license fees and other expenses of management	89,158 37
By death claims	59,566 83
By surrendered policies	75 00
By reinsurance premiums	6,990 97
By annuities	$ 883 29
Investments, including mortgages, reversions, bank stock, etc	153,555 97
Cash on hand and in bank	6,209 23
Total	$ 316,379 66

BALANCE SHEET.

1889. Assets	
Market value of Dominion bonds	$ 53,000 00
Mortgages on real estate	135,882 33
Real estate held by Company	29,963 14
Stocks	6,000 00
Life interest	850 00
Reversions	2,810 00
Office furniture	4,493 33
Bills receivable	7,967 99
Advances to agents, etc	2,957 19
Interest due and accrued	1,341 16
Outstanding premiums	34,646 87
Deferred premiums	13,710 20
Cash on hand and in bank	6,209 23
Total	$ 299,861 44

1889. LIABILITIES.	
Re-assurance fund as per Actuary's certificate	$153,401 00
Reserve on annuity	2,000 00
Premiums paid in advance	628 81
Death losses awaiting proofs	5,000 00
Contingent fund, providing for medical fees, re-insurance, etc	5,255 95
Ten per cent. to cover cost of collecting outstanding and deferred premiums	4,835 70
Total	$171,121 46
Surplus on policy-holders' account	128,739 98
Total	$299,861 44
Capital stock paid up	127,320 00
NOTE— Surplus as above on policy-holders' account	128,739 98
Add uncalled capital stock	493,680 00
Total surplus on policy-holders' account	$622,419 98

We have examined the books, documents and vouchers representing the foregoing revenue account, and also each of the securities for the property in the above balance sheet, and certify to their correctness.

H. J. BILL, J. McA. GRIFFITHS, } Auditors.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have examined the securities held by the said company and find the same correct.

F. NICHOLLS, R. CREAN, Auditing Committee of the Board.

ACTUARY'S CERTIFICATE.

JOHN F. ELLIS, Esq., Managing Director Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR,—I have valued the policies of your company as at 31st December, 1889—3,333 policies for $6,110,100. Total reserve, $153,401. In making this valuation the Institute of Actuaries Table of Mortality, with 4½ interest, was used. The reserve upon the annuity is $2,000, and was valued $2,000.

(Signed.) DAVID PARKS FACKLER, Consulting Actuary.

Mr. Gooderham moved the adoption of the report, and said he was sure that all present regretted the absence of their President, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, who, but for the present sitting of the Dominion Parliament, would have been here to fill the chair. Sir John has given the Directors his valuable time and advice in the interests of the Company, and we all know of what assistance his name and advice have been and are to the company.

The report just read speaks for itself and needs no extended remarks from me, yet I wish to state that the Directors have the utmost confidence in the future of the company, and are determined to maintain it in such a financial and prosperous position as will command the full confidence of the insuring public. So do this in these days of keen competition for business, the Directors recognize that not only must a Life Insurance Company show its ability to pay promptly all policy claims, but it must be able to promise to its policy holders large profits in the shape of, for example, quinquennial dividends and bonus additions. The Directors are confident that they have placed the Company in a position to compete on favorable terms with its most successful rivals for the best class of Tontine and Endowment business, etc., and that the position of the Company is now so assured that its friends need have no fear of recommending it as one which will give most satisfactory results to its patrons.

Perhaps a word of explanation is due here to the item in the receipts of $100,000. All of you are aware that a great deal of capital has been made out of the fact that the Company showed in its last annual statement an impairment of capital. While we all feel that this is more apparent than real, yet the Board did not wish agents of rival companies to have even this to point to as an objection to insuring in the Manufacturers'. They have, therefore, through an arrangement with the stockholders, given the Company this sum. The Company is not liable therefore in any shape or form. It is a bona fide gift, the arrangement being that the dividends that would actually go to the stockholders on account of their paid-up stock, shall go to the parties who advanced this money for the stockholders. You therefore can easily see that this amount of money adds greatly to the earning power of the Company, and to certainty of dividends being declared to policy-holders. Especially in view of the fact that under the charter of the Company 90 per cent. of all profits belongs to the policy-holders.

Mr. William Bell, of Guelph, seconded the adoption of the report, and in doing so stated that he most heartily indorsed all that had been said by the Chairman. The amount of new business secured and in force, with the present financial position of the Company, guaranteed a bright and successful future, and that the efforts of the Directors and the staff of agents to make it profitable alike to policy-holders and shareholders would, he felt sure, be crowned with good success.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Medical Directors, Drs. J. F. W. Ross and P. J. Strathy, and the medical examiners of the Company throughout the Dominion for the careful and very satisfactory manner in which they had examined all applicants for insurance.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to the agents, inspectors and office staff of the Company for the handsome business that they had secured during the past year.

The election of the Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with.

Suit for a Note.

At a meeting of the creditors of F. S. Short; boot and shoe dealer, Sarnia, (formerly of this city) it came out that in October, 1889, Mr. Short sold the stock of his business, receiving $325 in cash, and three notes of $1,000 each, maturing at three, six and nine months. The first two notes have been honored, but Messrs. F. Smith & Co., of Chatham, in whose hands the transaction was placed, claim that the third note belongs to them, and refuse payment. At the meeting Mr. C. W. McMillan was appointed assignee, with instructions to sue for the amount of the note, and then wind up the estate.

A wagon wheel manufacturer makes a good spokesman.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, write: "Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners."

Agnes Huntington has, upon her own volition, seceded from the Prince of Wales Theater, London, with no intention to return. The reason is that the role of Wilfred in "Marjorie" is a tenor part and not adapted to her voice.

Chronic Coughs and Colds

And all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. See what W. S. Muer, M. D., L. R. C. P., etc., Truro, N. S., says: "After three years' experience I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the very best in the market. Very excellent in Throat affections." Sold by all Druggists, 50c and $1.

LUBYS'

FOR THE HAIR.

Restores the Color, Beauty and Softness to Gray Hair, and IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

GET STRONG BY TAKING JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

Clearing Sale of Housekeeping Goods at the

CRYSTAL HALL Bargain Store.

All the Winter Goods to be Slaughtered Regardless of Cost.

A Hand Sleigh for 24c.
A Hand Sleigh for 35c.
A Hand Sleigh for 39c.
A Hand Sleigh for 45c.
A Hand Sleigh for 59c.
A Hand Sleigh for 69c.

A Snow Shovel for 21c.
A Snow Shovel for 29c.
A Snow Shovel for 35c.
A Coal Scuttle for 25c.

A HANDSOME SET OF FIRE IRONS for 90c

Soaps, Soaps, Soaps

THE CRYSTAL HALL ELECTRIC.

The Best in the Market.

FANCY TOILET and LAUNDRY SOAPS

WASHING MACHINES,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CARPET SWEEPERS,
FOOT SCRAPERS,
STEP LADDERS,
TOWEL RACKS.

Knife Boards, Brushes, Sad Irons, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Tinware of All Kinds, Washtubs, Washboards, Whisks, Curry Combs.

Together with an immense stock of Tea, Toilet and Dinner Sets, all to be sold Regardless of Cost.

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London, Saturday, Feb. 1.

THERE are eighteen women physicians practicing in Detroit, Mich., and two in this city, and they appear to know their business, too.

THE Paris Review dies this week that it may live again next week as the Brant Review. "Phœnix like," it tells us, is the way in which it will be resurrected. Surely it is not proposed to have a bit of conflagration in the interval.

GOLDWIN SMITH in the Bystander: Of Q.C's. we have had simultaneous showers from two opposite quarters, and soon they will be coming up "even into our kneading-troughs." Mr. Mowat's batch is at all events the more creditable.

MR. CHARLES MACKENZIE, the new M.P.P. for West Lambton, who has thus early made a very favorable impression on the Legislature, is a stalwart in body as well as in mind. He is over six feet high and as straight as a Grenadier Guard.

REFERRING to a recent lecture on Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion, the Canadian Gazette of London remarks:

The lecture has more than a local interest, for Mr. Laurier has always seemed to us to be a statesman of whom all Britons should feel proud.

This is independent testimony to the worth of Hon. Mr. Laurier, nevertheless we may expect his political opponents to continue to misrepresent his views and the patriotic objects aimed at by his supporters. It is a way they have; it pleases them and it does not hurt the Liberals.

MONTREAL HERALD: Not even Professor Wiggins would venture to say what the future may bring forth, and therefore Mr. Mulock's motion is practically an assurance that Canadians are not straining at the collar to get out of the empire, as some allege, but on the contrary are prepared to act loyally up to their duty as British subjects, so long as the welfare of their country, the course of human affairs, and the mutual convenience of the United Kingdom and Canada prompt a continuance of the present relationship. No man except an Imperial Federationist can mean more than this, and in silencing the nonsensical cries that this or that section of the community are necessarily annexationists because they desire to extend the trade of Canada in its natural direction, we think Mr. Mulock has done good service.

SINCE Hon. G. W. Ross has been in Hamilton and has smiled on the Spectator man, the latter is a trifle more reasonable in regard to the department over which Hon. Mr. Ross presides. We have been accustomed to read that the public schools were fearfully mismanaged and that they were going to the dogs, but now this stalwart anti-Mowat and anti-Ross organ says:

It is agreed upon all hands that Hamilton has the best public schools in Ontario, and that Ontario has the best public schools in the world.

Now, it surely is evident to any reasonable man that if Ontario has "the best public schools in the world" they must be pretty well managed. When we say that a factory is the best in a city, or in a Province, we naturally pay a compliment to its business head, and that is what this Tory authority has now done for the governing head of our school system. The Tory papers would stand a better chance of winning votes for their party if they understood once for all that persistent and unreasonable abuse of the statesmen now in control of the affairs of Ontario can have no effect in shaking the confidence of fair-minded men in the integrity of the Ministers. We know for a fact that Mr. Ross is stronger in West Middlesex to-day than he was at the time when the last outbreak against his management of the Educational Department was set on foot by the Tory papers.

A BIG SET-BACK.

The full returns in the Prince Edward elections are not all in yet, but there is reason to believe that the Tory Government has either been defeated, or left in the position of being in the minority if it selects a Speaker from its own side in the new House. Later dispatches say that the figures are 15 to 15—a tie. Hon. W. W. Sullivan went on the bench, and Mr. Neil McLeod succeeded him as Premier. This change was given as a reason for bringing on the election ahead of time. In the late House the Liberals had only eight members, and the reaction in their favor has before been decided.

By the way, the chief plank in the Tory platform was formed from the financial necessities of the Province. The late Administration has been a spendthrift, and [illegible] taxation stares the people in the face, unless a new haul can be obtained from the Ottawa treasury. This Premier McLeod and his friends expressed themselves confident of obtaining from Sir John Macdonald. It says a good deal for the people, tempted by such a bribe, that so many of them resisted the tempter, and expressed their preference for a return to an era of economy and good government. Mr. Davies, the talented M. P., ex-Premier of the Province, did yeoman service for the Liberals.

ALD. ANDERSON'S MOVE.

The year in civic circles has been begun very quietly, and it may be imagined by some that the aldermen will have little to do during the next twelve months. But the man who entertains this view is very much mistaken. There is the suburban amalgamation question to settle one way or another; the question of lighting the streets to be disposed of; sewage and drainage problems to discuss and solve; and last, though by no means least, the advancement of the objects aimed at by Ald. Anderson, in the two resolutions recently submitted by him to the City Council.

Ald. Anderson's motions affect two practical questions, on the proper solution of which not a little of the future prosperity of London may depend. We refer to the improvement of Port Stanley harbor and the consolidation of the city debt. It has been alleged that the worthy alderman from the Fifth ward is a crank on railways, and no doubt he has made them a hobby, but he has always had a single eye to the advancement of the city's interests by the promotion of new railway lines. No gentleman more thoroughly understands the railway situation, for it is a quarter of a century since Ald. Anderson entered the arena. He was the pioneer in the agitation for the construction of the London and Port Stanley Railway and the London, Huron and Bruce line, and he has learned by experience that it pays to look a little ahead in these matters. It is not wise to delay the taking of every precaution for the conservation of London's interests. Both the questions are sufficiently live to be kept in view now, as they will have to be dealt with in the near future. In about two years the lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway to the Great Western Railway Company, whose interests are now identical with the Grand Trunk, will expire; and if no satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at with the leasing company for an extension of the lease or otherwise, the line will revert back to the city, and London must be prepared to work it. In that case, there can be no two opinions respecting the benefit to the city and to the West to have a good harbor at the terminus of the local road. The city will then have all the advantage of a seaport town, and will have access by water communication to all parts of Europe and the inland lake waters, thus giving an independent freight line. Of course it may be possible to come to an agreement with the G. T. R. Company of greater advantage to the city than the resumption of control of the L. and P. S. line by the city—if so, well and good; but what Ald. Anderson very rightly aims at is to take time by the forelock, and have the splendid harbor at Port Stanley put in repair, as it ought to be put in repair, by the Dominion Government at the earliest possible moment. Then, no matter how the railway negotiations go, the city will be placed at no disadvantage.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

The eloquent Bishop of Peterborough has been giving, through the Fortnightly Review, his opinions on the subject of Christian Socialism, and especially on the relations of the State to Christian precepts. It appears that in the course of a discussion on Christian Socialism at a diocesan conference recently, the Bishop ventured these two assertions:

1. That it is not possible for the State to carry out, in all its relations, literally, all the precepts of Christ, and that a State which attempted this could not exist a week.

2. That if it were possible to do this the result would be a perfectly intolerable tyranny.

For so saying he has had charges of "immorality" and "horrible" atheism freely brought against him by men of opposing views, and the article in the Fortnightly is intended as a defense against those charges. It is a little more than a defense, however, for in addition to supporting his propositions with considerable energy, the Bishop attacks most valiantly the Christian Socialists who would make the State an annex of the Church. He maintains that it is not possible for the State to carry out the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount—the precepts which inculcate non-resistance, inexhaustible forgiveness and unlimited benevolence. Can the State, he asks, disband its army, burn its ships of war, abolish its courts of justice, pull down its jails, dismiss its policemen, bestow its revenues upon all and sundry who ask for them, and yet still continue to exist as a State? The proper place of any person who maintains that these things can be done, the Bishop says, is in a lunatic asylum. It cannot be done, he asserts, either in the letter or in the spirit; because the essential idea of a State always is that of sovereignty held in trust for the common weal, and to this trust for the sake of which it exists it is morally bound to be faithful. In order that it may be a faithful trustee the State is bound, first, to preserve its own existence, and secondly "to resist, restrain, and if needs be to destroy whatever and whomsoever assails its authority or attacks the interests committed to its charge." This idea of protection of interests, maintenance of rights and resistance to all assaults on them is not the idea of the Sermon on the Mount, which from beginning to end is the idea of self-sacrifice as opposed to that of self-preservation. The man who is trustee or guardian of others cannot justify himself in giving away or allowing one to take away their possessions; he is morally bound to maintain and defend these against all comers. "He may allow the taking away of his own cloak and his own coat, but he has no right to allow the taking away of theirs. He may bestow all his own goods to feed the poor, but he has no right to thus bestow their goods, simply because they are theirs and not his." And so the Bishop argues that the State is bound to defend the interests of its subjects, and in defending them it is bound to maintain and defend itself. Neither would the State be morally justified in forgiving out of mere compassion all or any of its criminals, because it would thereby be weakening or even destroying those sanctions of order and of law which it is its duty to maintain and enforce. But it may be observed that, while the State has this duty to perform, there may be better ways of punishing the criminal class and of restraining crime than by the severity of the criminal code. Men naturally resist laws which restrain liberty; and that Scotchman of whom Sydney Smith wrote—who to the age of 80 years had never once gone beyond the limits of his native town, marched out the next day after an ordinance was passed that he should not leave it during his lifetime—that Scotchman had a great deal of human nature in him. In a recent lecture on the subject of "Crimes against Criminals" Bob Ingersoll has said:

Curiously enough, the fact is that, no matter how severe the punishments were, the crimes increased. Those who inflicted the punishments became as degraded as their victims. Crimes were committed to punish crimes, and crimes were committed to prevent crimes. It is safe to say that Governments have committed far more crimes than they have prevented. Is it not true that the criminal is a natural product and that society unconsciously produced these children of vice? Can we not safely take another step, and say the criminal is a victim, as the diseased and insane and deformed are victims? If diseases of the mind, deformities of the brain, necessarily produce what you call vice, why should we punish the criminal, and pity those who are physically diseased? What spirits shall be in the nation or in society—the spirit of revenge, a desire to degrade and punish and destroy, or a spirit born into the recognition of the fact that criminals are victims?

It is not by rigorous treatment that the criminal classes can be most successfully treated, and even in their case we venture to say that an application of the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount would serve a better purpose than the severer measures which have often been tried. The Russian plan is as far as possible removed from the precepts of Christ, and perhaps no plan yet tried by Governments has been less effectual in the repression of crime.

Returning, however, to the ideas of Socialism and Communism, we agree with the Bishop of Peterborough that while the individual may give away or retain his property as he pleases, no obligation of compulsory redistribution should be imposed upon the State. The attempt at Communism recorded in the Acts did not compel the Christians to distribute their property; they were at liberty to deal with it as they pleased. And so the Bishop says:

In all its many precepts of benevolence and charity, the amount and the manner of distribution by the rich to the poor is left to the judgment and conscience of the individual—this is not Socialism. Let us not suppose, however, the State proceeding to enforce some one of these Christian precepts of benevolence, such, for instance, as this: "Charge them who are rich in this world that they be ready to give and glad to distribute;" and that it does this by taking forcibly from the rich and distributing to the poor. Is it not clear that the moment the State has done this it has made it impossible to obey this? For how can a man "give" that which the State has taken from him, or "distribute" that which the State is distributing in his stead?

Very true; but if the Bishop of Peterborough lived in Canada he would know how the converse of this may be true,—now that the Government take forcibly from the poor and gives to the rich, and by plausible arrangement makes the poor believe that in thus giving their money to the rich they are doing a just and righteous thing.

The conclusion of the Bishop's argument is, that the Church is not and cannot become the State, and that the State is not and cannot become the Church; that they are two entirely distinct societies with different aims, laws and methods of government. "The duty of the Church is to eradicate sin, the duty of the State is to prevent or to punish crime." And so the Bishop had no sympathy with those men who are always denouncing the politicians and preaching that the State will never be well governed until it is governed by the saints. He says:

When we hear pious men clamoring for the State to "put down" this because it is "so wrong," or to enforce that because it is "so right," insisting, that is to say, that the State shall constitute itself the guardian of men's souls as it is the guardian of their bodies, and as such that it should repress all vice and all irreligion as it is bound to repress all crime—we are amazed that they do not see what results would follow from their principles if logically carried out. Once, and once only, in our history were they so carried out. It was during the brief but terrible reign of the saints in England, and those who know what a sour, sullen, and dreary tyranny that reign established, what hypocrisy it fostered, and what a wildly licentious reaction it produced, may well view with anxiety symptoms of an attempt to revive such a Government among us now, believing that it would result in a fussy, prying omnipresent and utterly unendurable rule of faddists and of fanatics, to be followed after a time by just such an outburst of licentiousness as marked the period of our Restoration. It is for this reason that I, for one, do not care to see the sanction of Christianity invoked on behalf of any schemes of political change. Christianity is no more a "judge and divider" of men's "inheritance" now than was her Master long ago. Men may not now any more than they might then "take him by force to make him a king."

We do not know that the Bishop of Peterborough had in his mind the New Party of Canada or its distinguished leader, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland, when he penned this paragraph; but all the same it is very true as applied to them. The men who call themselves Christian Socialists have never done much for the good of the State.

THE annual report of the British Postmaster-General discloses a few novelties in the way of Christmas hampers that have been sent through the post. In one were two petticoats, a pair of stays, a leg of mutton and a packet of tobacco. In another there was a large grey rabbit, containing in its inside two tobacco pipes, a plug of tobacco, a doll and a piece of bacon, the whole being wrapped up in a lady's jacket. In the parcels stopped in transit as contrary to regulation were found a cat, a squirrel, pigeons, lizards, dormice, a cuckoo, snakes, muskrats, and moles, all alive, not to mention one or two other parcels containing dead dogs and cats. The Postmaster-General says this playful spirit on the part of the public is on the increase.

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked

A continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief. Twenty-five cents a box.

Soda water is a fizzle.

A pear becomes two of a kind when it is cut in half.

Door fastenings have knobby decorations.

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

An Awful Sore Limb.

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in two months.

Cured by Cuticura

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months, I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Skin Disease 17 Years.

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured.

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The CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP have brought about a marvelous cure of a skin disease on my little son, eight years old, after all remedies and doctors failed.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster

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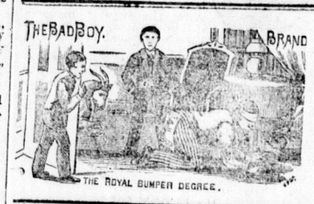
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With Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

A reliable remedy for Pulmonary Diseases, Coughs, Colds and General Debility, recommended by the medical profession.

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LAWRENCE SPECTACLES at reduced prices.

BASEBALL PROSPECTS

Discussed at the Annual Meeting of the London Club.

A $2,700 Debt Incurred—A Guarantee of $3,000 Asked For and One-Third Subscribed at Once—Adourned Till Next Week—A Good Team Expected—Other Sporing News of Interest.

The annual meeting of the London Baseball and Athletic Association was held at the new apartments of the board of Trade last evening, the attendance of stockholders being large, evidencing the fact that London's interest in baseball exists as of old. Among those present were President T. S. Hobbs, Secretary A. M Smart, G. S. Birrell, W. J. Reid, R. B. I Nicholson, L. K. Cameron, Adam Beck, S. Dewar, J. A. Nelles, T. G. Dorcy, Ed. Richards, John James, D. J. Cowan, Fred. T. Trebilcock, J. C. Duffield, Samuel Grig T. K. Grigg, Alex. Stuart, C. W. Leonard Ed. Cleghorn, W. T. Strong, J. W. Main, George T. Brown, John B. Jennings, T. Martin and many others. After the Prident's statement had been read, the report of the affairs of the association for the year closed was presented as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Home games	$15,775 85
Games abroad	7,404 65
Privileges (rent of grounds, ayers' releases, etc.)	4,406 60
Balance, 1889	6,081 73
Total	$33,668 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance, 1888	$ 5,857 30
Salaries (including manager)	14,428 38
Traveling expenses	3,590 24
General expenses	1,397 27
Advertisements, net	191 33
Interest exchange	383 82
Caretaker of grounds	218 15
Telegraph, telephone, rent, scary	433 31
Paid visiting clubs	5,915 04
Sundries	76 59
Total	$33,668 83

The amounts received from the various clubs was, roughly stated, as follows: Buffalo, $800; Detroit, $1,350; Hamilton, $850; Rochester, $1,268; Syracuse, $1,022; Toledo, $669; Toronto, $1,050. The amounts given the other clubs as their share of games played in London were: *Buffalo*, $1,040; Detroit, $700; Hamilton, $750, Rochester, $1,007; Syracuse, $800; Toledo, $700; Toronto, $897.

The liabilities at present amounted to $2,760, to offset which the association had its grounds, on which $6,700 had been spent, but if the buildings were sold they would only bring $2,000. Of the liability $200 was money advanced to the league, $800 was advance money sent to players, $200 was for traveling in search of players, and the remainder the amount lost during the season closed.

President Hobbs made a speech in which he stated at length the club's present position and prospects. Their last experience in having Kinslow (who would have sold for $1,000) stolen by the Brotherhood was somewhat disheartening and the same treatment might bother the club in the future. During last year they had expected to make a better stand in the pennant race, but had been unfortunate in having so many men on the sick list. The association should be congratulated on selling Donovan, who had been sick for a large portion of the season, for no less a sum than $2,000. While the club was a good one, it was noticeably weak in the box, the pitchers at the first of the season—Seering and Walker—being poor men. The attendance on holidays had been good, but ordinary days did not come up to what they had in the former year. Ladies patronized the games in increased numbers, proving that interest was becoming greater, but for the coming year they should be charged admission. London was the only city in America admitting ladies free, charging them 10 cents for seats. He thought the better way was to charge the regular admission fee, granting grand stand privileges gratis to ladies. The season tickets got out last year had produced $1,200, but of this eight of the executive had purchased $750 worth. The rank and file of the stockholders and others had not taken enough interest to purchase a privilege sold in other cities for $25, when it was offered them for $10. Had it not been for the manner in which Toronto, Hamilton and London stood together the city could not support a club. The team was a splendid one and deserved the very best patronage. This was evidenced by the rush of the Brotherhood and large leagues after Knight, Jones, Pettee, Kinslow, Donovan and Shiebeck. At times the executive had backed notes to the extent of $7,600, and had carried it at their personal risk. This was not right, and individual stockholders should agree to share and share alike in any loss, pro rata to his stock. The efforts, risks and energy of the executive were such that the association was deeply indebted to them. They had been the first men to pay up their stock, and had each spent his own money in furthering the club's interests. They had given $250 to Hamilton in order that that club should live the season out—for had Hamilton fallen London would have gone too. If the club continued the new men would be found to develop so as to be worth considerable. They had been offered $500 already for one man signed for centerfield. Provided all the stockholders were willing to stand their share of loss should the club be swamped by the Brotherhood, there need be no fear.

Mr. Beck—What men are signed for next year?

Mr. Hobbs—We have Hiland, l.f.; Leighton, c.f.; Friel, r.f.; Lutenburg, 1b., Wright, 2b.; Pettee, s.s.; Kearns and Parks (Omaha), 3b.; Demaris, Jones, Maguire and Dunning, pitchers; Murphy, who caught Demaris in the International League, catcher. Mr. Fessenden is in New York arranging for another catcher. Some negotiations regarding Kearns have not materialized, and Pettee's appearance on shortstop will not be altogether certain until after Mr. Fessenden has a talk to him this week.

On motion of Messrs. Hobbs and Birrell the report of the Secretary was adopted.

Mr. S. Grigg asked whether, after the loss, shareholders were inclined to go on for the coming year.

Mr. Hobbs said that no other club in the International had come out as well as London during last season.

Mr. W. J. Reid showed that, in spite of the fact that London had been referred to as a poor ball city, it had given visiting teams within $1,100 of the amount received. He thought the club should be kept. When the size of London and other cities such as Detroit, Buffalo and Toronto was considered, London compared favorably. If it had not been for the action of the Brotherhood $1,000 more could have been got by selling another man and the showing would be better. If the club went on and the players were developed, $4,000 or $5,000 should be realized next year. Of course, in continuing, the executive desired to have the loss, if any, shared by all the shareholders and not shouldered by a few.

Mr. Adam Beck said the directors did not desire to show the white feather as long as Mr. Fessenden was at the head as manager. He had demonstrated his ability, and Mr. Beck was sure that the coming season would show a balance in favor of the club.

Mr. Reid remarked that Manager Fessenden was enthusiastic, and looked forward with pleasure to the coming season as one of prosperity.

Mr. Birrell said the position simply was that $2,700 debt had been contracted, while buildings worth at the outside $2,300 were the only assets. If the club ceased to exist now it meant a loss to each director of about $65. If carried on and the $1,000 were deposited the next season might, with good players, produce a surplus.

Mr. Reid—Exactly; if we do not go on we lose everything, and if we go on the chances are we will realize.

Some discussion followed as to the expense incurred by the executive, Mr. Hobbs casually remarking that he would present the club with $500 to be relieved of the presidency. The position had cost him over $1,000 last season.

At Mr. Cleghorn's suggestion, supported by Messrs. Davey, Grigg, Reid and Birrell, a guarantee bond was prepared to be signed by citizens and stockholders. The club will require a guarantee of $3,000 to make the executive safe from serious loss. If this sum were subscribed they professed themselves ready to go on. The $3,000 will not be called on, or any portion of it, until all the assets of the association are realized upon. If the necessary amount is not subscribed the intention is to wind up the affairs of the club. Those present subscribed $950 on the spot and Messrs. Reid, Grigg, Martin, Davey, Trebilcock, Beck and Duffield were appointed a committee to have the guarantee bond taken around and obtain subscriptions thereto.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday of next week.

BROOKLYN AND SYRACUSE IN THE ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Over 200 baseball managers and players met here yesterday to hear the decision of the Finance Committee of the American Association regarding the condition of the recently-organized Brooklyn and Syracuse clubs. Both clubs filed bonds for $10,000 each, and after a short discussion they were installed as members of the Association.

Second Baseman Bierbauer's salary with the Brooklyn Players' club is reported to be $4,000. Bierbauer is an old Hamilton player.

CURLING.

The drawing for the primary competition for the Ontario silver tankard for group ten took place at Stratford the other day. This group comprises St. Marys, Bright, Stratford, Goderich and Seaforth, but Goderich will not play this season. In the drawing St. Marys came against Bright and Seaforth against Stratford.

The primary competition matches between the following clubs: Seaforth, St. Marys, Bright and Stratford, which were to have been played on Thursday have been postponed for the present, the ice not being in a favorable condition.

FOOTBALL.

ONTARIO RUGBY UNION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Union was held last night in Toronto, London being represensed by Messrs. E. Cronyn and R. O. S. Wood as delegates. Other Londoners present were A. D. Scatcherd, H. Cronyn and H. Pope ('Varsity.) The report of the Executive Committee recommended among other things that in view of past complications under the challenge system that the tie system be adopted. Carried. The reports were received and the question of a junior championship taken up. It was decided to set apart $100 for that purpose.

Mr. Scatcherd advocated a rule providing that when a player kicked or threw the ball from behind his own goal line and, it was played by a member of his own team before he had a right to play it as provided for in rule 26 it should count as a rouge, and after a pretty thorough discussion such a rule was ordered to be made.

A motion that the number of men on a side should be reduced from fifteen to eleven was laid over for a year by a vote of 10 to 9.

The resignation of the Ottawa College Club from the union was presented. President Cronyn expressed his regret at this action and assured the delegates that the withdrawal of the club that has held the championship for five years would be deplored by lovers of the Rugby all over Canada.

A resolution offered by Mr. Scatcherd and Mr. Vankoughnet, requesting the Ottawa College Club to reconsider its determination to withdraw, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Campbell, of Ottawa College, said that there was little hope of any change. The resignation gave no reason for the withdrawal, but it is understood that the course was decided on some time ago at the instance of the faculty, and it is quite likely that the college may be found in the union batteries after a year's absence. Adjourned.

THE OAR.

A match has been made for $1,000 a side between Kemp and Matterson, to be rowed on the Parramatta course in April

HEAVY OVERCOATS

Reduced in price. Keep yourself warm with one of HARRY LENOX'S SUPERB OVERCOATS. Large selection.

HARRY LENOX

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner Richmond and Carling Streets

THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

The Address in Reply to "The Speech."

A Plea for Tolerance—Mr. Meredith on the Separate School Question.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 31.

The mover and seconder of the "Address in reply" made so many points in their strong and interesting speeches that the leader of the Opposition felt called upon to do his best to pitch into things generally, but got severely worsted in one or two spats between himself and the Attorney-General. Among the petitions presented were the following:

Mr. Drury—From town of Orillia, for an act to consolidate the debt of the town.

Mr. Ingram—From City Council of St. Thomas, for an act to enable the corporation to pass a bylaw in aid of waterworks.

Mr. Balfour—From the Council of Tilbury Center, for an act to amend Act of Incorporation.

Mr. Meredith—From Huron College, for an act to amend Act of Incorporation.

Mr. H. E. Clark—From Irom Molders' Union, No. 28, Toronto; No. 136, Oshawa; Elgin Assembly, 3,449, K. of L., and other unions, asking for an act constituting Boards of Arbitration.

Mr. Mackenzie, in rising to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, met with on extremely hearty reception, the heartier, doubtless, because of the occasion being coincident with the delivery in the House of the maiden speech of a man equally noted for the eminence of his family, his personal ability and the brilliant success that marked his entrance into the political arena. After making a touching reference to the death of his predecessor in the representation of West Lambton, Hon. T. B. Pardee, he turned his attention to the address. First he referred to the question of agriculture, which, he said, very properly occupied a foremost place therein. It was greatly to be regretted, in the words of the address, that agriculture should at present be suffering from a depression. The reasons for this condition of things were manifold. The price of our cereals had been unfortunately so depressed in foreign markets that it was no longer profitable to engage in their cultivation. The principal reason for this undoubtedly lay in the fact that new fields had been opened up in various parts of the world, and brought into active competition with Ontario. Distance had been annihilated, and the question was rather one of so many cents a bushel than of so many miles. According to the recent reports of the Dominion Government it would seem that Ontario had almost ceased to be an exporting country so far as cereals were concerned. At the same time farmers had been turning their attention to other departments of their profession, and that in the raising of cattle and of the smaller products of the farm they are and he had no doubt would in the future be found to be able to make ample amends for the loss they had sustained in being unable to profitably carry on the cultivation of cereals. He had that much confidence in the farmers of Ontario. He knew the material of which they were made and of the country which the inhabited. A grander country did not exist on the earth, and was inhabited by a people who were abundantly able to take care of themselves. All they asked was fair play. His friends of the Opposition undoubtedly a few years ago entertained the belief that by legislation it was possible to control all sorts of circumstances, and so to fix the prices of articles. It was difficult to say what article a farmer could use that was not taxed. He could not build a house or a barn, or erect a fence, or eat a meal without encountering taxation in one form or another. So far as taxation was necessary to carry on the business of the country they had no reason to complain of it, but they had a right to complain of unnecessary taxation. The result of the good government—he used the expression with all deliberation—of Ontario for the last seventeen or eighteen years had been to relieve the burdens of the farmer in very many directions. Whilst the taxation that had been brought to bear upon them by the Federal Government had been indirect, and, therefore, not always plainly perceived, so the benefits conferred upon them by the Ontario Government were not always readily seen because they relieved them from the taxation which they had not perceived, but which had, nevertheless, been afflicting them and increasing their burdens. How much more severely would the farmers of Ontario have felt the burdens that had been forced upon them had it not been for the aid given by the Ontario Government to railways by means of which the development of the country had been greatly advanced; the aid given directly to agriculture, to education, to the care of the insane, and the deaf, dumb and blind, and the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes. The taxation they had been called upon to bear must have absolutely prostrated them but for the relief that had in this and other ways been given by the Ontario Government. (Applause.)

He then spoke of the vast territory that had been now, for good and all, declared to be ours for all time to come. The fact that that long and weary fight had at last come to an end must be a matter for congratulation to the whole people of Canada. He thought it would never be forgotten that that vigorous and skillful fight so long waged by the Ontario Government had resulted in complete success. (Applause.) Speaking of the resources of the country he said a recent estimate placed the amount of lumber in the Province at 51,000,000,000, and no doubt it would be double that in five or six years from now. He sincerely hoped the Government would be able to proceed with the exploration of the whole territory. Although the Crown Lands Department had been frequently made the subject of attack during the administration of the late Mr. Pardee, every such attack had but served to illustrate how well administered the department was; and that it would continue to be so under the present administration he had little doubt. (Applause.) As to the policy of honorable gentlemen opposite on this particular point—the policy at least at Ottawa of the party to which they were so firmly attached—he had very little fear that the duty of carrying it out would be placed upon them for a good many years to come; that was at least if they had any idea of attempting to manage the Crown lands of Ontario as the Dominion Government managed theirs. They must bring forth the fruits of repentance or fruits meet for repentance before there was any chance for them. (Applause.)

The honorable gentleman then touched lightly on the proposition regarding Houses of Refuge. The aid promised by the Government in respect to this matter would, he believed, be the means of establishing in almost every county in the Province an institution for the proper care of its poor.

A good many old cries had been resurrected and were being made do duty once more, and, besides, they had a "New" party. Perhaps the subjects most fruitful of discussion had been those of French in the separate schools. In respect to these two subjects the country had been subjected to a very severe strain. He believed the agitation in regard to the use of French in the public schools was a most unwise one, and it had not taken any root among the people of the country. As to separate schools, his conviction was that of many others, that the children of the country should be educated in the common schools of the country, and he believed such could be done, and that yet the religion and morals that he considered an absolute necessity in the education given children could be preserved. He believed all this could be done. But he recognized that there were a very large number of people who most conscientiously and thoroughly believed that it was their duty to train their children in the tenets of the church to which they belonged. It was over 40 years now since separate schools came into existence. No question whatever had been raised as to the ability or right of the Ontario Government to abolish these schools. The whole discussion was as to whether or not the Government was justified in making such improvements in the machinery necessary for the working of the act as would enable it to be properly administered. He did not believe the Opposition in their arguments in connection with these amendments put the case fairly. They had always represented that the Roman Catholic ratepayer was not in accord with his pastor on this subject. He had every reason to believe the very opposite, and he cared not in what way it was brought before the people, he believed it would be found that pastor and people were in thorough accord on the subject. He had yet to hear of a Roman Catholic ratepayer who had complained of being assessed against his will for separate schools. In this respect he believed the whole agitation in connection with the separate school amendments was most unwise and that it would be unwise to continue it.

He mentioned briefly his experiences in connection with the new party. It was rather young to have a "machine." Still, it had an organization, and at the rate it wanted to grow its organization might be termed the Keely motor of politics. (Laughter.) He did not see any place for the Third party in Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie concluded by once more condemning the agitation in connection with the French schools and the separate schools, and insisting that the amity and concord that should prevail among the different creeds and races of Ontario could never be obtained until such agitations closed. He sat down amid warm applause.

Dr. Gilmour, on rising to second the address, was received with applause. He congratulated the member for West Lambton on his able and eloquent address, and, amid deafening applause, he said that the expectations of a brother of so illustrious a statesman as Hon. Alexander Mackenzie were fully realized by his friends.

Dr. Gilmour, in speaking on the subject of education, said there was no department controlled by the Government which came in for such unreasonable and unjustifiable criticism as the Education Department from the Opposition. Some of the critics professed to be greatly concerned about religious instruction, but he would venture to say that many of these gentlemen learned more about the Bible three years ago from the Ross Bible than they did during all their previous lives. (Cheers and laughter.) But the people pronounced on this question, and now nothing more was heard of the Ross Bible so-called. The cry now raised is against the French schools in Eastern Ontario, notwithstanding that these schools existed under the regime of John Sandfield Macdonald and John Carling, men whom the Conservatives had chosen to honor and praise. Even that great and good man Dr. Ryerson did not interfere with these schools. The attacks of the Opposition put the speaker in mind of the narrative of Daniel. When the policy of the prophet was unassailable they attacked his religion. So it was with the Ontario Conservatives, for as soon as they found out the policy of the Mowat Government could not be successfully assailed they raised the religious cry. (Applause.) The Government deserved the thanks of the Province for not glossing over the condition of these schools. They appointed three commissioners of undoubted integrity and experience to investigate into the condition of the French schools. The commissioners discharged their duties in a thorough manner. What does their report show? It shows that the allegations made by honorable gentlemen opposite were untrue, and that the Government did put forth an honest effort to advance the true interest of the French children in these schools. (Applause.) Speaking of temperance Dr. Gilmour said that owing to obstacles put in the way of the Temperance party in Ottawa, especially by the Senate, temperance legislation was often impaired, but there was reason to believe that satisfactory progress was being made on safe lines. This was largely due to the Ontario liquor license law, the best he considered in the world. The Ontario license law is rigorously enforced, and there was only now required the closing of barrooms and saloons on all public holidays. The Government has already done much towards curtailing the evils flowing from the liquor traffic. He did not know what the amendments proposed to the law were, but he felt sure that they would be on the side of sobriety. In concluding his speech he said: "We are now in the last session of this Parliament. For eighteen years the Attorney-General has presided over the affairs of the Province. Seldom does such a successful and useful career fall to the lot of any public man. He has by his private life and public services endeared himself to the hearts of all true sons of Canada. (Immense applause.) It is not too much to say that he is as revered by the people of Ontario as Gladstone is by the people of England. (Renewed applause.) James II. warned Charles II., his brother, once against assassination. 'Don't be the slightest alarmed, James,' said Charles, 'they will never assassinate me to make you king.' There was no danger of the Province making a change in its Government. Dr. Gilmour took his seat amid tremendous applause.

Mr. Meredith spoke in reply, and in speaking of separate schools said that their establishment was a great mistake. The British North America Act precluded any interference with them, but the House should see that a perfect machinery were given these schools. He would insist that every citizen should be rated a public school supporter unless by his own voluntary act. No bishop should control the State schools of the Province. He closed by saying that he intended to bring in an amendment to the Separate School Act, giving the ballot to Roman Catholics at trustee elections, if the Government would not do so.

The Attorney-General, rising to reply was warmly received. Referring first to the willingness the leader of the Opposition had expressed to "bow to the decision of the Province," he gently reminded him that he had already bowed several times in that direction and would doubtless soon have the opportunity of doing so again. He congratulated the mover of the address on the eminent ability he had shown in his speech. Reference had been made to the relationship between the member for West Lambton and the ex-Premier of the Dominion. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie had lived long enough to have acquired the esteem and respect of all parties in the country, and possessed from those who knew him something far higher than esteem. He (the speaker) had, however, had the privilege of being associated with the oldest brother of the family who once represented the constituency which he himself now represented and whose death was a calamity to the country. The honorable gentleman who had just spoken well expressed the ability and high character of his brothers. As to the seconder of the address, continued the Attorney-General, of course they expected great things of him, and had heard him before, but on this last occasion he had really surpassed himself.

The Attorney-General spoke of the kind words that came from all sides in regard to his late very dear friend, Mr. Pardee. Mr. Pardee's ability, he said, as a legislator and administrator was recognized everywhere. Yet he was a man without enemies. He was glad he had so worthy a successor in the representation of West Lambton. Then Mr. Mowat turned his attention to Mr. Meredith, that gentleman objected to any reference being made in the House to Dominion politics. He did not want to be called upon to defend the doings of the members of his party at Ottawa. Quite right. It would be a very difficult thing for him to do. Yet he (the honorable leader of the Opposition) knew very well that it was only through the Dominion party that he could hope to remove the Provincial Government from power; and it was therefore important that they should have an occasional discussion in this House on matters so closely affecting the position of his honorable friend. Mr. Meredith had emphatically disclaimed having run counter to the interests of the Province in this matter, but the fact remained that all through the struggle he had afforded aid and encouragement to the Dominion as against the Province the Attorney-General repudiated the charge of dolefulness which Mr. Meredith had preferred against the address on account of its reference to the depressed condition of agriculture, for though Mr. Meredith protested against the depression in question being mentioned, he did not and could not deny its existence. In other repects the address was hopeful enough in tone. He told Mr. Meredith that the report of the mining commission, the absence of which he had compained of, was in type, and had only been held back that it might be made more perfect. Concerning the liquor license question, Mr. Meredith had said the Government was only bowing to the growth of temperance sentiment in the matter and deserved no credit. Well, that was just what the Government always did—based their laws on the sentiments of the community. That was why their laws received such general admiration. He took up Mr. Meredith's reference to the Third party. He objected to Mr. Meredith putting into his (the speaker's) mouth an expression used by the mover of the address in regard to the Third party—that of religious egotism.

Mr. Meredith rose to explain. He had not done this, he had only stated that Mr. Mowat's party had long ago assumed to itself the right to style itself the party of "truth and righteousness."

Hon. Mr. Mowat—Oh, of course, everybody knows that. We have been illustrating it for eighteen years.

Continuing, the Attorney-General remarked that he was opposed to the Third party because he could see that it was practically a branch and ally of the Conservative party.

Continuing, he dealt with Mr. Meredith's contention that the Minister of Education had not taken as active measures as he should have done to remedy the condition of things in the public schools of Eastern Ontario. Mr. Meredith had said that condition was a disgrace. If so, he should remember that his friend, the late Dr. Ryerson, was the author of it, and that the country had accepted this state of things for many years. But Dr. Ryerson had not allowed the condition to come about in ignorance or by neglect. He did it deliberately, pursuing the same policy in regard to the French schools as to the German. The French people in the eastern counties now all recognized the importance of having their children taught to speak English, and with the changes that had been brought about by the Minister of Education the facilities for their doing so had been greatly increased. The Government wished English used in these schools as far as practicable. They could not well lay down a more stringent rule than that. So far as that went, the Government had found the people affected perfectly willing to concur. But the Government had not thought it wise to go too far and disgust the people. That would end in the closing of the schools altogether. The Attorney-General took up the subject of separate schools and dealt with it briefly. The Opposition, he said in conclusion, had made out no case whatever against the Government, and there was no reason why the address should not now be carried.

The Speaker read the address in reply, which was carried unanimously and referred to the usual committee to be sent to His Honor.

The House adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

The Opposition held a caucus in the morning, when Mr. Meredith placed before his followers the attitude which he proposed to assume during the session on separate schools. It is understood that Mr. Clancy entered a vigorous protest, but the Orange element of the party prevailed.

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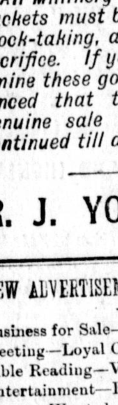
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BULLS AND BEARS.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegraph.

New York Railroad Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—1 p.m.—Stock market quiet and firm; American Express, 115; Canadian Pacific, 75; Canada Southern, 55; Delaware and Hudson, 151⅜; Delaware and Lackawanna, 136¼; Lake Shore, 109⅜; Michigan Central, —; Northern Pacific, 32⅜; preferred, 75⅜; New York Central, —; St. Paul, 70; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 111¼; Union Pacific, 68; Western Union, 85.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 1—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 97 3-16 for money; 97⅜ for account: U. S. 4s, 126⅜; U. S. 4½s, 106¼; Erie, 28; Erie seconds, 104; Canadian Pacific, 77; New York Central, 109¼; Illinois Central, 122¼; bank rate, 6 per cent.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	232	230¼
Ontario	133	130¼
Molsons	162	158½
Toronto	220	216
Merchants'	144	142
Commerce	125	124½
Imperial	156¼	155
Dominion	227	226
N. W. L.	83	82
C. P. R.	75⅜	75¼
Lon. & Can. L. & A. C.	—	—
Ontario Loan and Debenture	130	125

SALES—Ontario, 1 at 130¼; N. W. L., 6, 8 and 4 at 82⅜.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Wheat was steady and unchanged at 84c by the bushel, and from $1 30 to $1 40 by the hundred. Oats, active and a shade higher on the average; most sales were 81c to 82c; an occasional lot sold at 80c. Barley sold up to 85c; for good bright feed at 70c. Beans, quiet, $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel. Buckwheat, 75c to 78c for small lots; no large lots offered. Clover seed, prime at $3 50; No. 2 down to $3 25. Dressed hogs, active and higher; light sold $5 50 to $5 60; mediums, $5 25 to $5 40; heavy at $5; supply light; demand good. Butter, best qualities badly wanted; prices advanced to 22c for pound rolls; crock, 18c to 20c. Eggs also were up 2c, 20c retail, baskets 18c; large lots 17c. Hay and straw sold slowly, prices firm. Quotations:

GRAIN.

Wheat, per standard bush	$0 84	@	$0 84
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 32	@	1 40
Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs	1 32	@	1 40
Wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs	1 32	@	1 38
Wheat, red, per 100 lb	1 32	@	1 38
Buckwheat	70	@	75
Oats	80	@	82
Corn	80	@	85
Peas	90	@	96
Beans, per bush	1 00	@	1 30
Barley, per 100 lbs	70	@	90
Rye, per 100 lbs	75	@	0 80
Chickens, per pair	50	@	70
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Turkeys, each	75	@	1 50
Onions, per bush	60	@	1 00
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs, retail	20	@	20
Eggs, basket	17	@	18
Eggs, store lots	00	@	00
Butter, pound rolls	20	@	22
Butter, crock or large rolls	18	@	20
Butter, tub or firkin	14	@	17
Cheese	10½	@	11
Lard	11	@	12
Turnips, per bush	20	@	25
Carrots, per bush	20	@	25
Potatoes, per bag	75	@	80
Apples, per bag	75	@	1 50
Dressed hogs, per cwt	5 00	@	5 60
Beef, per cwt	3 00	@	5 70
Mutton, per lb	5	@	5
Lamb, per lb	7	@	15
Veal, per lb	0	@	0
HAY, ETC.			
Hay, per ton	7 00	@	8 00
Clover seed, per bush	3 25	@	3 50
Timothy seed, per bush	00	@	00
Flax seed, per bush	0 00	@	0 00
SKINS AND HIDES.			
Hides, No. 1, per lb	4	@	4
Hides, No. 2, per lb	3	@	3
Hides, No. 3, per lb	2	@	2
Wool, per lb	18	@	20
Calfskins, green, per lb	4	@	5
Cafskins, dry, per lb	0	@	0
Lambskins, each	55	@	60
Sheepskins, each	00	@	00
Pelts	55	@	55
Tallow, rendered, per lb	5	@	5
Tallow, rough, per lb	3	@	3

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Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.

FLOUR—Receipts, 400 bbls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Patents, winter, $5 00 to $5 25; spring, $5 00 to $5 25; straight roller, $4 40 to $4 50; extra, $4 00 to $4 20; superfine, $3 00 to $3 75; strong bakers', $4 50 to $4 75; Ontario bags, $1 25 to $2 40; city bags, $4 80 to $4 90 for strong bakers.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1 04 to $1 05; No. 2 hard Manitoba, 00c; corn, 49c to 50c; peas, 67c to 68c; oats, 28c to 30c; barley, 40c to 55c; rye, 45c to 50c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, $3 50 to $4 00; cornmeal, $2 40 to $2 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 13c to 13c per lb; lard, 8c to 9c; bacon, 10c to 11c; hams, 10c to 11½c; cheese, 8c to 10c; butter, creamery, 20c to 23c; townships, 14c to 20c; Morrisburg, 14c to 18c; Western, 14c to 15c; eggs, dull, fresh held, 13c to 15c; new laid, 18c to 20c; dressed hogs, quiet, $5 60 to $5 70 for car loads.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, $0 86 to $0 86; fall, No. 3, $0 00 to $0 00; spring, No. 1, $0 00 to $0 00; spring, No. 2, 85c to 86c; red winter, No. 2, 87c to 88c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1 03 to $1 05; No. 2, $1 01 to $1 03; No. 3, 00c to 00c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 51c to 52c; No. 2, 43c to 47c; No. 3 extra, 41c to 42c; No. 3, 35c to 37c.

PEAS—No. 2, 58c to 60c.

OATS—No. 2, 27c to 29c.

FLOUR—Extra, $3 55 to $3 60; straight roller, $3 85 to $3 90; strong bakers, $4 to $4 50.

Market dull. Sales—No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat to arrive at $1 04; oats on track at 29c, to arrive.

English Markets.

Beerbohm's Report by Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Floating cargoes—Wheat none, corn dull.

Arrivals—Corn, 1; sold, none; waiting orders, corn, 1.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat, Russian, firm; American, quiet; corn rather easier. Good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat, off coast, 35s 9d, was 35s 9d to 36s.

London—Good shipping, No. 1 Cal. wheat, prompt sail, 34s 6d, was 34s 9d; do. nearly due, 35s 9d, was 35s 9d.

Liverpool—Spot wheat steady, corn firm.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.

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

	Jan. 30.				Jan. 31.				Feb. 1.			
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
Spring	7	4	0	0	7	3½	0	0	7	3½	0	0
Red winter	6	11½	0	0	6	11	0	0	6	11	0	0
No. 1 Cal	7	3	7	3½	7	2½	0	0	7	2½	0	0
Corn	3	11¼	0	0	3	11	0	0	3	10¾	0	0
Peas, per c	5	9	0	0	5	9	0	0	5	9	0	0
Pork	54	6	0	0	54	6	0	0	54	6	0	0
Lard	32	0	0	0	31	9	0	0	31	9	00	0
Bacon, s. c	29	0	00	0	29	0	00	0	28	6	00	0
Bacon, l. c	29	0	29	6	29	0	29	6	28	6	29	0
Tallow	24	6	00	0	24	6	00	0	24	6	00	0
Cheese, wh	51	6	00	0	51	6	00	0	51	6	00	0
Cheese, col	51	6	00	0	51	6	00	0	51	6	00	0

Wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn quiet, demand poor.

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American Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

Wheat brisk; declined ⅛c to ¼c; rose ⅛c and closed about the same as yesterday. Corn steady. Oats more active; unsettled. Hog products quiet.

LEADING FUTURES CLOSED:

WHEAT—Jan., 74⅛c; Feb., 74⅛c; May, 78⅛c.

CORN—Jan. and Feb., 29c; May, 31⅛c.

OATS—Jan., 20⅛c; Feb., 21c; May, 22⅛c.

MESS PORK—Jan. and Feb., $9 55; May, $9 95.

LARD—Jan. and Feb., $5 75; May, $6.

SHORT RIBS—Jan. and Feb., $4 72½; May, $4 92½.

CASH QUOTATIONS.

No. 2 spring wheat, and No. 2 red, 74⅛c; No. 2 corn, 29c; No. 2 oats, 20⅛c to 21c; barley, 55c to 57c; mess pork, $9 55; lard, $5 77½; short rib sides, $4 70 to $4 75; dry salted shoulders, $4 25 to $4 37½; hort clear sides, $5 to $5 05.

Receipts—			
Flour, bbls	12,000	Wheat, bu	16,000
Corn, bu	167,000	Oats, bu	167,000
Rye, bu	7,000	Barley, bu	50,000
Shipments—			
Flour, bbls	18,000	Wheat, bu	12,000
Corn	214,000	Oats, bu	153,000
Rye, bu	4,000	Barley, bu	60,000

OSWEGO, Jan. 31.

WHEAT—Steady; white State at 87c.

CORN—Unchanged; No. 2 western at 39c; old do, at 42c.

BARLEY—Market quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 56c; No. 2 extra Canada at 60c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

FLOUR—Dull; steady.

WHEAT—Receipts, 3,300 bu; exports 33,600 bu; sales, 6,968,000 bu futures; 68,000 bu spot; spot dull, irregular, closing steady; No. 2 red, 84⅛c to 85c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, 92⅛c; No. 1 hard, 94⅛c; options active, irregular, closing steady; No. 2 red, Feb., 84⅛c; March, 85⅛c; April, 86⅛c; May, 86⅛c; June, 85⅛c; July, 84⅛c; Aug., 83⅛c; Sept., 83⅛c; Dec., 86⅛c.

BARLEY—Strong; Canada, 59c to 75c.

CORN—Receipts, 323,340 bu; exports, 24,914 bu; sales, 1,112,000 bu futures, 161,000 bu spot; spot, steady, quiet, unchanged; mixed, 25c to 39⅛c; options dull, unchanged to ⅛c lower, closing steady; Feb., 36⅛c; March, 37⅛c; April, 38⅛c; May, 39⅛c; July, 39⅛c.

OATS—Receipts, 119,000 bu; sales, 235,000 bu futures; 138,000 bu spot; spot quiet, weaker; options moderately active, unchanged to ⅛c down; Feb., 28⅛c; March, 28⅛c; May, 28⅛c; spot No. 2, 28⅛c to 28⅛c; mixed western, 27c to 30c; white do., 29c to 35⅛c.

SUGAR—Quiet, easy; standard "A," 6⅛c; cut-loaf and crushed, 7⅛c; powdered, 6⅛c; granulated, 6⅛c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—Quiet; 78c cash, 81⅛c May, 79c bid July, 75c nom. Aug.

CORN—Dull; 30⅛c cash, 32⅛c bid May.

OATS—Dull; 24c bid May.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—Quiet; 70⅛c cash, 70⅛c Feb., 73⅛c May.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 white, 78⅛c cash; No. 2 red, 78⅛c cash, 78⅛c Feb., 79⅛c March, 81⅛c May.

The Cheese Market.

INGERSOLL.

Jan. 31.—At the cheese market on Tuesday there was a large attendance of both buyers and salesmen. About 4,500 boxes were sold at 9c and 9⅛c, Novembers bringing 9c.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

Jan. 31.—Cattle—Offerings only two cars; trade dull, but firm; offerings sold in small lots; a notable sale was a 1,750 lb. steer at $5 50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings, 35 cars; nearly 25 cars were Michigan lambs; market very dull; unseasonable weather and very unfavorable eastern advices broke prices very badly; best sheep, $5 35 to $5 50; best lambs, $6 50; very good selling at $6 25 to $6 35; large overplus.

Hogs—Offerings, 40 cars; demand fairly active and a little stronger; mixed, heavy and mediums sold generally at $4 05, as did best Yorkers, though some sold at $4; pigs, $4 05.

The Oil Market.

PETROLEA.

Feb. 1.—Oil to-day opened and closed at $1 02¼.

LONDON AND PRECINCTS.

Judge Elliot is confined to his house, but his indisposition is not serious.

Robt. Turner, of Toronto, proprietor of the celebrated Turner's Tonic Bitters, was in the city to-day.

Sergeant Jenkins, who has been dangerously ill for the past two weeks with la grippe and its complications, reported for duty this morning.

Dr. McArthur, of this city, nominee for the Medical Council, will be opposed by Dr. Sloan, of Blyth, whom the Huron Medical Association have nominated.

Daniel McCall appeared before P.M. Wells at Parkhill yesterday on the charge of manslaughter of R. Blanshard at Parkhill and was remanded to Feb. 6.

A Thedford correspondent writes: Mr. James Gordon, of London, accompanied by Mrs. Gordon, has been visiting old friends and relatives in this place and Bosanquet.

Rev. Mr. Forter will preach memorial discourses to-morrow at Talbot Street Church in connection with the death of Mr. Wakeling and Mr. Edy, until recently members in that church.

Messrs. Archie and John Laidlaw have purchased the farm of Edward Panther, of Sparta, consisting of 100 acres, at $60 per acre. Mr. Panther intends leaving for England soon for his health.

Deputy Reeve Murray, of Ward 4, Westminster, and C. F. Colwell made excellent speeches at Col. Ley's banquet to the Liberal Club. Their names were accidentally omitted in the account of the affair.

Four sections of the Young Liberal Minstrels practiced last evening, the gymnast, the black brigade, the statuary organization and the end men. The show is in splendid shape for Thursday evening's performance.

Zera Semon and his combination attracted large crowds last evening and this afternoon at the Grand Opera House. His engagement has proved a big success. This evening the attendance it is expected will be larger than ever.

Rev. Thomas S. Johnson, late pastor of Adelaide Street Baptist Church, left for Brantford to-day to assume the duties of his new charge in that city. Rev. H. C. Speller, of Beamsville, will occupy the pulpit of the Adelaide Street Church to-morrow.

Mr. John Spence, who has been C. P. R station master in Belwood for several years past, is about to be removed to Newbury, and Mr. Jas. Brown, telegraph operator in the C. P. R. office at Brampton, will succeed Mr. Spence as station master at Belwood.

Robt. Thompson has disposed of his 100 acres, south half lot 20, con. 7, Morris township, to Frank McCaughey for the sum of $3,000. The farm lately owned by John Clennan, who suddenly disappeared about two years ago, has been purchased by Donald McCallum. The price paid was $2,700.

At W. Y. Brunton & Son's yesterday, the stock of F. C. Rogers, of Brussels, amounting to $15,219 71 was sold to Mr. Nightingale, of Brussels, for 59½ cents on the dollar. The stock of S. Souchereau, of St. Clair county, amounting to $4,612 48 went to R. C. Struthers & Co., city, for 59½ cents on the dollar.

The Bishop of Huron will ordain Revs. V. Rowe, of Southampton; H. Bray, of Presque Isle; M. G. Freeman, of Parkhill; T. B. Moore, of Paisley; and T. F. Kingsmill, jun., of Huron College, in St. George's Church, London West, on Sunday. In the evening Mr. Freeman will preach in Christ Church and Mr. Kingsmill in St. George's.

The funeral of Madam Carroll, religieuse of the Sacred Heart, who died in New York on the 29th January, of consumption, took place this morning from the Convent in this city to St. Peter's Cemetery. Deceased was a niece of Mother Murphy, religieuse of the same order. The pallbearers were: Messrs. M. Masuret, Thos. Coffey, J. D. LeBel and F. Harper.

A jolly and light farce-comedy will be produced here on Tuesday evening next by the famed Nellie McHenry and her combination. It is entitled "Green Room Fun, or a Glimpse Behind the Scenes," and is receiving very flattering comments from the press of leading United States cities. "No better antidote for the blues," says the New York Herald; and the St. Louis Globe declares it to be "one of the most enjoyable performances of the season."

Miss Barbara McVean, of Glanworth, died after a lingering illness at the old homestead on con. 13 of Yarmouth. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Donald and Isabella McVean, and leaves a brother, Mr. Alex. McVean, and two sisters, Misses Christena and Sarah, along with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Her long illness, which consisted of lung disease, was borne with the utmost patience till the moment of her death.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. N. Edy, who died suddenly in Toronto yesterday, took place from his brother's residence, Cartwright street, this afternoon to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was largely attended by friends and acquaintances. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Porter, pastor of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, of which deceased was a member. The pallbearers were: Messrs. Coswell Baynes, John Welstedd, Henry Phair, Philip Matthews, G. L. Eddleston and Andrew Dale.

H. S. Wilcox, who has been book-keeper in the store of W. B. Hogarth here for several years, leaves on Saturday for London, Ont., where he has secured a situation as traveler for J. R. Shuttleworth, wholesale fruiterer and commission merchant. Bert will be greatly missed by the young people of the town, as he was generally liked by all, and was well liked by the many customers of Mr. Hogarth's store. He is a thoroughly reliable and moral young man, and we hope to hear of his success as a commercial traveler.—[Tilsonburg Liberal.

Magistrate Parke's Court.

At the Police Court this morning Alexander Drummond — a tough-looking case well known to the police—and his wife Elizabeth Drummond, equally well known, were charged with keeping a disorderly house on Pall Mall street. Alice Brown, James Adams and George Chambers, the latter two being members of "D" Company, were charged with frequenting the place. The officers testified that all were in a state of intoxication when arrested. Drummond stated that the military men forced their way into the house against his will. The Magistrate allowed the woman Brown to go, and sent word to the military authorities to come after their men. Drummond and his wife were remanded for six days. A bright little boy of six summers was with the couple in the Police Court and was remanded with his adopted parents. Some time ago, when Mrs. Drummond was doing a term on a similar charge, Chief Williams, attracted by the handsome features and unusual intelligence of the little fellow, secured a good home for him with a family in London West, but the woman Drummond refused to allow the child to be taken away from her. The bibulous portion of the city's inhabitants was represented by a unit. He was a new-comer, and the Magistrate let him off with the customary warning.

It Cost Some Trouble and a Postcard.

"Say," said Neverkique as he met a reporter, "I wish you would ventilate a grievance for me."

"What's the matter?"

"That letter box on the Queen's avenue side of the postoffice is open to the weather and takes in water and snow as if it were intended for no other purpose."

"Yes; there has been considerable grumbling every winter about it."

"Well, here's a circumstance for you. I put a couple of postcards in the other day and they stuck in the water half way down the chute. I shoved them down with my cane, muttering blessings on that gaping hole. To-day I received a letter asking that my account be repeated, as it was blurred so badly that it was illegible."

"What will we say about it?"

"Howl for a snap on that opening or a covering of some kind."

A Missing Township Clerk.

John Flannigan, clerk of the township of Biddulph and of the Division Court in Lucan, has disappeared. The fact was first discovered on Monday last, but it was then supposed that he was away in Toronto on business. Since then it has transpired that he has gone away, and it is said has taken the books with him. The Division Court was to have been held there this week, but the books being missing, the court was adjourned. The amount of his shortage is not known, but the township is secured. The principal losses will be to individuals who have indorsed notes for him, and these losses are said to approach a big figure. Some of Mr. Flannigan's friends still hope that he will turn up all right and satisfactorily explain matters. He is believed to be in the States.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE.

The annual report of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, which is given on page 3 of this issue, will be found an interesting recital of Canadian success. With Mr. John F. Ellis, of the successful Barber & Ellis Company, as manager, there is no doubt but the "Manufacturers' Life" will continue to prosper.

Mr. John Fairgrieve, of this city, is general agent for the city and county of Middlesex. Office, 421 Richmond street.

The New York Bank Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Mr. Lacey, comptroller of the currency, states he will appoint a receiver for the Sixth National Bank, of New York city, early next week. Examiner Hepburn has informed him that the bank is insolvent. Its assets are choice and in good shape and can be easily liquidated.

President Claassen, of the National Bank, New York, was held in $30,000 bail to-day by U. S. Commissioner Shields.

Mr. Trennent has been appointed to the position rendered vacant by the accidental death of M. Storen, crossing keeper for the G. T. R. at Wingham.

—The Goderich Signal fears that the man frozen to death on Big Fork River, Montana, the other day, is T. M. Elliott, a former resident of Goderich.

"Away They Go."

Once more, by request of hundreds, we offer a $1 25 Westmoreland set for 35 cents with one pound of Ceylon, India or Java tea. For one week only. Don't miss it. Empire Tea Company, 240 Dundas street, importers and profit-sharers. Stores at Woodstock, Galt, Stratford, Hamilton, etc.

He—Darling, will you love me when I am gone? She—Yes, if you'll go at 11.

To Nervous Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

"BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM" cures all kinds of coughs and colds, bronchitis and croup. Ask for "Barkwell's," take no other.

We have used Cottam's Washing Compound for some time and can strongly recommend it for the bath, the toilet and the laundry. It disinfects, saves clothes, soap, time and labor. b

In placing your Xmas order for photos just inspect Westlake's work. His German enamel finish lays away over all of them. Ring up 571 and reserve an hour to sit. ywt

Telephone No. 371. J. C. DODD & SON, corner Wellington and Bathurst streets, builders and contractors, planing mills, etc.

We are now offering special inducements to the trade and to those requiring building trim of any description. Made of the best materials, thoroughly kiln dried and neatly worked. We guarantee satisfaction.

☞ Order your storm sash and storm doors now before the cold weather sets in. They will pay for themselves in one season. Stairs of every description prepared and put up in the best manner.

☞ Indian clubs at half the usual price charged. Planing, matching, resawing, band and scroll sawing, turning, shaping, etc., done promptly at reasonable rates. Buildings of every grade and style erected and finished in the most substantial manner. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Orders by telephone promptly attended to. A call respectfully solicited. t

Lime light lantern entertainments given in connection with churches, Sunday schools or societies. Terms reasonable. JOHN CHAPMAN, 930½ Richmond street.

Don't be too late sitting for your photos. Westlake is all on ground floor. Just pop in and get a dozen cabinets taken or reserve an hour by telephone, 571. ywt

Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer restores gray hair to original color and beauty, cures dandruff and irritation of scalp, prevents hair from falling out, produces new growth, leaving the hair soft, smooth and glossy, does not soil the skin, contains nothing injurious. Only 50c a bottle. Sold at BARKWELL'S.

Buy your wall papers, picture frames and window shades from the London Wall Paper and Picture Frame Company, 202 Dundas street. Wall papers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents per roll. Gilt papers, 15 cents per roll, window shades 60 and 75 cents each, with good rollers. Picture frames a specialty. Good frames 25 cents upward. New designs in oak moldings. Painting and glazing. Telephone.

CONSTABLES' DUTIES

Discussed at the Magistrates' Meeting.

A Hitch at the Start—Lively Debate—The Amended Rules Revised—The Powers of the High Constable Curtailed.

The following justices of the peace for the county were present at this morning's meeting of the adjourned sessions: Messrs. Vining, Venning, Carling, Peters, Anderson, Walker, Keys, Hiscox, Birch, Garner, Jarvis, Noble, Gordon, Smith. The Crown Attorney, who acts as secretary, was not present, nor was the County Judge there to preside. It was stated that Judge Elliot had written to Mr. Hutchinson declining to act at the meeting as he had been subjected to unjust treatment at the last meeting of the sessions. Judge Davis was stated to be of the same opinion, and his absence was taken as a verification. It was moved that Squire Anderson take the chair, but Squire Jarvis expressed the opinion that the court could not formally open without the Judge, the Crown Attorney and High Constable. These dignitaries were called into court and proceeding commenced.

Squire Peters presented the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the sessions as follows:

The committee of her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county of Middlesex to whom was referred the matters relating to the county constables of the county of Middlesex beg leave to report as follows:

1. That the magistrates of the county of Middlesex here assembled protest against the continuance of the rules passed on the 31st day of December, 1887, and amended on the 23rd day of February 1889, on the ground that the power which belongs to the magistrates of the county of Middlesex as a matter of right in each separate information laid before them is now exercised by the High Constable.

2. That each magistrate before whom an information is made is the proper person to direct what course shall be pursued by the county constable to whom the summons or warrant shall be given for service, and he is also the proper person to certify whether the charges made by the county constable acting under him, are proper charges or not.

3. And that any interference with the ancient right and duties of the magistrates of the country of Middlesex, either by the High Constable or any other constable, is not in interests of peace and good order on the maintenance thereof within their jurisdiction, and we declare that the said rules and amendments are hereby abolished. M. ANDERSON, Chairman.

Interim Session room Jan. 18, 1890.

The report brought out more discussion as to whether the court, without the Judge, was legally constituted. It was finally agreed that everything was as correct as possible under the circumstances. The attendance was small, owing to the County Council meeting at the same time, and it was decided to adjourn until 12 o'clock.

At 12:15 the Crown Attorney explained that Judge Elliot was sick and could not be present, but had sent his order allowing the appointing of a chairman and thus legalizing any business transaction.

Squire Anderson in explaining how the committee was appointed said he had attended by invitation a magistrates' meeting held on Jan. 18, called for the purpose of considering or adopting certain rules drawn up by the Crown Attorney. Fourteen magistrates were present and all were opposed to the rules except Squire Jarvis and the Crown Attorney. The discussion had been warm, and while Squire Edwards, an old gentleman, was speaking he was ordered to sit down by the Crown Attorney. When he (Mr. Anderson) had objected to such treatment from the Attorney, who was a servant, the magistrates were as good as told to take their hats and go. He had then moved that the committee be appointed and this was their report. He then read the resolution.

Squire Jarvis asked if it were ture that Squire Anderson had been notified to attend that meeting.

Squire Anderson said he had been invited.

Squire Jarvis—There were only a few notified to attend.

Squire Peters—We are not in the ring, but perhaps Squire Jarvis can tell us on whose authority the meeting has been called.

Squire Jarvis—I can always give my authority; that's more than you can.

Mr. Walker moved, seconded by Squire Peters, that the report of the committee be received and adopted.

Squire Jarvis moved in amendment that the report be filed and that the rules be taken up clause by clause. If they were wrong the objectionable clauses should be dealt with. Of what use was the High Constable if he had not the power of overlooking the constables. Unless some rules were in existence for the guidance of constables the sessions would be retrogressive instead of progressive. There had been but three present and the report was not a bona fide one of the committee.

Squire Jarvis said Squire Peters' remarks were an insult to the Chairman.

The Crown Attorney suggested that to rescind rules the meeting must be as large in numbers as that which had conformed them.

Squire Vining said that the county magistrates were literal nonentities under the new regulations. He did not believe in city-justice shops sending out to Parkhill and all over the country at extra ordinary expense. Rules should be passed making all constables get their information before the nearest magistrate.

Squire Mathers seconded Squire Jarvis' amendment.

P. M. Noble prepared an amendment to the report which confirmed the majority of the rules, but took exception to those requiring constables to report to the High Constable, send him all communications relating to any case and giving Mr. Schram power to direct the lodging of any information. This amendment abolished the necessity of constable's accounts being certified to by the High Constable.

This was carried unanimously.

Squire Peters and Squire Edwards moved that the report of the committee with the amendment of Squire Peters be adopted, and the rules passed on Dec. 27 and Feb. 28 be refunded. Carried unanimously.

Squire Patrick moved that in future all communications, warrants, etc., for offenses under the Summary Convictions Act they must be taken before the resident magistrate or justice. Any violation of this rule should be an offense for which a constable be liable to discharge. If the resident magistrate was not desired to act, he should give the authority to the constable to take it elsewhere.

Squire Patrick warmly supported his motion. The ratepayers did not want $14,000 expenditure when it should be managed for $5,000.

P. M. Noble made a few remarks, and Squire Patrick took offense and shook the list of convictions at Mr. Noble, accusing him of being a magistrate who had incurred much of that expense. Mr. Noble denied that a single cent had come from the county.

Chairman Anderson called the members to order. He disapproved of the High Constable having a magistrate in his office. He should have a room in the court house. Again, constables and magistrates, in each municipality, should deal with the small cases.

After further discussion, Mr. Patrick's motion carried.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows: Yeas—Nixon, Peters, Keys, Walker, Edwards, Vining, Ryan, Patrick, Mathews, Patterson, Garner, Carlin and McArthur. Nays—Jarvis, Gorwell, Parker, Hick, Robson, Venning, O'Brien.

Squire Venning moved that the adjourned sessions does not consider it in the interests of justice to have any high constable or constable allow a justice or magistrate to try cases in his office, that such be no longer lawful. Carried.

Squire Patrick moved and Squire Vining seconded, that the Provincial and Dominion Governments be petitioned to pass an act so as to give two justices of the peace power to act on a case with as much power as one "competent magistrate."

Mr. Hutchinson—Magistrates have the power of sending men down for fourteen years. That's considerable to ask.

Squire Patrick referred to his opinion that two justices had as much brains as one magistrate. This provoked P. M. Noble to indulge in some cross-firing, but the resolution finally carried.

Constable Allen was reinstated as county constable on motion of Squire Peters. Adjourned until Feb. 26.

Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer performs all it claims. Contains nothing injurious. Sold at BARKWELL'S.

ANDERSON'S

School Books,
School Supplies,
Books,
Stationery,
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ETC., ETC.

183 DUNDAS ST
UNION BLOCK.
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GREAT CARPET WAREHOUSE.

Received to-day 10 pieces 3-ply Carpet, new patterns.

Tapestry Carpet, good patterns, at 30 cents.

Brussels Carpets from 60 cents to $1.

Oil Cloths and linoleums cut to fit rooms.

Always on hand the largest stock of House Furnishings in the West.

Call before purchasing.

R. S. Murray & Co.

124 Dundas Street.
125 Carling Street

ROGERS

IMPORTING TAILOR,

For Nice-Fitting and Well-Made Suits, Over coat and Pants and Nice Goods,

339 DUNDAS STREET

ty⅔

NOTICE.

J. PARK, PORK CURER

late of the Market House, has opened at 171 KING STREET, opposite Revere House and next door to California store. 38tf

T. J. TANTON. J. S. ASHPLANT

—THE—

SLIPPER HOUSE

1,500 Pairs

MOCCASINS

AT COST.

Overshoes, Lined Rubber and Felts.

Genuine Clearing Sale

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

TANTON & ASHPLANT

NOTE—It's the store next to Woods Seven-cent Fair.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

London, Saturday, Feb. 1.

ANNETTE.

A Story of a Woman's Faithfulness.

"Kill me if you will," she cried. "I would sooner die than live disgraced. But never while I have breath of life shall you deceive another girl as you have me."

Perry seized her by the throat. In a strangling voice she gasped:

"Murder won't help you. She will get the papers after my death."

By a superhuman effort of the will Perry subdued the temptation to strangle her; he could have done so as easily as she could have squeezed the life out of a pigeon.

Suddenly he flung her from him, and, hoarse with rage, cried:

"Why do you provoke me so, woman? You know that my temper is murderous when aroused. It is the trial of your life that you enrage me. As to your proposition," he continued, after still further calming himself, "give me a month to think of it?"

"No."

"A fortnight?"

"No."

"A week?"

"No."

"Three days?"

"Yes."

"To-morrow night, then, I will be here and tell you what I will do. I cannot come until between 10 and 11, as I am pledged to attend a little private party; but I will get off early. I warn you, however, that I will be bullied into nothing; and, unless you surmise, by the memory of your father——"

Annette shuddered and stared wildly. Why had he invoked that name? As he spoke, there flashed upon her that feeling of an unseen Presence, and there came an instant coldness in the air. She thought she discerned the dim outline of a face, which framed itself over Perry's shoulder. She seemed to hear a low sound—a faint sigh—a note of warning, as it were, which instantly died away with the vanishing face. She clasped her hands over her reeling brain crying out, as if suddenly bereft of her senses;

"I must be going mad! My father! There!"

"You are mad I think," said Perry, gruffly, "to treat me as you have done to-night. You must promise me, by the memory of your father, to say nothing, do nothing, until you see me to-morrow night."

"I promise," she answered faintly.

"And the letters?"

"Will remain with me, until to-morrow night."

Repressing an oath, and without a look at her, Perry hurried from the house.

Annette tottered, and sank upon her knees in an agony of despair, sobbing wildly:

"Oh, my father, if you can hear me, can help me—hear me! Help me now!"

CHAPTER XX.

Gladys' garden-party was one of the prettiest of little fetes.

It took place, of course, at Doctor Rayburn's residence, which she was to exchange on the morrow for that of her father.

The large billiard-room had been arranged for dancing, and the last quadrille before supper was in course of progress.

Those of the guest who were not dancing were sitting or strolling about under the trees, which were festooned with lighted Chinese lanterns.

Among one group sat Gladys and Perry Erford.

The conversation had fallen upon the novel of "Called Back."

Some were contending that such a mental state as that of the heroine was impossible, and that no shock could have produced such a condition of forgetfulness as that of Pauline March.

"Queer things do happen, though," observed Gladys. "I have been assured by an expert that such a quiescent and oblivious state of the mental faculties can be produced by a certain drug."

"Was he an expert?" was asked.

"A former assistant of my father. He was a Mexican, and deeply interested in the toxicology of his own country. He was always making experiments. Indeed, he injured his health so much by them that he was obliged to leave my father and return to Mexico. He left a medicine-chest behind him, containing the drugs with which he experimented. In fact he gave it to me—cautioning me, however, against mistaking them for harmless remedies. At that time I was much interested in the study of medicine."

"Or in the young doctor?" laughingly inquried a young girl.

"Both," answered Gladys, in the same tone. "One poison, he said, would produce instant death by merely smelling it, and leaving absolutely nothing by which the cause of death could be traced."

Perry Erford thought he would give his entire fortune to possess such a poison.

Gladys went on:

"That I destroyed, as being too dangerous to keep; but I kept another one because of the peculiar appearance of the bottle, and because the doctor told me a little love-story connected with it. He said that in his own country he had treated a young girl who had been deprived entirely of her memory and nearly of her mind by having a similar drug administrated to her by a rival."

Of all that group Erford was the most interested; but he kept silent, hardly daring to breathe lest he should loose a word of what Gladys said. Some one asked what the drug was. She replied that she did not know.

"What is the peculiar shape of the bottle you spoke of a moment since?"

"It is flat in shape, and the color of the glass is crimson. It is wrapped in snake-skin, which the doctor told me was a way they have in Mexico to show ignorant people the deadly nature of the contents, just as we put a skull and crossbones on a bottle of poison."

"Have you got it? Can't you show it to us? Let us see it," were the questions which followed Gladys' story.

"Yes, it is in the laboratory. I know just where to lay my hands upon it. Oh, no trouble at all," she said in answer to polite regrets about putting her to so much trouble. "The laboratory is only up one flight of stairs. You can see for yourselves—right over the grape-vine arbor, where the window is open."

All eyes watched Gladys' graceful figure as she tripped lightly away, glad of anything which would help to amuse her guests.

Soon they saw the gas turned up in the laboratory, and her movements were followed by the group in the garden. She went to a shelf, took down a small box, opened it, took something out, turned the gas down, but not out, and in a few moments more was showing the curious crimson phial to her friends.

Oh, how Erford longed to snatch that phial, but made no movement for fear of calling attention to himself.

"What's the dose for raving madness?" asked one person.

Another inquired:

"How much of it would make a fellow an idiot?"

And yet another:

"How much would make one forget one's troubles?"

"I cannot tell you anything in particular," laughingly replied Gladys to the questioning. "I only know in a general way. I do not think there is enough here to make one raving mad. Half of it would turn one into an imbecile, oblivious of the past, indifferent to the future; so that the person taking it would linger along in the same hopeless, impenetrable state of harmless dementia as Hugh Conway describes Miss March's."

(To be Continued)

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

"BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM" cures all kinds of coughs and colds, croup and bronchitis. Ask for "Barkwell's," take no other.

FUN, FACTS AND FICTION

A Judicious Compound of Wit and Wisdom.

A spark of genius—One who knows when to go home.

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

The wife of a Philadelphia veterinary accidentally mixed her own prescription with one made out by her husband for a horse, and sent the wrong one to a druggist. She was horrified when she found that the druggist had sent her pills home in a cigar box, and frightened when she found each pill bigger than a plum.

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

It is a common belief that a man can't see a sea-serpent until he is half seas over.

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

"What will you name your new paper?" "The Plugtown Harp of a Thousand Strings with Steam Calliope Interlude and Journalistic Stop Short." "Heavens, what a name! Why do you have such a complicated title?" "To avoid damages in libel cases. The attorneys will all blunder in the indictments, and they'll be quashed. See?"

Door fastenings are knobby decorations.

All those who pass through the door to success will find it labeled "push."

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street, London.

"In the midst of life we are in debt," sings a homely but truthful poet.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price, 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street, London.

Why is a policeman like a mosquito?—Because he is always on the watch for open bars.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. W. T. STRONG, 184 Dundas street, London.

Lady Lytton used to tell the following: During a dinner at Bulwer's, Dean Swift became the subject of conversation, and when the ladies had retired, one of them asked Lady Lytton, "Who is this Dr. Swift? Can I ask him to my parties?" "Hardly so." "Why not?" "Because he has done something which effectually prevents his ever appearing again in society." "What is that?" "Why, he died about a hundred years ago."

"Onward and Upward" will be the maxim of the new paper, said the editor, proudly. And it proved a happy maxim, too. For three short months the paper went onward, and then it went upward.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"My dear," said he to his betrothed, "I have been busy all day—not manual labor, you know, but brain work, which is the hardest kind." "Yes, indeed, I know it must be for you." And then there was in her eyes a look of tender sympathy which aroused him. She was quite in earnest. He changed the subject.

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

"What do you do when people come in and bore you?" a warm personal friend asked of a publisher. "When they stay too long, the office boy, who is very bright and knows just when to interfere, tells me that a gentleman is in the counting-house waiting to see me on important business." "Ha, ha! That's a capital way to get rid of bores who don't know——" Just then the boy opened the door and sang out, "Gent in the counting-house, sir, waiting to see you on important business."

Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line—Fast Time—Through Cars.

The unrivaled facilities afforded by this line should command the patronage of the traveling public.

Wagner or Pullman drawing-room sleepers leave Chicago daily over the Chicago and Northwestern Railway at 11:30 p.m., and are run through by the limited fast mail to San Francisco in 84 hours, to Portland in 81 hours.

A solid vestibuled train leaves Chicago daily at 5:55 p.m., and runs through to Denver in 38 hours.

Colonist sleepers through to Portland without change leave Chicago daily at 11:30 p.m.

For tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information apply to ticket agents, to any agent of the Chicago and Northwestern or Union Pacific Railways, or to E. P. WILSON, G. P. A., C. and N. W. R., Chicago. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A., U. P. R., Omaha. 32c wxt

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Our Great Picture Going off fast.

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HEAVY PAPER

PRICE, 15 CTS.

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Have the Necessary. Are not CORNERED, but do a STRAIGHT BUSINESS, consequently

—WE HAVE NO—

DREGS of OLD CLOTHING

Everything New and Fashionable

—AT THE—

ONLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS

OAK HALL

150 Dundas Street.

Geo. S. Rooney, Manager. Open evenings till 6, Saturday, 10.

OVERCOATS FOR OLD AND YOUNG



THE GREAT TONIC OF THE WEST.

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.

If you use TURNER'S TONIC BITTERS pure add no mixture. You will enjoy good health and have a good appetite. If your wife or daughter is delicate procure a bottle for them. Let them take it as directed and it will bring health and happiness to your household. If you or any of your family are troubled with biliousness, indigestion, costiveness, pimples or eruptions of the skin, Turner's Tonic Bitters will thoroughly cure you. It is a purely vegetable Tonic. No drugs, minerals, extracts or coloring are used in its composition. TRY IT. In traveling ask for it. Take no other Bitters and you will be wise. Turner's Tonic Bitters are manufactured by ROBERT TURNER, No. 3 Temperance street, Toronto (late of Brantford.) t

RAILWAY MEN.

We want your trade, and are prepared to give you special terms on Fine Watches. We are making a specialty of the

HAMPDEN WATCH,

which has the best record in the world for a railway watch. Call and let us have a talk.

A. MORPHY & CO.

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Ordered work attended to promptly. A perfect fit and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Call and examine my work.

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Genuine Scranton Coal.

THOROUGHLY SCREENED.

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

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The Continued Mild Weather has Created

SAD HAVOC

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BEAR, BEAVER, SEAL, COON,

And All Other Manufactured Furs,

—AT—

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1890.

Whittaker's Almanac,
Paper and Cloth.
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OFFICE AND POCKET DIARIES.

JOHN MILLS,

Bookseller and News Agent, 404 Richmond St

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SCHOOL OF ART

Will Reopen Monday, Jan. 6.

Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m.

FEES FOR 36 LESSONS, $3.

Subjects taught—Mechanical, Geometrical, Freehand and Model Drawing; Perspective, Geometry, Ornamental and Industrial Designing, Modeling, Lettering.

EXTRA CLASSES—Oil, water color and china painting Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, from 2:30 to 4:30.

Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street.

Send for circulars.

zzv J. H. GRIFFITHS, Teacher.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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

CALIFORNIA

Evaporated Plums

PEACHES,

APRICOTS

NEW

Raisins, Currants, etc,

—AT—

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.'s

169 Dundas Street. ywt



JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Pork Hams, Lard, Sausages, Fowls, etc., of the best quality always on hand.

285 DUNDAS STREET,

Three doors west of Wellington street, London

HOLMAN & HOLMAN,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Offices: 9 and 9½ Adelaide street east, Toronto Canada.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CHARLES HOLMAN. EDWARD A. HOLMAN

GET YOUR

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Score Cards

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Sold by Wholesale and Retail Grocers

E. H. KORDES

Blank Book Manufacturer and General Book Binder.

Large Importations of Ledger Paper arrived. Blank Books made any pattern on short notice. Magazines and other books bound with a view to neatness and durability. yv

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CANCER SPECIALIST,

POSITIVELY CURES CANCER

Cure Guaranteed. No Pay until Cancer is Out

Office—First Floor over 26 Monroe street.

GRAND RAPIDS - - MICHIGAN.

Call and get, or send for, circulars containing the address of more than 100 persons he has cured. Office Hours—10 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p m, Sundays, 12 to 1 p.m. d&w

PROF. DORENWEND COMING

with his immense display of



He will be at Tecumseh House on Wednesday and Thursday, February 5th and 6th,

when every lady should make it a special point to call and see the Professor's fine styles. His assortment this visit will be superb. Switches, Bangs, Frontpieces, Waves, Wigs, Toupees, etc., articles of which every lady should have one or other for the sake of health, appearance and economy. Even if she has an abundant growth of hair, she should have one in order to meet the requirements of a fashionable headdress and to save her own hair. It is a difficult matter to explain the full benefits of wearing hair goods in an advertisement, so Prof. Dorenwend asks that ladies call on him whether they intend to buy or not. If they do not get something now, they may later on, and while there is an opportunity it is just as well to learn particulars. For gentlemen who are bald Prof. D. has Toupees and Wigs that are most perfect; they fit like a glove, and are as natural as life. A visit to the showrooms will be well repaid. Persons who are already wearing the Professor's goods will do their friends a favor if they will prevail on them to visit the Professor. Remember, at Tecumseh House on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 5 and 6.

57u 34n txtxwv



I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.

I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address: H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 164 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

RHEUMATISM

CAN BE CURED

Kern's Rheumatic Cure

One bottle is usually sufficient for the most aggravated case. For sale by all druggists.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

Is the only remedy yet discovered that will cure all cases of Inflammation, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Chronic Rheumatism in their worst forms.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE for LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proof mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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THE ARISTOCRATIC COFFEE OF AMERICA

SEAL BRAND

JAVA & MOCHA

COFFEE

ALWAYS PACKED (GROUND OR UNGROUND) IN 2 lb TIN CANS.

BOSTON COFFEES

FREE A BOOK CONTAINING 24 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING COFFEE CULTURE: A PERFECT ART ALBUM WILL BE SENT ON RECEIPT OF A POSTAL CARD BEARING YOUR ADDRESS.

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Fine Confectionery

For Christmas Presents.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Etc.

HEWITT FYSH & CO

220 Dundas Street, Corner Park Avenue.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

SMITH—On the 30th January, the wife of J. C. Smith, London South, of a son.

OVERCOATS

At Reduced Prices.

One of the finest stocks of Overcoatings ever imported into the city to select from.

J. M. DENTON

Merchant Tailor and Importer,

372 RICHMOND STREET,

London, Ontario. ywt



NOTICE.

Messrs. CHIERA & VERA, proprietors of the Parisian Steam Laundry, have purchased the entire outfit of the Troy Laundry, 138 Bathurst street, and all customers of the latter will please notify the business office of the Parisian Laundry, 73 and 75 Dundas street, where the business of the Troy Laundry will be done. Telephone 559. 34g



This Brand of Flour

Always makes the

BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

257 York Street.

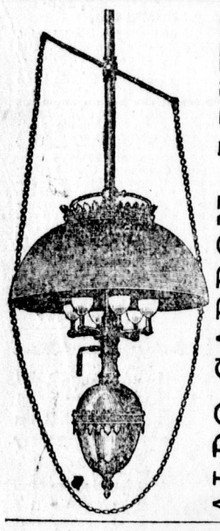
TELEPHONE, 118.

F. C. B. C.

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We are about the only school in WESTERN ONTARIO that DARE stand upon MERIT. In order to secure PATRONAGE RAILROAD fare is PROMISED, or CHEAP BOARD or CHEAP TUITION is DANGLED before an applicant, by schools CLAIMING to be BUSINESS COLLEGES. We reopen after vacation on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1890.

J. W WESTERVELT, - PRINCIPAL. yt



ALBO-CARBON LIGHT. CALL AND SEE. W. H. HEARD & CO., SOLE AGENTS

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Of Invention Secured With Dispatch in all countries.

HENRY BEECH.

Solicitor of Patents, etc., 92 Dundas street, London, Ontario. eod

ARTISTIC wood carving for interior decoration, furniture, etc. Estimates given.

R. R. BLAND

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BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM.

Dear Sir,---I wish to testify of the merits of that grand preparation known as Barkwell's Vegetable Healing Bronchial Balsam. I was told by a neighbor what a grand Balsam it was. My little girl was very ill with bronchitis, and a very few doses restored her and I believe saved her life. I feel it my duty to let others know that they also can be cured of this terrible affection.

MRS. MARGARET LOWTHER,

39 Bathurst Street.

Feb. 2, 1887.



Eyes Tested Free

—BY—

A. S. MURRAY,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

Graduate of Optic School, New York.

Eyes tested, defective sight restored by the aid of fine glasses. Large assortment of the finest glasses on hand. A call solicited at

A. S. MURRAY & CO.'S

340 Dundas Street, next door to Priddis Brothers.

PRIDDIS BROTHERS'

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

33 1-3 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR SELLING PRICES.

CANNOT BE MATCHED IN THE CITY.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

Private Funds to Loan at Lowes Rates.

H. E. NELLES

Solicitor of the Supreme Court, etc.,

437 Richmond Street. zxt

RUBBER STAMP WORKS

We are making up RUBBER STAMPS of all kinds; self-inking, dating, canceling, etc. also Pen and Pencil Stamps at 35c each. Rubber Stamp Inks, Pads, etc., on hand.

WM. GURD & CO.

185 Dundas Street. ywt

JUST RECEIVED AT

O. B. GRAVES'

1,000 Burnished Brass Plaques.

Eight inch, 25 cents; ten inch, 35 cents; twelve inch, 50 cents.

222 DUNDAS STREET ywt

SOUTHCOTT & PATTEN

Fashionable Tailors.

FINE CLOTHING

Away Down in Prices.

361 Richmond Street ywt

WILLIAMS'

Piano Warerooms.

SPECIAL.

$5 per month will buy a Very Good Second-hand Piano, sound and well made, and of good appearance, and admirably suitable for a beginner.

$2 00	
$2 50	
$3 00	A monthly payment of one of these sums will secure a Piano or an Organ (by the best makers).
$4 00	
$5 00	
$6 00	Over 100 Organs in stock, including Karn & Co., Bell & Co., Mason & Hamlin, Dominion and many others.
$7 00	
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$10 00	

PIANOS FOR RENT FROM $2 PER MONTH.

Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.

R. S. Williams & Son

229 Dundas St., London.

CHAMPION FOOD

The Best Live Stock Food in the World

Money Saved by Its Use.

Horses can now be kept in better condition; cows give more and richer milk, and all kinds of Live Stock restored to health, fattened and improved at a much less expense by the use of

CHAMPION FOOD.

Agents wanted everywhere.

BART. COTTAM,

London, Ontario

Parnell's Bread

is made from Saunby's Superior Roller Flour. Here is a list of what he makes:

Vienna, Boston Brown, Common Brown, Home-made, And all kinds of Fancy Bread.

Delivery to all parts of city

AWB

Chisholm & Thomas,

Barristers, etc., 68 Dundas street, London. Private funds to loan.

R. K. Cowan

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

Best sets of teeth guaranteed. Fifteen years established. Painless extraction, 211½ Dundas street. J. B. COOK, dentist.

Teeth extracted without pain and consciousness retained during the entire operation. It has proved successful in many cases. Parents should pay special attention to children's teeth from the age of 3 years and upwards and have them examined at regular periods by a dentist, whose advice should be followed. O. H. ZIEGLER, dentist, 192 Dundas street, London.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

107.....Business Office
134a.....Editorial Rooms
134b.....Job Department

LONDON AND PRECINCTS.

The Globe special train ran through to Windsor this morning.

Ex-Ald. Winnett is delivering the cedar spiles for Victoria bridge.

Mr. James Lennox, who has been ill for two months, is able to be out again.

The late Mr. Charles Fellew, who died in California a few days ago, left a widow.

Mr. Wm. Stone, of the Toronto Lithograph Company, was in the city this afternoon.

Miss Beatrice Boyd has gone to London to finish her musical education.—[Mitchell Advocate.

Mrs. B. M. Mitchell, of London, has been visiting friends in Petrolea during the past week.

Mr. Robert Myrick, of Michigan, the proprietor of a large cheese factory, is visiting his brother-in-law, ex-Ald. Winnett.

The Warden of Middlesex entertained a number of his friends to oysters last night after the evening session of County Council.

Miss A. E. Thompson, who won the medal for Biddulph at the high school examinations, is at present lying dangerously ill at Lucan.

Mr. Thomas Dorwin, the Canadian passenger agent, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, was in the city yesterday on business.

Messrs. Evans and Richardson, of Strathroy, proprietors of the Age and Dispatch respectively, were in the city yesterday, and, of course, both called on the ADVERTISER.

J. W. Parker, the Yankee forger who was arrested by Detectives Phair and Ryder yesterday, was taken to the police station by J. P. Chess, deputy magistrate of Burlington, but as no warrant had been issued for his arrest, Sergeant McGuire would not take him into custody.

A Londoner's Romantic Married Life.

That the young men of London have not always behaved themselves will be seen by the following reference to the actions of one of them a score of years ago, as contained in a dispatch from Ottawa: "Some romantic stories are told in the petitions of the four people seeking divorce, which were presented in the House by Mr. McKay, M.P., and Mr. Brown, M.P. The first who is seeking liberation from the chains of matrimony is Christiana Filman Glover, of Burlington, in the county of Halton. She was married on April 4, 1871, by the Rev. Robt. Cade, to Christopher Columbus Glover, a contractor of London, Ont. The ceremony took place in Hamilton. The newly-wedded pair resided in the Ambitious City for three days. Whether they were happy or not during this intensely brief honeymoon is not stated. On the fourth day Mrs. Glover was sent by her loving husband to her father's farm in the township of East Flamboro. Here a child was born several months afterwards. This is Harry William Glover. As Christopher Columbus showed no signs of returning to the bosom of his family his wife instituted inquiries, and discovered that he had deserted her for another woman. It was found that Christopher Columbus had taken to agriculture and he was located on a farm at Pewano, in Michigan. Here he had another wife, or at least, a woman whom he called his wife. The original Mrs. Glover then instituted proceedings for divorce, power to marry again and custody of her boy."

Mrs. Dootalk at the Telephone.

Hello! Yes, I will call her," remarked Mr. Thomas Dootalk as he answered the telephone. "My dear, someone wishes to speak to you."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Dootalk, "to me? See who it is. I don't believe I can talk through that instrument."

"It's Mrs. Bigmouth and she has some very important news."

"I wonder what it can be," said Mrs. Doolittle, and rising she took the receiver in her hand and started to talk. This is what Mrs. Dootalk heard, after she had caught the hang of the instrument.

"Hello, hello! Why, how do you do? That's good. Yes, I'm very well, but I have had la——What? Tommy and Mary both in bed with it? Oh, that's too bad! Where have you been? I haven't seen you for nearly——Really? Did you have a good time? I'm so glad you have come home in time for my party! (Aside: She's always in the way.) No, indeed! Wear anything at all. It won't be a swell affair, you know. (Aside: I don't believe she has anything besides that old black silk of hers.) You have? A new one? Bought it while you were away? Indeed! You must let me see it! (Aside: I'm sure it must be that old polonaise of hers turned. I should like to see it. It must be awfully)——Oh, yes, indeed, you have such lovely taste! You don't mean it! Why, you didn't need any at all. Oh, they were a bargain! Hamburg edging, did you——'Sh! don't talk so loud—Mr. Dootalk is here. (Aside: Don't laugh, Thomas, or I can't hear her.) Left? Has she, really? Discharged her? Why. I never had any trouble with my cook. I'm surprised! (Aside: I don't wonder. No girl could stay with her five minutes, she is so fussy! Why, you don't tell me! I shouldn't think any girl could be dissatisfied with a situation at your house. (Aside: Oh, my arm is almost broken, holding this up so)——Tired, no, not a bit! I do enjoy talking to you so much! This afternoon? Well, I don't know whether my husband has—(Aside: Thomas can you give me $5? We)——No, he hasn't any. But we can go and price some, you know. Really, so cheap? Are you sure? Pillow slips, only——Why, I want to know! Yes, I'll be there—No, I won't miss you! Dinner-bell ringing? Well, good-bye! Good-by! Yes, I'll be there sure! Good——Of course not! Good-by!

Obituary.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Thos. Watson, Ling Riggs, Ireshopeburn, breathed his last in the paternal homestead at the age of 64, after a fortnight's illness of typhoid fever and congestion of the lungs. Since the demise of Mr. George Race, Westgate, common consent voted Mr. Watson—or "Owd Thomas o' Riggs," as he was familiarly called—the premier dalesman extant. Deceased was the son of "Sammy Hicks," of Weardale Methodism (Mr. George Watson), a member of that ilk who formed the yeoman of John Wesley, and who have since fostered his teachings in the venerated sanctuary of High House. While yet young the inherent ability of Mr. Watson secured him the position of chief agent of the Upper Teesdale Mines at Langdon Beck, a position he filled with such marked acceptance that, although of late years the mines had to be abandoned, he was largely consulted in all enterprises of mining promoted by those who then constituted his employers, and it is to be hoped that the MSS. of his geological knowledge are preserved to supplement existing guides to the stratas and lodes of the northern dales. Although a versatile genius and a giant in intellect, the gift of pulpit oratory possessed by his father and many relatives in the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist ministry merged into music. Fond of angling and grouse shooting, his naturalist pursuits were thus enlivened, and in a somewhat checkered decay of life the disciples of Izaak Walton commissioned him as tutor and tackle-maker. Ten years ago he started business as a joiner in the village, in which vocation he was at the time of his death. It will be seen from our obituary column that the interment of this humorous and distinguished dalesman, who was a staunch Liberal, takes place on Friday afternoon.—[Northern Echo (Durham county, England), Jan. 9. The deceased was the eldest brother of Mrs. Joseph Martindale and Mrs. John Fleming, of this city, and uncle of Mr. Atwell Fleming, of the ADVERTISER job department.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in tins. ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY. 106 Wall street. New York.

"Arrested."

A $1 25 beautiful Westmoreland set for only 35 cents with one pound of Ceylon, India or Java tea. It's no wonder they arrest attention and hundreds eagerly buy of Empire Tea Company, importers and profit-sharers, 240 Dundas street.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, etc., can be cured by taking Kern's Rheumatic Cure. Price $1 at all druggists'.

"BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM" cures all kinds of coughs and colds, croup and bronchitis. Ask for "Barkwell's," take no other.

For XXX shoes at X prices, try R. KIRKPATRICK, 219 Dundas street.

Money saved by buying furniture and getting upholstering done at Trafford's, 97 King street.

Dr. Pingel, ear, nose and throat specialist. Office, 354 Dundas street. Telephone 376.

Teas and coffee—For genuine value go to Wm. Gilmour, Market Lane.

Frank Nicolls.

Rubber Stamp Works, Carling's block, London.

Fine new 20-cent edition of Hypatia, Westward Ho, and Yeast, by Charles Kingsley; Stanley's letters, 35c; Sanctification, by Prof. Henry Drummond, 10c; Gospel Hymns, No. 5, 35c. W. L. CARRIE, the stationer, Richmond street.

John Cooper will be found every day at his gallery, 442 Park avenue, during the winter, and hopes all his old customers and wellwishers will note the fact. Remember he copies old pictures of any kind beautifully. Need not send such work out of our city.

Tally-Ho Stable.—This stable has no equals in London for accommodation for boarding horses. I have also a very fine stock of saddle horses and livery stock to let. Call and inspect the building for yourself. Telephone 678, J. FULCHER, proprietor.

Crown Letter and Bill File.—Having purchased these files at a bailiff's sale, I am prepared to sell them very cheap. Call and get one. W. A. BROCK, 374 Richmond street.

Linseed and Tar is the only sure remedy for coughs and colds. Only give it a trial. Cost 25 cents at druggists. Safe for children. 34-bu

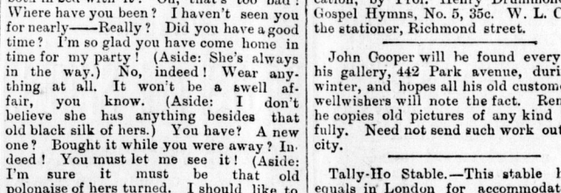
Heavy fall on King street in prices. Just look! A fine line of American fancy plush and carpet rockers from $1 50 each. Camp chairs veranda chairs, canvas cots. All kinds, of furniture at bargains. W. J. BRYANTON, No. 123 King street. Telephone No. 479

Hoffman's Harmless Headache Powders contain no opium or other hurtful drugs.

A GOOD CIGAR.

Few 5-cent cigars have enjoyed such an unprecedented run of success as the "Highland Lassie," and it is continually finding new admirers in the large army of smokers who one and all unite in its praises. The sale of this fine cigar is daily on the increase. Some persons have a prejudice against an article manufactured by a local firm, but the "Highland Lassie" has been a large factor in overcoming this prejudice, and is to-day the most popular 5-cent cigar ever put on the market. Manufactured only by H. McKay & Co., London.

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



YOU

Heads of families, housekeepers and buyers, will serve your best interests attending the great ready-money reduction sale. Examine qualities, ask prices and be convinced. This is a genuine sale of drygoods and carpets—no bankrupt stock, but new goods, selected personally by our experienced buyer, Mr. T. F. Kingsmill, in the great domestic, British and foreign manufacturing centers. Our immense warehouses at 130 Dundas street, 129, 130 and 132 Carling street, are now stocked to the doors, and new goods are arriving weekly in great variety.

1890.

The latest productions of the French and English artists in Sateens, Prints, Ginghams are now on exhibition at 130 Dundas street. These goods are selections of Mr. T. F. Kingsmill, who has been in the British and foreign markets since early in December, and range in price from 7 to 20 cents per yard. See them at once and make your choice. No old stock, but seasonable goods at very low prices.

SALMAGUNDI.

Crisp Cuttings Concerning Comical and Other Capers.

HOW FILLED.

—In times like these the doctors skilled,
His hopes of curing offers,
His pockets are with money filled
Drawn from the public coughers.

WHERE DID HE GO?

Jaysmith—Goodbye! I'm going away for the winter.

McCorkie If you find it, bring it home with you. So long!

THERE'S THE SAHARA.

—"It's too bad; all that pudding thrown away."

"Well, mother, dear, it isn't the first dessert waste on record."

WANTED TO EQUALIZE MATTERS.

—"Ma," said a little girl, "Willie wants the biggest piece of pie, and I sink I ought to have it, 'cause he was eatin' pie two years 'fore I was borned."

A GREAT DAY FOR WILLIAM.

—"Was Willie good at the party, nurse?"

"Yes, mum. He only kicked three little girls and broke two goblets, mum."

—Miss Daisy (to Mr. Charles, who has an envious rival in Mr. James)—Mr. James is just as witty as he can be. Don't you think so, Mr. Charles?

Mr. Charles—Yes, most people are!

—A grief so hot, to tears it melts the eyes,
Burns in man's bosom,
To think how oft umbrellas he new buys
And but to lose 'em.

AN OVERDOSE.

Gillicuddy (knowingly)—Got a cold, eh? What have you been taking for it?

Jimson (wearily)—Oh, advice from 200 or 300 cranks. And Gillicuddy changed the subject.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

—"It it hadn't been for me little Harry Parker would have gotten a good licking to-day, ma. He struck me, you know."

"And what did you do, my son?"

"I didn't hit him back."

A NEW TROUBLE.

—A very diminutive school girl, when asked to account for the absence of her twin-sister, piped up, in an important fashion, "Oh, we've got the weasels at my [illegible] and Susie's got one all over her."

could have [illegible] WITH HER IT IS A SUCCESS.

squeezed [illegible]

—"Do you think marriage is a failure, Mrs. Choker?" asked Mrs. Simeral of the minister's wife.

"No, indeed!" was the reply. "Mr. Choker gives me his fees for pin-money."

DOESN'T MEAN ANYTHING.

—New Girl—There's one thing I don't like about the master. He keeps calling me "my dear."

[illegible] Figg—Oh, you mustn't mind that. "No, only a habit of his. Why, he even addresses me that way sometimes.

THE WOMAN OF IT.

—I kissed her lips, then "Pardon!" cried;
"I did not mean to do it, dear Marie."
The kiss I might have pardoned," she replied,
"But never, never your apology."

WOULD NEVER PAY IT.

—First Man—Why did you ask Smith just now to lend you a dollar? You had plenty of money this morning.

—Second Man—I have plenty now; but I knew Smith was going to ask me for a dollar.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

—She—Did you let my father know you owned a great deal of real estate?

She [illegible]le—I hinted at it.

sigh—[illegible]he—What did he say?

instant[illegible]le—He said: "Deeds speak louder than

She [illegible]rds."

brain

MATED MINDS.

—"I can tell you one thing," said Mr. Fizzgig, with emphasis, "when I marry, it won't be any 'higher education' girl. My wife won't know Latin!"

"No," said Edgely, looking at him attentively, "nor beans."

TIT FOR TAT.

—Mr. Younger (meeting Miss Winters on the street)—Why, how do you do?

Miss Winters (with a cold stare)—You have evidently made a mistake, sir?

Mr. Younger—I beg a thousand pardons—I mistook you far your mother.

knee[illegible]

wildl[illegible]

"Oh,

help me

TO THE GIRLS.

—Here's a bit of advice—
Observe it to the letter—
It's kindly given to you.
When you marry, marry for love;
If he has some money, too,
Why, that's so much the better.

Gladys

1950 A.D.

tiest of lit[illegible]

It took plac[illegible]

burn's reside[illegible]

here, I have just found an old grandfather's dated Jan. 12, 1890. 'Beautiful day. Played tennis orning, and went for a sail in the n. Mosquitoes were frightful!'" w! what a frightful old romancer he ave been!"

A NEIGHBORLY CALL.

Mrs. Tibbetts (to Mrs. Brown, who lately moved into the neighborhod)—od-afternoon, Mrs. Brown. I'm your ighbor across the way. Folks on this eet are so unsocial. They never call on nyone unless they happen to be just so ice; and I knew you would be lonesome.

An Interesting Report.

e eleven of Bulletin No. 10 of the In venue Department, which has recently ued, Prof. A. McGill, of Ottawa, who charge of making exhaustive analysis g powders for the Government, remarks ring to imperial baking powder, that an excellent powder," etc. This is a flattering testimonial, considering the majority of baking powders e market are condemned by him ng unfit for use. Baking Powders ing Alum and Phosphate, Prof. McGill s, "are entirely objectionable, and ought allowed a place in any well-appointed " As the cost of imperial baking pow- very little more than the numerous dulterated goods referred to, consumers d it to their advantage to use "imper- ich they can depend on as being always and the best possible to be had. ywt agon wheel manufacturer makes a okesman.

e reason why a hen lays an egg is be- se she can't stand it on end.

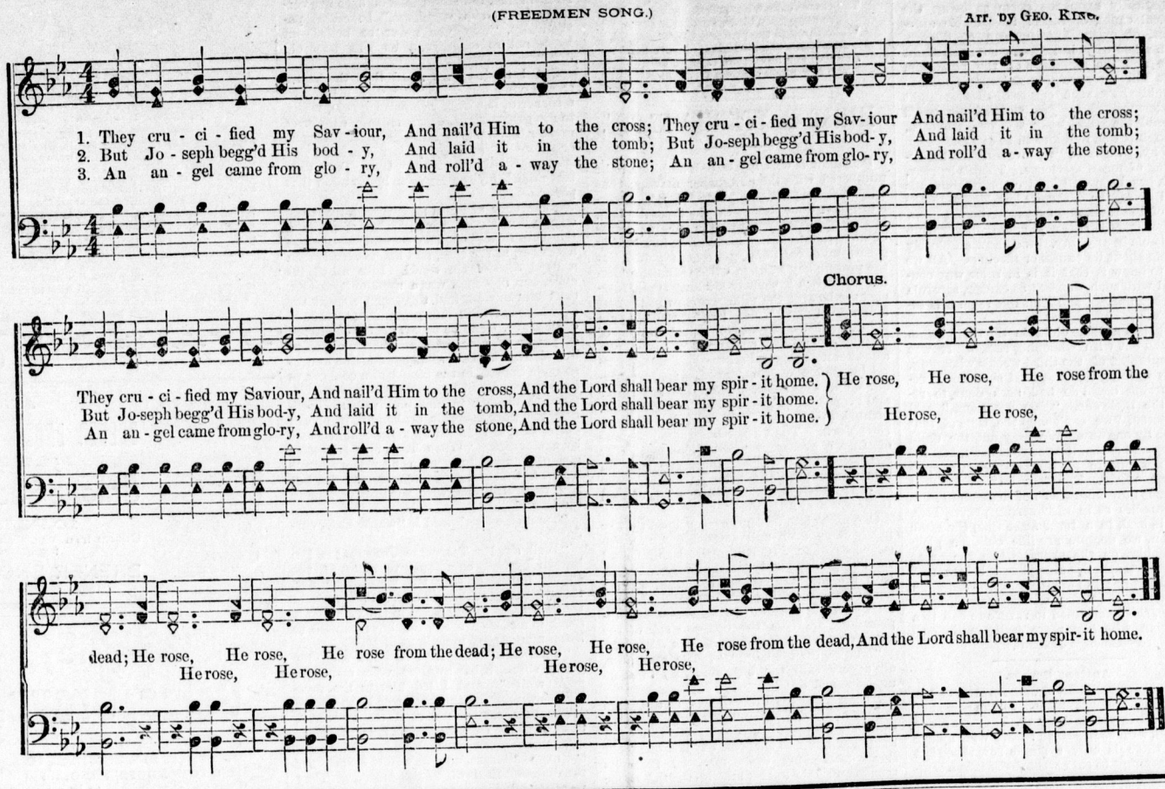
r. Job Scales, of Toronto, writes: Ap time ago I was suffering from Kidney aint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and ack; in fact, I was completely pros- and suffering intense pain. While in te a friend recommended me to try e of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable ery. I used one bottle, and the per- t manner in which it has cured and new man of me is such that I cannot ld from the proprietors this ex- n of my gratitude."

B
FR
A PERF
CHAS

HE ROSE FROM THE DEAD.

(FREEDMEN SONG.)

Arr. by GEO. KING.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

A good cure for bunions and corns is a mixture of live grains of salicylic acid dissolved in 50 grains of paraffine wax. Wear easy-fitting boots.

To prevent the skin from discoloration after a blow, take a little dry starch and moisten it with cold water, then lay it on the injured part. This must be done immediately.

To clean a very dirty chamois skin take a bucket of clean water, making it middling strong with ammonia; allow the skin to soak in over night; the next morning rinse it out in pure water, then wash with plenty of pure white soap and water.

For flour griddle cakes mix with one quart flour three teaspoonfuls of Royal baking powder and one teaspoonful salt; then add one tablespoonful melted butter, two well-beaten eggs, and milk enough to make a batter of proper consistency; cook immediately.

The cleanest most perfectly-polished hardwood floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed every morning with a large flannel cloth which is occasionally dipped in paraffine oil. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not across it. This is better than waxing.

In cooking a tongue first choose one with a smooth skin, as then it is young, and should be tender; soak for two or three hours in clean water if the tongue is just out of the pickle, or let it lie in the water all night if it is hard or dry; next put it into a stewpan with as much cold water as covers it, put also in a bunch of savory herbs, let it gradually come to a boiling point, then skim, and simmer gently until boiled; peel off the skin, and send to the table garnished with tufts of cauliflowers or Brussels sprouts. It can also be served cold, garnished with a paper ruching round the end of it.

INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.

Boil a pint of milk, and set it off from the fire. Then stir in a large teacupful of Indian meal, a cupful of finely-chopped beef-suet, half a cupful of white flour, the same of molasses, and a teaspoonful each of salt, ginger and cinnamon. Grease thickly a deep pudding-dish, and pour in the mixture; then stir in a cupful of cold milk. Bake in a moderate heat two hours, and serve with sweetened cream or rich milk.

MINUTE PUDDING.

Sift a pint of flour, take enough milk from a quart to wet it and make a smooth paste, and place the remainder of the milk over the fire. When the milk boils add the paste, half a teaspoonful of salt and two well-beaten eggs. Boil ten minutes, stirring continually, unless a double boiler is used, in which case the pudding should be boiled fifteen minutes and be stirred less frequently. Serve with rich milk or cream flavored with sugar and nutmeg.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

One cupful of sugar, one and a half cupsful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one half cupful of milk, two eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the sugar and eggs together until light, beat the butter to a cream and add it, then alternately flour (sifted with baking powder) and milk, until both these ingredients are stirred in. Butter a round or square tin, or small tin moulds such as are used for Madeira puddings, and bake in a quick oven. Serve with lemon sauce, or canned stewed fruit.

TWO PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS.

Rich Plum Pudding.—Wash carefully and soak over night half a teacupful of rice. Drain and place it in a buttered pudding-dish in which are a quart of sweet milk, a saltspoonful of salt, half a cupful of sugar, a heaped tablesponful of butter and a teaspoonful of cinnamon or half the quantity of grated nutmeg. Stir in at the last a coffee-cupful of stoned raisins, and bake in a slow oven for two hours, or until the rice is soft and the milk creamy. During the first hour stir thoroughly four or five times, to prevent the rice and raisins settling at the bottom of the dish. Serve without sauce.

GERMAN SUIT PUDDING.

Half a pound of chopped suet, half a pound of raisins weighed after being stoned, half a pound of flour, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, a pinch of salt. Prepare the beef-suet by carefully freeing it from skin, and chop it finely, or until it is like meal; stone the raisins and cut them in halves, and mix both these ingredients with the salt and flour; moisten the whole with sweet milk, stir the mixture well (it will be very still) and tie the pudding in a floured cloth, which has been previously wrung out in boiling water. Put the pudding in a pot of boiling water with a plate at the bottom on which the pudding should rest, and let it boil without ceasing four hours and a half. Serve with sugar only, or, of course, a sauce may be made if preferred.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CHESS.

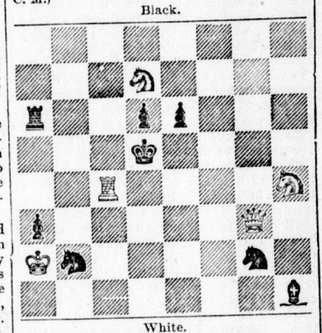
[Communications and exchanges, for this column, unless otherwise arranged for, to be addressed Chess Editor, ADVERTISER Printing and Publishing Company, London, Ontario.]

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1890.

PROBLEM NO. 69.

By A. E. Studd, from "Chess Chips" (B. C. M.)

Black.



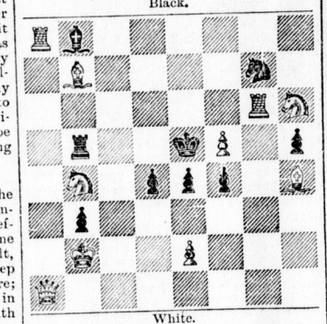
White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 70.

Tourney Problem in "Pen and Pencil."

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

AMUSING GAME BETWEEN TWO AMATEURS.

[From the Illustrated London News.]

White.	Black.
1. P to K 4.	1. Kt to Q B 3.
2. P to Q 4.	2. P to K 3.
3. Kt to K B 3,	3. Kt to K B 3.
4. B to Q 3.	4. B to K 2.
5. P to K R 4.	5. Castles.
6. P to K 5.	6. Kt to Q 4.
7. B x P ch.	7. K x B.
8. Kt to Kt 5 ch.	8. K to Kt sq.
9. Q to R 5.	9. B x Kt.
10. P x B.	10. P to K B 4.
11. P to Kt 6.	

And mates next move.

Chess Players' Annual and Club Directory.

We have just received from the editors, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rowland, of Dublin, a copy of this valuable annual for 1890, which should be in the library of all chess players, containing as it does so much of interest relating to the game. It is a neatly gotten-up book of 174 pages, and comprises within its covers notes on chess terms, notes on the history, progress and improvements of chess, rules for playing at odds by correspondence and by consultation, reports of various clubs, a list of well-known players, chess associations of Great Britain, Canada and the United States and of chess resorts in all countries; English periodicals relating to chess, prize problems in Tourneys, 1889, etc., etc.

It can be had on application to Mr. Rowland, of Victoria Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin, Ireland, for the small sum of 2s. 6d., or of Mr. C. F. Stubbs, St. John, New Brunswick.

We cordially recommend the book.

To Our Confreres.

K. D. P., Milwaukee.—Waiting answer. Something should be done.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Agree with comments on last prob. you solved. Have been sick, but O K again.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor,—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 164 West Adelaide street, Toronto, Ont.

A Gentle Hint.—Book Agent—Here is that book, ma'am, "How to Play the Piano." Lady of the House—What book? I didn't order any book. "No'm, but the neighbors did, and they told me to bring it to you."

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

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

There is more saving virtue in one quick reproof than in an hour's aimless scolding. A scolding woman is a constant thorn in the flesh.

Death, to a good old man or woman, is the coming of the heart to its blossoming time. Do we call it dying when the bud bursts into flower?

Plenty is as distinct from wastefulness as a whole sack full of wheat from a sack with a hole in it for the wheat to run through.

Let no one be discouraged because his time is fully occupied. An industrious man's odd minutes are worth more than a lazy man's all day.

To think kindly is good, to speak kindly is better, but to act kindly is best. Let warm, loving light shine on all around you, and you will never lack friends.

If there is really no such thing as unselfishness, as has been said, it is a very sweet kind of selfishness that prefers the pleasure and happiness of another before his own.

Let the things which thy heart suggests to thee to say be well considered before they pass on to the tongue, for thou wilt perceive that it would be well to keep back many of them.

Success is rarely a matter of accident—always a matter of character. The reason why so many men fail is that so few men are willing to pay the price of self-denial and hard work which success exacts.

Good thoughts, good words, good deeds make up a good day; seven good days make the round of a week. Goodness in the heart makes all time good, so if you will have "good time," have a good heart.

It may be proved with much certainty that God intends no man to live in this world without working; but it seems no less evident that he intends every man to be happy in his work.

SUNDAY READINGS.

THE OBJECT OF THE BIBLE.

To be a Christian, says Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, is to live with a divine life; and to secure that result is the object which God had in giving to us a book—an instrument, therefore, whose prime value lies in its competency to contribute to the realization and maintenance in men of the Spirit of God as the law and material of life.

SLIPPERY GROUND.

When once a young man has involved himself deep in guilt, he has no safe ground to stand upon. Everything is unsound and rotten under his feet. The crimes he has already committed may have an unseen connection with others of which he has not had the slightest suspicion; and he may be hurried, when he least intends it, into enormities of which he once thought himself utterly incapable.

GOD'S CONFIDENCE IN US.

Every one called to the service of the Lord is called thereto that by such service he may be a forerunner of the Lord, to prepare a highway for his coming. By his own salvation he is appointed to be a savior, by his own hearing to be a preacher. "Let him that heareth say come." In nothing does God show greater or more wonderful faith or confidence in his undeserving children than in commissioning them to give knowledge of salvation unto his people, to tell the sorrowing and the discouraged of the tender mercy of our God, to give light to them that sit in darkness and to guide the feet of those who walk in hard and thorny ways into paths of peace. Dull of vision though we are, yet to us is given the ministry of light, stumble though we do, yet to us is given the unspeakable privilege of guiding those whose feet are less sure and whose knowledge is less clear.

CHRIST THE DAYSPRING.

Christ is the only dayspring of light to the darkened soul. The visible creation, conveying by symbols and material manifestations the thoughts of God, can bring no rest to a soul in which there is a constant strife between conscience and passion. The political aspects of society afford little hope; success in measures of reform seem hardly valuable enough to compensate for their outlay of exertion; science in all its departments will appear but as perplexing maze, till our dayspring, knowing its place in the counsels of infinite wisdom, is seen above them all heralding the splendors of redemption. Agnosticism would be the sad inheritance of all, just leading us to know that we could not know that the secrets of the universe could never be explained, that we ourselves were but perplexities and contradictions, if our dayspring, shining above all science, over all human wants and industries, above all human ignorance, will and pride, could not be seen by faith, verified by fact, and relied upon by experience.

"FEAR NOT."

A little religion makes us afraid; when a little light is poured in upon the conscience, there is a darkness visible; nothing but sights of woe and terror; the glory of God alarms while it shines around. His holiness, the range and difficulties of his commandments, the greatness of his power, the faithfulness of his word, frighten the sinner and men seeing him afraid think religion has made him so, whereas he is not religious at all. They call him religious when he is merely conscience-stricken. But religion itself, far from inculcating fear and terror, says "Fear not."

INSPIRED BY THE SPIRIT.

No man knows what he might be, says Spurgeon, if he were filled with the Spirit. What is that rough Luther? He is only fit to have been the killer of bullocks, or a feller of oaks in the forest; but fill Luther with the Holy Spirit, and what is he? He slays wild beasts of error in the great arena of the Gospel, and is more than conqueror through the might which dwelleth in him. Take John Calvin—fit naturally to be a cunning lawyer, cutting and dividing nice points, judging this precedent and that, frittering away his time over immaterial niceties—but fill him with the Holy Ghost, and John Calvin becomes the mighty master of grace, the reflection of wisdom of all past ages, and a great light to shed a brilliant ray even till the millennium shall dawn. The mighty seer of Geneva, filled with the Spirit of God, is no more John Calvin, but a God-sent angel of the churches.

THE LADIES!

A New and Distinct Form of Disease which is afflicting Canadian Women.

How some of Them Regained Fresh Complexion, Perfect Health and Superb Physical Beauty.



A great London Physician says that he notes a new and distinct form of nervous disease produced in Canadian women by worry about servants and overwork in caring for the home. This is only too true. It is why we see so many ladies pale, weak, languid, and suffering from headaches and innumerable weaknesses. They cannot stand the strain upon their nervous system. Many of them have found the means to sustain their failing strength, to give color to the cheeks, and new life and vigor to the body, in Paine's Celery Compound. This pure and scientific remedy is especially adapted to the needs of woman, and is daily making the most remarkable cures. Mrs. W. E. Cooper, 60 St. Hypolite St., Montreal, was for a long time troubled with nervous headaches, loss of appetite, low spirits, etc. After using the Compound, her headaches disappeared, appetite was good, and her spirits revived.

Annie Gourley, of River Beaudette, P.Q., found the Compound a certain cure for weakness, and now feels as well as she ever did.

Many a Canadian lady has the same reason to be grateful.

Paine's Celery Compound can be purchased at any druggist's for one dollar a bottle. If he should not have it on hand, order direct from WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., MONTREAL.

HYDROLEINE

"HYDRATED OIL"
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION

IN ITS FIRST STAGES.

IS OF THE CONSISTENCY OF CREAM: PALATABLE AND HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

Being ARTIFICIALLY DIGESTED, containing NO gum whatsoever, is entirely absorbed into the system and is equivalent in nutritive value to 10 TIMES the same bulk of the finest preparation of Cod Liver Oil on the market, and is therefore the CHEAPEST and BEST preparation of Cod Liver Oil for the CONSUMER.

For sale by all druggists.

HAZEN MORSE,
International Bridge, Ont.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company (Limited),

24 Front street, Toronto, Ont., Canada (successors to Wm. Stahlschmidt & Co. and Geo. F. Bostwick), manufacturers of

Office, School, Church and Lodge Furniture.



The "Marvel" School Desk. Patented Jan. 14, 1886.

The Office Desks and Furniture manufactured by this company have obtained a world-wide celebrity and have a large sale in the old world and the new. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
FACTORIES AT PRESTON, ONT.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER



For horses and cattle will be found superior to any condition powder now used, as it thoroughly purifies the blood, cleanses the system, loosens the hide, thereby enabling the animal to cast its hair, makes the coat sleek and smooth and puts them in perfect health and spirits. It gives a good appetite, improves and strengthens the digestion, thus causing a rapid gain in flesh; and will also be found an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. Try DICK'S

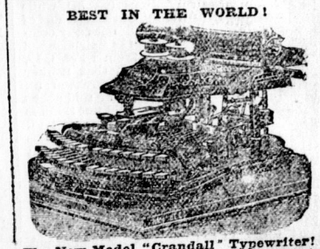
MEDICINES and be convinced of their merit Ask for them and take no other. DICK & CO P.O. Box 482, Montreal

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS
Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF
Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, - ENGLAND
Sold by the leading stationers.

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The New Model "Crandall" Typewriter!

Change of type in 5 seconds.—Most perfect alignment.—Most simple, durable and symmetrical typewriter extant.—Writing in plain sight: 28 keys strike 84 characters.—Fewest parts of any typewriter.—Can be learned in 10 minutes.—Price, $90.—Apply to **Geo. Beach** or **Chas. F. Colwell**, Agents for London and the West.—**James Simpson & Son**, Hamilton, General Agents for the Dominion. 76

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

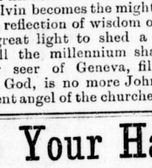
It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.



BRISTOL'S PILLS

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY
For all Affections of the
LIVER & KIDNEYS

JESUS IN SIMON'S ARMS.

LESSON V, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 2.

Text of the Lesson, Luke ii, 25-35—Commit Verses 29-32—Golden Text, Luke ii, 32—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

In this lesson, as in all Scripture, Jesus is the center—Simeon and Anna, and even Joseph and Mary, are mentioned only because of their interest in and relation to Him whose name is above every name.

25. "And behold there was a man in Jerusalem whose name was Simeon; and this man was righteous and devout, looking for the consolation of Israel" (R. V.). Were there not many righteous men in Jerusalem looking for the Messiah? It does not so appear, or, if there were, here was a choice one who walked with God.

"And the Holy Spirit was upon him." Here is the secret of power to please God: "By My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts;" "Ye shall receive power after the Holy Spirit is come upon you;" "Tarry in Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high" (Zec. iv, 6; Acts i, 8; Luke xxiv, 49). Let us earnestly seek to be "filled with the Spirit" again and again, and anew for every service.

26. "And it had been revealed unto him by the Holy Spirit;" "The things of God none knoweth save the Spirit of God;" "The Spirit of Truth will guide you into all truth" (I Cor. ii, 11; John xvi, 13). It is impossible for the natural man to understand spiritual things; but being born of God, born from above, and having become partakers of the Divine nature, we have One in us who is perfect in knowledge, who Himself wrote all Scripture, and if we will only be still and hearken diligently, He will guide us into all truth.

27. "And he came by the Spirit into the temple." Notice the three things said of the Spirit in relation to Simeon: The Holy Spirit was upon him, He led him into the temple just at the right time to see the child Jesus; and so he seems to have led Anna also (vs. 38).

28. "Then he received Him into his arms and blessed God" (R. V.). Simeon has never forgotten that day when in his arms lay the Holy Child Jesus, God manifest in the flesh. He had long before received Him by faith into his heart, but now his hands handled and his very eyes saw the Deliverer of whom all the prophets had written—the seed of the woman, the babe born of a virgin.

29. "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word." No fear of death here; he had lived with God on earth, his eyes had now seen the beginning of the fulfillment of that which the prophets had foretold, and he was ready to go out and wait with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob for the complete fulfillment of the mercy promised to them (Mic. vii, 20). There was peace in his soul because he believed the Word of God; he was ready to depart.

30. "Mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." Jacob said, "I have waited for Thy salvation, O Lord." Isaiah sang, "Behold, God is my salvation." Moses and David sang, "The Lord is my strength and song, and He is become my salvation" (Gen. xlix, 18; Isa. xii, 2; Ex. xv, 2; Ps. cxviii, 14). But Simeon is privileged to say that he had seen the salvation of Jehovah, for whatever salvation has been, is, or ever will be manifest on this earth, is always through Jehovah, God of Israel, God manifest in the flesh, Jesus of Nazareth. "Salvation is of the Lord," and "Salvation is of the Jews," and the time will come when these words shall be fulfilled, "The Lord hath comforted His people, He hath redeemed Jerusalem: the Lord hath made bare His holy arm in the eyes of all the nations, and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God" (Jonah ii, 9; John iv, 22; Isa. iii, 9, 10).

31. "Which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people." Whether we look at the person of Jesus or the words or works of Jesus all is of God. As to His body it is written, "A body hast Thou prepared me;" and as to His words and works hear these words, "The Father who sent me, He gave me a commandment, what I should say and what I should speak;" "The Father that dwelleth in me, He doeth the works" (Heb. x, 5; John xii, 49; xiv, 10). Then as to the great salvation which He has wrought out for Israel and for all the people it is written, "I have trodden the wine press alone; and of the people there was none with me" (Isa. lxiii, 3). The salvation of Jehovah is a fully prepared salvation presented to us for our acceptance.

32. "A light for revelation to the Gentiles, and the glory of Thy people Israel" (R. V.). The Spirit through Simeon speaks again of that which He had before spoken through the prophets; that the Messiah should not only be the glory of Israel but a light to lighten the nations (Isa. xlii, 6; xlix, 6); and in Isa. lx, 1-3, we have the order of events, where we are told that darkness shall cover the earth and gross darkness the people, but the Lord shall arise upon Israel and His glory shall be seen upon them, and the Gentiles shall come to their light and kings to the brightness of their rising. Let any one read carefully the whole of Isa. lx without perverting Scripture by trying to make Israel and Zion signify the church, and they will see how plain it is.

The Lord is now a light to every individual, Jew or Gentile, who will receive him, but when He has become the Glory of Israel as a nation, then shall all nations flow to them and be enlightened with their light. The Glory of the Lord refers to the visible manifestation of His presence, as when the Glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle and temple (Ex. xl, 34, 35; I Ki. viii, 11). Jesus Himself repeatedly referred to His future coming in power and glory (Matt. xvi, 27; xix, 28; xxiv, 30; xxv, 31); and in Ps. cii, 16 it is written that, "When the Lord shall build up Zion He shall appear in His Glory." Then shall all the earth be filled with the Glory of the Lord, even as He hath sworn (Num. xiv, 21).

33. "And His Father and His mother were marveling at the things which were spoken concerning Him." In our last lesson (vs. 19) we saw Mary keeping and pondering the sayings of the shepherds, and in our next lesson we shall see her keeping and evidently pondering the sayings of Jesus (vs. 51), while here we see her marveling at the sayings of Simeon. If the prophets did not fully comprehend many things which the Spirit caused them to write, as is evident from I Pet. i, 10, 11, it is not to be wondered at that neither Mary nor Joseph should comprehend all that the shepherds and Simeon said about the holy child Jesus. We should not think it strange if we cannot fully comprehend all that is written concerning the details of His coming in glory and the thousand years, and the new heavens and earth; but whatever is written we should meekly receive in our hearts, and prayerfully ponder, constantly expecting light, and sure that in due time the Holy Spirit will give all that we can bear.

34. "Behold this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel." How Israel's Messiah could be for the fall of many in Israel must have been at that time a dark saying, and yet the Spirit through Isaiah had said, "He shall be for a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offense to both the houses of Israel; * * * and many among them shall stumble and fall," etc. (Isa. viii, 14, 15.)

The Germ Theory of Disease.

Some people were discussing the germ theory of disease a few evenings ago, and a doctor who was present laid down the law emphatically upon the germ as being the physical cause, or rather inseparable antecedent, of every known form of disease. When asked why, if he knew so much about it, he and the members of the profession didn't kill the germs, or at least explain to the public how such causes of disease might be exterminated, he just stroked his beard and said the germ had yet to be discovered, although it was well known to exist.

"Why," he said, "we are only at the beginning of medical science. There's leprosy, which has been well known throughout this world since the Hebrews left Egypt in the time of Pharaoh, and as yet we do not know whether it is hereditary, contagious or communicable in any way. We know absolutely nothing about its causes or its cures. All we seem to know is that it is in some way connected with such diseases as cancer, scrofula and rheumatism, and that like them it is incurable."

Just then a little child in the room began to break out with whooping cough. It was the beginning of the third week's whooping, and everything that medical skill and careful nursing could do had been done to relieve the little one. "You see there," said the doctor; "we can't stop the time of that disease by one day. We may put the child to sleep and soften the cough a little, but the germ has put in his appearance and must run his course. The fact is that medical science is now employed not so much in finding remedies as in discovering preventives. And, indeed, in a truer sense than Sir Isaac Newton, we doctors are like children picking pebbles on the shore, while the great ocean of truth lies unexplored before us." The strange part of the story is that although the lady of the house admired the doctor's candor, she determined in future to call in a physician who had more faith in his own medicines.—Chicago Journal.

Ancient Combs.

The oldest specimens of combs preserved in the British Museum belong to the period of the second Egyptian dynasty. They are made of wood, with coarse teeth rather wide apart; where there is only a single row there is a rough attempt to carve the back into a semblance of a sacred animal, such as the cow of Athor or the goddess of beauty. The formation of one specimen, in bone, six pronged and rudely cut at the edges, suggests that it was worn as an ornament for the hair. From that time to the Middle Ages there is no evidence to show that decorative combs were in use.

The Greeks were specially fastidious in the arrangement of their hair, and the Spartans, whose general habits were more severe, were no whit behind them in the care lavished upon it, calling it very shrewdly the cheapest of ornaments, and before proceeding to battle the combing and dressing of their locks partook of all the solemnity of a religious rite. Before the battle of Thermopylæ, Leonidas and his followers were discovered by the Persian spy in the performance of this act. That it was in some way associated with worship of the gods among the Romans also is evidenced by the presence of combs in the cista, or cylindrical vase with a covered lid, which contained the articles used during the rites of Ceres and Bacchus.—Rehoboth Herald.

The Mighty Armies of Europe.

Statements vary as to the magnitude of the army which Xerxes brought with him from Persia for the overthrow of Greece, but even if Oriental imagination is allowed to dwell upon the figures, this array would be smaller than the armies that several of the modern European governments can now call out in case of need. A complete mobilization would give to France an army numbering between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men. Indeed some recent authorities have estimated that under the new military rule in a few years more the number of men who would be directly connected with the army or connected with its military operations would not fall short of 4,000,000. Germany could now put into the field an army of 2,656,000, which will doubtless be increased by the proposed changes in the military law to more than 3,000,000. Austria has prepared for war a force numbering about 1,300,000. The Italian army, upon a war footing, numbers about 2,500,000, while the Russian army has resources in troops which amount up to 5,000,000.—Montreal Star.

The Iron Ring.

A Broadway jeweler has a magnificent solitaire diamond set into a hoop, not of gold, but of wrought iron, following exactly the model of the usual gold band.

"There is a superstition," he said, "that the wearing of an iron ring in some way brings good fortune and health to its possessor, and there are more people than one might imagine who wear a ring of this kind because of the little superstition. People like to get the benefit even of a superstitious whim which they know to be nothing more than fancy. And superstitions about jewels and ornaments are so ancient that in many cases they seem to have become an inherent property of the jewel itself, like the flash of the diamond and the dull gleam of color in the opal."—New York Evening Sun.

The Elephant Nurse.

In India, where the elephant is treated by his mahout almost as one of the family, the grateful animal makes a return for the kindness shown it by voluntarily taking care of the baby. It will patiently permit itself to be mauled by its little charge, and will show great solicitude when the child cries. Sometimes the elephant will become so attached to its baby friend as to insist upon its constant presence. Such a case is known where the elephant went so far as to refuse to eat except in the presence of its little friend. Its attachment was so genuine that the child's parents would not hesitate to leave baby in the elephant's care, knowing that it could have no more faithful nurse. And the kindly monster never belied the trust reposed in him.—Exchange.

"See How I Do It."

A contributor to Nature recounts the following instance of animal sympathy and instructive example: Some years ago we had two cats, a tabby and a powerful tom, perfectly white all over. One day I happened to be in the attic, and noticed them go out on the slates, when Tom jumped across the yard on the next roof. It appeared to me a splendid leap, considering the width of the yard and the height of the roof. When Tabby came to the edge of the slates her courage failed, and she uttered a cry of distress, whereupon Tom turned round and leaped back, and, giving a cheerful mew, as much as to say, "Look how easily it can be done," jumped across again, this time followed by Tabby, to my great delight.

Foiled Again.

Bill Collector—You told me to call today, sir.

Mr. Slowpay (with deep emotion)—I suppose you heard of the failure of Sure, Cash & Co.'s bank this morning?

"Yes," a report to that effect was around, but it was all a mistake. A check on that bank is as good as gold."

"Um—please call again."—New York Weekly.

AFTER THE SNOW STORM.

Each tall fir stands in white array,
A keen north wind is whistling by,
The clouds take wing and sail away,
Like huge gray birds, across the sky;
While through the pasture, bleak and cold,
A stream's black windings I can trace,
And o'er yon mountain, rugged, bold,
The new moon shows a frosty face.
—Herbert Bashford in Outing.

MIDST BATTERED FACES.

Somehow it was my boyish ambition to be numbered with the newspaper makers; thus I learned the printer's trade. I might, perhaps, have done better in the tinsmith line; but what poetry was there in curving joints of stove pipe? What inspiration in mending greasy milk cans and grimy tea pots? Yet the prosaic boy went to work with the soldering iron when I went to sticking types, married the belle of the village and owns the best house in town, while I—ah, well! I am pointed out as the distinguished author of "An Ode to a Pin," with no house at all and a chattel mortgage on all my bachelor effects!

I blossomed out in journalism, after serving a due apprenticeship, as the sole editor and proprietor of The Gad Hollow Spectator, printed in a sleepy little town in Western New York. The village had some prospects of future greatness when I launched The Spectator, but the great Duradogo railroad that was to give the place a boom adopted another route, and the proud hopes of Gad Hollow were forever crushed.

One night late in October I turned the key in my office door and started down the deserted street for my lodgings. I had passed the livery barns and was making good headway up the dilapidated sidewalk, when I heard a voice calling me. Turning, I saw—for the moon was at its zenith—a lad approaching me from the opposite side of the street on what is vulgarly called a dog trot.

"You're the ink slinger of The Spectator, ain't yer?" said the boy, evidently in some uneasiness of mind.

I recognized my interrogator as a strange lad who had drifted into town in the early summer, who "chored it" here and there and made his home in the cast off box of an old stage coach long since removed from its trucks and laid to rest among the tall weeds by the roadside. This temporary abode of the youthful tramp was variously dubbed as "The Arlington," "The Ark," "The Friendly Inn," and some ironically disposed persons, flinging away all reverence, even went so far as to call it "The Saint's Rest," for the hospitable tenant, Master Jap, gave lodgings to pilgrims—mostly bibulous characters, who in their cups feared to go home and face a frowning world—or rather a frowning spouse.

I assured the lad that I was the veritable ink slinger, and he continued:

"Well, sir, there's a strange man a-shiverin' over'n the ark—shiverin' as though his bones would rattle out of his hide and come peltin' down on the floor like hail stones. And do you mind, sir, how cold it is?" The boy was himself shivering, and the dead grass, stiff and gray with frost, crackled under his feet as he twisted back and forth upon his heel.

"It is rather bracing," I replied, sinking my hands still deeper into my pockets.

"Now I were thinkin'," continued the lad, "as how we might give the poor fellow better accommodations for the night by dumping him inter your office by the fire. Of course, I've given him the best in The Arlington—Senator Turntable's own private parlor—an' covered him up the best I could with an old cart wheel, but there's a spoke or two broken out of the wheel an' must let in a heap of cold."

I could not help smiling at the boy's drollery, nor from feeling somewhat solicitous about the stranger under the cart wheel, in which wheel there were sundry spokes missing; so Jap and I started for the Arlington.

On arriving at the inn, so called, I beheld a very thin man snuggled in a corner, hugging himself tightly, as if to concentrate what little heat there was left in the various and remote parts of his long, lank body. I had never before seen so thin and wasted a form. The face, closely shaven, appeared all eyes and forehead—and such eyes! so dark and so luminous. I had no sooner beheld the stranger than I resolved to give him better accommodations in The Spectator office. He could at least sit by the fire. If the thin gentleman should even run off with the editorial shears and the paper come out a day late on account of the theft, I'd let him in and abide the consequences.

"Come," said I, addressing the stranger, "we have a more comfortable place for you."

The man did not answer, but arose and stepped feebly forth from the box. Jap and I led the way and soon had him inside the office. I sat before him a bottle of stomach bitters (taken on an advertising contract) and some broken victuals, the residue of my noonday lunch. I also made a bed on the floor of old newspapers and replenished the fire with chunks of wood. When Jap and I left the office the man sat by the stove looking wonderingly about upon the types and printing utensils. I asked Jap to share the comforts of the office, but he declined, saying he preferred his old nest at the inn.

I arose earlier than usual the next morning and hastened to the office to turn out my lodger. To my surprise the place was already vacated—my guest had absconded. Had the thin man ventured too near the open draught of the stove and been sucked into the fire? Had he gone up the flue in vapor? As I was not quite sure that he was at all mortal, I did not long harrow my feelings with the thought. If he were indeed a ghost, he doubtless made his exit through the key hole; if mortal, he could easily have clambered out at the window. Nothing appeared to be disturbed, and I went about cleaning up the shop congratulating myself that no one, save Jap, would know of my nocturnal visitor.

It was publication day, and all was bustle about the office till The Spectator was printed and sent forth to gladden the hearts of its numerous readers. Then the printers, myself with them, mounted their stools, and with a sigh of relief commenced filling their cases.

"What infernal nonsense is this?" exclaimed Bob, the foreman, rising to a perpendicular on the rounds of his high chair, and gazing at the partition wall just above his case. "It's the most incoherent conglomeration of jingle and prose that I ever beheld. Blast it! There's something uncanny about it. One would think a corpse had been prowling round the office."

Following Bob's eye, I beheld a scrap of paper pasted to the wall, on which were written in bold characters the following mysterious words:

TATER VINE.
Hated, hunted and be-ranted—
Dead as "Laz," but never planted,
Wander I.

Entombed midst battered faces,
Broken leads and bent up spaces—
In the "pi,"
To mortify,
Leave I
My heart.

☞I shall not be boiled.
☞Throw in all dead matter.
Tom B.

"A prank of the kid," said one of the compositors.

Bob pronounced it the work of old Silv Brown, the lunatic, while I thought of my ghostly lodger and said never a word.

"Well," said Bob, "I guess we'll let the scrawl remain as a specimen of high art versification. Grim wanderer," he added pathetically, "may you never 'be boiled'—at least, not so extensively as was poor old Job!"

But I made up my mind that the paper should come down; so, one day, I loosened a corner of it with my composing rule, when, to my great fright, down came a shower of mortar upon my defenseless pate. A yard or more of hanging plaster had tumbled from the ceiling. Never from that time forth did I lay sacrilegious hands upon that paper.

Some time along in midwinter a traveling compositor struck town, and was given a temporary "sit" on The Spectator. He was a veteran at the case, and had evidently seen a good deal of the world. Like all of his class, our new man was a most entertaining conversationalist, and together we spent the evenings smoking our pipes around the old office stove, while he talked of far countries, of people of note, of footlight favorites, of brakemen who had kindly permitted him to snuggle himself in the corner of a coal car as he journeyed, with empty pockets, from one point to another in search of work. Extolling the philanthropic brakeman, in one of our siestas, he rounded up his glowing tribute by exclaiming: "When Tatervine Joe meets a smutty faced brakeman he meets a brave heart, a true heart—rough it may be, but full to overflowing with the milk of human kindness!"

"Tatervine Joe," said I, "who's Tatervine Joe?"

"Well, sir, I'm Tatervine Joe—that is, I'm known by that cognomen to many of the craft. I used to sing the grasshopper and tatervine song with such true artistic feeling, that I became so entangled in the vine that it stuck to me long after the boys refused to listen more to my melodious ditty."

"Tatervine," said I, "I've got a song for you to sing. It has awaited your coming a good while." And I led him to the mysterious writing on the wall over Bob's case.

The new compositor read the lines and, turning to me with moistened eyes, said:

"I will tell you a short story. Two men, both type stickers, once left New Orleans for the diamond fields of South America. They went for adventure and to better their fortunes. One never was married; the other was a young widower, who left behind, in the care of a relative, a sweet little maiden over whose head four summers had flown. The father idolized the child. He, of the two adventurers, went forth with a purpose. To gain for the child was his one motive in life. He worked hard and fortune favored him. Of the two who returned after five years' toil and privation, he, the father, had treasure—both money and sparkling gems. But, alas! the relative into whose keeping the child was intrusted had died. Of the girl no trace could be found. Some affirmed that she, too, was dead. This broke the fond father's heart and quite turned his head.

"He searched for his child, but in vain. 'To think,' said he, 'of robbing myself of the sunshine of her presence so many years for the paltry treasures of the mine—one loving smile from her lips would buy them all! Ah,' continued he, 'I once had a heart of flesh—it has turned to crystal now. In my bosom I shall put these fateful stones. Though light, they seem to crush me. I will carry them unseen, in penance. I set my heart on them; they shall now sit on my heart—yea, they shall be my heart. Henceforth I am dead!' The man grew thin and wasted, and he wandered afar. His friend saw him last some three years ago. Later, he received a letter from the wanderer. It was mostly an incoherent muddle—the stony heart was crushing him—the imps of darkness coveted his bones—they would boil him into glue—of the glue they would make an inking roller and spread darkness over the face of the heavens."

"Hold on, Tatervine," said I, "the riddle is solved. You are the friend; and this," pointing to the scrawl, "is the wanderer's latest message to you." Then I told him of my thin lodger of that cold October night.

"He's buried his heart—his burdensome treasure—his diamonds in your 'hell box,'

"— midst battered faces,
Broken leads and bent up spaces,"

said Tatervine. "There's a Providence in that," he continued, "for I have found his long lost daughter."

Sure enough, there in the receptacle for old and broken types, incased in a small canvas sack, were the "shiners" and the following note:

DEAR TATERVINE: As you migrate it is possible that you may strike this place. I bury my heart in this box. You may find it. It will not be burdensome to you. The accursed diamonds are yours if Bessie is dead. If you find them not, they may be a benefit to the poor lad who is trying to run a first class paper in this woebegone town. He was kind to me, but you have always been my friend. I shall not be boiled! I go to Niagara Falls to-morrow. You know what becomes of morbid people who go to the falls.

TOM BUTTERFIELD.

Bessie got the diamonds.

I never heard anything more of poor Tom.—Jasper Henderson in Democrat and Chronicle.

Hats at the Sociable.

The senior partner of a large wholesale house here is a pillar of one of the big churches, and he is always endeavoring to interest his minor employes in religion. He invites them up to the sociables as a starter, fills them full of oysters and ice cream, and then rents them a sitting in the church. A few weeks ago he tackled one of his entry clerks, whom every one in the store thought was beyond redemption, and asked him to attend a sociable in the church parlors on the following evening. The young man knew that the first of the year—the time when salaries are readjusted—was near at hand, and he told the shipping clerk after the "old man" went up stairs, that he believed he would take in the sociable to please the head of the house. Well, he did so. Wore his new ping hat and was "dressed in his best suit of clothes." He was warmly greeted by the "old man" when he came from the coat room, and was introduced all around as a possible brand to be plucked from the burning. He met many pretty girls, and lingered late at the ice cream table.

When he showed up at the store the next morning he had on a most disreputable looking plug hat, and his associates united in a chorus of "Where did you get that hat?" Said the young man: "Got it up at the sociable last night. Didn't leave until late and this was the only hat left in the coat room." The boys all laughed at him and one of them said: "I suppose you go to no more sociables?" But the wily entry clerk grinned and looked wise. Just one week later he turned up at the store with a brand new, glossy tile. When questioned he said: "Went to the sociable again last night, but I only staid ten minutes. I waited until every one was in the parlors, and then I went into the coat room and nailed this hat. It was the best in the place. But I take no more of those chances, and will drop the sociables and take chances on my wages next year."—Chicago Herald.

To silver ivory, soak it in a weak solution of nitrate of silver; the ivory gradually acquires a yellow color. Then withdraw it, and plunge in very pure water; expose to the sun, by whose action it will become black in a few hours; by rubbing it becomes very bright.

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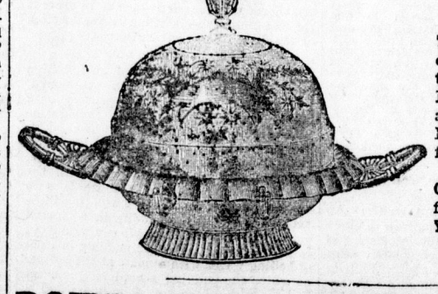
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A SONG OF THE NIGHT.

Into the night the Master goes,
After the psalm to meet his foes;
They at his side will fly like sheep;
Hate has the world,—yet they can sleep.
But the small stars bend low to him,
Trees of the wood are friends to him;
Earth softly breathes to the face on her sod,
"Wider than night is the greatness of God."

Into the night a workman goes;
Toil against trade; but what are blows?
Man's naked hands strike pulseless steel—
Joust of bare flesh with whirling wheel.
Gazes the world with sheathed sword;
Gazes the church, but has no word;
Then, like a friend, stirs a whisper abroad,
"Wider than night is the greatness of God."

Into the night a woman goes;
Aching from struggle, blind with woes,
Misunderstood in her desires;
Dying for years from hidden fires;
Justice, brute world, is all I woo;
Look, weary face, there's a dawn for you.
Croons not a voice from a peak thou hast trod,
"Wider than night is the greatness of God?"
—[Francis Bellamy in the Dawn.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

In American colleges there are 9,674 young men who are preparing to preach the Gospel in all lands.

There are many facts that point to the conclusion that the Christians of Japan care little for the differences that separate the Christians of the West into rival and even hostile camps.

At the First Baptist Church, Denver, Col., Rev. J. Q. A. Henry has during the year had 291 additions to the membership, 107 of whom were by baptism. The church now numbers nearly 1,000.

Rev. Dr. Talmage will bring for his new Brooklyn church a stone from the Jordon, a stone from Mount Calvary, a stone from Mount Sinai and a stone from Mars Hill, Athens, where St. Paul is supposed to have preached.

Boston Watchman: It is needless to say that we heartily approve of the work of evangelists, especially so in fields and conditions where their labors are evidently demanded. But a thorough live ministry and membership are of first importance throughout all our churches.

The Methodist Church has three annual conferences in India. According to the latest reports these conferences have an aggregate 84 foreign preachers and 51 natives, 10,318 members and probationers, 138 churches, 126 parsonages and 20,138 scholars in day schools.

There has been placed in the Manchester, Mass., public library a copy of the Bible published in 1599. It is the gift of Miss Ella Lee, daughter of the late Charles Lee, to the Manchester Historical Society. This rare and valuable publication is known as the Bishop's Bible, and was first printed in 1568.

According to careful calculations made by a British clergyman Protestants have increased during the last 100 years from 37,000,000 to 134,000,000, or nearly fourfold. Roman Catholics during the same period have increased from 80,000,000 to 163,000,000, or twofold. The Greek Church during the century have increased from 40,000,000 to 83,000,000, also twofold.

In a small northern town a minister closed his sermon the other day with these words: We should be pleased, moreover, to have the young man who is now standing outside the door come in and make certain whether she is here or not. That would be a great deal better than opening the door half an inch and exposing the people in the last row of seats to a draught.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, is a very beautiful woman, possessing gracious manners and a lovely voice. Even the hideous uniform she wears cannot conceal her beauty and her air of distinction. She goes fearlessly into the worst quarters of the worst populations, conquers a welcome by her genuineness and sympathy, teaches the poor women she finds better ways of living, and so wins them to listen to her spiritual counsel.

Show me a spot on this planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in decency and comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted, where manhood is respected, woman honored and human life held in due regard, and when skeptics can find such a place where the Gospel of Christ has not first gone and cleared the way and laid foundations and made decency and security possible, and then it will be in order for the skeptical literati to move thither and there ventilate their views.—[James Russell Lowell.

Bev. John Jasper, of Richmond, Virginia, the colored clergyman who won fame by his sermon, "De Sun Do Move," has just preached the sermon for the 175th time. He is growing old, but his 50 years of preaching do not seem to have lessened the vigor with which he presents his favorite themes. Till the close of the war Mr. Jasper was a slave. His present church, although not organized till 1867, now has 2,000 members, who worship in a handsome edifice. Next to his preaching, the pastor prides himself on his skill in officiating at baptisms, and it is said that on one occasion he baptized 300 persons within an hour.

Phillips Brooks, Boston's great preacher, has the reputation of talking faster than any other public speaker on record. He talks so very rapidly that a listener must become accustomed to him before he can understand what he says. He preaches in Trinity Church, Boston, which is said to be one of the finest architectural churches in the world. Though he is probably the best preacher in Boston, his sermons are seldom reported, as he talks so fast no stenographer can take them down. He is a very large man, with symmetrical head, and face whose spreading expanse is unbroken by either mustache or beard. He dresses in clerical style and might be mistaken for a Catholic priest. He has never been married, though he is not a woman-hater. When he is shown a new baby he invariably exclaims, "Well, this is a baby." Thus he tells the strict truth, satisfies his own conscience and pleases the doting mother.

DEFINITIONS OF BIBLE TERMS.

A gerah was a cent; a cab was 3 pints; an omer was 6 pints; a shekel of gold was $8; a firkin was 7 pints; a farthing was 7 cents; a talent of gold was $13,809; a talent of silver was $538 30; Ezekiel's reed was nearly 11 feet; a cubit was nearly 22 inches; a bin was 1 gallon and 2 pints; a mite was less than a quarter of a glass; a shekel of silver was about 50 cents; a piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents; a Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile; an ephah, or bath, contains 7 gallons and 5 pints; a day's journey was about 23 1-5 miles; a hand's breadth is equal to 3 5-8 inches; a finger's breadth is equal to 1 inch.

MONEY IN MANY LANDS.

PECULIARITIES IN THE PAPER CURRENCIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Plain Bank of England Note in Its Simple Black and White—Picturesque Currencies of France, Russia and Italy—China's Bank Bills—A Money Changer's Views.

It was a quaint little old man whom I met some days ago in a little, foreign looking money changer's shop near Bowling Green. He might have played Shylock without making up, with his patriarchal white beard and hair, his keen black eyes and curved nose, but a very amicable and good natured Shylock I found him, with not a suggestion in his manner of any desire to exact even an ounce of flesh for the time I took in asking curious questions about the currencies of all nations. I found the old man peculiarly apt in the information I asked. He had handled money in nearly every capital in Europe.

GOOD AS GOLD EVERYWHERE.

"This," he said, as he picked up a Bank of England note, "is the plainest piece of currency to be found in any country in the world, and it is good for gold in any land under the sun where white men or yellow live."

The Bank of England note is about five inches by eight in dimensions, and is printed in black ink on Irish linen water-lined paper, plain white and with ragged edges, which lacks the oily smoothness of our own bank notes.

"It looks easy enough to counterfeit," remarked my ancient guard, "but, in fact, the Bank of England suffers as little from counterfeiters as any similar institution in the world. The notes are never reissued, but are burned as soon as they come back to the bank, and the paper is made for that sole purpose, and that is the greatest safeguard. In sending a note by mail or express, the note is always cut in two and the halves sent separately.

"The showiest currency to be found outside of China are the notes issued by the Banque de France," he continued, as he picked out a piece of paper that resembled a small show bill. The paper itself is white water lined, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and running in denominations from the twenty franc note to the 1,000 franc.

"Not easy to counterfeit, but far from artistic," was the remark of the old man, as he pulled out a variety of Italian notes of all shapes, sizes and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten lire notes—are about the size and shape of our own old twenty-five cent "shinplaster" fractional currency, and printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks, and ornamented with a finely engraved vignette of King Humbert. The larger notes are about the size of our "greenbacks," and are elaborately engraved, but to my eye they are neither beautiful nor artistic. They are worth more away from home than they were a few years ago, though, owing to King Humbert's wise rule.

"But here is your elaborate bank note," continued the old man, as he brought to light a gorgeous piece of paper about 4 inches by 10. It was the hundred ruble note of Russia. The note was barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when thrown through a prism. In the center in bold relief stood a large, finely executed vignette of the Empress Catherine I. This was in black. The other engraving was not at all intricate or elaborate, but was well done in dark and light brown and black inks.

"The Russians look upon that as the height of artistic work," said Shylock, "and it has one merit. The paper is made by a secret process, and the note has never been counterfeited. It is also worth its face value in every capital in Europe and Asia. The smaller Russian notes, the twenty-five and fifty ruble bills, are about one-third smaller and not as gorgeously colored. The smallest denomination in Russian currency is five rubles, about $2.50 in United States currency."

IN TWO LANGUAGES.

"Here is a peculiar bill, but a very good idea, I think," continued the money changer, as he showed me another bill. "This is from Austria, and, like all his majesty Francis Joseph's currency, is in two languages. On one side it is Austrian and on the other Hungarian, for the benefit of the Magyars."

The bill was printed on a light colored thick paper, which showed none of the silk fiber marks or geometric lines used in our currency, as a protection against counterfeiting. But, like the German currency, each bill bears upon it a terrible warning to counterfeiters, threatening the penitentiary confinement "to any one who shall make, sell or have in his possession any counterfeit or facsimile of this bill." The engraving is profuse with angel heads and artistic scroll work. The lowest denomination in currency is the one florin, worth about forty cents of our money. The highest bill is the 1,000 florin note.

The German currency is rather artistic. The bills are printed in green and black upon paper lighter than our own gold certificates, and about an inch wider. They run in denominations from five marks to 1,000 marks. Their later bills are being printed on the silk fiber paper.

The Norwegians have a curious currency, but it is rarely seen here, for the reason that it circulates very little among the common people and the class that comes here as immigrants. These stick to their copper and silver coins and shun the little cinnamon brown bills of their government, which are about the size of our old "shinplasters."

The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous little hand drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financier, might pass for wash checks or prayer papers in a Joss house, but they are worth good money in the Flowery Kingdom. South American currency, in most countries, is about the size and general appearance of our own bills, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors and the Spanish and Portuguese languages the prevalent language engraved on the face.—New York Star.

Old Clothes Made New.

Old clothing may be made to look nearly as good as new by pursuing the following plan:

Take, for instance, a shiny old coat, vest or a pair of trousers of broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soapsud and plunges the garment into it, souses it up and down, rubs the dirty places, if necessary puts it through a second suds, then rinses it through several waters and hangs it to dry on the line.

When nearly dry he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat, and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny. Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and passing the iron over that.

If any shiny places are seen, they are treated as the wrinkles are; the iron is lifted while the full cloud of steam rises and brings the nap up with it. Good cloth will bear many washings, and look better every time because of them.—St. Louis Republic.

A Dangerous Symptom.

Miss Sharpe—And if you'll pardon the liberty of a friend, how much does the prince require you to settle on him?

Miss Budd—None at all. He says he doesn't want my fortune—he loves me for myself.

"But you'd better not marry in haste, dear. You know insanity occasionally crops out in these royal families."—Boston Times.

They Both Liked It.



"Do you think your sister likes to have me come here, Jamey?"

"You bet. You take her to the the-a-tre and bring her candies."

"I'm glad I can make her happy."

"Yes, and the young feller what she's engaged to don't mind it either, for it saves him that much money toward going to housekeeping.—Life.

STUDIES ASTRONOMICAL.

How a Western Youth Combined Sentiment and Science Successfully.

It was at Spirit lake, at the very limit of the pier. They were all alone. There was no moon, but the stars were big and bright, and so full of self conceit that they looked at themselves in the water and winked. Far out a boat slid noiselessly along. In a nearer boat a fair tenor voice carelessly half hummed, half sang a common love song. From the hotel came now and then the twang of the strings of the orchestra of mandolins. On such a night as this did Dido stand upon the wild sea bank and wave her love to come again to Carthage. On such a night as this did Jessica—but a truce to the bard! It was the sort of night on which a man could make love to his own wife!—and those two, Edouard and Alicia, had not yet bespoken their tender vows.

"Do you know anytaing about the stars?" inquired Edouard, in a voice like the murmur of the wind in summer trees.

"A little," answered Alicia, tenderly, "I know some of the constellations—the Great Bear—the"——

"Yes," interrupted Edouard, "I know all about the big bear and I can find the North star; but right over there is a group. Do you know the name of that?" And Edouard threw his arm across Alicia's shoulder and pointed to a cluster of shining worlds in the east.

Alicia leaned toward him. "I don't know what that is," she breathed, as one who did not care.

"And there is another constellation just over our heads!" Edouard passed his arm around her neck, and placing his hand under her chin so tilted it that it would be easy for her to see. And then to Alicia's eyes the heavens became one grand carnival of constellations. Shooting stars chased each other athwart the firmament, comets played riotous games among the planets, and finally there came a soft and radiant blur which hid them all.

Edouard had kissed Alicia.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

What He Was After.

I heard a funny story about William Henry Hurlburt the other day. It seems he has been in the country incog., and somebody recognized him down in the park staring up at the new World building with dreamy amazement, and rushed up to him heartily.

"Ha! my dear Hurlburt, glad to see you back."

The astonished ex-journalist drew himself up. "Confound it, sir," he said, "I am not Hurlburt, and I am not back, sir."

Then he drew his mantle about him and hurried away.

But he was not to escape thus; as he turned into Chambers street his old friend Simpson met him. "Why, Hurlburt! how do you do? What are you after now?"

"After a blasted fool, and I've caught up with him!"—Truth.

Easy Enough When He Didn't Try.

Driving over the hills of western Jersey last week, a reporter stopped at a lonely little cabin, in front of which an old man was chopping wood, and inquired the distance to Anthony. The lank and aged citizen straightened up and attempted to reply. He got as far as:

"T-t-t-t-t-ttt," when his face grew red and his grimaces became distressing. He stopped, took a full breath and tried again with no better success. He was thoroughly mad now, and his distortions were really suggestive of an attack of apoplexy. The old fellow suddenly gave it up, and broke out without any difficulty:

"Darn ye, drive on and ye'll git there afore I can tell ye."

The reporter drove on.—New York Sun.

His Plea.

Simeral—Did you hear about Gosling, Cumso?

Cumso—No; what's the matter?

Simeral—He was arrested for kissing a Boston girl; but he escaped a fine.

Cumso—How did he manage?

Simeral—He pleaded temporary insanity.—Munsey's Weekly.

His Wish Gratified.

Montana Pete flocking at his overdone beefsteak and jabbing his bowie knife through it)—I'd like to see the scoundrel that cooked this meat!

Large Woman (cross eyed and red headed, appearing a moment later)—The waiter tells me you wish to see me, sir.

[Montana Pete wilts.]—Chicago Tribune.

A Freak of Heredity Exposed.

Mrs. Hickes—What a pretty blonde Miss Kling-Chester is! But she's an anomaly to me. I know the family well. All the Kings were brunettes, and the Chesters were all dark, too. Where can she get her light hair from?

Miss Wickes—From Paris.—Life.

Wholesale Butchery.

Farmer's Wife—I must go home now, ma'am; we're very busy today—going to kill an ox.

Schoolmistress—What? A whole ox at once?—Le Temps.

A Copper.

"Can't you give a poor beggar a copper?"

"Certainly. Willie, run, call a policeman for this gentleman."—New York Sun.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

There is not now a ship in the British navy without a temperance society.

Mr. William Noble, the temperance advocate, and founder of the Blue Ribbon Army, has, with his wife, been admitted as members of the Society of Friends.

Archdeacon Farrar in an address delivered in England recently said: "But for the temperance associations we should soon be immersed in such an ocean of immorality, violence and sin as would make this country uninhabitable."

"Total abstinence," says Wilberforce, "has the power of prolonging more lives than all the doctors in England; of saving more money than all the saving-banks in the United Kingdom and of preventing more crime than all the police of the metropolis."

A firm of iron masters in Middlesborough, England, who have the highest reputation and get the highest price for what they sell, have never allowed a drop of intoxicating liquors to go inside their gates since the establishment of their works 30 years ago.

Dr. Krafft-Ebing, an eminent professor in the University of Vienna, says that 60 per cent. of all cases of insanity inherited a predisposition from their ancestors. In 20 per cent. of all cases intemperance is found to be the sole or chief cause, and in 30 per cent. more one of the causes of mental disease. He advises legal measures to combat the habit of intemperance, or the formation of societies to counteract it.

In an able paper on "Inebriety and Crime" in the quarterly Journal of Inebriety, Prof. R. J. Kinkade says: "Inebriety, insanity and crime are an unholy trinity, intimately, inseparably bound together as mutual cause and effect. Drunkenness produces insanity, insanity often begets drunkenness, crime is frequently the product of both. The direct connection between inebriety, insanity and crime is universally recognized; their indirect relationship is not so clearly perceived."

An inquiry of the British Medical Association into the connection of intemperate habits with disease exhibited the fact in 41,234 cases examined, and showed that the average length of life was as follows: "Total abstainers, 5,122 years; habitually temperate, 6,231 years; careless drinkers, 5,967; free drinkers, 5,758; decidedly intemperate, 5,203." The above statement going the rounds of the rum-subsidized press so puzzled a correspondent of the Union-Signal that she submitted it to a medical man, who immediately explained that as more than one-half of the human beings born die in infancy or early childhood, and as such are naturally counted with the total abstainers, the average duration of life among total abstainers is necessarily short.

It is well understood that alcohol will preserve from corruption things which are put in it. Fruits may be preserved in alcohol. The naturalist pickles his specimens in alcohol. The surgeon deposits the cancers and tumors which he has extracted in alcohol, and they are preserved for many years. But what is an antiseptic? To answer this question we must inquire what is the cause of destruction and decay? Modern science has discovered that it is caused by the presence of living creatures which, multiplying indefinitely, break down the tissues and destroy the organic forms. How, then, does alcohol preserve from decay? Simply by killing every living form which would otherwise prey upon these tissues. The antiseptic power of alcohol, then, is simply its power of destroying life. All antiseptics are poisonous, and they are antiseptics because they are poisons. Arsenic is much used in embalming. Other poisonous drugs are used for the same purpose. Anything which will utterly destroy life will prevent the growth the development of those minute animalculæ which destroy and break up tissues when the vital spark is fled. Alcohol, therefore, is antiseptic only as it is deadly.

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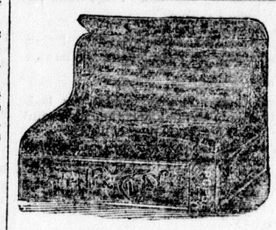
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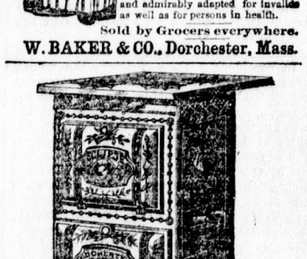
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HOW TO USE IT AND THE RESULTS THAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

If a Man Can Afford but One Device for a Course of Athletic Training, He Had Better Buy Towels—An Answer That Will Apply Generally.

A reader of The Sun, who signs the name of "An Insurance Office Clerk," writes to ask, "what sort of a device a young man who can afford but one" should buy "to improve himself in an athletic way." This is a very important question, for the young man who properly improves himself "in an athletic way" is likely to add twenty years to his life.

To select a single device by which a young man who must sit at a desk all day may improve himself in an athletic way it is necessary to keep in mind the insidious foe of all athletic exercises—laziness. Once such a device as this is found and its use begun, the work of improvement is easily and comfortably continued.

Such a device is found in the crash towel. This is the judgment of athletes, prize fighters and physicians, to whom a reporter talked on the subject. If a young man can afford but a small sum of money for the purchase of an athletic outfit, let him buy crash towels.

The expensive towels are really worth the cost, if bought at a trustworthy store, but one can make a very good beginning with a two yard strip of twenty-five cent stuff.

HOW TO USE IT.

To make this beginning, wait until ready to go to bed. Having turned down the covers and made everything ready, strip stark naked. In winter in a fireless boarding house bedroom the air will make the young man shiver, particularly if the window has been open all day to purify the room. No matter. His back will itch a little, nevertheless. Grab the towel by the ends, throw it over the back and surge it to and fro. Comfort? Solid. It will make the back warm instantly. Keep it a-going, first over one shoulder and then the other, and then rub the arms to the finger tips with equal speed. Then attack the legs and hump yourself over it. In a little more time than it takes to tell how to do it the young man will find his skin aglow and the blood tingling in his veins.

Do not at the first trial keep at it until tired, but do not let a hair's breadth of the skin escape a keen rubbing. Afterward, when used to it, rub longer. Then jump into the night shirt and into bed. It is taken for granted that every young man has a fresh shirt to sleep in at night. No man who sleeps in the clothes he has worn all day can live out his natural time.

In about two minutes after getting into bed it will be observed that every square inch of the body has become moist, that the towel has set every pore perspiring. This is a most cheering discovery. Ever since the young man was a boy he has known that his skin was simply a net, it was full of holes, and that these holes were the mouths of tiny sewers. The dams in the mouths of these sewers have been torn away by the crash towel, and the pent up sewage is flowing out. Sometimes these sewers are forced open by doses of quinine and other medicines. That process is very like blowing open a city's sewers with dynamite—circumstances may arise to make it necessary, but the crash towel makes no singing in the ears.

After contentedly considering the benefits of getting this stuff out of the body, let the young man think over some other good things that he did while using the towel. Very likely he will observe that certain muscles of the arms are tired, and that he was breathing lustily when he first got into bed. The active use of the towel made the lungs pump the wind in and out briskly. He has begun to improve his wind already. His arms are tired because in dragging the towel to and fro he used certain muscles which he had not used before to any extent, and the new use of them necessarily develops them. In rubbing the chest other muscles of the arms were used, while the muscles of the back and chest are squeezed and rolled about and the blood pressed through them by the motion; so they are strengthened.

In rubbing the limbs the young man had to stoop over and work himself up and down like the handle of a farmhouse pump. If that did not exercise and strengthen the muscles of the back and abdomen, nothing will. Further than that, when rubbing the feet and toes it was necessary to stand on one foot. This did more than exercise the limbs lightly. It gave the brain a mighty good lesson in balancing, and the brain of young men working in offices cannot well be exercised too much in that way.

OTHER THINGS TO DO.

In considering these matters the young man has forgotten to worry about the cross things the boss said during the day, and so, no cares oppressing him, he goes to sleep instead of tossing about. That, too, is delightful and healthful. In fact, we find as we follow the good influences resulting from the use of this plain device that one benefit leads to another and another, so that with such simple exercises as may be taken without any appliances the sallow, hollow chested, lagged out, dyspeptic specimen of humanity becomes a living proof of the sound old adage that the glory of man is his strength.

This start on the road to improving himself in an athletic way was or should be made at night, because the work of the day has left the skin in such a condition that the use of the towel is really a luxury. No matter how lazy a man may be, he is not likely to omit an opportunity to use a crash towel thereafter. How long did he work with it? Certainly two or three minutes, probably five or six. Some men would use it ten. But the one feeling to overcome when beginning with the towel is impatience. Young men are likely to be in too great a hurry to get strong. The man in a hurry goes off half cocked. He does not accomplish anything.

When a man who has used a crash towel wakes up in the morning he may feel better than usual or he may not. The chances are that no great improvement will be noticed. That is no cause whatever for disappointment. Give the crash towel time. To help it, adopt the habit of leaving the windows open to promote ventilation and add the other habit of wearing a nightcap. With the windows open a man is practically out of doors. Would he go out of doors without a hat? Scarcely.

When morning comes and the young man must get up, he wishes he was rich so that he wouldn't have to work. However, needs must and out he gets. Strip, and for once try a towel bath. Wash the face with the hands, slashing the water up about the ears and neck, and then plunge a soft little towel, the typical boarding house towel, into the bowl, give it one good wring, open it out and rub off all the stuff that oozed from the pores the night before, after the crash towel opened them. Shiver? Certainly. Whoop it up quickly but not hard, and thoroughly clean the skin. Take a dry towel and wipe the skin off quickly, and then grasp the crash towel as your best friend and rub as if your life depended on it. Life does depend on it. If the human machine is to last out its full number of years, it must not be allowed to get clogged.—New York Sun.

A BIG DAY FOR HIM.

He Saw a Real Live Sheriff, but Alas! the "Ole 'Oman" Was Absent.

Last week the sheriff went up into the Possum Ridge settlement, and as he neared an old time log farm house with a mud chimney, he saw an old fellow sitting on the top of the rail fence that stood between the yard and the road, and reining up his horse he accosted him with:

"Good morning, sir."

"Mornin', stranger?"

"Do you live here?"

"I stay here, mostly."

"Then you are not the gentleman that owns the place?"

"Who said I wasn't?"

"I supposed as much from your words."

"Yer did? Wal, I s'pose I'm ther fellow whut owns ther shebang, ef anybody does."

"Yes. Well, can you direct me to Hiram Jenkins' house?"

"I reckon so."

"Please do so, then."

"Air yer goin' over ter Hiram's?"

"Yes."

"Hain't no kin ter him?"

"No."

"'Lowed mebby yer wuz. Yer know 'im, I reckon?"

"Never saw him."

"Never? S'pose yer got er little business wuth 'im, then?"

"Yes."

"Don't want ter buy any lan', ner nothin' like that?"

"No."

"'Lowed mebby yer did. Hain't goin' ter make er 'pintment ter preach over to ther Coon Run meetin' house?"

"No, I am not a preacher."

"'Lowed mebby you wuz. Don't want ter git ther skule, I reckon?"

"No; nothing of the sort."

"Yas. I didn't know but yer did. Hain't got no notion er buyin' Hiram's hawgs, hav ye?"

"No."

"Umph, huh. 'Lowed mebby yer hed. Reckon yer hain't a thinkin' nothin' er tradin' 'im out o' that ole sorrel plug o' his'n?"

"No; I'm not in the buying or trading business. Please direct me, for I'm in something of a hurry."

"Air, eh? Poorty pressin' business, I reckon, that fotch yer?"

"Yes, very."

"Wouldn't like ter say what it is?"

"I have no objection at all. I am the sheriff, and I came out to summons Mr. Jenkins to serve on the grand jury."

"Goshamity, stranger, air that er fack?"

"Certainly."

"Wal, by gum, this air er big day fer me. Say, I come 'uthin one er goin' over ter ole Beckett's mill 'uth er turn this mornin'. By gosh, but it 'us fortnit I didn't. An' yer ther shore 'nough, rale sheriff?"

"Yes."

"Hain't playin' no trick on me?"

"Of course not."

"Wal, by gum, ef this hain't er day what I'll allers be proud of. Stranger, I don't doubt yer word, but it do seem too good ter be so. An' yer ackly ther sheriff hisse'f?"

"Why, yes. But what do you mean?"

"Say, it's better'n goin' ter a log rollin' er er house raisin'. I'd like ter see old Squar Beeson try ter crow over me now, an' talk erbout ther time when he rid on ther cyars."

"What's the matter with you?"

"Why, stranger, this is ther bigges' day o' my life. Here I wus a settin' up thar on ther fence, never er dreamin' o' nothin' good a hap'nin', an' the fust thing I knowed up rode ther sheriff an' 'gun ter talk with me. Say, kin I shake han's 'uth yer?"

"Of course."

"Wal, ef that hain't fortun' nothin' hain't. Wait er bit till I call ther ole 'oman, will yer?"

"I must be going."

"It won't take er minit, an' it'll grieve ther ole 'oman moutily ef she fin's out I've seed yer an' she didn't. Jes' wait er secon'."

The old man disappeared into the house, but shortly returned alone, with a shade of disappointment in his face.

"Say," he exclaimed, "ther ole 'oman's poked off over ter ole Hankin's ter a derned ole wool pickin' an' missed ther bigges' chance o' 'er life. 'Tain't more'n er mile over thar. Would it be axin' too much fer you ter wait till I run over an' fotched 'er?"

"I haven't time."

"I'm dinged sorry for that. Ther ole 'oman'll grieve awful. Mebby yer could stop es yer come back."

"Couldn't possibly."

"By jinks, it's too bad. I'm afreed it'll nigh erbout kill ther ole 'oman when she's heern ov it."

"I can't wait here any longer."

"Wal, say, when yer up here ergin stop an' lit ther ole 'oman see yer, will ye?"—New York Tribune.

A Pleasant Recollection.

Friend—Miss Brown, let me introduce to you Mr. Garlay.

Garlay (bashfully)—I think I have met you before, Miss Brown.

Miss B.—Indeed! I do not recall it.

Garlay (still more bashfully)—I think I pushed you down stairs about thirty years ago, when I was young.—Harper's Bazar.

It May Inspire Them.

A—Quite remarkable, this warm, moist weather we have been having these past few days. I must say I enjoy it better than cold and snow.

B—Yes; but I am afraid of it, though.

A—Afraid of its breeding sickness?

B (an editor)—Oh, no. Afraid it will start the poets writing about spring.—Lowell Citizen.

A Paradox.

"I don't see how you manage to pull the wool over your governor's eyes."

"Why not?"

"He's so bald."—Lawrence American.

A Wise Husband.

Mrs. Brown—Let's shake the carpet. Which end will you hold?

Brown—Wait till I see which way the wind is blowing.—The Epoch.

A Difficult Prescription.



Doctor—Well, Dennis, did you take the pills I sent you?

Dennis—Indade, docthor, an' I did not; ye wrote on the box "one pill three times a day," an' I've bin waitin' till I see you to ask you how a man was to take a little bit av a pill loike that three times in wan day!—Harper's Weekly.

INTER-AMERICAN ROADS.

A LINE TO CONNECT FIVE REPUBLICS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Extraordinary Difficulties in the Way—A Central Route Possibly Practicable—Vast Natural Wealth of the Country to Be Opened.

That so intelligent and practical a people as the Americans should build a railroad three-fourths of the way around a semicircle when they have water transportation straight across it was so unlikely that few people paid any attention to the proposition for a trunk line connecting North and South America. But a modified form of the scheme has gained some favor, and the legislature of Virginia has granted a charter to a company which will make the preliminary surveys.

This company's plan is to use water transportation from the gulf ports of the United States to Cartagena in the northwest corner of South America, and thence build a railroad through Colombia, Ecuador and part of Peru to Cuzco, to connect there with other lines running to Buenos Ayres and other far southern ports. Thus, it is claimed, can New York be brought within eight days of Lima and twelve of Valparaiso. The difficulties are confessedly enormous, but they are much less than those in the way of an all rail route.

Down the Pacific coast, as at first suggested, the line would cross the deepest canyons and sharpest ridges projecting westward from the main range. Its construction would bankrupt a nation. Along the plateau of the Andes, where the Incas had their wonderful highway, the grades would often amount to 7,000 feet to the mile. East of the Andes the line proposed from a port in Venezuela southward would cross hundreds of miles of lands overflowed in the wet season and deadly with malaria for half the year, and if the line were located further west, it would have to cross all the eastward spurs of the Andes. All these are impracticable, and of the route last proposed the practicability is not yet proved. It is claimed, however, that a central line can be found from Cartagena to Cuzco by which streams and canyons can be followed, as on the Union Pacific, and the first work proposed by the company is a thorough survey of this line.

There is, strictly speaking, no system of South American railroads, nor is a system like that of the United States and Canada practicable. There are, however, several thousand miles of railway built and in process of construction, stretching inland from various ports. The Arequipa and Puno road has crossed the Andes, and the Lima road requires only the completion of a tunnel, while Chili is building one line from Valparaiso to a connection with Buenos Ayres and another from the port of Antofagasta to Potosi in Bolivia. A line from Buenos Ayres is also being pushed towards Potosi, and when completed these will form a continuous line across the southern part of South America, but in form about like a fish hook.

If the proposed line proves practicable, the road will certainly be a profitable enterprise. With some connections it will make Cuzco the center of as complete a system as South America can have, and five great republics would be brought into close commercial union. Of course branch lines would soon be constructed down the eastern slope of the Andes into Brazil, connecting with the heads of navigation on her wonderful rivers; and it almost makes an enterpriser's mouth water to think that Brazil contains a million square miles of unbroken forest thick set with the most valuable timber in the world—a region where savages cook their reptile meats at fires made of rosewood and mahogany.



THE PROPOSED INTER-AMERICAN ROADS.

Through all this vast region only the rubber tree is utilized, and that only on the river banks where it can be reached by canoes. Brazil claims to have 40,000 miles of navigable waters, all connecting with the Amazon, which is nearly 100 miles wide where it enters the ocean; its basin embraces twenty-five degrees of latitude and thirty-five of longitude; and yet through all that vast region there are but a few posts for receiving and shipping rubber, and under present conditions that work can be carried on for no more than a third of the year. It is the Amazon alone, with its branches, that renders any government or civilization possible in the heart of South America. Between its diverging branches are dense forests as yet unseen by white men, and some of them inhabited by cannibals. Verily, railroads are needed, and if white men can retain their vigor there, even for a short term, the trade thus developed would be immensely profitable.

Colombia, the first republic crossed by the proposed line, covers 320,635 square miles and contains about 4,000,000 people, of whom less than 100,000 are wild Indians. Its people are tolerably progressive, and it is capable of an immense production of coffee, cotton, tobacco and cinchona bark. Ecuador, the next republic to be crossed, covers 248,313 square miles and contains only a million white people and 200,000 Indians. It is a vast mountain plateau, with many high and fertile valleys, and though its capital, Quito, is directly on the equator, the climate is remarkably cool and bracing.

Peru comes next, with 482,397 square miles and about 3,000,000 people—just now recovering from the complete prostration caused by the Chilian war. Its valleys are said to be the most fertile in the world, its guano and nitrate deposits inexhaustible, and its silver mines very rich. Bolivia has 530,200 square miles and about 2,500,000 people. Its farm lands lie in successive plateaus, thus producing every product from the most delicate fruits of the tropics to the small grains and hard woods of the cold temperate regions. It contains the highest mountains on the western hemisphere and the greatest silver mines in the world—the Potosi, which has yielded $1,000,000,000 since 1570. Such are the republics which the Virginia company proposes to bring to our doors. Verily, the scheme is worth looking into.

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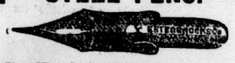
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