

The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES
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LONDON, CANADA.

THE ADVERTISER

Is not and does not propose to be a partisan paper. It is not an "organ." Its opinions are its own. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world.

THE ADVERTISER

Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most of the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty be laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would be increased, and that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)

London, Saturday, Feb. 18.

THE RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Opposition at Ottawa did well to be somewhat indignant at the way in which not only the House of Commons but the people of Canada have been treated by the Government in the matter of the Washington Reciprocity Conference, says our contemporary the Toronto Week. It does certainly seem a little too bad that it is not till two years after the event that Parliament and the public are permitted to know that a full record of the proceedings at that conference is in possession of the Government. Whatever may have been the exact terms in which the repeated inquiries for fuller and more definite information touching the discussions which took place at that time between the representatives of the two Governments may have been from time to time answered, there can be no doubt that the impression was conveyed to all interested that no record of those discussions was kept. The absence of such record was obviously the only thing which could have justified the Minister of Finance in drawing upon his personal recollections of what took place on that occasion in order to furnish himself with material for defense against those who challenged the acts or policy of the Government in the matter, without affording the members of the House the means of comparing those recollections with an authentic record, or of studying the statements recalled in their relation to context. The impartial onlooker could only feel surprised at the time that

Mr. Foster could have deemed it consistent either with the courtesy of debate or with common fairness to use for his own purposes such portions as suited him of a document which was not within reach of his opponents. That surprise is increased when it now becomes known that it was quite within his power, had he been so disposed, to have laid the documents in question upon the table of the House. On a par with this was the flimsy excuse of the Premier for its continued non-production, viz., that it is necessary first to obtain the permission of the British Government, and the still flimsier excuse for not having before obtained such permission, that no formal demand had before been made for the production of the papers in question. How could the House be expected to ask for the production of papers which they were permitted—not to say led—to believe non-existent? What more natural, on the other hand, than for a Government which had a proper respect for the rights of Parliament and due regard to the principles of responsibility, which is the corner-stone of the Canadian political system, than to have sought such permission of its own motion and hastened voluntarily to take the people's representatives into their confidence? Sir John's defense in this matter has, we are forced to say, too much the nature of a lawyer's quibble, and reminds one unpleasantly of some features of one or two noted speeches made by him on a former occasion. But whatever may have seemed to him permissible in the way of special pleading in his capacity as a subordinate member of the Administration, it surely ought not to be too much to expect from one occupying the exalted position of First Minister that he should exhibit that profound respect for the rights and dignity of Parliament which is happily characteristic of the successive Premiers of Great Britain, and should treat the well understood wishes of the people's representatives with corresponding frankness and courtesy.

THE DOMAIN OF THE NON-ESSENTIAL.

The last number of Wives and Daughters discusses the case of Prof. Briggs, the well-known professor in the New York Union Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian teaching college, who has had a long trial by newspaper and ecclesiastical court for alleged departure from accepted denominational teachings. The important yet subordinate body by which the case has just been tried, namely, the Presbytery of New York, has acquitted Prof. Briggs by a vote of 18 for, to 6 against. In all likelihood, the case will again come before the General Assembly, the highest and final court of Presbyterian appeal.

Our contemporary holds that this verdict makes for liberty of thought on matters that are not absolutely fundamental. The Presbytery, by its verdict, says the Christian-at-Work, has prescribed and extended the domain of the non-essential and subsidiary. That is to say, as Dr. Briggs defended all the opinions declared by him and accepted the issues joined, though repudiating the interpretation put by the prosecuting committee upon his use of the term "progressive sanctification," the verdict of acquittal is a virtual, and we may say emphatic, declaration that it is within the province of the right of private judgment for a Presbyterian minister to hold his own views as to the authorship of the various books of the Bible, their proper chronological order, and the existence of errors in the original manuscripts, making it a debatable question whether inerrancy in the domain of chronology, of history, of ethnology and physical science is essential to the system of doctrine inculcated in the Westminster Standards, or to the integrity of the sacred Scriptures. In taking this position the verdict of Presbytery stands for liberty in the domain of the non-essentials.

"The domain of the non-essential? Were the limits of that domain but rightly understood there would be less of barren doctrinal discussion and less of denominational acerbity over matters of comparatively little significance. Happily, the trend of the age is towards liberty in the domain of the non-essential, and towards union on the few great things that are really basic in their importance. Thoughtful people are beginning to demand freedom from dogmatic interpretations on small and doubtful points. The Rev. E. E. Curry, in the February Homiletic Review, interpreting the text, 'All authority is given unto me in heaven and on earth,' Matthew, xxviii, 18, makes prominent mention of Christ's authority on all matters of revelation, all that pertains to Christian doctrine, 'Christ is authority in our religion. His doctrine is embodied in the New Testament.' There are two divisions of the New Testament—the faith and the doctrine. The first is preached to the world on testimony; the second is preached to the church on authority. The question Christians should ask is: Does Christ speak this, or is it the word of men? Where Christ hath spoken we are bound, and where he hath not spoken we are free."

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

It is probably not known to the general public that all the names placed before Chinese shops and laundries are false. Every Chinaman in business has a "shop name" and a "private name," and by the latter he is known only to his family and intimate acquaintances.

The Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City is the most perfect whispering gallery in the world. It beats the domes of St. Paul's and the Washington Capitol. The dropping of a pin into a plug hat at one end of the rude structure is distinctly heard by persons at the other end.

After a burglar in a San Francisco clothing store had packed up two valises of goods he came face to face with his reflection in a large mirror, fired five bullets into the image, thinking it was the watchman, and barely escaped before the arrival of the policeman whom his shots summoned.

A collector of curios in New York prides himself on a piece of quartz that has two crystals on its face. These crystals form a perfect cross, one intersecting the other at right angles, and a little hollow behind

them throws them into high relief. It is the only known specimen of the kind, and came from the west. The Indians used to have a poetical tradition that the small crystals of this mineral found on the upper Hudson and about Lake George were the tears of stricken deer solidified.

During a performance by a negro minstrel company in a town near New York one of the end men related a story that probably a few in the audience had heard before—it occasionally happens that way at the minstrels'. The joke had barely been uttered when a big bell on a building near the theater sounded an alarm of fire. The minstrel stopped, assumed a sham-faced appearance, then remarked in a contrite tone, "I—I knew it was a chestnut, but I didn't suppose you were going to ring it up on me that way." The mirth on the stage at this remark was as great as that in the audience.

Cavalry soldiers often sleep in the saddle after a fatiguing march, but it would seem almost impossible to march on foot and sleep at the same time. There are authentic instances of this kind, however, and a member of the Grand Army of the United States says: "When I was a private of infantry I marched miles as sound asleep as if I was in my bed, and did not fall out of the ranks." Artillerymen have been known to sleep from exhaustion under their own guns which were constantly firing in battle. Benjamin Franklin slept for an hour floating on his back in the water; at least, one of his biographers says so.

Artists are inveterate in their complaints of hard times, but it really seems from the reports not only of painters but of dealers, that there is not a lively trade except in small or cheap pictures, like water colors. An up-town dealer says that the bric-a-brac shops are cutting into the profits of the picture business at a dreadful rate, because "the money that used to be spent for paintings is going for porcelain, clocks, bronzes, rugs, lace, and all that sort of thing. When Mrs. S.—renewed her big house she didn't buy a picture. There is one firm in New York that has sold \$200,000 worth of tapestries alone this season.

Some people grow dizzy on looking down from the approaches of the Brooklyn Bridge, but seldom or never from the central span, although it is higher. The reason is that the houses on the land sides furnish standards of measurement, from which it is easy to estimate the distance above ground, but on looking directly into the water, unless a ship is passing beneath, it is impossible to say, from the mere appearance of the waves and ice drifting matter, whether the surface is 20 feet below or 200. This absence of objects to measure by makes the water surface seem nearer than it is, and the weak-headed unconsciously gain confidence from that.

All of the members of the Booth family were excellent fencers, but Edwin has never been known to lose himself in the heat of stage conflict as his father did. It is one of the traditions of a San Francisco actor that the elder Booth, while playing Richard III., backed his Richmond quite over the footlights and into the bass drum. John Wilkes Booth once cautioned an actor to be well on his guard in a combat that they were to fight together, because he (Booth) sometimes forgot himself. The actor answered, "If you draw blood from me, sir, the fight will be in earnest." This was at the Boston Museum. The actor's name was Richard Whalley.

THE OPEN FORUM.

The Attacks on Mr. Stephenson.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER.
Your neighbor and contemporary has had some interesting items of late. For about a month its readers were treated to half a dozen paragraphs per day, mentioning the fact that Mr. So-and-So had been elected or re-elected perhaps for the twelfth time chairman of the Board of Education in Ingersoll, Woodstock, or even in some village in far-off British Columbia. It may not be that the editor intended to remind the public that a similar honor had been conferred on a prominent member of the staff of the paper, and even if it were we could smile at the egotism which showed itself in such a harmless way. Latterly, however, its paragraphs have been less innocent in their purport. Here are two clipped from a recent issue, which I enclose for the benefit of your readers who have not had the privilege (?) of seeing them:

"Trustee McElheran, as a trustee, was the nightmare that scared Trustee Stephenson into his most remarkable economic flight."
"If the secretary of the School Board could keep cows or run a chicken farm in connection with his job, perhaps Trustee Stephenson's dream of economy might have had weight enough to have secured a second to his proposal."

Now, Mr. Editor, what can he be thought of, a man who will prostitute both the honorable position he holds, in his public and private capacity, to wound a brother trustee in this contemptible manner? Can it be that those extracts denote a bitter remembrance of the fact that Mr. Stephenson once successfully opposed the city editor in a contest for the same chairmanship? But such rows not only fall short of the mark, but the ridiculous they intend to point towards another, they only direct towards himself.

As for Trustee Stephenson he took a brave stand for what he considered right, and the fact that he had to maintain that stand alone proves him the more worthy of our trust and honor. May he long hold the position that he worthily fills, and he may rest assured that though unsupported by his fellow-members, he has the hearty support of a vast number of honest-minded citizens.

Why should a new secretary be appointed at three times the salary of the retiring one? As for the contention that Mr. Abbott was paid \$800 for the work it is utterly false. He drew \$200 and no more from the overflowing coffers of the Board of Education. If he had so much time at his disposal that he could occupy a dual position and get paid \$800 for it, that but proves Mr. Stephenson in the right. At all events we would recommend to the board in selecting an officer for the new secretary to provide a space for a good-sized chicken coop, and to stock it, too, with plenty of roosters, that he may be kept awake during the weary hours that he must sit with nothing to do.

AXAX.

Beware of peddlers or others who are going around soliciting orders for Pure Gold Baking Powder in bulk, and delivering instead a trashy alum powder worth only about one-quarter of the price. Pure Gold is sold only in small packages or cans, bearing the well known lithographed label used by the company. A liberal reward will be paid by the Pure Gold Company to anyone giving such information as will lead to punishment of fraud of this kind.

TRAGEDY IN TORONTO.

Inexplicable Suicide of a Parry Sound Bookkeeper.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—Mr. D. W. Whyte, bookkeeper of the Parry Sound Timber Company, came to this city on Tuesday, stopping over on his way to Elmira, N. Y., where he was being transferred as secretary of the Canada Lumber Company of that place. Mr. W. H. Pratt, being president of both companies. He put up at the St. James' Hotel, stayed about the place, and drank freely on Wednesday and Thursday and retired about 10 o'clock last night. At 2 o'clock this afternoon he was found in his room dead. He had evidently stood in front of a mirror and blown out his brains. A note was found on his watch which read: "Keep this for Davey till he is able to wear it." Davey is a little 2-year-old son left at home with the wife of deceased. Whyte's books appear to be all right, and the motive for his suicide is a mystery. Deceased was about 35, well built and fine looking.

Severe Storm at Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—News was received to-day that a hurricane swept the island of Nofu, of the Samoan group, on Dec. 10, continuing for 60 hours. Thousands of trees were leveled to the ground, the old Wesleyan Church was swept away and the European and native houses destroyed.

ITCHING AND SCALY

Skin Disease 9 Years. Doctors and Medicines Useless. Cured by Cuticura for \$4.75.

I feel it is my duty to tell you my experience with your CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have been troubled for over nine years with a dreadful skin disease. When I first felt it, there appeared a few small red spots on my breast, and it kept on spreading slowly. I started the same on my back, between my shoulders. A few days after the spots turned gray, and began itching. Scabs would fall off, so it continued spreading all over my body. I tried all the patent medicines I could think of, or get hold of. I also consulted doctors. Yes, they would cure me in a short time, but they always failed. Then I gave it all up, thinking there was no cure for me. Some few months ago, I noticed your advertisement in the Tacoma Evening Globe, thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, not thinking it would do me much good, but to my surprise, three boxes of CUTICURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured me entirely. My skin is now as white and pure as that of a child. I send my photograph. I have many friends in Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN E. FRANKSON
P. O. Box 1062, Watcom, Washington.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally and externally, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scurfiness.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the PORTER, DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. How to Cure Skin Diseases, 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS.

With their weary, dull, aching, helpless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents.

THE HURON & ERIE

LOAN AND SAVINGS COY.

J. W. LITTLE, President. JOHN BEATTIE, Vice-President.

WORKING CAPITAL

Over Five Million Dollars

Loans on Mortgage.

LIBERAL PRIVILEGES.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST

NO DELAY.

STRICT PRIVACY.

MODERATE EXPENSES.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager

The Lack

of Snow

On one of the highest peaks of the White Mountains was satisfactorily explained last spring by a farmer who pointed to the roof of his barn, on which was displayed in large letters, "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always drives away a cold." It has the same effect on the human system and cures Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

50c. and \$1 per bottle. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

Raleigh Bicycle.

HIGHEST GRADE.

N. D. Rougie, 540 Queen's Avenue,

Agent for Western Ontario.

PATENTS THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D.C. No attorney's fee until Patent obtained. Write for inventors' Guide

TO-DAY

—AT—

CHAPMAN'S

—FOR THE—

Best Value in London.

Owing to the busy throng of delighted purchasers during the afternoon of yesterday we were prevented from doing justice to our enumerations for to-day. However, what we lack in setting forth in this announcement will be amply atoned for by the bargains awaiting our many patrons who will visit us.

JUST RECEIVED:

One Case White Crochet Honeycomb Quilts, 10-4 size. Price for to-day

75c

New Embroideries and Insertions.

A very attractive assortment. Price to-day starts at.

2c PER YARD.

Ladies' All-wool Vests, short sleeved, worth 50c, at 35c to-day.

New Art Muslins at 6c, 10c, 12c, 15c and 20c.
Tuscorora Gingham, extra wide and heavy, at 12c.
Your choice of 100 pieces Dress Goods at 12c.
Heavy Woolen Wraps and Shawls, \$5 and upwards.
Beautiful Chenille Curtains at \$6 per pair.
Linen Towels, large size, splendid quality, 25c pair.
Gloves, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs at cut prices.
Just Received—One case Canada Shirtings in all the popular patterns and colors, wide and heavy, from 10c to 12c per yard for to-day.

RECEIVED FOR TO-DAY.

ONE CASE

Scotch Zeypher Plaids

(27 INCHES)

This is the popular new plaid material so much in demand. Has the twill and flexible nature of a serge and will sell at sight.

THE PRICE 10c PER YARD

OVERCOAT SALE

FROM

8 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Any Overcoat in Stock at \$6 50 To-day

John H. Chapman & Co.,

126 and 128 Dundas St., London.

PHONE 791.



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon
of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are astonished,
and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago and soon serious illness broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 73 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs. and now do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead.

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, never forgotten.

LONDON, CANADA.

London and suburbs have a population of 85,000 persons.

London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie.

Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than arrive at and depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls.

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract to a large family kindergarten), 3 R. C. separate schools, 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has 1 university and 1 medical school.

London has a Conservatory of Music and a School of Elocution.

London has 2 public libraries.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, drugs, crockeryware, etc. There are one or more manufacturers of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, furnaces, iron and brass foundries, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, oil refining, leather, barrels, machine tools, clothing, cigars, office and school furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and beveled plate-glass, corsets, furs, beer, washing compounds, etc.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has two public parks.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals and seven public buildings.

London has a good street railway, which will be much extended during the year.

London's rate of taxation is 18 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's civil assets are \$2,547,708.34, and the balance of assets over all liabilities is \$422,861.19. The total assessment is \$18,333,097.

London has 44 churches, almost every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent Entomological Society and exhibition, and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.

Are you troubled with bad taste, belching, burning in throat? Take K. D. C.—the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It is guaranteed to cure you.

Are still they come! What? Thousands of thousands of smokers all over the land, spending in the highest terms of the word of the tobacco plant. The popularity of this brand is something remarkable, and the success it has met with, is made by H. McKAY & Co., London, a firm possessing one of the largest and best equipped establishments in Canada.

ULSTERS.
Newest Cloths and Shades.
BUTTONS TO MATCH.
MADE UP STYLISH AND NOBBY AT VERY CLOSE PRICES.

Very Large Stock of Suitings.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

HARRY LENOX
MERCHANT TAILOR

Who Will Get It?

Rival Telephone Companies
Apply for Franchises.

And Submit Propositions to the
Finance Committee.

Renewal of Privileges Granted the
Globe Tobacco Works—The Humane
Society and Women's Christian
Association Ask for Grants
—Other Matters Dealt
With.

Ald. Moule (chairman), Carrothers, Connor, Parnell, J. Fitzgerald and Welford and City Treasurer Pope were present at last night's meeting of No. 1 committee of the council. Rev. Robert Aylward and Mr. Talbot Macbeth appeared in support of a request from the Humane Society for \$200 to aid in defraying expenses. Much good work had been done and about 500 cases had been attended to. The object of the society was to prevent cruelty and not to prosecute men. Several cases which had been dealt with were cited. Ald. Fitzgerald moved that the matter be filed. The city should not bear the expense of work done in the country.

Ald. Welford did not know enough regarding the society, and moved that the matter lay over until next meeting so that further information might be obtained. Ald. Fitzgerald moved that the request be granted.

Ald. Welford's motion carried.

Messrs. Talbot Macbeth and Albert Smith were present to support a communication asking a continuation of the exemption from taxation on the Globe tobacco works.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Eli Griffith purchased the works in the fall of 1891. They would employ the same number of hands as the Globe Tobacco Company, and asked for the exemption under the same terms as previously granted.

Ald. Connor moved that the request be granted.

The mayor moved that the city solicitor report on the matter.

Ald. Connor's motion carried.

Mr. J. C. Judd appeared on behalf of the Bell Telephone Company, and Mr. C. H. Ivey for the Automatic Telephone Company. Each was to have submitted a proposition in support of an application for a franchise, but Mr. Ivey had not had time to submit his for the approval of the company. They might be able to make a better offer. Mr. Judd had his proposition prepared in detail. After some discussion it was agreed to put in both propositions.

Mr. Ivey's proposition was read first. It asked that the company be permitted to erect such poles (under the supervision of the city engineer) as were necessary, provided the company did not interfere with the public right of traveling. The company would pay the city quarterly a percentage of its gross receipts for telephone service within the city of London or extensions thereof, but not to include the receipts from business transacted between the city and offices elsewhere or any service in the city not connected with the company's exchange here, such percentage to be at the rate of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts, and that the books evidencing the same may be examined and audited quarterly by the city auditors or other persons appointed by the City Council. The company further agreed that they would not, for telephone service, be supplied by them for local service in the city, charge a rate in excess of that now charged by the Bell Company. They would also keep for the use of the corporation, free of charge, for the use of fire alarm wires, the cross-arm on every pole which might hereafter be put up or replaced by them. An efficient service would be provided and modern appliances used. If an electric system should be adopted for an electric street railway, the company would have no claim against the city or any such railway company for damages on account of interference with the working of telephones by reason of induction.

The Bell Telephone Company asked that for a period of five years the city should not give to any other person or firm a license or permission to use any of the streets of the city for the purpose of placing in, upon or under such streets any poles, ducts or wires for the purpose of carrying on a telephone business; that permission should be given the company applying to maintain poles at such height as might be necessary in place of the company's present poles, and also to erect such smaller poles as might be necessary for distributing purposes, provided that the company did not interfere with the public travel. The company agreed to pay the city \$1,000 a year for five years, and not to increase during the five years the rate now charged the corporation for telephone service; that they would keep for the use of the corporation free of charge, for the use of fire alarm wires, the cross-arm on every pole; that they would provide an efficient service with modern appliances, including metallic circuits; that the rates to be charged should not exceed those now in vogue within the half-mile radius of the central office, except in the case of very large users whose calling rate exceeded 10,000 conversations a year, on the average, and for such users the company reserved the right to make an extra charge; that in case of an electric street railway being adopted the company should have no claim against the city or street railway company for damages on account of interference with the working of telephones by reason of induction.

Mr. Judd said that the rates which his company would charge would be as follows: For unlimited service, \$40 a year for offices \$30 for residences and \$65 for both; for limited service, \$15 and 2 cents a call for either office or residence. The prices now existing were \$5 more than the above for telephones within a mile of the central office, and \$10 for telephones at a greater distance.

Mr. Ivey said that his company would guarantee 200 telephones for the first year, and this would give the city \$300; 300 telephones for the second year; and \$600 for the third; 400 telephones for the fourth year and \$800; 450 telephones and \$1,050 for the fifth year. The solicitors on each side were heard in support of their propositions.

Mr. Scott for the Bell Company said they would agree to put in a telephone for any respectable and responsible citizen provided he signed a two-year's contract. The price would be uniform all over the city.

The Automatic Telephone Company say they use insulated wires and thus avoid all possibility of fire which exists with the Bell Company's system. The connections are made in from 4 to 15 seconds and conversations are absolutely private, no other person being in any way able to hear.

Ald. Parnell moved at 11:15 that further consideration of this matter be laid over for a week. Carried.

PUBLISHING THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.
Ald. Parnell moved that the matter of publishing the assessment rolls be discussed. Secretary Marks, of the Trades and Labor Council, appeared on behalf of that organization, and argued in favor of the publication of the rolls. It would be in the interests of every citizen to know for what amount others were assessed. It would be satisfactory to have them printed on the voters' lists. The city solicitor's opinion will be obtained as to the legality of publishing them in this way.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
Mrs. Parkinson's application for remission of taxes on vacant hotel on Hamilton road was referred to the inspector.

The request of the Women's Christian Association for the annual grant of \$200 was filed.

Mrs. Gray's application for remission of taxes was filed and the amount will be charged up against the property, as were also Mrs. Parker's and Mrs. Devereaux's.

Mrs. Cox's application was filed, no power. Mrs. Hawlings' taxes will be refunded, as will also Jane Harris'. Thos. Frampton's and Rebecca Adams' requests were filed. In Geo. R. Sherlock's case the mortgages will be notified that the taxes must be paid. Mrs. Fitzgerald's will be charged against the property. E. Shannon's application was filed. Mrs. Lloyd's taxes will be charged against the property. Mrs. Head's will be refunded.

Accounts were passed and the committee adjourned at 12:45.

Who Will Get It?

Rival Telephone Companies
Apply for Franchises.

And Submit Propositions to the
Finance Committee.

Renewal of Privileges Granted the
Globe Tobacco Works—The Humane
Society and Women's Christian
Association Ask for Grants
—Other Matters Dealt
With.

Ald. Moule (chairman), Carrothers, Connor, Parnell, J. Fitzgerald and Welford and City Treasurer Pope were present at last night's meeting of No. 1 committee of the council. Rev. Robert Aylward and Mr. Talbot Macbeth appeared in support of a request from the Humane Society for \$200 to aid in defraying expenses. Much good work had been done and about 500 cases had been attended to. The object of the society was to prevent cruelty and not to prosecute men. Several cases which had been dealt with were cited. Ald. Fitzgerald moved that the matter be filed. The city should not bear the expense of work done in the country.

Ald. Welford did not know enough regarding the society, and moved that the matter lay over until next meeting so that further information might be obtained. Ald. Fitzgerald moved that the request be granted.

Ald. Welford's motion carried.

Messrs. Talbot Macbeth and Albert Smith were present to support a communication asking a continuation of the exemption from taxation on the Globe tobacco works.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Eli Griffith purchased the works in the fall of 1891. They would employ the same number of hands as the Globe Tobacco Company, and asked for the exemption under the same terms as previously granted.

Ald. Connor moved that the request be granted.

The mayor moved that the city solicitor report on the matter.

Ald. Connor's motion carried.

Mr. J. C. Judd appeared on behalf of the Bell Telephone Company, and Mr. C. H. Ivey for the Automatic Telephone Company. Each was to have submitted a proposition in support of an application for a franchise, but Mr. Ivey had not had time to submit his for the approval of the company. They might be able to make a better offer. Mr. Judd had his proposition prepared in detail. After some discussion it was agreed to put in both propositions.

Mr. Ivey's proposition was read first. It asked that the company be permitted to erect such poles (under the supervision of the city engineer) as were necessary, provided the company did not interfere with the public right of traveling. The company would pay the city quarterly a percentage of its gross receipts for telephone service within the city of London or extensions thereof, but not to include the receipts from business transacted between the city and offices elsewhere or any service in the city not connected with the company's exchange here, such percentage to be at the rate of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts, and that the books evidencing the same may be examined and audited quarterly by the city auditors or other persons appointed by the City Council. The company further agreed that they would not, for telephone service, be supplied by them for local service in the city, charge a rate in excess of that now charged by the Bell Company. They would also keep for the use of the corporation, free of charge, for the use of fire alarm wires, the cross-arm on every pole which might hereafter be put up or replaced by them. An efficient service would be provided and modern appliances used. If an electric system should be adopted for an electric street railway, the company would have no claim against the city or any such railway company for damages on account of interference with the working of telephones by reason of induction.

The Bell Telephone Company asked that for a period of five years the city should not give to any other person or firm a license or permission to use any of the streets of the city for the purpose of placing in, upon or under such streets any poles, ducts or wires for the purpose of carrying on a telephone business; that permission should be given the company applying to maintain poles at such height as might be necessary in place of the company's present poles, and also to erect such smaller poles as might be necessary for distributing purposes, provided that the company did not interfere with the public travel. The company agreed to pay the city \$1,000 a year for five years, and not to increase during the five years the rate now charged the corporation for telephone service; that they would keep for the use of the corporation free of charge, for the use of fire alarm wires, the cross-arm on every pole; that they would provide an efficient service with modern appliances, including metallic circuits; that the rates to be charged should not exceed those now in vogue within the half-mile radius of the central office, except in the case of very large users whose calling rate exceeded 10,000 conversations a year, on the average, and for such users the company reserved the right to make an extra charge; that in case of an electric street railway being adopted the company should have no claim against the city or street railway company for damages on account of interference with the working of telephones by reason of induction.

Mr. Judd said that the rates which his company would charge would be as follows: For unlimited service, \$40 a year for offices \$30 for residences and \$65 for both; for limited service, \$15 and 2 cents a call for either office or residence. The prices now existing were \$5 more than the above for telephones within a mile of the central office, and \$10 for telephones at a greater distance.

Mr. Ivey said that his company would guarantee 200 telephones for the first year, and this would give the city \$300; 300 telephones for the second year; and \$600 for the third; 400 telephones for the fourth year and \$800; 450 telephones and \$1,050 for the fifth year. The solicitors on each side were heard in support of their propositions.

Mr. Scott for the Bell Company said they would agree to put in a telephone for any respectable and responsible citizen provided he signed a two-year's contract. The price would be uniform all over the city.

The Automatic Telephone Company say they use insulated wires and thus avoid all possibility of fire which exists with the Bell Company's system. The connections are made in from 4 to 15 seconds and conversations are absolutely private, no other person being in any way able to hear.

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S. & J.

QUIET? Yes.
At this season we do not expect every day to be a big one. Everyone seems to be waiting now, but it is false economy to worry through a cold winter like this, and ultimately leave the money saved on warm clothes with the doctor.

QUIET? No.
We are busy getting things in readiness for the approaching spring trade. It is now well past the middle of February and another week will bring us to March. After March comes the rush. Then people look springward. We are looking that way now. To be ready for the rush we are making preparations. Mr. Ingram is in the Old Country markets buying goods and sending them on to us. Of course, we have to receive and unpack them, and this is no small task.

While waiting for the arrival of spring do not overlook that we are offering special values in Cottons, Linens and Ladies' Underwear—the latter all made from the choicest Cottons.

Then our general stock is replete with all the leading lines of goods selected by ourselves from the best manufacturers. We could enumerate prices and articles, but for us to say we have them at reasonable prices and doubtless will be now.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,
147 & 149 Dundas St.,
LONDON.

PRESS AND PEOPLE.
WHAT LIBERTY MEANS.

And let me tell you what I mean by the liberty of the body. It is to give to every man what he earns with his hands. And this great question of division has got to be settled. Capital takes too much, labor gets too little. Labor will not always live in a hut, with capital living in a palace. Flesh and blood are more sacred than gold, and the time will come when the law will see that every man has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit not only of happiness, but the right to catch some of it before he dies. I want to live until I find an aristocracy of honesty, of generosity, an aristocracy of intelligence, an aristocracy of heart and brain. I am sick of the old kind. I want liberty for every man. I do not believe in the law of supply and demand as applied to flesh and blood. If they who toil cannot have some of the good things of this world, then I do not want anybody to have them. —[Robert Ingersoll.]

Wm. Scott, sentenced in 1887 to a term of twelve years' imprisonment for attempted murder, was on Thursday released from the penitentiary at New Westminster, half of his term having been commuted by the Minister of Justice.

In the Chancery Division Court on Friday it was announced the amount due to his client by Sol. White, of Windsor, has been paid into court. This disposes of the matter to have Mr. White's name struck off the list of solicitors.

Word has been received in Brantford of the death of Alfred Bates at Long Point. Mr. Bates left Brantford two years ago. He was attacked with a gripe early in the winter and succumbed on Monday. He was buried at Uxbridge, Mich. dispatch says that James Bremner, a prominent business man of that place, who has borne a good character, a son of Alexander Bremner, of the firm of Bell & Bremner, of Tilsonburg, Ont., is under arrest on the charge of forging several notes.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at Charing Cross early Friday morning. The postoffice and general store kept by John Hunter was visited by expert thieves, who wrecked the safe badly. Two registered letters, supposed to contain a large amount, and from \$50 to \$100 in cash were taken.

Ald. Rainville, ex-M. P. for St. Lawrence, Que., has been forced to declare that he received a commission of 3 per cent. on a bonus of \$185,000 granted by the Provincial Legislature to the Canada Atlantic Railway in 1890 for professional services. An investigation will be made.

Self-Evident Truths.
(From Ham's Horn.)
The riches that run to us soon fly away. When we try to please everybody we shall please nobody.

No wound can hurt so badly as the one inflicted by a friend.

Beware of the man whose wife is always crying he has no backbone at camp meeting than it is in a shipwreck.

Some people will sell their souls very cheaply for the promise of spot cash.

There is nothing some people are so slow to learn as that they have been snubbed.

If singleness is a disease, there are a good many people in the church who are not healthy.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

The average man doesn't know how happy he was yesterday unless he has toothache today.

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

LEGAL QUERIES.

COWAL.—I hired a man by the year to work on a farm. Is he compelled to do any work in the barn or woodshed in time of storm? **ANS.**—Yes, certainly.

MONTEK.—A high school district, consists of an incorporated village and one township. Can part of the township, say one ward or part of a ward, withdraw from said district? **ANS.**—Yes. See section 7 (2), High School Act, 1891.

OXFORD.—A postmaster who is also a mail carrier has been in the habit of sending school boys under 14 years of age, and who are not sworn, to carry the mails. Is this legal? **ANS.**—No. Report particulars to R. W. Barker, Esq., postoffice inspector, London.

ELDON.—Can the trustees of church property and cemetery mortgage the church manse and cemetery to pay a debt incurred by the congregation for building a new church? **ANS.**—The cemetery cannot be included in the mortgage, but the church manse and land may be mortgaged for the purpose named by you. 2. Can the owner of the land adjoining the cemetery be compelled to build half the fence between his land and the cemetery? **ANS.**—No.

ALBANY.—A and B are school trustees, and A is also reeve of the municipality. They borrow money for school purposes from the treasurer of the municipality, who was not authorized by the council. Whom does the interest belong to, the corporation? **ANS.**—The treasurer of the corporation, but if the money belonged to the treasurer personally and in his own right he is, of course, entitled to the interest.

MIDDLEMISS.—A man intends to deed a house and lot to a near relative as a gift without receiving any emolument. Is it necessary to put in the deed the usual money consideration acknowledged as received by him (which would not be true in this case) or would such words as "in consideration of kindred relationship" or "blood relationship" be sufficient to make the deed legal? **ANS.**—It is usual to put in a nominal money consideration of \$1 in addition to the other consideration or reason for the gift, but it has not been legally necessary to do so since Feb. 28, 1898. The deed would be legal as to the consideration in the form you suggest.

COMMITTEE.—A committee was appointed by vote of a lodge to purchase things for the lodge. Is it necessary (after the articles are purchased) to have a second vote of the lodge to decide whether the committee shall receive their pay for the articles purchased, or has the president power to order payment without such second vote? **ANS.**—Unless the first vote provided for the payment of the articles settling the amount or giving power to settle it to the committee or president, the committee should report back to the lodge, setting forth what they have done and the price paid, and on the adoption of such report the lodge could order payment. Upon the facts stated the president could not order payment. The lodge has a right to fix the amount.

DUNGANNON.—A enters into contract with B to chop and clear an old shagging, agreement being as follows: "Slashing to be done at \$5 per acre for as many acres as are contained in piece of slashing or culled bush. A agreed to pay B in wood instead of cash. B was to have the privilege of cutting the wood by allowing A 25 cents per cord, the wood to be cut on the front part of another piece of bush, on the same lot, and adjacent to the piece under contract for clearing. A further agreed to reserve to B the right of cutting the wood as aforesaid for his pay, in the event of a sale or lease of the farm. A recently sold to C, who forbids B to chop or to take away any wood off the second piece of bush. B has about seven cords cut and piled, which C forbids him to take away. Be it understood that B was to have all the wood for his own use on the piece to be cleared, with the exception of some ash timber, over and above the other wood in dispute. How should A settle with C to make contract fair, B having nearly finished his part and intends to finish according to agreement with C? **ANS.**—B is entitled to take away the seven cords of wood already cut, but otherwise C has full control of the property. We assume that C bought with-out being bound by the contract. A has apparently nothing to settle with C, but is bound to settle with B, who cannot legally complete the slashing unless under a new agreement with C.

ALIQUIS.—A has life-rented a farm by will of her late husband, and rented it to B for five years. She could not write and authorized a boy under age to write her name to the lease—which he did—writing his own name as a witness. A reserved two rooms in the farm house for her own use. A left the farm about fourteen months ago, taking with her all her furniture, and did not want the rooms; gave up the keys and sold the window blinds to B. A now claims these two rooms, and may return to the farm. 1. Could A authorize a boy under age to write her name to the lease, as A could not write? **ANS.**—No. 2. Would the boy's signature support a lease or agreement where A the lessor did not sign her name, nor make a cross-mark? **ANS.**—Not that ground alone. 3. Can any man or boy under age write or fill in a lease or agreement? **ANS.**—Yes, if he knows enough. 4. Does the notary or lawyer have to write a lease? **ANS.**—No. 5. Could A take the two reserved empty rooms and occupy them now after giving them up? **ANS.**—Yes, upon the facts stated. 6. Could B, the tenant, leave the farm at the end of the second year of the lease, without having any trouble, and without being held liable for the rent of the remaining three years of the lease, B not owing notice of leaving farm? **ANS.**—Not upon the facts stated. Did he execute the lease? Consult a lawyer. 7. Has A the right to visit the farm once or twice a year? **ANS.**—Her rights are fixed by the lease, which should give her that right. 8. Has A the right to enter the farm house when she visits the farm? Extract from the lease: "And that the said lessor of the first part shall reserve for her own benefit the two south rooms down stairs and the right of liberty to enter and re-enter through the front door, and shall have a path leading to the creek, and shall have the privilege of getting her wood off the said place." **ANS.**—She has the right given by these provisions in addition to any other rights she may have to enter upon and view the state of repair given her by any other usual provisions of a lease.

MISSING LINKS.
Her father has the "letter that never came" in his pocket.

Do not mourn for the borrowed umbrella. Life is too short to worry about the irreparable.

The lost books of Livy were probably taken from a circulating library.

Milton, who was wed, is supposed to have referred to his bachelor days in his title, "Paradise Lost."

When the French hero said "All's lost save honor," had he thought of his favorite corn?

If burglars could lose themselves as easily as collar buttons, human effort to accumulate property would cease. —[New York Recorder.]

Some of the finest oaks in the United States have their roots struck deep into the soil of Delaware, U. S. A Spanish oak, eight feet in diameter at the base, was cut down near Georgetown, Sussex county, a few days since, and from this giant was squared a stick of timber 60 feet long and 2 feet square from end to end. To cut, haul and haul this great stick cost \$71. Fourteen mules and a yoke of oxen were required to haul it to the railroad at Georgetown.

A young man thinks his sweetheart a fairy. She is something better—a woman.

An Apology to the Women of Canada.

There was the notion

BEECHAM'S Pills save doctor's bills.
Mr. Bilkins—What a sad face the
woman has. Mrs. Bilkins—Yes, poor thing,
she has either loved and lost, or loved and
got him.

EGGS.—Lower: State and Pennsylvania, 28½c; western, fresh, 28½c; southern, 27c to 28½c.

—The engagement of the Ethel Armstrong Concert Company on March 2 is an event of musical importance. "Of course the chief

HISTOGENETIC MEDICINE ASS'N.,
Rooms 2 and 3 Albion Block, London,
or 19 New Arcade, corner Yonge
and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

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

The Back-Settler's Story.

Marcus Laban and I came out here together in '50. We were both young then, and neither of us afraid of work. We prospered after a spell, and married our nearest neighbors' daughters, Arian and Dorcas. Arian had the prettier face, but Dorcas was the best natured. And the latter was my own dear wife!

I think we were happier then than we have ever been since. Sorrow? We didn't know the meaning of it! And everything went well until the summer of '54.

My trouble began with a quarrel; and it was with Marcus Laban, about a bit of land to which we both laid claim.

"Let him have it," said Dorcas, the family peacemaker.

"But I wouldn't, because we had a wee son and heir of our own."

"It would be robbing the boy, Dorcas," I argued; "we mustn't do that."

"But it's such a little spot of ground it isn't matter much."

"It will be valuable in time," I went on, grimly enough. "Marcus must give up all claim to it. It never belonged to him, anyhow."

"But he and Arian think differently."

"No doubt. They have everything to gain by it."

"But it is making hard feelings," sighed loving Dorcas. "Arian will hardly speak, and brother Marcus drives by now without stopping."

"Let them go!" I cried, savagely. "We must look out for our own, and we don't need their company."

And for the time being that ended the matter.

But, somehow, everything got to going wrong. I missed Marcus Laban's kindly help and counsel, but would not admit it. And Dorcas pined for the companionship of her only sister. To top all, the season's crops were small. And there we were, with a long, cold winter behind us, and but little to tide it over.

"We might all live together till spring," suggested Dorcas, eagerly. "The same fire would do for us all, and I'm almost sure Marcus and Arian would accept."

"They can't come, and that settles it!" I answered, sternly. "Laban can look out for himself!"

"But little Noel loves them so!" sighed Dorcas. "Only yesterday I saw him tossing kisses into the air, to 'send uncle and auntie. The poor baby misses them awfully."

"Fudge! He is much too young to know of care. No, no; the Labans will stay where they are."

"Oh, Stine!"

It was the first word of reproach I had ever heard from Dorcas lips, and it cut deep. But I pretended not to see the tears on her pretty long lashes, and nothing more was said.

Winter soon began in earnest. By husbanding everything in store, we found that we could hold out until spring.

But I wonder how it is with Marcus and Arian? commented Dorcas. "Stine, Stine, I can't get them out of my mind!"

"Nonsense," I cried sharply. "Stop thinking about them."

"But Arian is my own dear sister."

"Well, supposing she is. Her husband is a mean, grasping fellow, and—"

"Stine, my husband, let them come and stay with us for the balance of the winter. I have a letter from them both. They will soon be starving!"

"Stuff!" I grunted. "Let me hear no more about the Labans!"

But God, in his good providence, brought them to us yet that very month.

Dorcas and our Noel were both taken down with fever, and I watched beside them, sick at heart. I wondered if they were going to die!

"Go for Arian and Marcus," said my poor wife, before the delirium came.

But I would not, could not! Why, I had misused them for months, and all because of a strip of ground worth less than \$10.

Several days more went by, in sadness and anxiety. Dorcas and the boy were both growing worse, and at last, I fell on my knees by their bed. "O Lord," I cried, "send Marcus and Arian to help us!"

And that very morning, in answer to my pitiful prayer, they came marching into our doorway, and both his face and Arian's looked pale and pinched. I opened the door before they knocked, in a shamefaced way, but Marcus caught my hand in a warm brotherly grasp. "We didn't know till an hour ago that your wife and baby were sick," he said, simply. "We came as soon as we could, but the road was long and rough, without young Trotaway. And Arian isn't at her best."

I looked at her then, my wife's only sister. How her beauty was fading. It was almost as if she had been hand in hand with me, while I had withstood what we had to spare.

She put out her thin little hands, and I touched them reverently. "God bless you, Arian and Marcus, too," I cried, brokenly. "I don't deserve this, but I prayed that you might come to our assistance. We are in dire straits, but with God's help, and yours, we will pull through. Don't go in to Dorcas yet. She wouldn't know you if you did. We'll have breakfast first. Nursing requires strength, and—"

"We have eaten nothing since yesterday morning," interrupted Marcus. "I didn't mind for myself, but I did for Arian. Ah, Stine, I've been thinking hard things of you."

"And I of you," I confessed in turn. "But we'll bury the past together and look forward to a happier future."

"Granted," said Marcus, heartily.

Then, after breakfast, we went into Dorcas and little Noel. The boy knew Arian at once. "Three me, auntie," he cried. "Noel is no tired. Let me no sleep in your lap. Papa wouldn't let Noel go to school. Now auntie's come to Noel. Good auntie."

Tenderly she caught my boy to her loving breast, while she rained kisses upon his fever-burnt cheeks. And for days and days the good little woman faithfully nursed both him and me.

But our little Noel was destined to leave us. He was out of his mind the most of the time, with only a few moments of consciousness at the end.

"Papa," he asked, "are auntie and uncle here to stay?"

"Yes, child," I answered, with a lump in my throat.

"And you won't send them away?"

"No, my boy."

He laid his cheek to mine confidingly, and papa will be good to everybody. Noel is tied, papa. Now sing 'Happy Land.'"

My heart was breaking, and I could not. But Arian did, and little Noel died in her arms.

Then did I learn the full meaning of that awful word, sorrow!

Dorcas recovered soon after, and together we went to Noel's grave. It was made in the very strip of land I had coveted for aim, and which rightfully belonged to Marcus Laban.

"The boy's death was one of God's judgments," I acknowledged, humbly. "I was growing hard and unfeeling—"

"Nay, nay," interrupted Dorcas. "Remember the sweet Bible words, 'Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.'"

"But I was cruel to Marcus and Arian," I went on, unheeding. "They might have stayed if the fever had not visited us."

And Dorcas' tears were streaming upon the little now-made grave. "We can never repay them, Stine. I owe my life to Arian's sisterly care. And Noel loved them both."

"They shall stay with us till better times," I promised her then and there.

And stay they did, till the blue birds came again.

Dorcas and I are now old and lonely, for so other child came in Noel's place. Marcus Laban has become a rich man. He has one son, also named Noel, who is just what our own boy would have been. But the latter did not live his short life in vain.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

HOW LONG?

So long as the members of churches leave their property for saloon purposes, so long as the names of Christians are attached to saloon licenses, so long as men vote to protect the business by law, so long will there be found men who will sell it.—[Zion's Watchman.]

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The bigger the tax, the bigger the bribe to the Government. The bigger the tax, the bigger the profit to "the trade." The bigger the tax, the poorer the stuff that the drinker consumes. But what does it all matter? It is the drunkard's poor wife and children who suffer, and who, added to the moral portion of the community, pay the bills.—[Western Tribune.]

UNION FOR ONE OBJECT.

A joint committee consisting of representatives of several ministerial bodies have held several meetings at the Methodist Church Extension rooms in Philadelphia. Dr. H. L. Weyland was president, and W. Swindells, D.D., secretary. The object of the committee is to secure a closer alliance of all good citizens, without respect to parties or sects, for the overthrow of the saloon on a basis of union as follows: Object, the expiration of the saloon. 1. The strict enforcement of the prohibitory measures of existing laws. 2. The early enactment of more stringent suppressive laws. 3. Final adoption of constitutional prohibition for State and nation.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The 35th report of the Reformatory and Refuge Union states that in Great Britain and Ireland 145,000 persons are every year committed to prison as drunkards, of whom 112,000 are men and the rest women.

An English paper, from statistics taken from the press of the United Kingdom, reports the records of murders of women by inebriated husbands since Jan. 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1891, to be 3,004.

In a late debate in the German Reichstag it was stated that there are at present 11,000 persons in hospitals and insane asylums who are suffering from delirium tremens.

The police report states that the licensed houses in London, Eng., number 14,085, giving out to every 413 of the population. Of the 30,000 criminals in German prisons 14,000 were arrested for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks.—[New York Medical Times, January.]

"CURSES, CORRUPTS AND KILLS."

The saloon does not give its patrons any equivalent for the money it receives. It thrives, therefore, by fraud. It takes the hard earnings of the day laborers and gives them in return, to the corrupt and the kills. Its business is fraud and robbery with an element of murder in it. The liquor traffic is a system of counterfeiting, giving poison for food. Every seller of strong drink obtains money under false pretenses, gets something for worse than nothing.

RESULTS OF NO-LICENSE.

The Congregationalist publishes an interesting article by Rev. D. N. Beach on the recent victory for temperance in Cambridge, Mass., from which we copy as follows: "Let me say that the law is not perfectly enforced, but that it is enforced to a very large extent. The last two classes which have graduated at Harvard have not seen a liquor saloon in the city and university city. Some laxness of law enforcement which has latterly crept in is almost certain to disappear now. These certain results, speaking briefly and summarily of no-license in Cambridge may be enumerated: 1. Considerable decrease of arrests and very much better public order. 2. A greatly improved condition of the poorer classes and much greater thrift. 3. Far better work on an average in all our industries by reason of much less drinking by workmen. 4. Much more respect for the city, one desirable inhabitant coming in, buildings going up much more rapidly. 5. Phenomenal increase in savings banks deposits, particularly from small depositors, and phenomenal increase in the number of them. 6. Increase in the rate of increase, enough by this time to yield the city in taxes more than it would receive from all the liquor licenses it could grant at \$1,000 each. 7. A striking growth of public spirit, and the unity of purpose amongst its people, irrespective of class, creed or politics."

NOTES.

For never a truth has been destroyed: They may curse it and call it crime, Pervert and betray or slander and slay Its teachers for a time;

But the sunshine age shall light the sky As round and round we run, And the truth shall ever come uppermost And justice shall be done.

No one who is not a total abstainer can become a local preacher or class leader in the Reformed churches.

A woman exclaimed, when her husband had signed the pledge, "God bless thee, Sam, and now let the devil drink his own broth."

Judging from the fact that Iceland, with 70,000 population, has but two policemen and two lawyers, it must be a sober country.

"Whisky is your greatest enemy," said a pastor to an intemperate man. "Well, doesn't the Bible tell us to love our enemies?" "Yes," said the pastor, gravely, "but it doesn't tell us to swallow them."

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

Travers (sighing)—"I must get me a new overcoat." Miss Summit—"Why, that one looks as good as new. Have you had it long?" Travers—"Well, I should say so. Why, I just paid for it."

Lich on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

A LINCOLN COUNTY MIRACLE.

The Terrible Experience of a Well-to-Do Farmer.

Mr. Ezra Merritt Suffers Untold Agony—Told by a Physician that Only Death Could End His Sufferings—How He Secured His Release From Pain—Anxious that Others Should Benefit by His Experience.

(Grimby Independent.)

How often we hear the expression "Hills are green far away" as a term of disparagement. But it is with many of our readers when they hear of anything occurring at a distance from home bordering on the wonderful. They may place little confidence in it, and even if they do believe it, allow the matter to pass from their minds without leaving any permanent impression. Not so with local affairs. When anything startling occurs in our midst, affecting people whom we all know well, everyone is interested, and all are anxious and even eager for the most minute details. For some months past there have been published in the columns of the Independent from time to time, accounts of remarkable cures made by that now justly famous medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Possibly some of our readers have looked upon some of these accounts as describing cures highly improbable, if not impossible. And yet this should not be, for the cures were all wrought out by respectable newspapers, who could have no object in stating other than the facts, and who would be discredited by their own readers were they to do so. However, seeing it is believed, and Mr. Ezra Merritt, of South Grimsby, stands forth to day as living testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this not at all over-estimated medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Having heard that a most remarkable cure had been effected in the case of Mr. Merritt, the editor of the Independent, with that desire possessed by most newspaper men for verifying things coming under their notice, resolved to investigate the case and satisfy himself as to the truth of the story. Some days ago he drove over to Smithville, and on one called upon Mr. D. W. Eastman, druggist, a straightforward business man whose word is as good as his bond, with all who know him. Mr. Eastman stated that he knew of the case of Mr. Merritt, and considered it a most remarkable one. Mr. Palmer Merritt had come to him one day and asked him if he could give him anything that would help his brother, Ezra Merritt, who was suffering untold agony with pains in all his joints, his back and his head. Mr. Merritt stated that his brother had tried everything, and could find nothing to help him and that the doctors could give him no ease. One doctor positively told him that there was no help for him, and that death only could set him free from his agony. Mr. Merritt further told Mr. Eastman that his brother wished to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and asked him if he thought it would be any use. Mr. Eastman advised him to try them, as wonderful cures had been worked by their use. Mr. Merritt acted on his advice and continued the use of Pink Pills until he is now a well man and sound as ever.

When he drove over to see Mr. Merritt, and found that gentleman sound and hearty, looking over his cattle in his farmyard, Mr. Ezra Merritt is a well-to-do farmer owning two fine farms about three and one-half miles west of Smithville, in the township of South Grimsby. When the newspaper man told the object of his visit Mr. Merritt expressed his willingness to give him the fullest particulars of his case, and we cannot do better than give it in his own words: "The first time I was troubled," said Mr. Merritt, "was on July 1, 1890. We commenced having on that day and I felt sore and stiff in all my joints. I now believe the trouble originated through my washing some sheep in cold water the preceding April, when I went into the water and stayed so long that when I came out I was numb, but I did not feel any bad results until July, as I have said. I gradually grew worse until I could scarcely do anything. I kept on trying to work but it was a terrible struggle, and the way I suffered was something I can never describe. Every joint in my body ached and intensely painful. As time passed on I gradually grew worse, the pains went into my back, and at times my agony was almost unbearable. I had tried all home-made remedies, but without avail. I then consulted a doctor, but his medicine had no effect. At the time of the Smithville Fair a doctor was over here from the States and I consulted him. He said my case was hopeless, and I need not expect anything but death to release me from my pain. Every joint in my body ached and my head and my back were something terrible. About dark the pain would start about my ear and work up until it reached the crown of my head. As morning came on the pain in my head would come on. Every joint in the rest of my body never left me, and at last I grew so bad that when I would lie on my back I could not get up to save my life without assistance. Although I had not lost my appetite I became weak, so bad that though I could walk around I could not stoop to lift a pound. I became so weak in this way that I got discouraged and lost all hope of ever getting better. It was about this time that I heard of the wonderful cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and Mr. Eastman, of Smithville, advised that they be given a trial. My brother got me a box and I took them, but felt no good results. I took still another box and still no perceptible benefit, and I felt so weak and discouraged that I decided not to take any more. At this time a lady from Hamilton came to visit at our place and she strongly advised me to continue using the Pink Pills. She had known Mr. Marshall at that city and knew that his case was bona fide. I thought it useless to continue with the pain in the rest of my friends did so, and by the time I was through with the third box I began to feel a benefit from them. This gave me hope which did not again waver, as I found myself gradually growing better, and continued the use of the Pink Pills until I was well as ever. I was in my life. I know that it was Pink Pills that saved me when all else had failed, and I have no objections whatever to having the story of my cure being published, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer back to health, and strength and gladness." Mr. Merritt further said that he had no fear of a hard day's work, and has not had the slightest return of the pains or the stiffness in the joints.

Returning to Smithville the editor again called upon Mr. Eastman and was informed by that gentleman that his sales of Pink Pills were something enormous. Mr. Merritt's cure having something to do with the increase in sales lately. There are other cases also in this vicinity little less than marvelous, of which we may speak later on. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood purifier and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous

prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as eczema, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give the system glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry and over-work or excess of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, nor in any form except in packages bearing the company's trade mark, and any dealer who offers substitutes in any other form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these Pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

He Did Not Call.

The man who tried Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and was sure of the \$500 reward offered by the proprietors for an incurable case, never called for his money. Why not? O, because he got cured! He was sure of two things: (1) That his catarrh could not be cured. (2) That he would have that \$500. He is now sure of one thing, and that is, that his catarrh is gone completely. So he is out \$500, of course. The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have faith in their ability to cure the worst cases of nasal catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and attest their faith by their standing reward of \$500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. Mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

Clemency.

"Didn't Mooney serve two terms in Congress?" "No, my recollection is that he served one, and was just about to serve another when his constituents pardoned him out."

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been afflicted with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

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It Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once and you will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

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Other Chemicals
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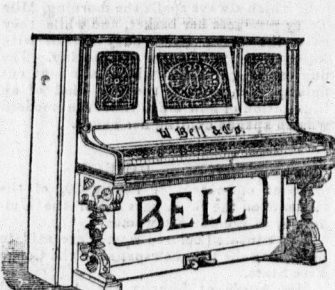
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BELL ORGANS have taken the lead for the past 25 years and are still holding it against all comers. BELL PLANOS are also in the front rank. Everything that goes to make a first-class instrument is used in their construction. Intending purchasers can rely on getting a bargain in either of the instruments by calling at the company's large warehouses, 211 Dundas street, where a large assortment is always on hand. Also a number of second-hand pianos and organs for sale cheap.

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THE POVERTY OF NATIONS.

The Region of Science is the Region of Thought.

The Study of Economy in Relation to the Causes, Degrees and Development of Poverty.

The first of the series of public lectures to be delivered at the Toronto University during the coming season was delivered a few weeks ago. It was not merely the inaugural of Professor James Mavor, the recently appointed professor in political economy, there was a large attendance, and the lecturer made his theme particularly interesting. President Lectorer, who gave a very cordial reception.

Professor Mavor began by saying that the subject for discussion was certain aspects of the study of economics, especially the relation between the study of economics and practical action in dealing with the problems of poverty. Of what avail in the practical duties of life is the study of economics? In posing the question thus one makes too great a concession to those who demand from study of any sort immediate results in hard cash or some equally obvious medium of exchange. Such persons must always remain strangers to the pursuit of truth for the sake of the profit that it brings, and strangers also to the real enjoyment derivable from the getting of knowledge ostensibly useless.

Among the numerous inconsistencies in which we are apt to detect each other there is the inconsistency of feeling more interested about things remote than about things near. We expend our compassion and our money in sending missionaries to the heathen of other countries, or in alleviating the miseries of Russian Jews or Christians of the Lebanon, while we manifest some impatience at the demands upon our time and our purses for the service of our next door neighbors. The closer things are to our vital interests the less they interest us. Things that are familiar bore us to death, even though we may run a risk of their doing us to death in some other way. What excites us is the novel, the uncommon, the unfamiliar. Political economy, because it has to do with the common-place and familiar, is a dismal science. In so far as economics is regarded as dismal because of its relation to everyday life, there is no help for it, and if it throws no light upon practical problems there is no excuse for it. But what is the relation between practical affairs and science of any kind? The region of practical affairs in the region of action; it is the region of art in the widest sense. The region of science is the region of thought. In science we think and talk about its principles and classifications; in art we have to do with the thing itself, we have to do with the thing as it is, not as it is talked about. Art is not opposed to science; one is the complement or fraction of the other. Science and art, theory and practice, are then not opposed, though they are different; with theory, with the execution of power, with action, with the emotions, and the other with thought, orderly arrangement, opinion, and criticism. Art thus tends to be strikingly novel, to be audaciously uncommon; science to be cold and sometimes disdainfully sane.

This then is the role of economic science in the study of practical problems; it is to give a man that sane, all round view which our dual system of party government tends to prevent him from having; it is to show a man that the results of his action is, at the best, uncertain, but that in proportion as he reasons rightly and comprehensively he is the more likely to bring his action to good issues. The study of economics makes a man modest, would make even a politician modest. For it brings to him the realization of the vastness of the material forces, and makes him realize how complex are the issues of life, how numerous the cross-currents, how various the forces that go to make up a nation, and how a disregard of one of them may bring it to grief. And now in this attitude of theoretically the most perfect independence, the most absolute indifference to the immediate and remote results, the uttermost absence of what the world calls "sentiment," let us regard

THE PROBLEMS OF POVERTY. If our scientific method is to avail us at all it must first offer us the means of obtaining a more definite idea of the range and meaning of poverty than is offered us in the language of everyday life. The early inquiries, the early inquiries into poverty regarded it as an isolated fact which had to be described apart from the other facts of life, described it as a disease due to one or two specific causes, and capable of being dealt with by one or two specific remedies. But just as the study of physiology, the study that is of the normal action of the functions of the organism, preceded pathology, the study of the morbid action of the organs, so the scientific study of diseases of the social organism, social pathology, may call it, was necessarily preceded by study of the normal action of the economic functions. It was necessary for us to have the study of the wealth of nations before we could have the study of poverty of nations.

Look upon the study of poverty as being part of a large whole. This is the central idea of the modern study of poverty. It is a part of the study of the people as a whole. Observation, induction and deduction are required in it, and the same order of skill with which beasts, fishes and insects have been arranged and classified is at last being brought to bear upon mankind. It is beginning to be possible to understand ourselves. One of the leaders in this method of the study of poverty was Frederic Le Play, who, in 1829, began a series of family monographs. The chief feature of his method is the comprehensive and minuteness of its view of social life. It takes as its starting point the idea that the unit of society is the family, and that the plexus of social forces only be inductively studied by means of microscopic observation of a great number of these units. The chief heads of investigation are the external conditions of the family, the status of the family with its record of heredity, and the means and mode of existence of the family. What we know about the economic condition of the populations of our large cities is mere vague surmise, depending upon the statements of a few persons who form their conclusions from a field of observation limited by their own experience. Le Play's monographs deal with society in parts of Europe and in the east, and his work is still being carried on by the Le Play societies. But by far the most important work yet done in the study of society, and especially relating to the problems of poverty, is that of Mr. Charles Booth upon London, with the aid of an army of assistants. Mr. Booth has carried on his investigation independently of the Le Play method, and on different, though somewhat similar, but less systematic lines. He has made a careful investigation of a vast number of families in London, and has gleaned, not all, but a

large number of the relevant facts about them. His work is indeed, in many ways, a perfect model of what such an investigation should be. Early in Mr. Booth's investigation he found it necessary to devise a classification which might serve as a standard for the measurement of

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF POVERTY, which is as follows: 1. The lowest class of occasional laborers, loafers and semi-criminals. 2. Casual earnings—the very poor. 3. Intermittent earnings. 4. Small irregular earnings. 5. Regular standard earnings above the line of poverty. 6. High class labor. 7. Lower middle class. 8. Upper middle class. Here we have a gauge by which to measure the standard of comfort of the people which is adjustable to any locality. The district chosen by Mr. Booth for investigation was East London or Hackney, in area about seven square miles, and containing about 800,000 inhabitants. Of these about 64 per cent. were above the line of poverty. Of the about 35 per cent. below it, 10 per cent. were in the lowest class, 10 per cent. in the second class, 12 per cent. in the third class, 12 per cent. in the fourth class, 10 per cent. in the fifth class, 10 per cent. in the sixth class, 10 per cent. in the seventh class, 10 per cent. in the eighth class, 10 per cent. in the ninth class, 10 per cent. in the tenth class, 10 per cent. in the eleventh class, 10 per cent. in the twelfth class, 10 per cent. in the thirteenth class, 10 per cent. in the fourteenth class, 10 per cent. in the fifteenth class, 10 per cent. in the sixteenth class, 10 per cent. in the seventeenth class, 10 per cent. in the eighteenth class, 10 per cent. in the nineteenth class, 10 per cent. in the twentieth class, 10 per cent. in the twenty-first class, 10 per cent. in the twenty-second class, 10 per cent. in the twenty-third class, 10 per cent. in the twenty-fourth class, 10 per cent. in the twenty-fifth class, 10 per cent. in the twenty-sixth class, 10 per 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