SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 12406

VOL XXXIII., NO. 74.

Meetings.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE CONVENTION

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE CONVENTION—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 21 and 22. Rev. Dr. Simpson, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. A. S. Funk, all of New York; Rev. J. Salmon, of Toronto; Mr. Woodcock, missionary from the Congo, will speak. Service each day at 10 a.m., 2:30 and 7:20 p.m.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No

advertisement less than ten words.

200 MEN WANTED—TO BUY OUR made to order trousers, \$2, \$3 and \$4; suits \$12 and \$15; fit in style and workmanship. Repairing done. 29! Wellington street. R. H. SEMPLE, merchant tailor.

ORGANIZERS WANTED-PROFITABLE,

A GENTS-WANTED-\$20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street.

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half

cent each subsequent insertion. No

advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED GENERAL

VV servant. Apply in the evening at 4-8
King street.

PING UP THE OLD RELIABLE, Dwyer's Intelligence Office. On hand: Cooks. generals, hou-emaids, dining-room girls, girls for all kinds of work; 591 Richmond

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

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No

advertisement less than ten words.

Board and Lodging.

First insertion lc per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No

advertisement less than ten words.

BOARD - NICE FRONT ROOM WITH board at 187 Queen's avenue.

WARM ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS BOARD,

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half

cent each subsequent insertion. No

advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE - THREE SHORT HORN

bulls, pedigreed, 12 months old, red and roan, gir hing six feet. Apply Wm. O. Telfer. Telfer postoffice.

LECTRIC BELLS-A. C. LYONS, 190
Dundas street: telephone

Dundas street; telephone 414 or 531; special one-half price cut next ten days only; \$6 to \$10 electric bells installed and guaranteed for \$350 to \$5; repairing of all kinds very low. Remember next ten days only.

4u wt

FOR SALE-ORGAN, FIVE OCTAVES-

mission, only \$20. Fine upright piano. Dominion, full compass, good tone, cost \$500, being sold for taxes, \$2.0 takes it. A. R. TAYLOR, 192 Queen street east, Toronto.

SHORT SPLIT HARDWOOD AND SLABS for sale. ADAM BECK, Albert street. 4c

A SET BRASS GLADSTONE HARNESS cheap. J. DARCH & SCHOOL HARNESS

UMBER-WHOLESALE ONLY - CAR

Agents Wanted.

A GENTS - 'SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"-

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half

cent each subsequent insertion. No

WILL PARTY WHO TOOK PUG BITCH

OST FRIDAY AFTERNOON - NEW gray robe. Leave at Parsons' grocery, Clarke's Bridge. Reward.

TOST—NEAR MASONVILLE—PAIR OF
Beaver Gauntlets, Finder rewarded at
Division Court office city

from 432 Park avenue return same and

advertisement less than ten words.

tory. Full particulars, J. Wesley Building, Toronto.

Good tone, nice looking, suitable for ion, only \$20. Fine upright piano, Domin-

RM ROOMS, FIRST-Cark avenue. bath, gas. Renwick, Park avenue.

Apply 244 King street.

NOMFORTABLE ROOMS AND BOARD-

street. Phone 1121.

MEN WANTED-TO BUY OUR

and 7:30 p.m.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN. SOUTHAM-In this city, the wife of H. W. Southam, of a son.

DIED O'HEARN-On Jan. 17, at the family residence, Catherine M., beloved daughter of Daniel O'Hearn.

Funeral from 246 Richmond street to St. Peter's Cathedral, on Monday at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. Please omit flowers.

The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. Hev. J. W. Pedley. Morning, "Standing Alone." Evening, "Gamblers and Gambling.' Pastor's Bible class at 3. All welcome. b

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor, at both services. Seats free, Welcome. WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—11, Rev. E. B. Lancely: 7, the pastor, Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D. Subject, "The Women's Work." Sunday school 2:30.

Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Anniversary services, conducted by Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., of St. James square, Toronto. Special collections for building fund. FIRST METHODIST CHURCH-GRAND Opera House-Rev. J. J. Sinclair, 11 a.m.; Rev. Dr. Daniel, 7 p.m.

CT. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D.,
pastor, at both services. Morning at 11; subject, "Joshua and Jericho." Evening at 7, subject, "Achan and Ai." Pastor's class for Bible
study at 3 o'cloc. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHO
DIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley,
pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath
school at 2:45 p.m. Morning service, Rev. A.
L. Russell, B.D. Evening, the pastor; subject.
"The Message of God to Man." The musical
service will contain: Anthem, "Lovely Appear" (Geunod): duet. "Saviour, O Draw Me
Near to Tree," (Campana): quartette, "In
Heavenly Love Abiding" (Excell). Evening,
"Spirit Immortal," (Attila); solo, "The Pilgrim
of Nazareth" (Rodney); quartette, "Lead Me
Gently Home, Father" (Thompson).

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WEL-LINGTON and Holl streets. Rev. J. H. Moorhouse, rector. Morning service at II; evening at 7. Cantate and Deus, Bridgewater; anthem, baritone solo, "Lood God of Abra-ham;" quartette, "Cast Thy Burden," Men-del-sohn; offertory, quartette, "Nock of Ages,"

A SKIN STITEET METHODIST CHURCH
-Missionary services—II a.m., Rev. Dr.
Daniel of First Methodist: 7 p.m., Rev. W.
Rigsby, of Colborne street.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—11 a.m., Rev. Walter Rigsby; 7 Rev. James Sinclair. Good music always. CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffleld Block. Services 11 a.m. All wel-

ENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— Rev. A. G. Harris, pastor. Services at 11 .m. and 7 p.m. ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH

ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Conurch—Rev. D. Robertson, pastor.
Services at 11 am. and 7 p.m. All are wel-

Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Morning, the pastor; evening, "A Refuge, now to Seek it." Baptism at evening service. Seats free. All welcome.

T. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — MATINS — Venite, Higgs: Te Deum, Hutchinson; Inbilate, Steggall. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dano: Evensong—Magnificat, Wesley; Nunc Dimittis, Vesley; anthem. "In the Beginning Was the Vord," Allen. Preacher, Rev. Provest Wating. Collections for foreign missions. ins. Collections for foreign missions.

Amusements and Lectures advertisements under this heading two

cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. GOVE RINK, OPEN AFTERNOON AND Macartur Bros. 4tf

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK - BAND 5u TRAND CARNIVAL QUEEN'S AVENUE TRAND CARNIVAL QUEEN'S AVENCE rink, Tuesday, Jan. 28, Albert Wal.z, the European Fedal Cycling Wonder, in sensational skatorial act. Special attractions. Full band of the Seventh Batt-lion by permission of Lt.-Col. Lindsay and officers. Fine crizes

RAND OPERA HOUSE SPECIAL RETURN engagement, Wednesday, Jan. 22, Mr. Walker Whiteside, assisted by Miss Lella Wolstan and a select company of players, in Bulwer's famous drama, "Richelieu." Prices: First three rows circle, \$1; balance lower floor, 5c: balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale

Monday. ATINEE-FAUNTLEROY, SATURDAY Jan. 25, at 2:30. Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. 6tf

OB ROY-GRAND OPERA HOUSE-lay. Jan. 23rd, for three days. Plan for ubscribers will open Monday, Jan. 27. Plan for general public will open Monday, Feb. 3. Out-of-town parties can order by mail, telephone or telegraph, and their names will be put on subscriber's list in the order in which they are received. Prices—Lower floor, \$150; balcony, first two rows \$150; balance \$1, gallery, 50c; box sears \$2.

BLACKFRIARS RINK - OPEN AFTER-NOON and evening. Good sheet of ice.

PIP VAN WINKLE" WAS ASLEEP— Wide awake travelers consult FRANK B. CLARKE'S, 416 Richmond street, next "Advertiser," before they arrange their trip to the

SALACE DANCING ACADEMY-NEW Year's term commences Monday, Jan. 6. Gentlemen Monday, ladies Tuesday; advanced class Wednesday evenings. Children Saturday afternoons. Dayron & McCormick. DRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 34 Princess avenue. A thorough system of teaching toe modern glide waltz and all fastionable dances guaranteed. Les ons given any hour.

Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED-HOUSE WITH 8 TO rooms, moderate rent, by good tenant, who will take a lease of one or more years. Address Box 329 this office. SAFE WANTED-MEDIUM SIZE-COMBI-NATION lock; must be rodern and in NATION lock; must be modern and in refect condition. LONDON AUER LAGHT COM-PANY, 280 Dundas str. et.

MESSRS. C. WELSH & CO., 3 TABER-NACLE street. London, England. beg to solicit regular consignments of fresh systems. fruit and other American produce. Best prices realized.

Laundries.

AUNDRY CALLED FOR AND DE LIVERED—All band work. Best finish. Hop Sing. 252 Bundas street.

Brokers.

GOHN WRIGHT-

STOCK BROKER

Business Chances.

First insertion ic per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. N advertisement less than ten words. A BARGAIN. FOR CASH ONLY, plate front, rent low, stock about \$1,200; highest bid gets it. Address box 329, Thames-L ONDON COUNCIL. NO. 75, CANADIAN Order of Chosen Friends, meets Monday evening. 8 o'clock. Duffield Block; Visitors welcome. A. KIRKPATRICK, Chief Councilor. W. C. T. U.—MASS MEETING FOR women, addressed by Miss Elizabeth Yates, of Maine. Somerset Hall, Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Silver collection. b

Miscellaneous.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCI HE CHARITY ORGANIZATION STORM
ETY asks citizens not to give to unknown
persons at the door. Please send applicants to
society's rooms, City Hall, upstairs, that the
onse may be investigated and report sent you.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 4 to 5 pm. Phone
1187. NOTICK—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Eas: Middlesex Reform Association will be held in the Young Liberal Rooms, Oddfellow's Block, on Saturday, Jan. 25th, at 1 p.m.. for the purpose of electing officers, etc., for the present year. E. IRONSIDE, President; WM. Fraser, Secretary.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

TURKISH AND ELECTRIC BATHS-32 Dundas street, open from 10 a m. to 9 p.m. Ladies on Tuesdays and Fridays, waited on by a special lady attendant. Gentlemen on other days; a first-class male attendant.

Accountants.

GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT ASing Northern Assurance Agent—Representing Northern Assurance Company, Keystone
Fire Insurance Company, Equitable Loan and
Savings Company, Agents wanted to canvass.
Call on me for particulars. All business
promptly attended to, Money to loan, GEO.
W. HAYES. 5 Masonic Temple Building, ywt permanent employment. Apply by let-Grand Organizer Oddfeliows, 49 King et west, Toronto.

W. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street or 640 Talbot street, London. A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT— 135 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1003.

Artists.

M ISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 188 Dundas street, receives pupils in all branches of art. M ISS LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 2431 Dundas street, upstairs.

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

estate are invited to call at our office and inspect our lists of Properties "For Sale." We have the largest number of eligible properties to choose from, and consequently can offer you better value for your money than can be had elsewhere.

INTENDING PURCHASERS OF REAL

o LET - COTTAGE - 125 SYDENHAM street; rent, \$7. Apply 846 Dundas street 5c Money advanced to complete purchase, to PRICK HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS-ALL modern conveniences; 433 King, near Burwell. Apply J. H. MORAN. 100c twt build, to remodel the old house, or pay off existing loans.

TO LET—STORE, 265 DUNDAS STREET, with dwelling above, side en rance to dwelling. Apply J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, 874 Dundas street. Photos, plans, prices, terms, etc., on applica-

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate and Loans Molsons Bank Buildings.

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albioa Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession Apply T. H. Carling, at the brewery. 33 f Telephone 642. 6u ty 30 ACRES OF MARKET GARDEN TO LET-COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT ACRES OF MARKET GARDEN land within two miles of the city, to be sold cheap on easy terms; 123 acres in the township of Dunwick, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber. Apply H. M. DOUGLASS, 110 Dunders are the control of the street. and Craig streets, South London; rent \$13. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 42tf TO LET-RESIDENCE, 484 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue 10 rooms street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, odern conveniences. Apply Fraser & das street.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE—CHAD—WICK Estate—South half lot 10, con. 2, London, on Oxford, near Quenec street, 100 acres; convenient location, magnificent view, very desirable residential property; probabilities indicate belt electric line via Dundas, Asylum and Oxford streets, passing front of property. S. CHADWICK, executor, 419 Dufferin avenue.

London Real Estate Exchange. TYMAN STREET RESIDENCE—NO. 235 —Handsome new two-story brick residence; 9 rooms, elegant stairway and hall, close to Richmond street. Bargain at once. W. D.

BUCKLE. CHEAP RENTS - FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick residence, 110 Cartwright street; modern improvements, 9 rooms; low rent; close to electric railway. W. D. BUCKLE. FOR RENT-BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK residence; 512 Piccadilly street; 8 rooms, good lot and barn. Brick cottage, 5 rooms, 582 Pall Mall street, with barn; \$6 No. 441 Central avenue; \$6. W. D. BUCKLE.

PICCADILLY STREET-NO. 426-GOOD 2 story new brick residence; 8 rooms; bath room, etc., large lot; first-class locality; cheap at once. W. D. BUCKLE.

COME ESTATE MONEYS TO LOAN at low rates on mortgage on real WILLIAM ELLIS, 98 Dundas street, London.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DY NEIL COOPER, auctioneer, at 241 Dundas street, on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1896, at 2:30 p.m., of lot 27, on the south side of east Bathurst street, in the city south side of east Hathurst street, in the city of London, excepting part sold to G. T. R. On the premises is erected a large two story frame building lately occupied by the Magee Manufacturing Company as sash and blind factory, also a frame blacksmith shop. This property has a frontage of 100 feet on Bathurst street by a cepth of 190 feet and is well adapted for manufacturing purposes. For further particulars see posters or apply to

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, London, Ont. or eargo lets; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. Ferguson, Manf. Agent, London, Ont.

BY AUCTION First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. A GENTS WANTED TO SELL WIRE novelties and pillow sham holders. Apply Novelty Works, 5 Dundas street west.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, at 10:30 a.m.

THERE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT reserve, as the owners are leaving the city, i square piano, 1 organ, 2 parlor suites, 2 hall stands, in oak and walnut, cost \$35; 1 knitting machine, 2 sewing machines, 2 baby carriages, 1 barber chair, 2 office desks, flat top; 2 office swing chairs, 2 center tables, 1 easy chair, 1 lounge, 5 sideboards, with marble tops, 3 dining tables, 4 bedroom suites, in oak; 1 folding bed, with dressing case combined; 1 folding crib, 6 be steads, 6 springs, 6 mattresses, 2 wardrobes, 5 bureaus, 10 wash stands, 1 rocker, 3 cook stoves, 4 baseburners, 1 bath, with A GENTS — "SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"—
The most powerful and convincing collection of facts ever produced against all foes of Christianity by Hon. Britton H. Tabor, introduction by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who says: "That in view of the invincible array of evidence therein it would seem a thousand times harder not to believe in the Bible." All skeptics are vanquished by evidence. No book ever sold so fast. Four hundred agents wanted Don't miss opportunity to secure territory. Full particulars, J. L. Narusce, S. Co. 3 cook stoves, 4 baseburners, 1 bath, with heater, 1 bagatelle board and halls, etc. Term cash. b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. W ANTED-AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSI-NESS for the Home Life Association of Canada-assessment system. Good temunera-tion. Apply L W. BURKE, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. 2tf

WILL BE SOLD

Jones, a. his rooms, Dundas street, London, on Monday, the 27th January, 1895, at the hour of 2:30 p.m. the stock of F. R. & D. Collins, Kincardine, as follows;
Dress Goods, Staples, Tweeds and TOST-TUESDAY, ATQUEEN'S AVENUE
Rink, silver heart. Finder please leave
at rink office.

Clothing
Hats, Caps and Furs
Fron Safe
Shop Furniture....

The "Advertiser" Want Ads. are

The King of Ashanti Capitulates to the British,

And King Prempeh Accepts All Their Demands.

Destination of the British Flying Squadron Still Unknown.

Reply of the Sultan to Queen Victoria's Letter.

No Doubt of the Fate of Corea's Queen-Noted French Statesman Dead.

DENIED.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The report that the Pope has offered to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan controversy is de-

STANLEY WANTS ARBITRATION. London, Jan. 18.-Mr. Henry M. Stanley, M.P., writing to a friend, declares that unless England consents to the arbitration of the Venezuela affair war with America is inevitable sooner or later.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION. St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—An imperial decree has been issued announcing the municipal and other representative bodies of the Russian Empire be invited to attend.

CABLE TO ICELAND. London, Jan. 18.-It is stated that a cable will soon be laid between Iceland and the Shetland Islands, the northernmost point of the British telegraph system. The money has been subscribed, Great Britain, Iceland and Denmark jointly guaranteeing 6 per cent interest for a number of years.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA. Advices received at Colon from British Guiana indicate the likelihood of Great Britain dealing with Venezuela without any regard for the United States' desire to obtain arbitration of the dispute. A small Venezuelan force under the command of Gen. McPherson is stationed on the bank of the Guvuni river.

SUFFRAGE REFORM PROPOSED. Vienna, Jan. 18.—Count Badeno. Prime Minister of Austria, will submit to the Reichsrath, when that body reassembles after the Parlia-mentary vacation, a scheme for electoral reforms, which will add 72 members elected by universal suf-frage to the existing 353 deputies who are elected in that way.

MISSING.

London, Jan. 18 .- A despatch from Christiana says that Eyvind Astrop, the Norwegian explorer, who was with Lieut, Perry in Greenland, is missing. He started to make an expedition in the mountains during the Christmas holidays, and has not since been heard from. A party has been formed to go in search of him.

THE STRIKE STILL ON. London, Jan. 18.—The great shipping strike is once more announced to have ended. It is added that the Belfast and Clyde men as a result of a ballot have accepted the compromise terms which were proposed in December last. Later it was further announced

that the Belfast men had again re-

A SSIGNEE'S SALE—THERE WILL BE sold at rooms of J. W. Jones, London, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 p.m., the stock in trade of Mary Hill, of London, consisting of fancy goods, toys and millinery, as per inventory, \$1,427 25. Terms—One-fourth cash at time of sale, balance in 2 and 4 months, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. Fu ther par-ticulars and stock list at my office. E H. JOHNSTON, assignee's solicitor. ALF. ROBINSON, assignee. 5k vtzx

HOUSEhold Furniture Auction. W. JONES has been instructed to sell at the residence of the late Mrs. Penny, 841

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, at 10:30 a.m., the whole household effects, comprising parlor suite, center and other tables, pictures, curtains, poies and blinds, lounges, carpets, sideboard, dining chairs, crockery, glassware, clocks, olicloth, contents of two bedrooms, bedclocks, olicloth, contents of two bearcoms, bearing feather beds, toiletware, mirrors, hanging and other lamps, McClary baseburner, No. 9 cook stove, cupboard, boxstove, tubs, garden tools, kitchen utensils, etc., without reserve. Terms cash. J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Re G. F. Burns.

ing to \$17.000 or thereabouts, was offered by public auction at a rate on the dollar. The highest bid was 50½c, and the inspectors of the estate refuse to accept.

I have been instructed to

Sell Off the Stock By Retail,

MONDAY, the 20th Inst.

Intending purchasers can judge for themselves whether this affords an opportunity for them to got such bargains as have never before been offered in Lendon. C. B. ARMSTRONG, assignee of the estate of Geo. F. Burnstrong.

-INSURE IN THE-Liverpool & London & Gobe Ins. Co (FIRE.)
Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000
EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over

Bank of Commerce, London. Telephone, No. 507. Money to loan at 51 per cent.

THE WESTER NASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital \$2,000,000.
Caledonia Insurance Company of Scotland; assets \$10,000,000,
London and Lancashire Assurance Company of London, England.
Canada Accident Assurance Company of

JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent, Office, Haron and Eric Loan Building.

HAVE YOU HAZELINE? the nicest toilet luxury for the KVER TRIED HAZELINE? hands and face....25 Cts

Promotes the growth of the hair, prevents and cures dand ruff, completely stops the hair from falling out, restores health and vigor to the hair. PRICE 50c CENTS. Sold only by

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE_

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Branch-Cor, Richmond & Piccadilly Sts. - - Corner Dundas St. and Park Ave

jected their employers' terms, and therefore the strike continues.

NOT GOING TO AMERICA. London, Jan. 18.—The Admiralty Department informs the Associated Press that the destination of the flying squadron of British warships now off Spithead has not yet been determined upon even by the Admiralty, and that certainly the warships are not going to Bermuda or anywhere in American waters at present.

EX-PRESIDENT FLOQUET DEAD. Paris, Jan. 18.-M. Floquet, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, who has been suffering from congestion of the lungs, died this morning. He was born in 1823, and was at one time editor of the Times and later of the Siecle. He was also assistant mayor of Paris during the Comumne, coronation of the Czar will take place at and had held the office of President Moscow in May next, and ordering that the of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of the Interior, and other important

A BLOODLESS VICTORY. Acera, Gold Coast Colony, British West Africa, Jan. 18.—The Ashanti war is ended. Sir Francis Scott, in command of the British expeditionary force, has occupied Coomassie, the capital, without opposition. King Prempeh accepts all the British demands. Prince Henry of Battenburg and half of the white troops have returned to the coast for embarkation. There is general rejoicing among the natives at the bloodless British victory and the prospect of a return of trade

and prosperity. JAPAN.

London, Jan. 18.—Despatches from Japan state that on the 9th instant a vote was taken in the Diet, or Japanese Congress, upon a motion to memorialize the Emperor againt the for-eign policy of the Government, and es-pecially against its relinquishment of the Liao Tung peninsula. The motion was played here yesterday between the Port Elgin and Southampton curling clubs, was defeated by 170 to 103. This result, inasmuch as the Diet has almost shots. invariably been hostile to the admin tration, is regarded as a signal victory for the Government.

KILLED AND CREMATED.

the Queen, remains in close confinement in Japan, and his trial for complicity in that crime is being arranged for. No question is entertained in Japan that the Queen was really killed and cremated, as stated in dispatches published at the time. The evidence in regard to her death and the means employed to bring it about is said to be conclusive.

THE SULTAN TO THE QUEEN. London, Jan, 18.—Special despatches

from Constantinople report that the Sultan professed to regret that Queen Victoria believes that further disorders in Asia Minor are possible under the reforms he promises to grant. He laments the willful exaggerations of the English press regarding the troubles in Anatolia, and declares that a majority of the victims of the recent disorders were Turks. He will write a letter in reply to the Queen's recent missive, in which he declares he will state the facts of the case. HELP FOR THE HELPERS.

London, Jan. 13.-Lord Salisbury has minster, the head of the Armenian Re-

missionaries in behalf of the Armenians. It is estimated that about £50,-000 will be required to prevent the Armenians who have been despoiled from starving to death until April. Duke of Westminster in turn communicated the information to Sir Walpurposes in Armenia.

WHITHER BOUND? London, Jan. 18.-The Admiralty will give no information regarding the destination of the new flying squadron,

but officers attached to the fleet believe that if they do not go to Bermuda they will go to some point in the West Indies. They do not know the nature of the service they are going on, but in view of the dispute with Venezuela the fact of the dispatching of the squadron to the West Indies causes some anxiety.

A Washington dispatch received here says: The cable report from Ports-mouth, England, whence the British

flying squadron is about to sail, that its destination may be the Bermudas, cannot be confirmed in any official quarter here, and the report is taken with considerable allowance. No information on the subject has come to the departments or to the British em-bassy. The British squadron already bassy. The British squamon at and about the Bermudas consists of at and about the Buzzard. Canada, sixteen ships, viz.: (Buzzard, Canada, Cordelia, Crescent, Magicienne, Mohawk, Partridge, Pelican, Tartar, Terror, Tourmaline, Urgent, Acorn, Barracouta, Beagle and Retribution. These are cruisers, some of them of 7,000 tons displacement. Should the Portsmouth report prove true it would increase this squadron to 22 ships or 28 including the six torpedo catchers.

It is doubted that Great Britain

would send such a powerful fleet into American waters at this time, when their presence in force sufficient to overcome our North Atlantic squadron would certainly be regarded as a hostile demonstration, certainly not called for as long as diplomacy, has

not yet exhausted its resources in the settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain. The Bermudas, lying off our coast, afford an admirable base of operations against any point from Cape Cod down to Key West, and while the islands are part of the British Empire the assemblage of a pow-erful fleet there could not be regarded with indifference by the United States

In Sporting Circles.

Government, unless its presence was explained satisfactorily.

BASEBALL.

Meekin has signed with New York at the same salary as last year, \$3,000. Ed. Crane, the cannon ball pitcher, has been released from reservation by the Rochester Club.

FOOTBALL Rugby football is rapidly geting a hold in continental Europe, and French and German teams who play the game are becoming quite numer-

AQUATIC.

An international four-oared shell race has been added to the programme of the national regatta to be rowed at Saratoga next August.

CURLING. CANADA WON.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 17.—Canada (represented by Manitoba clubs) won in the contest for the Walker international curling trophy yesterday, scoring nine points better than the Americans. Eight rinks played on each side. Total, Canada, 118; America,

FOR THE WESTERN TANKARD. resulting in victory for Southampton by five

FOR THE FINALS.

Stratford, Ont., Jan. 18.—Two rinks from Seaforth. St. Marys and Stratford curled here yesterday for a place in the finals for Mieura, the Japanese minister to the Western Ontario tankard. Forest and Corea, at the time of the murder of Goderich were also to have played, but did not turn up. Following is the score: Stratford, 49; Seaforth, 26—majority for Strat-ford, 23 shots. Second draw—Stratford, 29; St. Marys 47-majority for St. Marys, 18 shots.

The Detroit curlers defeated three rinks from Thamesville on Thursday, by 2 shots.

THE TURF. Mr. Adam Beck, of this city, has entered six of his recent importations for the Hamilton Jockey Club meeting, viz. Strat, Snapshot, Kittlecoast, Dogma, Marauder

and Lady Lucy.
In 1895 in England there were 1,787 races run at distances varying from five furlongs to four miles, and there-in 3,089 horses started. This is a decided incease over the totals of 1894.

HIS BRAINS SHOT OUT.

John Muir, Formerly of Burford, Was Mistaken for a Deer and Killed.

Brantford, Jan. 18.—The Expositor says: John Muir, who has many friends living in communicated to the Duke of West- Burford, was shot dead in the mountains 40 miles from Neepawa, Man. A man named lief Committee in London, informa- Bell was out in the Riding Mountains tion received by him from Sir Philip shooting. He heard a crackling in the Currie, the British Ambassador to bush ahead and saw what he supposed Turkey, relative to the measure taken to be a deer's head about 40 yards by the British Consuls and American away. He took deliberate aim and fired, and running forward found Muir lying on his face. He had shot him through the top of the head, making a deep furrow, The exposing the brain matter, some of which was oozing out.

Bell was frantic at the sight, and, being ter Henry Wilkin, Lord Mayor of Lon- an elderly man, was not able to carry Muir don, who will issue an appeal to the alone. He finally found help, and between city of London to augment the f18,- them carried him out of the mountain to 000 it has already subscribed for relief such a place as they could bring in a team. After they got to the house, which was five miles away, they then had to send 40 miles for a doctor at Neepawa. The doctor arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning, but could do but little except to dress the wound. Mr. Muir was conscious for about six hours, and died about 42 hours after the accident.

John Muir had several relatives in Burford, and was well-known. He was a cousin of the Burtches, of Woodstock.

HUBERT BOOTH.

New York, Jan. 18.-Among the passengers who arrived here in the St. Louis was Hubert Booth, youngest son of Gen. Booth, head of the Salva-tion Army, and brother of Commandder Ballington Booth. He did not know the reason for the reported call of Ballington Booth and his wife from their American work, but thought it was because of the practice of changing the commands of the armies every six or seven years. He did not know whether, he was to take his brother's place or not, but thought it not unlikely that his district would be changed within the next four months or so. Hubert Booth will start for Toronto, Ont., today.

Steamship Arrivals. Jan. 17. At From Etruria ... Queenstown ... New York St. Louis ... New York ... Southampton

Anderson & Nelles, druggists, sell Kur-a-Kof, the magic cold cure. 25c.

Platino Photographs are the best.

Cooper & Sanders, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

With the Neighbors

Happenings in Various Parts of Ontario West.

Unexpected Resignation of a Chatham Clergyman.

& Methodist Hustler-A Southwold Farmer Narrowly Escapes Death From a Poisonous Poultice-Agricultural Societies Reorganizing.

A farmer sold two cows recently to an Ingersoll butcher for \$5. R. B. McLeay, of Warwick, age 60. one of the license commissioners for

East Lambton, is dead. Mr. Fred Beck, an employe in he Elora organ factory, had several fingers cut off while at work on Wed-

At Plattsville dry and green hardwood is selling at \$3 per cord. Straw is \$10 per ton, and hard to be got at that figure.

Mr. James Langstaff, of the township of Chatham, was married on Wednesday to Miss Saxton, of the

same place. The relieving officer of Brantford expresses thanks for the receipt of an order from the curling club for 250 loaves of bread to be distributed among the poor of the city.

Mrs. Gale, of Southwold, near Fingal, is suffering from blood poisoning, caused by running a needle in her thumb. The needle broke, and part of it remains in her thumb.

At Elora Mr. and Mrs. McLean were injured through the falling of a large plece of plaster off the ceiling on them while in bed the other night. Fortunately the results are not fatal, though Jim Steeves, of Brantford, age 12

years, has run away from home, taking with him little Tom Maloney, aged 9, son of Mr. P. Maloney, of that city. The pair have been traced as far as The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Plattsville,

is a hustler. He and Isaac Hewitt have within the last few days raised by subscription sufficient money to wipe out a debt of \$600 on the Methodist parsonage.

The North Perth Conservative Association met Thursday at Milverton and elected officers as follows: Honorary president, Col. D. D. Campbell; president, J. C. Monteith, Stratford; first vice-president, H. B. Morphy,

The friends of Andrew Monteith, ex-M. P., and county treasurer of Perth, will regret to learn that he is serious-He has not been quite himself since his illness with the grip a few years ago, which left his heart less strong than of yore.

Treacy Bros., contractors, St. Marys, would to erect the proposed building. while going down town the other even- It is now rumored that the council ing, fell and fractured his right leg will submit a bylaw to the ratepayers at the thigh socket, making it a very asking for the additional amount, and serious injury. This is the sixth ac- if it is voted the building will be pro- them or not. serious injury. This is the shad, ceeded with at once.

The assembly given in the Opera At the annual meeting of the Blan-hard and Nissouri Cheese and Butter directors were re-elected, namely: Denzil Facey, president; Wm. Elgie,

saleman; A. Pickard and C. Robson, directors; F. McMaster, secretarytreasurer: F. Punt, auditor. Mr. Robert Reekie, druggist, Chatham, was married in St. Thomas on Wednesday to Miss Elva Gillett. The popular pair received gifts from Galt, Chatham, Port Huron, New York, Simcoe, Bismarck and other places. Among the number was a Bible and \$50 in gold

from the father of the groom. At Kingsmill on Wednesday, at the residence of Mr. Abram Wagner, his only daughter, Ella, was married to Mr. Warrington Cartright, of Aylmer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James A. Gray, New Sarum. W. Wagner acted as best man; Miss Eva Adams, cousin of the bride, as brides-

No fewer than five former Perthites will occupy seats in the newly-elected Legislature of Manitoba: C. J. Mickle, elected by acclamation for Birtle; R. H. Myers, Minnedosa, also elected by acclamation; James Fisher, of Russell; A. M. Campbell, elected by acclamation for Souris, and Mr. Prendergast, elected for St. Boniface.—Stratford

The three societies known as the East Elgin, Yarmouth and Horticultural Societies, have amalgamated and elected officers as follows: President, W. G. Saunders; vice-president, J. G. found, h Chapman; second vice-president, Chas. Allenby. Saywell; secretary, W. L. Wickett: directors, B. Marlatt, P. Cameron, Frank Hunt, D. Watson, W. H. Small, Rock Bailey, John Collins, Thomas Medcraft, J. N. Fulcher and W. D.

West Kent Agricultural Society has elected officers as follows: President, . J. Wilson, Harwich; first vice-presient, W. P. Killackey; second vice-president, R. W. Holmes, Raleigh; directors-Windsor, Geo. Cowan, J. J. Guittard; Harwich, W. W. Everett; Raleigh, Henry Lindley; Dover, J. W. leming, Wm. Newkirk; Tilbury, J. C. Fletcher; Chatham township, James Harrington and A. H. White.

The annual meeting of the East dancing. Kent Agricultural Society was held at

The cream of purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, adapted to the weakest digestion.

Fronto, called on City Passenger Agent Branston Thursday on business

B. F. Schooleys, wife and family, intend going to Australia next month.

Mrs. Wm. Miller leaves next Tuesday for Hamburg, Germany, to join her husband. -Almost as palatable as milk.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. al ag

prosperous condition. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Lemuel Sherman, Thamesville; first vice-president, Mr. Thomas Vickery, Zone; second vice-president, Mr. James H. Enarin, Camden; secretary, Mr. C. A. Mayhew. The date of the next fall fair is Thursday and Friday, Oct. 1 and 2.

Mr. Joseph F. Freeman, of St. Thomas, passed away Friday morning at Melbourne from the effects of inflammation of the lungs, in the 67th year of his age. Deceased went to Melbourne three weeks ago to visit his sister, Mrs. Geo. Tanner, and his daughter, Mrs. Alf. Brown. He had lived in St. Thomas 57 years and was one of the first Orangemen in that district.

Mr. Josiah Burton, farmer, Union road, Southwold, bruised his leg. His wife intended to put a fiax meal poul-tice on it, and by mistake got a powder used for spraying fruit trees. Mr. Burton suspected it was not the article required, and tasted it. A moments afterwards he became delirlous, and Dr. Smith, of Fingal, was sent for, who soon restored Mr. Burto consciousness. The doctor said if it had been used as a poultice it probably would have proved fatal.

The annual meeting of the Adelaide Agricultural Society was held in the town hall, Adelaide village, when the following directors were elected for 1896: President, Wm. Dowding (re-elected); vice, Wm. F. Smith; direc-tors, C. Demaray, J. M. Henderson, Frank Parker; auditors, Richard Brock, B. J. Donaldson. The new hoard appointed Mr. Lement M. H. board appointed Mr. James M. Henderson secretary-treasurer, and decided that the society should again unite with the West Middlesex District Society for 1896.

At the special business meeting of the William Street Baptist congregation of Chatham on Thursday evening, a genuine surprise was given the members, being nothing less than the resignation of the pastor, Rev. J. H. Sowerby, after a pastorate of five years. By a standing vote the resignation was refused, but Mr. Sowerby said this was useless, as it would be better for all concerned to accept it now than later on. It was then accepted by the congregation. The church is in a prosperous condition, and the member-ship has risen from 211 five years ago to 399 today.

At the annual meeting of the South Perth Agricultural Society, held in St. Marys, the following were elected officers for 1896: Wm. Porter, president (re-elected); Thomas H. Evans, vice-president; Thomas Steele, second vice-president; directors, J. D. Moore, Jas. Hedley, William Pearn, P. S. Arm- of the road, not only in his capacity strong, Robert McCullough, William James Henderson, William William Whetstone; auditors, T. O. Robson, D. McBeth; representatives to Western Fair, James Henderson, Thomas Evans. At a subsequent, meeting of the board, W. K. McLeod was re-elected secretary, and William Box treasurer.

BLENHEIM.

committee of the town hall have discovered that they will need about \$2,-Mr. Samuel Treacy, of the firm of 000 more than it was supposed they

House last evening was a most en-Company (Limited), the old board of joyable affair. Several were present Mr. Bland. from Chatham, Wallaceburg and Ridgetown, as well as other outside points.

Mr. James Telfer is contemplating a business trip to England and other European countries, with his brother Henry, of Montreal.

Miss Lottle Morgan, of this place, has seen fit to change her name and place of abode to Mrs. Geo. Fury, of Pardoville. As a result the Baptists are looking for another organist.

There are two vacant stores in town just now. This is something unprecedented in the history of Blenheim, and we trust it is only accidental. The C. O. F. held a regular meetin last night in their hall. Word was received that they will in the near future be visited by Bro. Ernest Gartung, supreme organizer, of Brantford. A treat is expected from him.

PETROLEA PICKINGS.

Success of the Firemen's Ball-A Couple of Weddings-True Blues Choose Officers.

("Advertiser" Agents, Lowery Bros.

and E. W. Attwood.) Petrolea, Jan. 18.-Married, in Petrolea, on Thursday, Jan. 16, Mr. George Penfound, harness maker, to Miss, Nellie

The East End Beavers and the West End Zeniths hockey teams played a friendly game in the new rink on night, resulting in a victory for the Beavers by a score of 3 goals

The East End firemen held a ball and supper in their hall on Thursday night. Only the firemen and their friends were invited, and they report having had a very pleasant time. The "Master and Man" Company, who are touring in Canada, just now,

gave a performance here on Thursday and did not create a favorable impres sion. Some of them did not know their Thinnick, Ed. French; auditors, R. A. ludicrous. The best feature in the show harrington and A. H. White.

Messrs. Rowles & Co., music and pi-Thamesville Wednesday. The annual and agents, have moved into Mr. J. eport showed the society to be in a W. Crosbie's house, just south of the postoffice, on Wingfield street. Married, in Petrolea, on Wednesday Jan, 15, H. F. Snively, to Miss Vide

Johnson, all of Petrolea. The following is a list of officers for the present year of Friendship Lodge, No. 61, Loyal True Blues: W. M., Wm. Churchill; D.M., Mrs. S.Churchill; Fin Sec., Jos. Churchill; Rec. Sec., Wm Wilson; Treas., Mrs. J. Wilson; Chap. Mrs. Steele; D of C., Mrs. Morirson

inside tyler, Mrs. Wm. Churchill.

Miss Etta McVicar, of Sarnia, is home on a visit to her mother and Mr. T. W. Van Tuyl, leaves this week for New York to attend the cycle

Mr. C. W. Graves, traveling passes ger agent, G.T.R., London, and W. T. Doterhill, traveling agent, C.P.R., Toronto, called on City Passenger Agent

BIBLE-BURNING IN PERU. New York, Jan. 18 .- A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says: The mayor of San Miguel yesterday seized and caused to be burned in the public square of the city all the Bibles and stock of the local agent of the American Bible So-

Port Stanley Directors of 1894 Will Not Be Sued

For the Moneys They Voted Them. selves on Retiring From Office.

The Lake Erie Company Makes an Offer for City Property at the Port-Accepted -L. and P. S. R. Board's Financial Statement for 1895-The President's Annual Report.

A meeting of the directors of the London and Port Stanley Railroad was held in Mayor Little's office yesterday afternoon, the mayor presiding and Ald. Wm. Heaman, E. Parnell and Stephen O'Meara, Messrs. Frank Leonard, Wm. Bowman and John Bland, and City Clerk Kingston being in attendance.

One question which has been hanging fire for a year past was finally settled-whether or not steps should be taken to recover the fees voted themselves by last year's directors. It was decided to drop the matter. Here is what Messrs. Parke & Purdom, the board's solicitors, thought of it: "The legality or illegality of the payments made subsequent to the expiration of the Grand Trunk's lease is more a question of fact than of law, and depends entirely upon whether there has been either express or implied authority either prior or subsequent to the payment on behalf of the shareholders."
Mayor Little thought it would be

advisable to drop the matter. "I feel that we should collect the money," said Mr. Masuret. "Mr. Coo and some of the other members of last market, it is reported, is likely to be year's board are good for the amounts in an awkward position next spring they received, and I would favor mak- should present conditions continue to ing them pay over-except we intend govern. At Quebec general trade is voting ourselves something today." Ald. O'Meara thought it had better

be given up for a bad job. "The only member of the board who was entitled to any remuneration was Mr. Essery," said Mr. Leonard, "for as mayor, but otherwise."
Ald. Parnell—If it comes to that, the

present president (Mayor Little) has worked as hard as any of them. Mr. John Bland favored letting the mater drop, and moved to that effect. The motion also contained a clause

expressing the board's disapproval of payment of fees. Mr. Masuret and Ald. Heaman voted

Mayor Little reported that he had Blenheim, Jan. 17.—The building telephoned the Michigan Central authorities in Detroit in regard to their arbitration with the Lake Erie Railway Company, re running powers to this city. The Central had received no report from Arbitrator Sir Joseph Hickson, and had no idea whether the decision would be favorable to

> "Do you think the Michigan Central will pay \$5,000 for the running powers rather than draw up stakes?" asked

> "Oh, I think so," was the mayor's A big envelope on the mayor's table contained the deeds for nine acres of land at Port Stanley, granted by the Grand Trunk to the city in connection with the car shops deal. In lieu of receiving the property as part of the lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway, Mr. Woollatt, superintendent of the Lake Erie, made a proposition to the board. For the use of the property, which will be very useful to his railway, he agrees to furnish the Port Stanley board with money to pay the wages of the unpaid syndicate workmen, the amount not to exceed \$700, and should it be less the company to supply only what is neces-Mr. Woollatt also agreed to purchase the right of way to extend the track to the picnic grounds, as set out in clause 18 of the lease, the city to grant them any options it may have

on the property. The proposition was considered satisfactory, and Mayor Little was instructed to conclude the negotiations. Mayor Little's annual report as president of the company was presented. It gave a concise review of the board's doings during the year. The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway had throughout the year continued to operate the road in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and the directors had pleasure in stating that the same had been done to their satisfaction, and in their belief, to the satisfaction of the public as well. At the request of the lessees, who, in ad-dition to the rental, pay 4 1-2 per cent interest upon the cost of such permanent improvements as they may tenders for several bridges and others works were let, the aggregate cost of which will not ex-

ceed \$55,000. The securing of terminal facilities in London for the Lake Erie Company had been deferred, pending the result of the arbitration now in progress between the lessees of the road and the Michigan Central, as to the terms on which the latter company shall be allowed to enter the city over the L. and P. S. R.

The statement of the receipts and

expenditures of the board for the year was submitted by City Treasurer Pope

	Bank of Toronto balance\$ 577	93
i	City of London	93
r	Total\$8,433 DISBURSEMENTS	16
	Expense\$ 90	38
	Filling, etc	30
	Zavitz bridge	15
•	Right of way	00
•	Curvert at 11 1-2 mile nost	05
	Driuges	87
3	Inspectors	OA
1	Advertising	00
	Expense	00
9	Sundriesee	97
e	Weigh scales 702	
-	Total	

to Wm. Gibson: \$33.200 have been paid to Wm. Gibson: \$23.20 to Wm. Ingels. and \$150 to James Turville, a total of \$3,383 30.

The meeting then adjourned, and those present formed into a shareholders' meeting for the purpose of transacting the business which generally comes up at the annual meeting. The above reports were presented, but the transaction of further business was postponed.

You must desire first to become good. That is the first and great end of life. That is what God sent you into the world for.—Charles Kingsley.

When suffering from biliousness, bad headaches, tired feelings, bearing down sensations and all the other symptoms of a disordered liver, kidneys and urinary organs, have you ever tried the best of all remedies, Warner's Safe Cure ?

Do You Know?

That this remedy has done more for weak, worn out men and women than all the other remedies ever known to medical science?

Do you not know that it has received the strongest endorsements from eminent medical men by whom it has been tested in the severest cases of liver and kidney complaint !

Warner's Safe Cure is the best and most reliable remedy for putting the system in sound condition at this time

. THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

State of Trade in Canada and the United States

New York, Jan. 18.—Bradstreet's weekly review says: Advices from Montreal are that trade is greatly restricted in the Province of Quebec, owing largely to the lack of snow. The Canadian lumber quiet; even dull.

No improvement is looked for in de-mand for staple goods at Toronto prior to February; yet tributary country trade is better than a week ago. Halifax merchants report more seahe worked very hard in the interest sonable weather, improved roads and a better outlook for dealers of produce and lumber. Mild weather has hurt the Newfoundland frozen herring fishery trade.

Clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$21,053,000 this week, compared with \$27,050,000 last week, and as contrasted with \$21,158,000 in the like week last year. A similar comparison with 1894 shows an increase this week of about one-third, but as compared with the corresponding week in 1893, this week's clearings show a falling off of

less than 5 per cent. The total number of business failures in the Dominion of Canada reported this week is unusually large, aggregating 74 against 53 last week. 64 for the week one year ago, and 48 and 39 for similar periods two and three years ago.

IN THE UNITED STATES. Dun & Co.'s review says: The situation could hardly be more perplexing for business men. Practical merchants, manufacturers, or bankers can have little sympathy for those who minimize their difficulties. Speculation in products was very active, and wheat was practically unchanged, although Atlantic exports for two weeks, flour included, have been 4,485,190 bushels, against 4,-273,124 last year. Corn receipts were also liberal, and exports about five

times last year's. No branch of manufacture has made progress, for all are unavoidably waiting, both for settlement of financial doubts and for a demand which does not yet appear. There is a little beter inquiry for staples, with indications that dealers' stocks are running low. Fine and fancy woolens show no change in prices, and revisions caused by recent openings of worsteds have been generally towards lower prices. Sales of wool in two weeks have been 4,994,300 pounds domestic and 6.823,300 foreign, against 6.269,615 domestic and 4.410,200 foreign last year. Pig iron is higher—Besse-mer about 50 cents and green forge and anthracite 25 cents, although fin-ished products are generally weaker. with less demand. Controllers of the coke and ore output are said to have agreed to maintain prices above those of 1895, which means dearer pig iron Failures for the past week number 395 in the United States, against 378 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 60 last year.

ALONG THE LINES.

President Ledyard's Explanation of the

The Ontario and Western has just contracted with the English Government to supply it with 1,000,000 tons of

The Pennsylvania's coal tonnage for the year 1895 aggregated 22,405,298, as against 16.616,907 the previous year. Of this 16,424,845 tons were coal, and 5.

980,453 tons coke. A further audit of the accounts of Joseph Kavanagh, the missing Berlin ticket agent of the Grand Trunk, has revealed defalcations amounting to \$600. The total deficit is said to be

about \$1,000. President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, has returned from the meeting of the board of managers of the presidents' agreement in New York. "We took up the matter of the injunction secured by the interstate commission," aid Mr. Ledyard. "We have the best of counsel, and they assure us that the compact will stand. The ends sought are identical what the interstate commerce law is what the interstate commerce law is designed to secure, namely, stability Some Men and equality of rates, and prevention of discriminations, and the interests of shippers are conserved by the agreement. The weak roads are guaranteed a prportionate share of the business at uniform rates."

A Table-de-Hote Dinner

Will be served at the Hub dining rooms, 203 Dundas street, every day from 12 to 2 o'clock for 25 cents. It is our desire to make this the best dining-room in the city, and to this end we have secured the services of a French chef. The cuisine will include everything seasonable. Dine with us tomorrow. STEVENS & NICHOLLS, proprietors.

Satisfaction guaranteed at Cooper & Sanders', photographers, corner Dun-das and Richmond, over C. P. R.

Every kindness done to others is a step nearer to the life of Christ-Dean

Established

C. Macfie & Co.

LONDON,

WE HAVE IN STOCK

Gray Goat Robes, Black Cow Robes.

Your Trade Solicited.

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WILLIAMS PIANOS -ARE THE BEST.

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PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Special for This Month Only \$350 Piano for \$300

THIS IS THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Canada's Favorite

171 DUNDAS ST. J. A. CRODEN, Manager. -ARE-

Strictly First-class

Sparks from the Wire

A committee has been appointed to consider a project to revive the Bank

du Peuple of Montreal. Rufus Stevenson, son of Mr. James Stevenson, M.P., has been appointed collector of customs at Peterboro. The

salary is \$1,200. Sergt.-Major Ezekiel Ferman, who served his country all through the hardships of the Crimean campaign, and earned the Victoria Cross, died at his residence in Toronto Friday, after two days' illness. Enlisting in the Ninth Regiment of Foot in 1853, he fought through all the great battles

of the campaign. The jury at the Toronto civil assize court on Friday afternoon returned verdict for \$5,700 damages against the Public School Board in the action for \$20,000 brought by Elias Rogers against the board in connection with the death of his brother, who, while filling an order for the board, fell through an improperly guarded hole in the floor, breaking his leg, and sustaining other injuries that ultimately proved fatal.

CHEERED THE CHAPLAIN'S

PRAYER. Washington, Jan. 18.-There was a most unusual demonstration at the opening of the session of the House yesterday. The blind chaplain, Mr. Cou-den, of Michigan, whose ardent Americanism has frequently occasioned remark, prayed fervently for "struggling Cuba" and the "success of her battle for independence," When he concluded the sentiments he expressed were given a hearty round of applause

DISTRESS

After Eating, HEARTBURN, FLATU-LENCY, ACIDITY. INSTANTLY RELIEVED By K. D. C., the Greatest Cure of the age for any form of

INDIGESTION.

Free sample of K. D. C. and Pills mailed to any address. K. D. C. CO. (Ltd.), New Glasgow, N. S., 127 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Are pleased with any cigar. Don't have any taste or smell.

Many Men Want a cigar which smokes to

their satisfaction. All Men

> Who smoke the HERALDO LONGFELLOW will never buy any other. They can be had

Sam K. Stewart. 202% Dundas Street.

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PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED

For a Term of Years. The Ontario Mutual Life offers Single Payment

Endowment Policies at such rates that the assured has a guarantee investment of three and

a-half per cent. in addition to the insurance and the profits. These will probably make the investment to equal or EXCEED FOUR AND A-HALF

PER CENT. C. E. GERMAN, General Agent.

A. N. UDY, City Agent.

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Wise Men

A dollar saved is a dollar earned. We can make you a suit or overcoat at a price that will surprise you, and use best material and workmanship. During January and February prices will be still lower in order to reduce our \$3,000 stock. Call early. No trouble to show goods. Open

Another Extraordinary Explanation by Premier Bowell,

He Is Still on Top, in Spite of the Tupper-Foster-Montague Conspiracy.

Liberal Premiers to Enter the House of Commons.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—I have just seen a telegram from Winnipeg, which says that on a vote of want of confidence, in the new Legislature, the Green-way Government will have a majority of 35 to 5. Two supporters of the Government have been until now strong Conservatives. Hon. Mr. Prendergast, M.P.P. for St. Boniface, is a supporter of Hon. Mr. Laurier, and agrees with of Hon. Mr. Latints, or all points but Premier Greenway on all points but the school policy.

Five Conservative members have so far been too ill to sit in Parliament this sesison. They are Messrs. Robillard, Bryson, McGreevy, Corby and Lieut.-Coi. Denison. Mr. Charlton, on the Liberal side, is yet unable to be

There is now no coubt that Sir Charles Tupper will be opposed in Cape Breton, N. S., where he goes to seek election, so as to get a seat in the House. It was arranged that he should run for East Hastings, in which Mr. Corby, the resigned member, and a large majority at last election, but word was sent that the feeling was but word was sent that the feeling was so strong against the men in power that defeat was a probability, and a constituency with a very large normal Conservative majority was chosen. The Liberals in Cape Breton, on hearing that the elder Tupper was to be inflicted on them, at once set about consideration to prevent his return. It organization, to prevent his return. It has been said that Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, will run against Sir Charles This is not likely to be the case. Mr. Fielding will be a candidate case. Mr. Fielding will be a candidate for the House of Commons at the approaching general elections, but he is wooked for Halifax, a constituency which he represents in the Legislature now, and it is not likely that he will go to Cape Breton, although he could make it hot for the Great Stretcher. Hon. George Murray will, in all probability, be the man picked on to run against Sir Charles. The laton to run against Sir Charles. The latter will have to fight for his life notwithstanding that Cape Breton is a Conservative riding, and gave a very large majority to McKeen at the last general election. But no constituency is now safe for the Government. In the bye-elections where the Liberals have not triumphed they have greatly have not triumphed they have greatly reduced the majorities. In Westmoreland, N. B., the majority was reduced from 2,000 to about 500, and in Victoria, B. C., Lieutenant-Colonel Prior got back to Parliament because he had a Cabinet position dangling before the electors. fore the electors.

who is here talking over the political situation with the Liberal leaders, says that the outlook for the Liberals in that Province was excellent. Although Mr. Blair is opposed to bringing into Provincial politics Federal issues, he is an out-and-out Liberal, notwithstanding the talk ocacsionally in-dulged in here by the Conservatives that Mr. Blair was likely to accept a seat in the high tax Administration here. On all the leading Dominion questions Mr. Blair is at one with the Liberal leaders. Not only does Mr. Blair see eye to eye with Mr. Laurier, on the issues before the electors, but he will be a candidate at the next general election. It is just probable that he will run for Queen's, N. B. With Premier Blair in New Brunswick and Premier Fielding in Nova Scotia actively engaged on the side of the Liberals in the coming campaign, and with the assistance of Premier Peters in Prince Edward Island, Mowat in Ontario, and Premier Greenway in Manitoba, the Liberal outlook was never so bright since Confederation.

Premier Bowell made another extraordinary statement in the Senate last night. He would not have said another word in regard to the conspiracy with his party, to drive him from the leadership, he explained, if Sir Richard Cartwright had not said in the other chamber that he (Sir Mackenzie) had consented to retain the Premiership only to make way at an early date for Sir Charles Tupper, and if another member had not in-terpolated that for once Sir Richard was right. The member referred to was Mr. Pope, Conservative M. P. for Compton, Que., who was applauded by his friends when he made this statement. This idea that he should be regarded as a mere warming pan for the avaricious High Commissioner seems to have nettled Mr. Bowell, for he proceeded to inform the Senate that both Sir Richard and Mr. Pope were entirely wrong in their conclusions, and he gave it to be understood that he was on the top, and that he meant to stay there, in spite of the conspirators, who, he inferred, came back, as the cats came back, to get the cream, and without having secured his decapitation as Conservative leader—a task which Mr. Foster, in his statement on behalf of the conspirators, announced to the House of Commons, they had set about when they resigned their Cabinet positions. The incident verifies the information that the quarrels in the Cabinet are not all settled, and that an armed peace, and net a family unity, exists at the presert time.

In the Comcons yesterday the debate on the address was continued by Messrs. Mc-Mullen, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Martin (Winnipeg), Mr. Kanny and Mr. McNeill, Conservative member for North Bruce, who, by the way, warmly opposed the policy of his party on the Manitoba school question. Mr. Borden and Mr. Casey also spoke. The debate was characterized by many personal attacks, and by many family explanations. A feature of the discussion was the defense of Sir Charles Tupper by his son Hibbert, who thought that he fully atoned for the load of debt and taxation which his paternal relation had been chiefly instrumental in placing on the people of Canada by an attack upon the last century ancestors of Sir Richard Cartwright. The only other noteworthy point in the debate was the statement by Mr. Martin, that the Greenway Government was ready to redress every injustice towards any section of the community found to exist in its school law, The deba e was adjourned.

Mr. Kenny (Halifax) was extremely bitter in his attacks on the Liberal

leaders, who had put the high tax advocates thoroughly on the defensive. He posed as a great loyalist, and insinuated that all who did not support his side of the House were disloyal. He misrepresented Hon. Mr. Laurier's speednes in various parts of the country, and charged that the Libert Country is the country in the country is the country. erals were responsible for abolishing separate schools in Manitoba, though separate schools in Manitoba, though anyone with intelligence could have told him that when the Manitoba public school law was adopted in 1890 both Liberals and Conservatives supported it almost unanimously.

This is a specimen of Mr. Kenny's line of "argument":

Dr. Landerkin—Why didn't you disallow the Manitoba school bill?

Mr. Kenny—Would you disallow it?

Dr. Landerkin—I asked you a question, and you have not answered it.

tion, and you have not answered it. Mr. Kenny—I answered it by asking another, as an Irishman does.

He went on to say that Mr. Green-

way had come to Ottawa, that he had met Mr. Laurier and that it was de-cided that the question should not be Mr.Laurier-Does the hon, gentleman

affirm that? Mr.Kenny-It is impossible for me to say what took place at a private in-Mr. Laurier-It is for the hon. gentle-

man not to affirm but to insinuate. That is his style.

Mr. Kenny—The impression which is in the public mind-

Liberal cries of "Oh, oh."

Mr.Kenny—Well founded, well based, It may not be possible—the matter was too well managed to make it possible for me to prove it legally or technically, but it is the general opinion of the ountry— Hon. Mr. Mills—No, it is not.

Mr. Kenny-That this matter was to be kept open simply to help the pos-sibility of these men coming into power by the disintegration of the Conserva-

wr. Foster and other Ministerialists

—Order, order.

Mr. Laurier—I beg to say here to the hon. gentleman that when Mr. Greenway was here I did not speak to Mr. Somerville—Now take it back. Liberal cries, "Take it back, cow-

Mr. McMullen-No, he is too mean to take at back. The Speaker appealed to both sides of the House to aid him in maintain-ing order. He called Mr. Kenny to order, and ruled that he must accept

Mr. Laurier's statement. Mr. Laurier—In discharging the duties which I have in this House I have always endeavored to carry my part with honor to friends and foes, but I cannot submit to bear in silence the most unparliamentary language which the hon gentleman has used here to me this afternon on two different occasions. The hon, gentleman makes insinuations which go to the

Mr. Kenny-I unreservedly accept Mr. Kenny the explanation.

And so he wandered on, making unfounded charges, apologizing to the Speaker and to the House for slanders when brought to book, and finally ending up with an apology to Mr. Laurier for misrepresenting him.

Mr. McNeill has given notice of the Premier Blair, of New Brunswick, following resolution: "That in view of the threatening aspect of foreign a fairs the House desires to assure her of the United Kingdom of our unalterable lovalty and devotion to the British throne and constitution, and its conviction that, should occasion unhappily arise, in no other part of the British Empire than the Dominion of Canada would more substantial

sacrifices attest the determination of Majesty's subjects to maintain unimpaired the integrity and inviolate the honor of her Majesty's empire; and this House reiterates the oft-repeated desire of the people of Canada to maintain the most friendly relations with their kinsmen of the United States.

Mr. Brodeur has moved for all papers, reports, etc., connected with the case of Valentine Shortis.

The Montreal Gazette. one of the leading Conservative papers, declares that the Government "was only saved from complete dissolution by the grace of the Governor-

A Quebec dispatch says: It is clear that the Angers faction have made up their minds to stay out of the Ministerial fold and to oppose the Tupper-Bowell combination to the bitter end. Mr. Angers' organ, the Moniteur de Vouis, has just spoken, but in a way the remov s the last vestige of doubt on that he the fact is further confirmed by the tone of the Evenement. It is true that Mr. Angers' following in Parliament is small, but throughout the Province, and especially in this district, he has a considerable body of followers, which renders ihis attitude an important factor in the com.

Discretion the Better Part of Valor. With the opening of the new year have come the usual good resolutions to swear off old vices and to swear on new virtues. The swearing off process takes an almost endless variety of forms, and is generally undertaken with entire confidence in the ability to "stick it out." Especially is this the case with the vast army of moderate-and immoderate - drinkers of whisky. They have promised themselves and their friends -who have long been saddened by the conviction that these good resolutions mean nothing—that when New Year comes they will quit for good-forever. New Year is with us and already these unmeaning pledges are being broken as each day closes, affording fresh instances of the abject, servile bondage to which the abominable stuff will reduce the counterpart of his Creator. Many have not broken their New Year's resolutions yet, but are fighting the desire to drink with a will power that is daily weakening and must soon yield to the conqueror—alcohol. These should end the struggle by going to Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, now, before certain defeat comes. Discretion is the better part of valor. The results are worth fifty times the time and money expended. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must forge yourself one -Carter

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in perfectly palatable form. It is the best for coughs, colds, and all lung troubles. Price 50c, and \$1 per

by Theatricals.

Anti-German Feeling in England Still Strong.

English Sentiments Towards the United States Are Kindly.

Marquis of Queensbury Writes a Remarkable Letter+Belgium's King Entertained.

(Special Saturday cable letter to the

"Advertiser.") London, Jan. 18.-Although throughout the week Great Britain has echoed with war preparations, and Englishmen everywhere have noticed with pride the remarkably short time in which the flying squadron of warships was commissioned and made ready for sea, there seems to be less prospect of war now than at any time since the clouds of the Transvaal discord first began to overshadow the statesmen of Europe. The war clouds have in a way interfered with the festivity at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, where the Queen is staying, and the extremely mild weather has tended to heighten the enjoyment of those who have composed the royal party. In addition to the number of theatrical companies contracted to perform before her Majesty, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) arranged for and supervised an elaborate series of private theatricals, which were greatly enjoyed and highly praised. Queen Victoria will remain at Osborne until the middle of February. Her Majesty will then go to London for a couple of days, main to London for a couple of days, mainly in order to be present at the first drawing-room of the season, and will leave Windsor for the Riviera on

THE PRINCE ENJOYING HIMSELF. The Prince of Wales, after a busy Mediterranean regatta.

BELGIUM'S KING ENTERTAINED. The Duke of Devonshire has been entertaining the King of the Belgians the spectacular effect in the fourth at Chatsworth, near Bakewell. On act, where the grouping, dresses, and combination of light shows that Mr. Thursday last the duke and his guest, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the Olympia in order to see the bicycle races which were a great attraction there. The King returned to Brussels on Friday.

QUEENSBURY WRITES TO THE PRESS.

Some of the statements in the press any long run. son of the Marquis of Queensberry, who married Loretto Addis, an actress to the call, and he was brutally greetof California, have produced a re- ed with hisses and "booing." markable letter from the marquis. He caused his face to fall, and after bowsays he allowed Lord Sholto-Douglas ing slightly he hastily retired. \$1,500 yearly, as he did all his younger brothers. He added: "If my sons go to distant lands and choose to marry music hall singers without my leave they must take the consery then discussed the alleged reasons for what he looks upon as America's hatred of the English. He says he served on a British warship during the civil war, and that the feelings of this country were entirely for smashing the Union. Our men used to sing nightly, lying off New Orleans, sur-rounded by half a dozen Federal ships, "The Bonny Blue Flag." Fancy if we were fighting to preserve the Union here with Ireland, and that in Portsmouth harbor a Yankee crew were singing "The Wearing of the

LONSDALE'S QUARREL AT THE HUNT.

There is much disgust felt in the Quorn Hunt at Lord Lonsdale's arbitrary methods, and he is accused of ship. trying to imitate his friend, Emperor F. W. Meek, druggist, Strathroy, Wiliam of Germany. On Wednesday was married in St. Thomas on Wedlast, during a cneck which occurred nesday to Miss Eva E. Meek, daughter soon after the hunt was started, Lord Lonsdale got into a dispute with a former master of the hounds, who is still a prominent member of the Quorn Hunt. Although the day's sport had but just commenced Lord Lonsdale immediately stopped the hunt and sent the hounds to kennels, thus disappointing a large

THE FOREIGN OFFICE. Recent statements have appeared in the London papers claiming that the Foreign Office was preparing elaborate maps and a lengthy report on all phases of the Venezuelan question. In regard to this statement, a high official at the Foreign Office states to a representative of the Associated Press: "We are not preparing any new or special maps, for we are satisfied with those now in use. The statement, now largely circulated, is made out of whole cloth. While Lord Salisbury has not yet authorized us to announce the fact, we may say that he is pre-paring a full report of the whole matter, which will undoubtedly be submitted to Parliament soon after its assembly on Feb. 11." When asked about the cable dispatches, etc., which the Daily Chronicle has been publishing from Washington, the Foreign Office official remarked: "We are inclined to think that the letters referred to are copies of certain documents relating to the matter which were published in Paris some years ago, at the instigation of the Venezuelan Government. As I stated some time ago to the Associated Press, they do not cover the entire ground, as they seem to be only extracts taken at random here and there. While they are undoubtedly authentic, as far as they go, they do not have the authenticity of being accepted by the British Government as determinate

in the matter."

The United States ambassador, Mr.
Thomas F. Bayard, was asked if he

lished by the Chronicle is taken from that which was published in Paris some years ago, nor do I know the exact source of these documents. They may have been the work of Guzman Blanco, who once represented the The Royal Family Being Amused

Blanco, who once represented the Venezuelan Government at Paris. He was an able man—one who had acquired a large fortune and represented big Court of the work in Guznania. his Government in various diplomatic matters."

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. Ever since the beginning of the trouble in the Transvaal it was necessary to dispatch the news which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave out, by relays of messengers. These extended relays of messengers. These extended from the steps of the Colonial Office to the corner of King street, where an imposing array of cabs was in waiting. Each item of information was passed along the lines to the last messenger of each line, who quickly entered a waiting vehicle and dashed off to the newspaper offices. off to the newspaper offices.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN FLAGS. The spirit of patriotism which was aroused by the German Emperor's telegram to President Kruger continues to manifest itself in various ways, and at the theaters any allusion to and at the theaters any allusion to Germany is received with groans by the gallery and pet, while the National Anthem, "God Save the Queen," which concludes every performance at most of the theaters, is received with cheers and a universal raising of hats by the dispersing audience in decided contrast to the carelegeness with cided contrast to the carelessness with which it was generally received a few weeks ago. While this hostility to Germany is everywhere shown, quite the reverse has been the case in rethe reverse has been the case in regard to the United States even at the helght of the difficulty with Great Britain over the Venezuetan question.

A notable instance of this is seen nightly at the Drury Lane pantomime. The American flag with allusions to the United States, is brought in on several occasions. In fact, the flag is rather flaunted before the Britishers, by a typical Uncle Sam, in one scene, but it has never provoked any hostile but it has never provoked any hostile demonstration. Indeed, the clown links arms with Uncle Sam and says, "Well, we are not going to quarrel with our cousins about Venezuela," or some remark of that kind, the most cordial approval is given to the senti-ment by the audience.

THE AUTHOR HISSED. It is generally conceded that "Michael and His Lost Angel," which was week in town, during which he visited first produced on Wednesday last at the theaters nightly, went to Sand- the Lyceum, is not quite up to the ringham on Friday. The prince will hold the first levee of the season during the third week of February, and will afterwards go to Marseilles, where he will go on board his speedy cutter Britannia, said to have been improved by slight alterations and reconnecting. by slight alterations and recoppering. The play is in five acts, and Forbes
The Britannia will take part in the Robertson's part is a strong one, although the piece brought out lacks incident rather than dialogue, a fact not hitherto noticed in the author's work. Nothing, however, could be better than Robertson's artistic taste and talent lends itself most happily to scenic arrangement. But this same fourth act, which takes place in a church where the full Anglican ritual is performed aroused the fierce antagonism of the regarding Lord Sholto-Douglas, the loud cries for the author. Mr. Jones was finally prevailed upon to respond

Middlesex Matters.

The Marquis of Queensber- The Sons of Scotland Thrive in Belmont -Craig Items and Other County News.

> The remainder of the cheese in the Belmont factory was sold and shipped last week. Mr. E. R. Tooley, who has been recuperating at Belmont for the past

few weeks, has gone to Ottawa. Mr. James Jenkins, of Belmont, who has been in the London General Hospital, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, has returned home. has nearly recovered, and looks well. Speaking of Camp Lochinvar, Sons

of Scotland, Belmont, a correspondent writes: The society is becoming very popular in this section, having already a large and respected member-

of Wm. Meek. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Meek, and her niece, Miss Winnifred Ead, acted as maid of honor.

LUCAN.

"Advertiser" Agent, Willard Hodgins. The newly-elected board of public school trustees found it necessary to go outside their number for a secretary. Mr. B. Stanley was appointed chairman. A carnival was held in the rink last night

and the crowd was much the largest of the season. Many visitors from Granton, Ailsa Craig and other places were present. It is expected that Mr. R. Armitage, reeve of Lucan, will be the likely man for the warden's chair for 1896. Surely it is

Lucan's time this term. An entertainment under the auspices of Beaver Camp, CO. W. O. W., will be held in the town hall on the night of Jan. 23. Mr. Baker, the humorist and vocalist, has consented to be present, and Mr. W. Hawthorn, head organizer, will also address the

Mr. D. Atkinson, an old resident of the village, who has been living for some time past in Parry Sound, is at present visiting

LAMBETH.

Jan. 18.-Last night Trinity Church Sunday school repeated their Christmas enter-tainment At the request of those who were unable to gain admittance on the first occasion it was decided to repeat it. The crowd on this, the second occasion, was almost as large as on the first. Mr. Geo. Ferguson occupied the chair, and the programme consisted of the following. Recitations, by Aggie Elson, Alice Gerrard, J. Ormand, Lilly and Letty Elson and others; singing, by Rose Clarke, Coral Collins, Little Bessie Jones and Gladys Vandermade; dialogues, by Clarence Routledge and Leila Hall, Miss Poole and Ned Gerrard, F. Fortner, W. B. Woodhull and Miss E. Vander-made; tableau, by sixteen young ladies, had any official information that Lord Salisbury was preparing a special report on the Venezuelam question. The ambassador replied: "I have nothing ambassador replied: "I have nothing monica selections. The following well-known monica selections. monica selections. The following well-known officially in the matter, but have, of course, heard it intimated that such was the fact. I am heartily glad to know that it is so, as it will undoubtedly tend to expedite matters. I do not know whether the matter pub-

A YOUNG LADY'S SUCCESS.

McBrine's Experience Given for the Benefit of All Weak and Nervous Men and Women.

She Specially Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.



Miss Minnie McBrine, of Bethany, | pound is worthy of a trial as far as aroused the nerce antagonism of the church folk, and although the play is finely acted, it is not likely to have any long run. When the curtain fell celery Compound is worth its weight that I add my testimony to the volin gold for sick people. This statement, coming from one who was of Paine's Celery Compound. After raised up to health and vigor, com- suffering for a length of time, and mands the closest attention. Past failures with worthless medicines and perfect success with Paine's Celery ery Compound, which proved a com-Compound, is a strong and clear de- plete success in my case. Your medimonstration that the popular com- cine cured me completely, and I feel pound can be trusted in every case. as well as ever before in my life. Read the following etter written by its weight in gold for sick people; I Miss McBrine, and then honestly de- would specially recommend it to all cide whether Paine's Celery Com- weak and nervous people.'

umes you have already on file in favor having met with many disappoint-ments in the use of medicines in general, I commenced to use Paine's "Paine's Celery Compound is worth

ladies, under command of Mr. P. Plaxton. Their turning and wheeling, their circles and figures were executed with a precision and a grace that excited the surprise and admiration of the audience. Altogether the performance was a thing of beauty, easily surpassing anything previously attempted in Lambeth, and reflects not a little to the skill and energy of those who conducted it, especially to Mr. P. Plaxton, Miss L. Poole and Miss E. Vandermade.

STRATHROY.

("Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meekison.) Strathroy, Jan. 18.—Messrs. John Barry and R. Lough, of this town, have taken po ession of the Belchamber, House, Sarnia. Mr. Alf Barinct, who has secured a situation in Brantford, left for that city on Mon-

day last. At the C. E. meeting, held in St. Andrew's Church last evening, "Secrets of Strong Lives" was the subject dealt with. Interesting papers were read by different members. The meeting was conducted by contracted the disease. Miss Hill.

Miss Maud Buttrey is visiting friends in Forest.

On the evening of Jan. 20 a grand musical and literary entertainment will be held in Mount Zion's Church, Napperton. Some of Strathroy's best talent has been secured for the occasion.

The self-denial entertainment held in the Lyceum Wednesday night, was in every particular a gratifying success. The words spoken by the Bishop of Huron are not likely to be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of listening to him.

AILSA CRAIG.

"Advertiser" Agent, C. Walker. Ailsa Craig, Jan. 17.—The annual meeting of the North Middlesex Agricultural Society was held in the town hall, Ailsa Craig, on Jan. 15. The meeting was well attended, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. R. Anderson; first vice-president, John D. McEwen; second vice-president, David Robinson; directors, Geo. Hindmarsh, A. W. Smith, John D. Drummond, Wm. Headly, Dr. Stewart, John Eynon, Hector Gunn, Graham Walker and John Hurd; auditors, Dr. John Gunn and E. Hutchinson; representatives to Western Fair Board, G. Hind-marsh and John Eynon. At a subsequent meeting of the board Dr. D. A. Stewart was elected secretary and Jos. Rosser treasurer. Mr. John Thompson and family have

moved into the village. Yesterday John M. Dewar shipped a carload of fine stall-fed cattle to the Montreal market.

The East Williams and the North Middlesex Agricultural Societies have amalgamated. The society is in a prosperous condition; amount of cash in the treasury, \$350.

Hot water bottles, sponges, etc., cheap. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

WHEELED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Allogheny Lawyer Brought on Spinal Meningitis by Cycling. Allegheny, Jan. 17.-W. S. Nesbit,

member of the Allegheny County Bar, died yesterday from an attack of spinal meningitis. He was 40 years old and one of the most enthusiastic wheelmen in the country. He was one of the organizers of the Pittsburg Century Club, and secured the charter for that association. His doctor told him several weeks ago when he was attacked it was the result of too much cycling, against which Mr. Nesbit had been frequently warned. He had paid no attention to the warnings and continued "scorching" with his back bent over the handle bar. More than one physician told him he would contract

a disease of the spine.

Doctors say this is the first death here from this cause. Had Mr. Nesbit not bent over his machine when riding, it is asserted, he would not have

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Charity is a grand quality to possess in all its purity, as it is, indeed, the most difficult to cultivate. St. Paul's dissertation on the requisites and prime features of charity is one of the grandest chapters in the Bible: "Charity thinketh no evil." How grand and lofty that is, but how difficult to attain in all its strength and fullness.

One secret act of self-denial, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers, in which idle people indulge themselves.-

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

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

2 EDITIONS DAILY 2

Leading Daily of the West (Established 1863.)

JOHN CAMERON, Founder and Manager-

tate, New York.

Address-

Sixteen Pages Contains Full Market Reports and all Latest News.

Special attention given to Western Ontario The London Advertiser is conside red by those competent to judge to be the best paper Ontario outside of Toronto."—The Fourth

> LONDON ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON. ONT.

London, Saturday, January 18.

Ready for the Change.

The great mass of the Canadian peopeople are agreed that the country will never prosper as it ought till there is a change in Administration at Ottawa. Wheresoever information has been subject and Dominion necessities of the honestly the verdict. The greatcommercial, manufacturing and industrial constituency in the Dominion-Montreal Center-was even more emphatic in so declaring than were mixed agricultural and manufacturing communities, like Antigonish, N. S., Jacques Cartier, Que., Winnipeg, and West Huron. The people are satisfied that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will take good care that every legitimate industry in the country will be benefited by his trade policy while the needs of the consumer will not be neglected,

By heavy taxes on raw materials, aid on chiefly at the solicitation of Sir Charles Tupper, many industries have been burdened, the supplies of the farmers and workers generally have been unnecessarily increased in price, the demand for the product of the labor of our workmen has been curtailed, and widespread injury has been inflicted. Is not this the general experience?

Well may it be asked, What have the people got in return for all this excessive taxation? Is work plentiful? Do business men find their customers flush of money, and buying freely? Is fact that everyone is pining for a change for the better? But business will not show a decided improvement until there is a change of managers at Ottawa, and a relief of the country from all unnecessary and vexatious taxes, more especially from the taxes on the raw materials entering into the industries of the commun-

Sir John Carling, with other memers of the John A. Macdonald Min-Istry, were driven out of the Ottawa Government to make room for the Haggarts and the Montagues and other professional politicians. Now the wily politicians try to reconcile the old man to his fate, and to get his aid in the coming general elections, by patting him on the back, and asserting that he proved a heaven-born head of it Agricultural Department. His friends here are asking if Sir John really was the administrator which the conspirators, now, for their own purposes, make him out to have been, how came he to be kicked out that Dr. Montague might get an office, and Dr. Roome might resign in his stead as Conservative boss in the West?

Why Should Britain and Russia Not be in Alliance.

The cablegrams from Great Britain, within the last few days, have seriously discussed a proposed understanding between Great Britain and Russia with regard to questions affecting their mutual interests in the world. Why should they not have an understanding that would secure the maintenance of the rights of each, within their respective spheres? These two great powers, if they could forget their oldtime jealousies, could speedily settle the Turkish question in a manner that would be beneficial to humanity. Great Britain has done wonders for the improvement of the Egyptian people since it took control of that ancient land, while Russia has given to wide tracts of Central Asia security of life and property which had been denied the people for centuries past. What is needed today is an affiance between the two great controlling and colonizing peoples of the world—the Englishpeaking race and the race of slavinic origin. It will probably be that he dominating races of the world will e the Anglo-Saxon and the slavs. The ferritory controlled by the Anglo-Saxns in the British Empire and the United States extends to fifteen millions of square miles. Russia now controls 8,666,000 square miles. Thus Russia controls about one-sixth of the land surface of the globe, while the Anglo-Saxon race owns about onethird of all the west. By the year 1920 the English-speaking empire will lead all others with probably 600,000,000 or more of population. Of these about 175,000,-000 will be Anglo-Americans. The different nationalities going to make up the population of this continent will have assimilated in sentiments and objects, to a much greater extent in 25 or 30 years from now than is now possible. They will become more and of so

animated with Anglo-Saxon ideas and aspirations, and be more inclined to co-operate for the common welfare with the Anglo-Saxon race in Great Britain, in Australasia and in Africa, in all of which ever-increasing English-speaking progress will have meanwhile been made. Next will come China with an empire of probably 500,000,000 inhabitants. China has been called a dark horse, in the race for prestige; but her collapse in the encounter with the Japanese, who number not one-tenth the Chinese people, and the fact that her population is composed of many different races, apparently incapable of assimilating with each other, having nothing in common either in religion, in patriotism, or in language, suggests that she is not likely to reach the first rank of nations, but rather to fall away, as the great powers surround her. Japan will grow but her expansion will be limited. She, too, will not reach a leading place in the next 30 years at any rate. Germany may grow to 80,000,000 of population, if Austro-Hungary breaks up, by additions received from that quarter. But France, owing to her low birth-rate, will fall to a third-rate power, with a population probably not much over half that possessed by Germany. The white population of Russia 25 years from now will probably be double that of Germany, and may almost equal that of the English-speaking race.

Thus it is that the conclusion must be forced upon us that the Anglian and the Slav races are bound to practically control the greater portion of the world. Surely it will be a blessing beyond measure if these two races can be banded together for their common welfare, and the greatest of curses, if through mutual jealousies they should quarrel and fight and by disagreement retard the progress of civilization. If Russia on the one hand and the united English-speaking race on the other-and we include all that portion of it found on this continent-could today agree as to the future of the Turkish Empire, their decree would in all probability become law, without the firing of a rifle. Why should Russia not be permitted to establish order and extend her sphere into Armenia, as she has Jone in other portions of Turkey-to the great benefit of the Christian races there found? It would not injure British interests if Russian influence were established in that territory, and British interests were extended from Egypt, say into the Holy Land, which is near, thereby curtailing the influence of the Sultan of Turkey, with the threat, which the two great powers would be prepared to carry out, that if he did not vastly improve his domain would be still further curtailed.

A British-Russian alliance would ensure the safety of Christians in the East; it would command the respect of Europe and of the world. The smaller powers would be guaranteed fair play, and neither France nor Germany, nor both combined, would likely seek to quarrel with the legitimate expansion of either the one power or the other. Russia has an alliance of a diplomatic kind with France, but it is an alliance of convenience only, and Russia would naturally prefer a decided and mutually profitable understanding with Great Britain, in which the rich territories of Asia vet undeveloped might be mutually opened up without conflict and with profit to both great nationalities. Such an alliance, embracing also the English-speaking people on this continent, could be made of vast benefit to the subject races of the East and aid in the preservation of the peace, and the avoidance of war in both the old and new worlds.

When Mr. Rhodes, the one-time South African, reaches Great Britain, he promises to tell many truths regarding the outbreak in that country. There is much guessing as to the future of this wonderful man. If he lives he is destined to have a good deal to do with making the history of the progressive English-speaking community that is developing that great land.

Last year the French people consumed as food 23,186 horses. That number is exclusive of 43 mules and 383 donkeys. The total weight of meat sold was 5,130 tons, and this was sold at 186 shops or stalls which are not allowed to sell any other kind of meat. The maximum price ranged from 18 cents a pound for the fillet to 4 cents a pound for the neck and lower ribs. The Government report adds that not more than a third of the meat is sold at the stalls, the remainder going to make sausages. In Canada, the killing of horses for human food is an P. industry, which has been at work in Hamilton for some time. As in France, a large portion of the meat is turned into sausages. In other parts of the country immature calves have killed and fed to hogs. The Ottawa Government will doubtless appoint an inspector for the horseflesh industry, which should prosper now that the boomer of dead meat company speculations has joined the Cab-

"Every Month," for January, has many good pieces of music and much lively gossip. "Will Jack Ever Come Back?" is a fine patriotic ballad. \$1 a year. Howley, Haviland & Co., publishers, East Twentfeth street, New York city.

LUCKY JOHN. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18.-John Cork, who has been employed at the Anchor lodging house of Lloyd street for three years past, is the presumptive heir to a fortune of \$40,000 or \$50,000 derived from an estate in Bolton, Lancashire, England. Word was sent this week to the city clerk by a firm of solicitors in the English town that a man by this name, who was supposed to be living at or near Buffalo was the heir. Cork says he is the only one of that name in Lancashire. He

has run through two fortunes before this, and is now a beggard old man

No Demands Yet Made on the British Government.

Chamberlain Says "Good Has Come Out of Evil."

It Is Claimed That the Transvaal President Is a Yankee.

London, Jan. 18.-A Pretoria patch says: "It is officially stated that President Kruger made no demands on either the British Government or the British South Africa Company in connection with the release of Dr. Jameson and his companions. He will make no demands until the Boers are pacified and the internal affairs of the Republic are settled. The freebooters are imprisoned, and their officers will go to England for trial. Americans are in no danger whatever. They have no need of protection, but are able to take care of themselves. Ten of them who joined the revolutionary so-called reform committee, will, with the majority, mostly British subjects, be tried according to law, and justice will be done all without respect to nationality. (Signed) Government Information Department,"

Indianopolis, Jan. 18.—It is now claimed that the Transvaal's president, Mr. Kruger, is a born and bred Yankee. So say five Indianapolis citizens, who claim to be his first cousins. These men are David Haywood, A. Haywood, Charles and Henry Roney

and Chas. Kruger. David Haywood says the mother of the president was born in Germany, but came to America when equite young. She settled near Mauch Chunk, Pa., where the now distinguished president was born. When 12 years of age young Kruger ran away from home, and from that day until a few weeks ago he had never been heard At that time the country around Mauch Chunk was a wilder ness, and young Kruger was thought to have been devoured by wild beasts. President Kruger's sister died in Indianapolis about seven years ago. Kruger's mother lived to be 103 years of age and died in Philadelphia in 1880. Joseph Kruger, who was a well known contractor of Indianapolis about twenty years ago, was a brother of the South African statesman. Mr. Haywood is preparing to write to Kruger for the purpose of getting a history of his wanderings after he left the family roof in Mauch Chunk. London, Jan. 18.-Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received an ovation upon arriving at the Birmingham railway station. expressing his thanks, he said that he could not speak of his recent work, because it was still incomplete. He congratulated his hearers that good had come out of evil, and that proof had been afforded that in times of national difficulty party distinctions vanished, and that the old spirit of happy to be able to say that the resources of the empire were never better perpared for any contingency.

FOR TY-EIGHT DROWNED! The Disaster to the British Cruiser Edgar in a Corean Harbor.

Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.-The particulars of the drowning of 48 members of the crew of the British cruiser Edgar in the harbor of Chemulpo, Corea, early last month, have been received. The Edgar, which is one of her Majesty's squadron, has been anchored in the harbor of Chemulpo for nearly a year. It has been the custom of the crew to go ashore monthly for drill. Early in December they went to Rose Island for naval practice. At the conclusion of the drill the men, 71 in number, put off towards the cruiser in a light boat. The wind was blowing a gale and the waves were rolling high. Soon the boat became unmanageable, and the officer in charge, fearing it would be washed upon the island, raised a small sail, thinking to run before the wind to a place of safety. For a time the boat sped along under sail, when suddenly the wind changed, and it capsized.

The accident was witnessed from the other cruisers in the harbor, and boats were sent at once to the assistance of the Edgar's men. A Russian boat rescued fifteen, and a French cruiser lent succor to eight more. The launch from the United States cruiser Yorktown broke down in the gale and was unable to render aid to any of the men in the water. Some of the sailors clung to the upturned boat, while others swam about until they were picked up. The water was icy, and the men soon became numb and The bodies of many of the sank. dead were recovered, but others were washed out to sea.

Worth Remembering. A point to bear in mind when using Fibre Chamois in skirts, capes or coats, is that it must be always cut across the goods and should be well here and there to the lining to prevent any chance of its getting out of place. If this is done, your garment will stand any amount of wear and hard usage without losing its stylish shape. The light weight, No. 10, when used as above is support enough for all skirts.

PAST YOUR PRIME.

Perhaps not in years, but in energy Your health is not good, yet you hardknow what is the matter with you Your business, too, is on the decline People miss the old elastic spirit you showed in former years. The secret of all this is that your constitution is worn out and your blood is bad. Set both right by the use of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One box will cure you.

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Headache, A ilments peculiar to women, Scrofula, Enervation, Sciatica, Poor blood, Indigestion, Liver complaint, oss of appetite,

Thousands of sufferers have publicly testified to the efficacy of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are the best, so use the best. One pill a dose; one cent a dose; 25 cents a box.

For sale by all dealers, or by the manufacturers, Edmanson, Co., Toronto. Use Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for all throat and lung troubles. Large bottle, small dose, small price,

AN ALASKAN AVALANCHE

Sweeps the Ground of All Buildings in Its Pathway.

Millions of Tons of Rock and Earth Cal ried Away-One Fatality.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 18 .- A vast avalanche of snow swept down from the mountain tops into Silver Bow Basin, near Juneau, Alaska, last week, killing John T. Pearl, and destroying a quartz mill and other pro-perty worth \$40,000. The avalanche came with such force as to sweep the ground clean of all buildings in its path. A mining shaft was choked with snow and debris.

The slide started from the head of Gold Creek and tore a path 200 yards wide for five miles. It struck the protruding part of the mountain, carrying away millions of tons of rock and earth. The roar was indescribable. It struck the mining camp buildings and carried away the quartz mill, and the building, together with the machinery, was wiped out of existence.

Many unoccupied miners' cabins were swept away, but fortunately the occu-pants were absent spending the holidays in Juneau; otherwise many deaths would have resulted.

NAT GOODWIN'S JOKE. Chicago, Jan. 18.-John M. Maxwell, a reporter on the Chicago Tribune filed suit today against Nat Goodwin for \$50,000 damages. He claims that Goodwin's play, "Ambition." belongs to him, and to make matters worse, after stealing the play, Goodwin named the villian John M. Maxwell.

Hark!!!

To the Voices of the Grateful.

The greatest of all fame spreaders are the loosened tongues of those made well.

FROM THE EAST. Mrs. J. SPARKS, 175 W. 95th street, New York City: "I have used Humphrey's Specifics for years. I cannot praise them too highly. '77' has proved a blessing." Mrs. W. F. HANCOCK, Marlboro, Mass.

"I used '77' with great success." FROM THE WEST.

E. E. PIERCE, pastor of Church of Christ. Clarion, Ia., writes: " '77' has cured a bad Englishmen was not dead. He was Cold in my wife; she only used one-fourth of a bottle."

FROM THE NORTH.

W. R. STEVENSON, Hallomet, Ottawa County, Mich .: "I had a very bad Cold; used three bottles of '77'; it cured me quick."

Mrs. FRED. W. GILBERT, Chicago, Ill.: "I have used your Specifics with the best results, especially '77' for Grippe." FROM THE SOUTH.

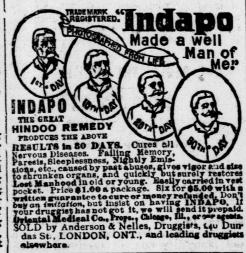
F. STILLWELL, New Orleans, La.: "I have found '77' very effective." Mrs. HUGH MAYER, Princeton, Ky .: "]

used '77' for Grip and Colds; am so much pleased with the success of it that I want

Small bottles of pleasant pellets-fit your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. or five for \$1. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 11f and 113 William street, New

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL 'THE PILE OINTMENT." r Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; tula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum, e relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS. gold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price, HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 1112 113 William St., NEW YORS



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

Hobbs Hardware Company.

SATURDAY

NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE-Ladies' All-Wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, worth 40c, Tonight 30c

HOSE-Children's Alt-Wool Riobed Cash mere Hose, 10 fold knees, double heel and toe, worth 40c. Tonight 29c

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c. Tonight 20c

VESTS-Ladies' Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests, worth 75c, Tonight 55c

CORSETS-Featherbone Corsets, regular price \$1, Tonight 75c GLOVES-Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 200,

Tonight 10c GLOVES-Ladies' Grey Suede Kid Gloves, worth 65c,

Tonight 32c GLOVES-Ladies' Colored Josephine Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, Tonight 98c

HANDKERCHIEFS-Ladies' Fancy Em broidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c Tonight 19c YARN-Black and Grey Factory Yarn,

worth 50c. Tonight 35c SPOULS-Linen Spools, 100 yards, worth

Tonight 2 for 5c TIGHTS-Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights, worth 750. Tonight 550 SHIRTS-Another lot of those special Un-

laundered Shirts, worth 75c, Tonight 48c UNDERSHIRTS - Special line All-Wool Knit Undershirts, worth 50c,

Tonight 39 SOCKS-Extra Heavy All-Wool Seamless Socks, worth 18c, Tonight 25c

SUSPENDERS-Men's Fancy Silk Elastic Suspenders, worth 25c, Tonight 18c

SHIRTS-Men's Black Sateen Shirts fast dye, worth 65c, Tonight 45c SHIRTS - Men's Heavy Grey Knitted

Shirts, worth 50c. Tonight 39c GLOVES - Men's Fleece-Lined Gloves, worth 75c.

Tonight 50c MUFFLERS-Men's Special Line Mufflers, assorted patterns, worth 25c. Tonight 12½c

ULSTERS-Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$5 ULSTERS-Men's Storm King Frieze

Ulsters, worth \$10 and \$12, Tonight \$8 50 OVERCOATS - Men's D. B. Blue and black Beaver Overcoats, worth \$12, Tonight \$9 50

SUITS-Men's D. B. Fine Imported Cheviot Tweed Suits, worth \$12, Tonight \$9 PEA JACKETS-Men's D. B. All-Wool

Frieze Pea Jackets, worth \$5, Tonight \$4 PEA JACKETS AND VESTS—Men's D. B. Fine Grey Melton Pea Jackets and

Tonight \$5 95 OVERCOATS-Boys' Heavy Tweed Overcoats, worth \$3 50, Tonight \$2

Vests, worth \$9,

ULSTERS — Boys' D. B. Fine Tweed Ulsters, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$3 ULSTERS-Young Men's Fine All-Wool

Black Frieze Ulsters, worth \$9, Tonight \$6 SUITS - Boys' All-Wool 2-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2 50, Tonight \$1 65

PEA JACKETS-Boys' Heavy Serge and Nap Pea Jackets, worth \$2 50, Tonight \$1 50 DRESS GOODS-One table of Dress Goods,

worth 45c, 50c and 75c, only one cut of each piece, Tonight 250 DRESS GOODS-One let of Dress Goods,

regular price 35c and 45c, Tonight 200 TWEED DRESS GOODS .- 6 pieces Tweed

Dress Goods, worth 25c, Tonight 150 CURTAINS-40 pairs Chenille Curtains, 31 yards long in beautiful range of colors,

nice dado and long fringe, a snap, Tonight \$3 25 REMNANTS - One table Remnants of Dress Goods, worth 35c, 50c and 75c

Tonight 25c DRESS PATTERNS-Only one table of a kind, worth \$1 yard,

Tonight 50c PLAIDS-All-Wool Plaid Dress Goods, worth 50c.

Tonight 25c CREPONS-All Wool Crepons, in light shades, worth 450.

Tonight 25c TWEEDS-Scotch Tweeds and Checks, worth 60c, Tonight 39c

LAWN-Victoria Lawn, wide and fine worth 18c. Tonight 10c

Tonight 8½c FLANNELETTE-Cream Flannelette, 33

COTTON - Bleached Cotton, 36 inches

inches wide, worth 150, Tonight 10c FLANNEL-Unbleached Canton Flannel,

Heavy, worth 7c, Tonight 5½c COMFORTERS-Down Comforters, largest size, down proof Sateen, worth \$7,

Tonight \$5 50 FLANNEL - All. Wool Grey Flannel, worth 25c,

Tonight 20c BLANKETS - All-Woot Blankets, large Tonight \$1 75

QUILTS—White Quilts, extra large size, with or without fringe, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$175 TOWELS-Damask Liven Towels, colored

border, worth 20c. Tonight 121/20 DAMASK-Unbleached Table Damask, 66 inches wide, worth 63c,

Tenight 50c

ULSTERS - Children's Ulsters, grand variety of styles and good wearing material, at bargain prices Tonight

COATS - Children's Eiderdown Coats worth \$3, Tonight \$1 75 LADIES' COATS - Worth \$18 50, for

\$12 50; worth \$16, for \$10; worth \$13 50, for \$7 50; worth \$10, fer \$6 50; worth 87 50, for \$5 Tonight

TRIMMING - Cream Featherette Trim ming, worth 35c, Tonight 25c TRIMMING-Feather Trimming, in al

colors, worth 380.

Tonight 26c WRAPPERS - Flanmelette Wrappers, worth \$2 50. Tonight \$2

WAISTS-Silk and Plaid Waists; also a fine variety of Ladies' Tweed Skirts, Tonight

SUITS TO ORDER—Any Scotch Tweed Suit in the house made to order, worth

Tonight \$18 PANTS TO ORDER-Any West England Tweed or Fine Worsted Pants made to order, worth \$6 50 to \$8 50, Tonight \$5 25

CASH TERMS

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street,

Back success of the entertainment was in great measure owing to the earnest and energetic work of Mr. S. McFarlane, the chairman of the committee.

Arms and limbs are stiff and lame and it is misery for me to move. This is mheumatism, caused by lactic acid in the blood. Neutralize this acid, purify the blood, and cure rheumatism by taking the one true blood purifier, Hood's Barsaparilla. "I have been taking Hood's Barsaparilla for the last six months, and find it a great help to me. I have been suffering with rheumatism in my left arm and shoulder, which was rendered entirely helpless. I am able to use them again since taking Hood's Barsaparilla." MRS. C. E. SAY, Box 414, Junction City, Kansas

and their appreciation of their wo-

among them for the past three years. The address was accompanied by a

handsome brass and onyx lamp with

silk shade, a beautiful brass and onyx

table, and a double ink-stand and pen

tray. The pastor was completely taken by surprise. He made a suit-

able reply, expressing his great satis-

faction at the good feeling existing between himself and his people, and looking forward to an extended period of peace and blessing in the

Chief Justice Meredith was banquetted at

the London Club last night by the Middle-

was an informal one with two exceptions, namely, "The Queen" and "Chief Justice Meredith." Mr. Meredith replied to the

latter in a brilliant speech in which he demonstrated that his elevation to the

bench had not in any way detracted from his powers as orator and his personal mag-

netism. Junior Judge Elliott replied in

happy and spirited vein to the toast of the "County Judiciary." Songs were given by Messrs. T. G. Meredith, A. B. Cox, F. Love, E. T. Essery, E. R. Cameron, Marshall Graydon and others, and Mr. Hume Cronyn recited. Altogether the affair was

most enjoyable, and will not soon be for-gotten by those who had the pleasure of

WOMEN'S MORNING MUSIC CLUB.

The sixth concert of this club was given

this morning in the Duffield Block, before

a large audience, the programme being selected chifly from English composers as

Violin solo—Valse Caprice......Wieniaski Miss Mabel Webbe,

The programme was in charge of Mrs.

Hobbs Company's Annual Dinner

It Was a Splendid Success A Pleasant

Evening at the Hub—Speech, Song and Sentiment, and a Bounti-

ful Repast.

When the employes of the Hobbs

Wholesale Hardware and Manu-

and expectations were more than re-

50 of the employes of this well known

were remarkably successful.

After ample justice had been done

to the well appointed dinner provided

the chairman of the evening, Mr. W.

G. Willis, the respected manager of

the glass department, conveyed to the

company the regrets of the esteemed

members of the firm, who were only

prevented from being present, by press-

ing engagements elsewhere, but who wished that all would enjoy a pleas-

ant evening. The chairman then en-

tentained those present with a few

personal reminiscences of the earlier

days of this progressive firm, with

which he has been connected almost

from its inception, and introduced the first toast, that of "The Queen," which

was enthusiastically received, and ac-

corded musical honors.

Interspersed with various musical

selections, the following toasts were

also honored: "Our Traveling Interests," suitably responded to by

Messrs. J. B. Young, F. B. Hope, W. A.

Cameron, and N. J. Dinnen, all popular members of the traveling frater-nity of this house, "Our Employers"

brought Messrs. W. A. Eastwood and

W. A. Tanner to their feet, with ap-

propriate remarks. In replying to the

toast of "The Warehouse," Messrs. A.

Morgan and W. West took occasion to

refer to the excellent good feeling and

friendly rivalry existing between the employes of the warehouse and the

glass factory, evidencing in this connec

tion their achievements upon baseball and other fields. The compliment was

returned by Messrs. W. G. Willis and

Reference was made to the recently

organized hockey team, which it is

hoped will meet with as good success as the baseball team has always done.

propriately championed by Messrs. W.

A. Cameron, George T. H. Platt and A.

Sippi, the last toast, that of "Our

Hosts and Hostess," afforded the com-

mittee and the company generally an

opportunity of showing their apprecia-

tion of the untiring efforts of the management of the Hub in promoting

the success of their first annual din-

was rendered under the direction of the able vice-chairman, Mr. W. A.

Eastwood: Instrumental selection.

Messrs. St. George (cornet), George Platt (clarionet), and G. Watts (piano);

song, B. Cordingley; song, N. J. Din-

nen; instrumental selection, harmonica

Cordingley; song, B. A. Hubbert; har-

monica and autobarp selection, A. Platt; song, W. Heaman; cornet solo,

H. St. George; song, Ed Colerick; song,

J. B. Young; song, A. Sippi; song, G. Rumball; comic song, J. Roughley; ac-

All arrangements were in the capable

hands of the following committee: Messrs. W. G. Wilks, W. A. Eastwood,

J. B. Young, W. A. Tanner, W. West,

his efforts to bring the affair to a

Chest protectors, chamois vests, etc., cheap. Anderson & Nelles' drug store

companist, George Watts.

After "The Ledies" had been ap-

D. Young, who rose to respond to the

toast of "The Factory."

JUSTICE MEREDITH'S BANQUET.

church work.

Sarsaparilla Le the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents

LOGAL BREVITIES.

-The council of 1896 will meet for organization on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. -The annual meeting of the King Street Presbyterian Church will be held on Monday evening.

-Mrs. Nicholson, city, was a guest at Mrs. F. Walker's musicale in Ham-Ilton last week.

-London and Stratford teams will play hockey for the Western Ontario champion-ship at the Princess rink on Monday even-

were given their usual drive on Wednesday, and those of Mount Hope on Thursday, by -Among those present at Fagan's

-The children of the Protestant Home

concert, Crumlin, on Thursday evening were the jolly members of the S O. B., of this city. -Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Kent, of Lon-

don, are in town to attend the funeral of the latter's brother-in-law, the late Mr. W. Mara.-[Toronto Globe.

-Mr. Wm Johnston, a brakeman on the London local, was knocked off his train by a semaphore at Welland the other day and badly shaken up. He will be around in a few days.

follows:

Piano solos... {a. The Lake... Wm. S. Bennett b. Chanson d'Amour.. I Gibsone Mrs. Frances J. Moore.

Songs... {Serenade... Neidlinger Chadwick Miss More.. Polonaise... } RosolindEllicott Miss Mabel Webbe.

Song—May Dew... W. S. Bennett Miss Chadwick.

Piano 'duet—Three Dances from Henry YIII., i Morris' Dance; 2, Shepherd's Dance; 3. Torchight Dance... Ed. German Miss E. Holmes and Mrs. Moore.

Song—Once... Arthur Hervey Miss McLaughlin.

Piano solo—Spinning Song... G. A. MacFarren Miss F. Holmes.

Violin solo—Valse Caprice... Wieniaski -Dr. A. J. Peel, a son of Mr. John R. Peel, and brother to the late Paul Peel, of artist fame, left today for South Africa, where he will practice. Dr. Peel has a fancy for South African life and the Advertiser wishes him all success.

-John Seaton has elected trial by judge on the charge of conspiring to burn down several buildings which he owns on Front street, Strathroy. He was bailed in \$1,200 bonds to appear before Judge Edward Elliott on Jan. 29. Donald Stuart, of this city, and George Macbeth, of Strathroy, furnishing bonds for \$300 each and Seaton giving sureties for \$600.

-A correspondent wishes to know if London West has a vote in the Dominion elections or ever had; and did the Dominion Government try to gerrymander London West so as to vote with the city in Dominion elections? London West votes in East Middlesex for Dominion purposes; it never voted in the city, but when the last gerrymander was undertaken it was at first included in the city, but finally put back in facturing Company announced their

it east riding. Bailiff English yesterday took five prisoners from the county jail to the Central Prison. They were Abraham Pinkham. at the Hub good time was confidently expected, who got three months for vagrancy; Edward Ellice, Parkhill, eleven months for assaulting Samuel Peck; Henry Hill, six months for theft; John Pearce, five months for vagrancy, and Thomas Kerby, three months for the same offense. Pearce is 70 years of age, and was sent down at his own request. He has been in the Central Prison before, and was favorably impressed with the manner in which he was treated.

-The business at the Police Court this morning only occupied Magistrate Parke's attention for a few minutes. Matilda Meader, an old timer, was remanded for a week on a charge of drunkenness and vagrancy. Two weeks ago Matilda received injuries to her head which necessitated her removal to the hospital for treatment for ten days. How she came about her injuries has never been explained, the woman claiming that she was struck with a club, while the police are confident she fell on an icy pavement. Robert Corbett, assault, was fined \$2 or a week

-London Council, No. 203, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, on Thursday evening last held their installation of officers. Grand Warden Mathews officiated as grand councilor, and performed the installation ceremonies in a very creditable manner. The members were very enthusiastic, and as the finances are in splendid shape a large increase in membership is expected. The officer elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Past chief councilor, C. Hockins; chief councilor, J. T. Walsh; vice councilor, A. Rosswell; recorder, W. G. Pepper; treasurer, G. Beckett; prelate, J. Hamilton; marshal, W. Coyne; warden, W. Braund; guard, J. Martin; sentry, James Lucas; trustee, Dr. P. B. Wood; medical examiner, Dr. P. B. Wood; auditors, Bros. Jones, Braund and Hamilton; representative to grand council, W. G. Pepper; alternate, James Lucas.

-The mission band connected with the Grosvenor Street Baptist Church held a most successful entertainment last evening. The church was packed with an audience that taxed it to its utmost capacity. The children and young people showed considerable ability in the rendition of the various items on the programme, and the audience testified their appreciation in a very marked manner. A collection amounting to nearly \$9 was taken up, to be devoted towards the purchase of a new stove for the church. A thank offering was also taken on behalf of the Grand Ligne Mission. The

BIRD BREAD (Patented 1831)

Is for BIRDS BRED For Song. It contains the crystalized experience and secrets of the best breeders in the world for promoting health, song and brilliant plumage. In sickness, loss of song, moulting or incubation, B. B. State and Stat loss of song, moulting or inchbait, hence we give with every which we are inventors, patmanufacturers.

and autoharp, A. Platt; comic song, and autoharp, A. Platt; comic song, and autoharp, and autoharp BART COTTAM & CO. Mondon, Ontario.

Certainly We Make Clothes to Order.

My suits have won a reputation that is second to none in town. My tailors are the best I can get hold of-know their business thoroughly—know what a suit and James McIntyre. Special credit ought to be-put some style in their work—don't make everything his enorus to bring the allan successful conclusion, for which he just by pattern was largely responsible.

H-A-R-R-Y L-E-N-O-X,

During the evening the pastor, Rev.
T. W. Charlesworth was called to the platform and most pleasantly surprised by receiving a very kindly-worded address expressive of the high esteem in which he and his wife are held by the church and young people, and their appreciation of their words. People Who Became Characters in the Famous Novel.

Mrs. Stowe Did More for the Freeing of Slaves Than Any Other Person-Only One of the Original Characters Now Living-How it Came to be Written.

It reads almost like some chapter of forgotten history—the story of Harries Beecher Stowe, who did more to free the slaves than any other one or half dozen causes. It may not be generally known that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written when Mrs. Stowe was a resident of Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati, and her husband, Prof. Calvin Stowe, was connected with Lane Theological seminary. That was before the war, when sex Law Association. There was a full representation of the Middlesex Bar, and the only outsider present was Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., Toronto. The toast list Cincinnati, in slavery days, was an important station on the "underground rail-The Ohie river was easily crossed at this point, and numerous runaways made their way over from Kentucky and were met in Cincinnan by friends who

assisted them in various ways to make

good their escape. Among those more or less active in this movement were the Beechers, Mrs. Stowe being a daughter of Lyman Beecher, president of the seminary. There she first imbibed her hatred of slavery, and began work on a newspaper story depicting life among the lowly, that was after-ward enlarged to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The house in which she wrote the historic work still stands on Walnut Hills a modest little home, at which no passer would glance a second time, and all the characters were taken from the experience of Mrs. Stowe, who saw much of the evils of slavery at that time. The "Eliza" house that gave refuge to the escaped slave girl who afterwards figured in the story as Eliza, stands upon a hill near the village of Glendale, the Van Tromp of the narrative being John Van Zandt, a member of the Society of Friends, who settled on the farm and made it an underground station. The Eliza was Eliza Harris, a Kentucky slave, owned by a man near Ripley, O., but on the slavery side of the river. She ran away

and afterward sheltered in the house of Rev. John Rankin, whose family still lives in Ripley. Another young girl who gave much to the construction of the character of Eliza was a seamstress in the employ of Mrs. Stowe. She came from Kentucky with the consent of her mistress, her brother being held as hostage for her return. The occurrences were not frequent, as the Kentuckians were very lenient with their slaves and often indulged them in trips

from her master with her child, as told

in the story, crossing the river on the ice.



HARRIET BEECHER STOWK.

legally free by her presence in Ohio by consent of her mistress. Shortly after her arrival the brother escaped, and she resolved not to return. In this she was encouraged by her friends, and also by Mrs. Stowe, in whose family she had found empolyment. "Free papers" were obtained for her to make her condition doubly legal. There were many people in Cincinnati, however, who were ready to serve the slaveholders by kidnapping fugitives, and when Prof. Stowe learned that the former master of Eliza was in the city, and a friend told him there was a plan to take the girl at night, it was determined to put her in a place of safety. Accordingly Prof. Stowe performed the part of Senator Bird. Procuring a horse and wagon, accompanied by Henry Ward Beecher, he drove the girl ten miles along a lonely road and over a dangerously flooded for, to the house of John Van Zandt. The fireplace is still shown where Eliza is said to have been confined during one of the visits of the slave hunters to the place in their

pursuit. Another character in the story is Richard Billingham, a young quaker from Morrow, O., who came to Cincinnati to teach the negroes, and whose enthusiasm led him to Nashville in behalf of a slave, where he was imprisoned and died before his release. So far as known, only one of the originals of the characters of the story is now living, a very old man, and whose adventures are recorded in this story as the experiences of George Harris. He is now living, a very old man, and for years resided at Oberlin, O. He crossed the Ohio at Ripley, and had refuge for several days with the Rankins. He was afterwards conducted north into Clinton county, where he found safety and a home for years among the quakers of that part of the state. A son of Rev. John Rankin, William Rankin, was Harris' guide, and tells with relish the incidents of the escapes of Harris and

Such are some of the scenes and incidents and people upon which was founded the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a book which has been read in every quarter of the globe, over which millions have wept, and which brought freedom to the captive and enduring fame to the o celebrated in a quiet way her 84t. ... rthday recently.

What's in a Name? A Maine woman, 80 years old, has brought suit for divorce. Her name is

The Ernst August tunnel, in the Hartz mines, is nine miles long, and the water it drains from the mines is used for trans-

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of

It is a sign that a woman is growing old when she stops crying ever trouble and begins to think.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Cloudy to fair, snow flurries, milder.

Tread Easy

Don't make a noise. We have something to tell you, and a question or two to ask. Supposing a January thaw comes, wouldn't it be wise to have a pair of our slush protectors; and supposing there is no thaw, get a pair anyway. They'll come in handy. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Wear our rubbers during wet weather and you won't require to buy cough medicine. These are all

BIJOU,

MERMAID, OO DOROTHY, OO

and they all do their work well. We sell the "Croquet" at 35c, the best rubbers for the money made. We also keep the famous Goodyear Glove Brand Rubbers-

RAINBOW,

The "Blizzard" goes at 65c. Go xdyear brands are light, but they keep the wet out.

Darties

Are now in vogue, and we have the Slipper that will match that pretty evening dress of yours. Colors-canary, mauve, Nile green, blue, pink and white. These are imported and are the finest in the city. We wouldd't have them if they weren't.

We have an interest in the leather market which makes us have an interest in you, and we are able to give surprisingly low values in Ladies' Girls' and Boys' Shoes.

Try one pair of our Hickory Grain Shoes for that boy of yours. The best School Shoe made. You want your boy to enjoy himself. He can have lots of fun in these; play all the games without hurting them much.

149-15| Dundas St.

READY FOR RACING AGAIN. Mr. A. B. Walker's cutter, Ailsa, built for a possible cup challenger, and at one time looked upon as likely to meet Defender in place of Valkyrie, is having her spars and sail area reduced, in addition, several tons of lead are being taken off her keel, with the view of lightening her generally. Mr. A. D. Clarke's cutter, Santanita, is also having her spars cut down, her sail area reduced and the amount of lead for her keel diminished. Thus, the three big British cutters, after tuning up, are expected to do some fine racing in the Mediterranean.

That Bright Idea. "The world do move," and, by scientific process, the famous Windsor Table Salt is

Il pure salt. No lime in it, like common brands. All salt; all pure, all living; never cakes. Test it. Stoves! stoves! Baseburners, cook stoves and parlor stoves at the Bed and Hair Mattress Cleaning Factory.
Dealer in general house furnishings. Live goose feather pillows and hair mattresses

Richmond street north. Telephone 997. The word "and" occurs 35,543 times in the new Testament.

made to order at JAMES F. HUNT'S, 593

RUM AND TOBACCO.

Effects Must be Taught in the Public State Superintendent Charles R. Skin-

ner, of the department of public instruc-tion, has issued an official interpretation of the law enacted by the last legislature, providing for study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, in connection with physiology and hygiene, in the public schools. The new law, which went into effect August, 1, it appears, has not been fully understood by all the teachers and superintendents of schools. Numerous enquiries as to what should be done have been received at the office of the department of public instruc-tion in Albany. In answer Mr. Skinner says the subject embraces tobacco in all its forms and opium, morphine, coffee, tea and all mixtures into which alcohol or any other narcotic enters. It shall be taught as thoroughly as arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, writing and spelling or any other subject prescribed in the course of study. The length of each lesson must be determined by the local school authorities, and should be of sufficient length to insure such instruction as will prepare pupils to pass required tests. Superintendent Skinner also directs that the course of study must be arranged for each grade in every school below the sec-ond year of the high school, and as all pupils cannot read equally well, the law provides that text books shall be graded to the capacities of primary, intermediate and high school pupils. Teachers must also give oral instruction four times a week for ten weeks to all pupils who cannot read. The new law says particularly that "no teacher shall be licensed who has not passed a satisfactory examination on the subject and the best methods of teaching it." Mr. Skinner says that his provision re-enacts and emphasizes one of the wise requirements of the law of 1884, which has been strictly enforced. One of the most important questions, about which a great deal of uneasiness has been felt by the teachers and school superintendents, is that one which refers to the payment of state school moneys. The law is very emphatic. It says that "no state school money shall be paid for the benefit of any district, city, normal or other school until the officer or board having jurisdiction and supervision of such school has filed with the officer whose duty it is in each case to disburse the state school money for such school an affidavit made by such officer, or by the president or secretary of such board, that he has made thorough investigation as to the facts, and that to the best

of his knowledge, information and belief all the provisions of this Act have been faithfully complied with during the pre-ceding school year." This law took effect August 1, yet the letter of the law cannot be complied with, inasmuch as the apportionment of state school moneys is made at different times and by different methods. "A strict construction of the law," says Superintendent Skinner, 'would require normal schools, teachers' training classes and teachers' institutes to comply with 'all the provisions of the act, including the requirements of the first section, but this is manifestly impossible. Normal schools could not comply with that section without employing more teachers and purchasing more books, for which no appropriation has been made. To deprive them of public money would close them. Therefore, presidents of normal school boards, SMALLMAN & INGRAM instructors of teachers' training classes and conductors of teachers' institutes will be required once each year after July 31, 1896, to make amgavit on time and attention have been given to instruction in the best methods of teaching this branch during the preceding year. These affidavits will be made to the state superintendent of public instruction."

WASTING YOUR LIFE. Failure of Physical and Mental Force-To Add to Length of Life-Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

With a pathetic sigh how often has it "Well, then, I suppose I must let go my hold on life." To fathers and mothers of unreared chil-

dren this is tragic. But whence cometh sure and timely help? If death is preventible, how? The timely answer is: By scientific and successful kidney treatment—by using

Dodd's Kidney Pills. Hundreds write to thank us and tell of their cure, but none to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills have ever failed.

No evil dooms us hopelessly, except the evil we love, and desire to continue in, and make no effort to escape from. George Elliot.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Do you want people to inquire after any article you have to sell? Place a ten word advertisement in the "Adin the Old Testament and 10,684 times vertiser." Three insertions will cost These can be procured from Calrncross

THE GREAT

Still continues for a few days longer, and we are right down to business again after the holidays. Cut prices in every department. We quote a few specials for this weeks

Large Heavy Blankets for \$1 39, Larger Size Blankets for \$2 15,

Gray Flannels at 10c, worth 15c. Gray Flannels at 15c, worth 20c. 10 pieces Cotton Plaids at 6c, worth 10c.

5 pieces Cotton Plaids at 10c, worth 15c. Black, Brown and Navy Amazon Cloth Dress Goods at 12½c, worth

A few pieces 6-4 Ladies' Columbian Suitings at 50c, worth \$1 25. Light Evening Shades Colored Henriettas at 38c, worth 50c.

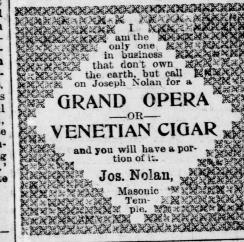
Special Drive in Milliner For This Week to Clear.

10 dozen Untrimmed Felt Hats, all new shapes and colors, at 25c,

8 dozen Untrimmed Felt Hats, all new shapes and colors, at 50c, worth \$1 and up.

All trimmed Millinery away down in price.

152 Dundas Street.



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

NOTICE-If you want good and proper work done to your watches and without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, 211 1-2 Dundas street, who can positively restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest.

Have you been disappointed In using Fibre Chamois?

Always Cut Across the Goods

For the Following Reasons:

always run around, never up and down. They will thus act as so many little wires,

giving splendid support and stiffness. The drag and strain will also be across the grain which is much tougher that way.

No. 10, the light weight, used in this

way will be found ample support for all skirts

In a skirt for instance, the fine creases or | and sleeves and the weight will not be felt. A wrinkles that run lengthwise of the goods should | few inches of the No. 30 around the hem may be necessary in a street skirt.

No.20, the medium, is best for giving body and warmth in coats, capes, etc.

No. 30, the heavy, should only be used either single or double, in collars, belts, lapels, etc.

To keep all in place and bring the strain equally on lining and interlining

Tack Securely to the Lining.

The name and number is on every card to protect you.

Now read again carefully and remember it

Used as above satisfaction is positively certain. Redfern approves, so do Lillian Russell, Mrs. Jenness Miller, Mrs. Frank Leslie and

Then you have not cut it properly, Have used the wrong weight

or have been induced to try the "Just as good" imitations.

"Next Gent!"

Have you ever got weary waiting in a bar-ber shop for this call? Why do you do so when you can shave yourself in five min-utes with one of our

COCKNEY RAZORS? Every razor guaranteed to shave nicely or money refunded. Price \$1 50 each. See our 25c Saw Breadknife, the best thing out.

Cowan Bros., Dundas Street. THE YELLOW FRONT.

Commerce and Finance.

London Money Market London Money Market.

London Jan. 18-4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols, 1071 for money, 1071 for account; Canadian Pacific, 55; Erie, 15; Erie, sec., 721; Illinois Central, 941; Mexican ordinary, 174; St. Paul, common, 691; New York Central, 991; Pennsylvania, 534; Reading, 42; Mexican Central, new 43, 684; bar silver, 30 11-16; money, 4 per cent; open market discount for short bills, 11-16 per cent; open market discount for short and three months bills, 11-16 per cent.

New York Stock Frence

New York Stock Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

		Jan.	
Ope	n. High.	Low. C	lose.
Atchison Ry 14	14	134	134
C., B. and Q 74	749	73	734
C. and N. W 97	974	97	98
Chicago Gas 65	654	645	65
Gen. Electric 25	1 251	247	247
L. and N 44	44	43	131
Manhattan 99	991	981	989
Missouri Pacific 24		24	24
Pacific Mail 25		247	25
Rock Islan d 65	1 65	633	63
Reading 8		81	8
St. Paul 68		661	664
Tenn. Coat and Iron 26	261	25	25
Wabash 16		159	15
Western Union 83		821	83
Distillers 15	¥ 15¥	15	15
U. S. Leather 62		601	611
Sugar Trust101	1021	10011	100
Tobacco Trust 78	789	771	78
Toronto Sto	ck Mar	ket.	
TOTOMIO DIO		ro, Jan.	18
	TORON	Ask.	Off.
Montreal			215
			79
Moisons			1,3-1,30
Toronto		240	234
Manahanta		167	164
Merchants			134
Imperial		1007	181
Dominion		945	240
Standard			161
Eamilton			151
British America			1124
Western Assurance		160	158
Canada Life	•••••	100	
Confederation Life			• • •
Consumers' Gas		109	196
Dominion Telegraph		127	126
Montreal Telegraph			
Northwest Land Compa			_
Northwest Land Compa			
Canada Pacific Railway			53
Commercial Cable Com			155
Bell Telephone Compan			155
Montreal Street Railwa	y	216	214
Montreal Street Railwa	y inow		
Toronto Street Railway			72
Dominion Savings and			
Farmers' Loan and Sav			
Farmers L. & 8. 20 per	cent	85	
Huron and Erie L. & S.	Cent	00	165
Huron and Erie. 20 per			105
London and Canada, L.	and A	100	
London and Canada, L.	anu	100	

COMMERCIAL

SALES—Morning seles—Com. Cable, 25 at 155½, 25 at 155½. Afternoon sales—British Amvrica. 17 at 113; Com. Cable, 25 at 155½, 25 at 155½, 25 at 155½; Toronto Railway, 25 at 73.

London Loan
London and Ontario 110
Ontario Loan and Debenture

Local Market.
(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Saturday, Jan. 18.
Wheat, per bu
Oats, per bu23 1-2c @ 24c
Peas, per bu
Barley, per bu32c @ 35c
Corn, per bu35c @ 40c
The attendance of farmers and mar-

ket gardeners was very good, with a good demand. The bulk of receipts in grain continue to be oats, with an active demand at 70c to 73c per cwt. Wheat-Very little offering; in good demand at \$1 10 to \$1 12.

Feeding barley sells from 65c to 70c. Corn from 60c to 65c per cental. Dressed hogs in good supply and demand at \$4 25 to \$4 75 per cwt. Butter and eggs in good supply and demand at quotations.

Hay and straw in fair supply, and

demand good at \$13 to \$14 per ton for hay. tSraw sells from \$4 to \$6 per Quotations:

Wheat, white, rer 100 lbs. 1 10 to 1 12 Wheat red, per 100 lbs. 1 10 to 1 10 Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 1 05 to 1 10 Oats, per 100 lbs. 70 to 73 Peas, per 100 lbs. 60 to 65 Corn, per 100 lbs. 65 to 70 Barley, per 100 lbs. 65 to 70 Rye, per 100 lbs. 55 to 60 Barley, per 100 lbs. 55 to 60 Barley, per 100 lbs. 55 to 60 Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 55 to 60 Tomatoes, per bag. 20 to 30 Tomatoes, per bag. 20 to 30 Turn	Quotations:		-	114		
Wheat red, per 100 lbs						
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	Wheat, white, re	r 100 lbs	1	10	te	1 12
Oats, per 100 lbs. 70 to 73 Peas, per 100 lbs 75 to 85 Corn, per 100 lbs 65 to 65 Barley, per 100 lbs 65 to 70 Rye, per 100 lbs 70 to 80 Rye, per 100 lbs 70 to 80 Reans, bu 55 to 60 Buckwheat, per 100, lbs 55 to 60 VEGETABLES AND FRUIT. Apples, per bag 80 to 1 00 Potatoes, per bag 20 to 30 Carrots, per bu 20 to 30 Turnips, per bu 30 to 35 Onions, per bu 15 to 20 Parsnips, per bu 35 to 60 Riggs fresh, basket, per doz 17 to 18 Eggs, single dozen 20 to 22 Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets, 16 to 18 Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins 14 to 16 Honey 12 to 30 Chickens, per pair 60 to 80 Turkeys, per load 500 to 700 Chickens, per pair 60 to 80 Turkeys, per lb 6 to 7c; each 75 to 150 MALAT, HIDES, ETC Beef, quarters, per lb 4 to 40 Siraw, per load 500 to 700 Clover seed, red, per lb 4 to 45 Lamb, quarters, per lb 4 to 46 Veal, quarters, per lb 4 to 55 Lamb, quarters, per lb 5 to 65 Wool, per lb 6 5 to 65 Veal, sper pair 7 to 80 Caffskins, green 4 to 55 Calfskins, green 5 to 60 Tallow, rough, per lb 3 to 57 Tallow, rough, per lb 4 to 57 Tallow, rough, per lb 7 Clover seed, Alsike, per bu 0 00 Timothyseed, per pu 0 00 Timothyseed, per 10 0 00 Timothyseed, per 10 0 00 Timothyseed, per 10 0 0	Wheat red, per l	00 lbs	1	10	10	1 10
Peas, per 100 lbs	Wheat, spring, pe	er 100 lbs	1	05	to	1 10
Peas, per 100 lbs	Oats, per 100 lbs			70	to	73
Barley, per 100 lbs. 65 to 70 Rye, per 100 lbs. 70 to 80 Reans, bu 50 to 61 Buckwheat, per 100, lbs. 55 to 60 VEGETABLES AND FRUIT. Apples, per bag 80 to 100 Potatoes, per bag 20 to 30 Tomatoes, per bu 20 to 30 Turnips, per bu 15 to 20 Parsnips, per bu 30 to 35 Onions, per bu 85 to 60 Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz 17 to 18 Eggs, single dozen 20 to 22 Butter, single rolls, per lb 18 to 20 Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls baskets, 16 to 18 Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins 14 to 16 Honey 12 to 15 Cheese, per pair 60 to 80 Turkeys, per lb 6 to 7c; each 75 to 150 MAY AND SEED HAY AND SEED SIT ON TO SEED HAY AND SEED HAY AND SEED HAY AND SEED SIT ON TO SEED HAY AND SEED HAY AND SEED HAY AND SEED SIT ON TO SEED HAY AND SEED HAY AND SEED HAY AND SEED SIT ON TO SEED HAY AND S	Peas, per 100 lbs			75	to	
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Rye. per 100 lbs.				65	200000	
Beans, bu					12 ES ES 10 ME	
Apples, per bag	Beans, bu					
Apples, per bag	Buckwheat, per 1	00. lbs				
Apples, per bag	VEGET	ABLES AND	FRIT			•
Potatoes, per bag	Annles per hag	mil			to	• 00
Carrots. per bu	Potetnes per had					
Carrots per bu	Tomatoes per bu		•••			
Turnips, per bu						
Parsnips, per bu						
Onions, per bu						
PROVISIONS 18 to 20						
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz. 18 to 20 Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz. 17 to 18 Eggs, single dozen. 20 to 22 Butter, single rolls, per lb. 18 to 20 Butter, single rolls, per lb. 18 to 20 Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls baskets. 16 to 18 Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls baskets. 16 to 18 Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls or crocks. 15 to 10 Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls or firkins. 14 to 16 Honey. 12 to 16 Cheese, per lb. 9 to 10 Lard, per lb. 9 to 9 Ducks, per pair. 60 to 80 Chickens, per pair. 40 to 60 Turkeys, per lb, 6c to 7c; each. 75 to 150 Biraw, per load. 500 to 700 Clover seed, red per bu 000 to 600 MEAT. HIDES, ETO. Beef, quarters, per lb. 5 to 64 Wutton quarters, per lb. 5 to 66 Veal, quarters, per lb. 4 to 55 Lamb, quarter Dressed hogs, 100 lb. 4 50 to 475 Hides, No. 2, per lb. 3 to 3 Hides, No. 3, per lb. 25 to 25 Sheerskins, green 4 to 5 Calfskins, green 4 to 5 Calfskins, green 5 to 25 Calfskins, dry, each 25 to 25 Sheerskins, each 65 to 65 Wool, per lb. 4 to 5 Tallow, rendered, per lb. 4 to 5 Tallow, per lb. 9 to 60 Timothyseed, per bu. 0 00 to 600				85	to	50
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz. 17 to 18 Eggs, single dozen. 20 to 22 Butter, single rolls, per lb. 18 to 20 Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls baskets. 16 to 18 Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls baskets. 16 to 18 Butter, per lb. large rolls or crocks. 15 to 10 Butter, per lb. large rolls or crocks. 15 to 10 Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins. 14 to 16 Honey. 12 to 12 Cheese, per lb. 9 to 10 Lard, per lb. 9 to 10 Lard, per lb. 9 to 29 Ducks, per pair. 60 to 30 Chickens, per pair. 40 to 60 Turkeys, per lb, 6c to 7c; each. 75 to 150 HAY AND SEED HAY, per ton. \$12 00 to 14 00 Biraw, per load. 500 to 700 Clover seed, red per bu. 000 to 600 MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. 3½ to 5½ Mutton quarters, per lb. 5 to 65 Veal, quarters, per lb. 4 to 55 Lamb, quarter, 7 to 8 Dressed hogs, 100 lb. 4 50 to 475 Hides, No. 1, per lb. 3 to 3 Hides, No. 2, per lb. 3 to 3 Hides, No. 3, per lb. 2 to 20 Calfskins, green. 4 to 5 Calfskins, green. 4 to 5 Sheepskins, dry, each. 25 to 25 Sheepskins, dry, each. 25 to 25 Sheepskins, dry, each. 25 to 25 Tallow, rendered, per lb. 3 to 47 Tallow, rendered, per lb. 3 to 47 Tallow, rendered, per lb. 3 to 60 Clover seed, Alsike, per bu. 000 to 600 Timothyseed, per bu. 000 to 600						
Eggs, single dozen	nggs tresh, bask	et. per doz		18	to	20
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Flour. Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc. 273 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 662

Saturday's Oil Markets.

Petrolea, Jan. 18.—Oil opened and closed at

PITTSBURG.
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—Oil opened \$1 43 bid. Toronto Grain Market.

reights. Manitoba wheat is firmer; ears of No. 1 are held at 77c, grinding in transit; No. 2 northern at 75c. No. I northern is quoted at 70c, North

ronto; No. 1 hard was offered to arrive North Bay at 76c, with 74c bid; No. 1 hard was offered Toronto and west at 74c, with 73 1-2c bid; No. 2 hard was offered at 72 1-2c. North Bay, with 72c bid; No. 3 hard, cars

offered at 70c, North Bay. Flour—In good demand and steady; \$3 35 was bid for Ontario patents west today and \$3 40 was asked: \$3 30 was asked for cars of branded straight roller west. Manitoba flour is in good demand and firm.

Mill-feed-There is a better demand and the market is firm. Bran is scarce; mills west are selling ton lots of shorts at \$15 to \$16, and bran at \$14. Barley-There is a fair demand and

23 1-2c, and 24c was asked for more. Mixed are quoted at 22c and white at 23c; on 'Change here cars were offered at 26c.

Please write us for prices for Hay, Straw and corn, delivered at your station. ALEX Mefre & CO. 505 BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO:

Latest Montreal Markets. Montreal Que., Jan. 18-2:30 p.m. GRAINS AND FLOUR. Oats—No. 2 oats, Ontario, 29c to 29ic; No. 2 ats, Manitoba, 28c to 28ic, Feed Barley—27c to 38c.
Buckwheat—36c to 37c.

Peas—61c.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$3 40 to \$3 60;
spring wheat patents, \$3 60 to \$3 75; winter
patents, \$0 00 to \$0 00; straight roller, \$3 30 to

Feed—Bran, \$14 to \$15; shorts, \$15 to \$16. PROVISIONS. Canadian short cut, \$13 50. Hams—9c to 10c.
Bacon—9c to 10c.
Lard—Pure, 8c to 8c; compound, 64c to 64c. CHEESE.
Cheese—Finest Quebec, %; fall, %c to %c.
Butter—Fall, 20c to 21c; dairy, 14c to 17c, as

English Markets. (Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

London, Jan. 18-12:45 p.m. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn, nothing doing.

Cargoes on passage — Wheat rather firmer; corn, firm.

Liverpool, Jan. 18—4:15 p.m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 44d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d; futures closed quiet, with June unchanged, and other months 4d higher; business heaviest en middle positions; Jan., 5s 5d; Feb., 5s 54d; March, 5s 6d; April and May, 5s 64d; June, 5s 6d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 24d; futures closed dull, with near and distant positions 4d to 4d lower; business about equally distributed; Jan., Feb. and March, 3s 24d; April and May, 3s 24d; June, 5s 24d.

Flour—Steady; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Flour—Steady; demand fair; freely supplied;
St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.
Peas—Canadian, 4s 9½d.
Bacon—Firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 31s 6d.
Short ribs—28 lbs, 29s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 27s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s 6d; short clear middles, heavy 55 lbs, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 21s.
Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 27s 6d.
Haus—Short cut, 44 to 16 lbs, 41s 6d.

Hams—Short out. 14 to 16 lbs, 41s 6d.
Tallow—Fine North American, 21s.
Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess,

58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine western. 53s 9d; do medium, 47s 6d. Lard—Firm; prime western, 29s 6d; refined, in pails, 30s 6d. Cheese—Firm; demand fair: finest American white, 46s; finest American colored, 46s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good 60s.

Turpentine spirits—71s 6d. Rosin—Common, 4s 9d. Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil—20s 3d. Linseed oil—20s 3d.
Petroleum—Refined. 8½d.
Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3½d; hind

quarter 51d. Bleaching powder-Hardwood, f. c. b., Liv-Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £2 5s.

Consignments

Of Butter, Eggs. Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO. 32 West Market St., Toronto.

American Produce Markets. CHICAGO. Chicago, Jan. 17.—Wheat advanced &c today

on the covering of a good-sized short line. Corn closed to higher for May and to lower for cash. Oats were dull and to lower. Provisions The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2 Jan., 57½c; Feb., 57½c; May, 60½c; July. 60%c. Corn—No. 2 Jan., 26%c; Feb., 26%c; May, 28%c to

Corn—No. 2 Jan., 26\(\frac{1}{6}\)c; Feb., 26\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; May, 28\(\frac{1}{4}\)c to 28\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; July. 29\(\frac{1}{4}\)c to 29\(\frac{1}{4}\)c.

Oats—No. 2 Jan., 17\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; May, 19\(\frac{1}{4}\)c.

Mess pork—Jan., \$10 15; May, \$10 45.

Lard—Jan., \$5 70; May, \$5 97\(\frac{1}{4}\).

Short ribs—Jan., \$5; May, \$5 25.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 56\(\frac{1}{4}\)c to 67\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; No. 3 spring wheat, 56\(\frac{1}{4}\)c to 67\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; No. 2 corn. 26\(\frac{1}{4}\)c to 26\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; No. 2 oats, 17\(\frac{1}{4}\)c to 62\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; No. 2 rye, 38\(\chi\)c, No. 2 barley. 36c to 40\(\chi\)c; No. 1 flax, 92\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; prime timothy seed, \$3 85; mess pork, \$10 65 to \$10 \$10 15; lard, \$5 67\(\frac{1}{4}\)to \$5 70; short ribs sides, \$4 95 to \$5; dry salted shoulders, \$4 62\(\frac{1}{4}\)to \$4 75; short clear sides, \$5 12\(\frac{1}{4}\)to \$5 25.

Recents—

Receipts-Flour. 5.000 Wheat. 28,000 Corn. 388,000 Oats. 301,000 Rye. 3,000 Barley. 24,000

Buffalo, Jan. 18.—Spring wheat—Dull and unchanged; No 1 hard, 69c to 694c; No 1 northern, 67c. Winter wheat—Dull; No. 2 red, 70c. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 31c to 31tc; No. 3 yellow, 31c; No. 2 corn, 30tc; No. 3 corn, 30/c.
Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22c to 22/c; No. 2 mixed, 21/c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 18.—No. 1 white wheat, cash, 8c; No. 2 red, cash, 67 c; May, 68 c; July, 65 jo.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Jan. 18.—Wheat Cash, 67 jc; May, 69 jc; July, 65 c.

MILWAUKER.

Milwaukee, Jan. 18.—Wheat—Cash, 584c;

May, 604c.

Chicago Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker. Machie Temple. Спісько жа. 18.

Open, High, 1267. Close. 604 61 604 614 604 614 Wheat-May ... 60± 60± 29 10 40 May.... 5 95 Ribs-Jan 5 20 5 22 5 15

Canadian Bacon in England. Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Wheat—The releipts outside are small, there is a good demand and the market is firm.

Cars of red are quoted at 69c and white at 70c to 71c, north and west treights. Manitoba wheat is firmer;

Butter Improving. In transit; No. 2 northern at 75c. No. 3 northern is quoted at 70c, North Bay. On 'Change today 70c was bid for No. 2 fall on the G. T. R. east, and several good sized lots have changed hands upon that basis during the past few days.

High Priced Hay. Private advices from New York report sales of fancy Canadian hay said to be straight timothy at \$21 to \$22 per ten, which are the highest prices so far obtained; but they are exceptional, and no criterion for the bulk of No. 1 hay shipped from Canada, which would do well if it brought \$1 to \$2 less money.

Cheese Working Off Nicely. Since our last report sales aggregating about 15,000 to 16,000 boxes have been reported to us at 84c to 84c for summer goods, and at 9c to 94c for fall lots, the latter for finest. Western Holders, however, are now asking 94c for finest Western fall, while some refuse to notice anything under 94c. As one of our large shippers said yesterday: Stocks are working off better than I expected."—Trade Bulletin.

Live Stock Markets.

Barley—There is a fair demand and the market is steadier; little lower than No. 1 sold east tonight at 45c, and the same bid for cars of No. 1 east; No. 2 was offered at 42c.

Buckwheat—Quiet at 32c to 33c for cars outside.

Rye—Scarce and firm; a car sold east at 52c today, but 50c is nearer buyers' views. A 12,000 bu east lot sold east on p. t.

Corn—Steady; on 'Change today cars were offered at 32 1-2c, with 32c bid.

Oats—The market is steady; cars of white sold today on the Midland at 23 1-2c, and 24c was asked for more.

Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Receipts at the Toronto cattle market today were large—53 cars, including 95° sheep and lambs, 28 calves and 700 hogs. Butchers' cattle were offered. Prices were easy; some cattle that cost \$30 each sold at \$20; some for fair lots was 2½c to ½c. Export cattle were quiet; good fat steers were in good demand, and sold well at 4½c per lb; bulls were quoted at 2½c to 3½c per lb: sold at 3½c for a few heads. averaging 100 lbs each; some light feeders sold at 2½c to 3½c per lb: sold at 3½c for a few heads. Sheep—Steady: 34 averaging 151 lbs, sold at 35c per lb; ruling prices were 2½c to 3c per lb. Sheep—Steady: 34 averaging from 3½c to 3½c.

Calves—Steady, with sales at \$2 to \$6 50 each.
Milch cows—Slow, at \$15 to \$35 each.
Hogs were in good demand and firmer on
small receipts and best sold at \$3 80 to \$3 85 per
cwt: light hogs sold at \$3 to \$6, and thick fat
at \$3 60 per cwt.

EAST BUFFALO.

For Puffel N. W. Lon 18. Cattle Little

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Cattle—Little
doing; market dull.
Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market fairly active;
Yorkers, good to choice, \$4 15 to \$4 20; pigs.
common to fair, \$4 to \$4 15.
Sheep and Lambs—Market very tame; lambs,
choice to extra selected, \$4 75 to \$5; Canada
lambs, fair to ordinary, \$4 50 to \$4 75; sheep,
choice to prime export wethers, \$3 50 to \$3 75;
culls and common, \$1 85 to \$2 40. Receipts, 10
cars.

CHICAGO. Chicago, Jan. 18.-Hogs-Receipts, 17,000; official yesterday, 20,394; ship-ments, 3,157; left over, 500. Market active, averaging 50 higher, closing easy but about all sold. Light, \$3 85 @ \$4 10; heavy, \$3 85 @ \$4 10; frough, \$3 80 @ \$3 85.

Cattle-Receipts, 4,000; market dull and nominally unchanged. Sheep-Receipts, 1,000; market slow

Physicians' Prescriptions

184 DUNDAS ST Canadian agency for Halsey Bros. Homeopathic Remedies

No Conservative Candidates.

The Conservative Opposition in the Ontario Legislature seems to have gone out of business. Nominations for two bye-elections took place on Friday, but neither in West-Wellington nor in South Wentworth did the Conservatives present a candidate. In West Wellington the fight will be between a Liberal and a Patron, and in South Wentworth between a Liberal and Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, who is running as a Prohibitionist. His nominator was a Conservative, and the attempt is being made to defeat the Liberal candidate by the union of the Conservative and the extreme prohibition elements.

A high tax contemporary complains that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, in the debate on the conspiracy to oust Premier Bowell from the Conservative leadership, did not "rise to the occasion." What was there to rise to? There was something to sink to. But all that a statesman could do was to characterize the ignoble and unprecedented spectacle enacted in the previous two weeks as Mr. Laurier very properly did.

-Mr. H. Vincent Meredith, of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, was in the city yesterday.

-Mrs. Wm. Wiley and daughter. Miss Bella, of York street, have gone on a two weeks' visit to Windsor and Chatham friends.

-The Knox Church choir drove to the residence of Mr. Morris, a friend of Mr. Wilmont Clarke's, near Glanworth, on Thursday evening, and spent an exceedingly pleasant time.

-Electric cars are now running from East London and around the belt line formed by Richmond, York, Ridout streets and Dundas streets. This gives better accommodation to the G. T. R. station.

-The Children's Aid Scelety have placed two little Roman Catholic boys with respectable out-of-town people of the same faith. The society now has four boys to go into Protestant families. Their ages range from 4 to 11. They also have two girls aged 28 and 14 years to go into Roman Cathelle homes.

-The fourth annual meeting of the Southern Congregational church was held the other evening, Rev. W. H. A. Claris, presiding. Reports were received from the different organizations of the church, all showing a marked increase over previous years. Over \$1,100 was subscribed towards yeas. Over \$1,10 the building fund.

-At the first division court yesterday John H. Ginge recovered judgment against Thos. S. Weld for \$80. The suit arose out of the sale of a cob horse by Mr. Weld, which Mr. Ginge claimed was not what it was

-In respect to the ballots at subdivision 6 of ward 4 in the disputed school trustee election Mr. Taggie, the D. R. O., says that the names of separate school supporters were registered in the poll book, but were not given school trustee ballots. This accounts for the apparent discrepancy referred to the other day. Mr. Taggie will explain this to the judge on Monday.

-Prof. Sykes, in the absence of the president, presided at last night's meeting of the Western University Literary Society.
Miss Grace Morey, of Hellmuth College,

read Stockton's story of "The Lady of the Tiger," and this formed the subject of a debate. The affirmative, or "Tiger" side, was championed by Rev. W. L. Armitage and Mr. T. H. Farr, representing the arts department, and that of the "Lady" by Rev. A. G. Smith and Mr. Wood, representing the medical department. After a spirited debate, the appointed judges, Miss Ethel Burns, Mr. C. B. Edwards and the chairman, decided, with some hesitation, in favor of the affirmative. On motion of Miss S. Blackburn and Mr. E. B. Smith, it was resolved to hold a conversazione under the auspices of the faculty and students at an early date. A small committee was appointed to name the necessary committees and report.

MAY GO TO BRANTFORD. Messrs. Wortman & Ward, manufacturers, of York street, are considering an offer from Brantford for the removal of their factory to that city, and it is probable they will accept. Messrs. Wortman & Ward are not favored with exemptions of any nature whatever by the city council. They say they do not believe in exemptions, neither do they believe in paying full taxes while other firms get considerations. Wortman & Ward employ about 40 hands during the winter months and 60 during the spring and summer.

FAUNTLEROY LAST NIGHT. A fair-sized audience witnessed a very pleasing presentation of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Grand Opera House last night. The performance was under the direction of Mr. Sim Fax, who showed excellent judgment in selecting the various artists for the respective roles. That the production found favor with the audience was amply demonstrated by the abundant applause which was heard at frequent intervals. At the end of the first act the curtain had to be raised again in response to a perfect storm of approval. Little Alma Fax was perfectly at home in the role of the Little Lord, and showed a surprising adaptability for stage work in one so young. Without exception the cast was all that could be desired, and where all did so well it would be invidious to particularize. The following was the cast:

Earl of Dorincourt.

Ceddie Errol, Lord Fauntleroy. Alma Fax Mr. Havisham, a solicitor ... Will Thorn Mr. Hobbs, a grocer ... H. Ruthven McDonald Dick, a bootblack. ... Chas. Reidy Higgins, a farmer ... J. R. Beach Thomas, a footman ... W. H. Irvine Mrs. Errol, Ceddie's mother ... Miss Ida Adams Mary, a servant. ... Miss Laura Stevens The performance gave such satisfaction

The performance gave such satisfaction that by request it will be repeated next Saturday afternoon, Jan. 25, with the same excellent caste. The merits of the play Family Recipes excellent caste. The merits of the play and its producers should draw a large audience.

brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 209 a.,

MASONIC "AT HOME." The worshipful master, officers and

A. F. and A. M. tendered a delightful "At Home" to their friends in the Masonic Temple last evening. The affair was attended by fully 200 people, the brethren for the most part wearing the regalia of the craft. The hall was also very prettily decorated. R. W. Bro. J. S. Dewar, the oldest past master of the lodge present, opened the entertainment by a few remarks. R. W. Bro. Geo. C. Davis subsequently officiated as director of ceremonies, and performed the duties to the satisfaction of all. The vocal exercises came first and numbers were contributed by Misses Fowler and Mutch, Mr. Charles Graham, Messrs. Frank Firth, E. J. Forsythe, J. W. McIntosh-all of whom were heartily applauded for their efforts. Miss Bacon, of the Conservatory, delighted the company with three recitation s. During the evening R. W. Bro. Porte (33rd degree) was introduced as the representative Mason of Western Ontario. He made a neat speech in reply. Other Grand Lodge officers in attendance were R. W. Bros. R. B. Hungerford, A. B. Munson, John Simpson and A. E. Cooper, besides the worshipful masters of the city lodges and a large number of past masters. The harpers afterwards furnished music for dancing, which was continued until 2 a.m. Light refreshments were served between the dances. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." The arrangements for the comfort of the guests were perfect and very creditable to the com-

THE VILLAGE WINS. The suit of J. H. Flood against the Village of London West to recover \$1,000 damages for injuries received by being thrown from a cutter, was finished at the Middlesex Winter Assizes last night, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the defendants. The village had nearly thirty witnesses summoned, but only about half of them were called. Had the plaintiff won, the owner of the rig, which was badly smashed, would probably have sued for damages. London West's costs in the case will amount to several hundred dollars.

mittee in charge.

At the court this morning the case of Holstead vs. the Bank of Hamilton, an action of great importance to the banking and commercial community. was taken up. By the last banking act power was given to banks to advance moneys to manufacturing companies upon assignments of their stock not required to be registered. The act required that there should be immediate advance at the time of the taking of the assignment, and the new security should not be sub-stituted for the old one. In this case, by a system of bookkeeping having two accounts, the bank professes to have made new advances through one account, while the old one was charged up in the other. The amount involved is about \$5,000. George C. Gibbons is acting for the plaintiff and Scott, Hamilton, for the defendant.

Agnew vs. Pennington, an action against a St. Thomas merchant to recover on a bill of goods, has been post-

Can Be Made New

Your Husband and Children Will Rejoice and Be Glad.

Have you ever tried to renew and recreate your husband's and children's cast-off clothing? Why, this work is done easily by thousands of women, represented to be. The case occupied cessful in the work, because they use several hours. Mr. P. Mulkern appeared for Mr. Ginge. dresses, jackets, capes, coats, pants and vests can be made to look like new garments, at a cost of ten cents. When you decide upon doing dyeing work, be particularly careful to use only Diamond Dyes. See that your dealer does not offer you substitutes or imitations. If you are unfortunate enough to be deceived, your work is in vain, and your garments are ruined.

The opening sale of the bankrupt stock of Geo. F. Burns has been postponed until Monday, 20th inst.

We have a large and well assorted

DURING THE NEXT TWO MONTHS AT REDUCED PRICES.

SLATER BROS., Tallors, 399 Richmond Street. AGENTS FOR CHAMPION PANTS STRETCHER.

William in His Glory.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Empire's Re-establishment,

Celebrated Gorgeously - Amnesty Prisoners_A New Order.

Berlin, Jan. 18.-Throughout German Empire today the 25th anniversary of the crowning at Versailles of King William of Prussia, grandfather of the preent Emperor of Germany, and the consequent re-establishment of the German Empire, was celebrated in some form or other. The great event was the gathering in the White Hall of the Castle, where the Emperor, surrounded by Ministers of state, generals of the army, admirals of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, kings and princes, all in glittering uniforms, made a speech from the throne. His Majesty's ad-dress was a glorification of his grandfather, Bismarck and the German

The Emperor in his speech then appealed to all sections to sink party differences and support him in promoting "the greatness and prosperity of our beloved fatherland." He added: "We shall then be able to oppose unitedly and solidly any attacks upon our independence and devote ourselves undisturbed to the cultivation of our interests."

His Majesty has presented to Baron Von Mittnacht, President of the Council of Ministers of Wurtemburg, a bust of his grandfather, Emperor William I., and to Dr. Stephen a bust of himself. He has also sent an autograph letter to Prince Bismarck expressing his gratitude for the latter's services in the re-establishment of the German Empire and intimating his intention of having a life-size, fulllength portrait of the prince painted, as a lasting souvenir of his memorable efforts in behalf of both the Emperor and the empire, and to assign the picture a lace of honor in the Imperial

Chancellery. The Emperor has issued a decree granting amnesties to offenders whose sentences do not exceed six weeks' imprisonment or 150 marks fine. Those only are executed who are guilty of insulting their superiors, ill-treating their inferiors, or desertion. The rescript begins with the remark that tre Emperor intends also to pardon military offenders, and it is therefore presumed that the Imperial pardon will be extended to civil offenses and cases of conviction on the charge of lese majeste. The Imperial decree further announces the foundation of a new Prussian order, the William Order, which will be conferred upon men and women who render prominent services in advancing the culture and welfare of the people, and the first recipients are the Empress, the ex-Empress Frederick, the Grand Duchess of Baden and Saxe-Weimer, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, and Baron Von Berlepech, Minister of Commerce

IT WILL NOT WORK.

Go on with the conspiracy, hound every Liberal as a traitor, go to the ash-barrel for old scraps of Tory papers and campaign sheets, curse Mr. Laurier as a Frenchman, put French-Canadians outside the pale of citizenship, divide the people into hostile camps, coerce and cajole; use the flag of free trade England to serve the ends of an anti-British trade policy; make it, if you can, the emblem of a faction. But we tell you, gentlemen who misrepresent the Conservative party, that the plot will not succeed. It is miserable, contemptible, disloyal, dirty work. The people of Canada see and understand. They are determined to have a united, not a divided Canada; a united people, not an English faction and a French faction, flying at each other's throats; and they will not further the wretched conspiracy to destroy the country in order to give an incompetent, hair-pulling, rib-stabbing, discredited Government another term of office.—Toronto Globe.

Steamers Arrived. Jan. 18. New York...... Premen

Transparent glycerine soap, 9c cake. Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

AX FINISH For Hardwood and Pine Floors. For sale by H. & C. Colerick, 441 Richmond Street.

The Balance

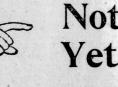
Of our winter millinery at greatly reduced prices. This is an opportunity that all ladies should embrace.

MISSSKIMIN 523 Richmond Street.

We Are Caterers! And will undertake the entire responsibility of providing elegant and tasteful wedding breakfasts, ball suppers, dinners, etc. You can rest assured that every detail will receive our personal attention. Estimates promptly furnished.

BRADFORD & HODGINS CATERERS, CONFECTIONERS, 194 Dundas Street. - 'Phone 546

Not



Spring is hardly here yet there'll be many a bitter cold day before then. Don't wait until you are right out of coal-order

now. We solicit your trade, and guarantee you the best quality and cleanest coal in the city.

Camerons,

421 Richmond St.

Just Like Tupper!

Will Hang on to the Bigh Commissioner ship and His Cabinet Position Toc.

Montreal, Jan. 18 .- Sir Charles Tupper in an interview today stated that he would keep control of the high commissionership in London, notwithstanding his Cabinet position. He leaves for Cape Breton Monday night to begin his campaign.

Very Hard Indeed.

There are so many things that appear un-necessary, and which for the life of us we can neither purpose nor end. It may be corns are just one of those thorns in the flesh the why and the wherefore of which we cannot see. Nevertheless they are of the kind that are easily removed. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor makes short work of them. Try it and see how nicely it coaxes them out. Use none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an act to authorize the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures to the extent of \$25,000 to raise money for the purpose of creating build. raise money for the purpose of erecting buildings on the grounds of the Western Fair Association, to replace those recently burned, and to provide further accommodation for the said ciation, and for such other powers as may be necessary or advantageous to enable the Corporation of the City of London to carry out the purposes aforesaid. Dated this 18th day of December, A. D., 1895. C. A. KINGSTON. City Clerk.

application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legis:ature of Ontario at its next session for an act to authorize the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures to borrow moneys to pay for lands and other necessary works and materials for a sewerage farm, and for the construction and extension of the sewers to the said farm, to authorize the said corporation to do the said work and establish, operate and maintain the said sewerage farm, and for such purposes to extropriate such lands and rights as they may deem necessary or expedient, and maintain the said sewerage farm, and for such purposes to expropriate such lands and rights as they may deem necessary or expedient, and to charge property benefited by or chargeable with such work in such manner as may be just and equitable. To amend section 1 of "An Act Respecting the City of London," passed in the 51th year of Her Majesty's Reign, by fixing the assessment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada as therein provided for a period of ten years from the first day of January, A. D. 1897, instead of for ten years from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1897, instead of for ten years from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1896, and to extend the time for the payment of the debentures, in the third section of the said act referred to, for 40 years from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1896, and to change the date of the issue of the same, to confirm an agreement made between the Corporation of the City of London and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for such other powers as may be necessary or advantageous to enable the Corporation of the City of London to carry out the purposes aforesaid. Dated this 11th day of December, A. D. 1895, C. A. KINGSTON, City Clerk.

GOOD



To my customers who have so liberally To my customers who have so liberally paironized me during the past year I extend my sincere thanks. From the steady trade received from you I have the assurance that our dealines have been mutually satisfactory. It will be my endeavor in the future to carry on my business on the same lines, and respectfully solicit a centinuance of your valued trade. "Happy New Year." "Happy New Year."

W. J. ELEMENT. 78 King Street, West, Dealer in Builder's Supplies.

ESTABLISHED 1882. John T. Stephenson The Leading Funeral Director.

Embalmer, wholesale and retail death in all kinds of Funeral Supplies Metallic Caskots always in stock. New Fancial Car and Hearses of the latest designs. RESIDENCE ON PREMISES, 104 Dundas Street, London, Cnt.



If you want quick delivery, give us

Bowman & Bathurst and Clarence Sts. CITY OFFICE:

Next "Advertiser,"
Richmond St. BINE **ASHIONABLE** ABRICS--

- DRESS SUITS 316 Burwell St. O. LABELLE, Richmond Street.



Are the Pictures, Easels, etc., since we have nade the reduction in prices. We are still effering all lines at reduced prices to make

N. HUNT 190 Dundas Street.

CHAPTER I.

in life he's talking about the particu-Brundy was the deadest town in the lar chance he wants-that's all. What United States, so all the residents of Brundy said. It had not even a railwe want most isn't always what we way station, although several other villages in the country had two each. need most, my friends, though few of was natural, therefore, that manuto see it an' say so. facturers' capital avoided Brundy. the chance—an' the only one—that every man in this room is simply There was a large woolen mill at Yarn Chy eight miles to the westward, and achin' for, so that he won't look at any other, is the chance to make a Yarn City was growing so fast that some of the farmers on the outskirts of the town were selling off their estates in building lots at prices which justi-tied the sellers in going to the city to the rich man look any happier than end their days. At Magic Falls, five m les to the northward, there was water power and a hard wood forest, which between them made business for several manufacturers of woodenware, as well as markets, with good prices, for all farmers of the vicinity.

But Brundy had only land and peo-le. The latter, according to themlooking at the back of the seat in front selves, were as good as the people of him, although the expression of his anywhere, but the soil was so poor that no one could get a living out of it without very hard work. There was no chance of any kind for any of the natives. Young men were afraid to marry, and young women were arraid to marry, and young women were afraid to marry them; for what girl wanted to go through the routine of drudgery, in which she had pitied her own mother, and what lover wanted to ask his greatheaut to descend from the his sweetheart to descend from the position of assistant at her old home to be slave of all work in a new one?

The lack of a chance for anyone had made itself manifest at Brundy many years before the date at which this story opens, so many of the natives gone elsewhere to better their any other place, an' the people that don't get 'em are the people who won't condition. The great majority of them had not been heard from afterward, so Brundy did not doubt that they had become too prosperous to think of their simple old friends and neighbors. Some, however, who had gone to great cities and the great West, and returned to the place of their birth to end their days, and they were so reserved as to how they had made their money, how much they had made, that Brundy agreed that there were some great secrets of wealth to be discovered in the outside world, could the inhabitants of Brundy ever get away

For instance, there was old Pruffett. some serious thinking. and search for it. He had gone to Chicago when 21, remained there 40 years, and been so busy all the time that he declared that he never had found time to look about him for a wife. He had made money, too; no one knew how much, and Pruffett never would tell, but as he paid cash for whatever he bought in the village and never haggled about prices, it seemed evident that he was very well off, for Squire Thomas, the richest native who had always remained at home, would never buy even a pound of butter until a penny or two of the price had been abated.

Sad though it be to relate, there were pretty and good young women in Brundy who would gladly have married old Pruffett for his money, and loving mothers who would have advised and helped them in that direction had old Pruffett given them any encouragement, but what could anyone do with a millionaire-so they called him-who was satisfied to do his own work and do his own cooking in the cottage in which he was born, and which he had kept for years, just as his mother left it when she died, and he had been too busy to hurry home to receive her dying blessing?

There was nothing mean Pruffett; he contributed liberally to all church subscriptions, and when any neighbor chanced to fall into trouble the old man was the first to offer counsel and substantial aid; still, why did he not be whole-souled and tell younger men how and where to find their chance in life the chance which Brundy persistently denied to everyone?

One morning the entire village was thrown into a fever of excitement and sarcasm by the appearance of the following notice, which was posted on the bulletin board in front of the town hall, and on trees in the several

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier. EVERYBODY HAS A CHANCE. "A lecture on the above subject will be given at the town hall next Friday night. The lecturer has nothing to sell, nor any medicines or other goods to recommend, nor anything to advertise. It is to be as quare talk by a square man, who can prove what he says.

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

Filzgerald, Scandrell & Co. 160 Dundas St.

No charge for admission; people who like the lecture may, if they desire, drop some small change into a box which will be at the door." "Everybody has a chance, eh?" said

the natives to one another. "That man doesn't know what sort of town he's coming to. If he is depending upon the collection at the door to help him to The Decencies of Public Life Violated at Ottawa.

the next town he'll have to walk."

The more the lecturer's subject was discussed the more ridiculous it ap-

peared, and as most people rather en-

joy the spectacle of a man making a fool of himself, the town hall was ab-

solutely jammed on Friday night,

half an hour before the usual time for

the appearance on the platform of

such strolling entertainers as did not

know of the impecuniosity of the na-

When the town clock struck 8 the

audience saw coming from the ante-

room to the platform a middle-aged

well-to-do mechanic with the manner

of a preacher, although he soon manifested an un-preacherlike disregard

for grammatical forms. The lecture,

too, although humorous enough at

times to set everyone laughing, was

somewhat like a sermon in its gen-

chances were eggs, none of you could

move without steppin' on 'em. When

a man says he hasn't got his chance

us are honest enough or smart enough

lot of money. Did he ever see anybody

other folks? If not, why not? Can

any of you tell the difference between

the rich and the poor by their faces?

I can't, except that generally the rich-

est man looks most anxious an' most

"An old book which all of you have

of chances that came to lots of people

that hadn't a cent, either before or

after. There are just as good chances

see 'em, though if the chances were

bears they'd bite 'em, they're so close.

closest to him: if it isn't also closest

to his heart, that's the man's fault-

The lecturer went on in the same

was Luce Grew, the handsomest girl

in the village. "I didn't bring any money, but I found my chance during

the lecture, and here she is, eh, Luce?

Luce looked rather bashfully toward

Champ with her great dark eyes and

strong face, and then, for relief, smiled

pleasantly at Charley. Champ flushed

a little under his dark brown skin, but

mechanically extended a coin toward

into the box. Then he took Luce's

hand, placed it on his arm, whispered

something to the girl which elicited a

smile, which Champ regarded fixedly,

whiter and more fixed it became.

Suddenly it appeared to him that old

Pruffett was regarding him intently,

and as he did not care to be looked at

closely at that particular moment he

abruptly left the hall and started

(To be Continued.)

Make Yourself Strong

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, illiousness, jaundice, sick headache. b

A hundred years ago one post-

mistress and her daughters, helped by

a couple of letter carriers, did the en-

tire work of the Manchester, England,

postoffice. At the present moment Mr. Osborne Harley there finds employment for 2,222 established functionaries, besides a small army of town and

suburban sub-postmasters and their

A LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson

Cameron states: "I was confined to my

bed with inflammation of the lungs.

and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thom-as' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife

had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this ad-vice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly

believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial,

as I was reduced to such a state that

I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

To ascend Mount Blanc costs about

Minard's i iniment for sale everywhere

everything goes against you till it

seems as if you could not hold on a

minute longer, never give up then for that's just the place and time that the

tide'll aum.-Harriet Beecher Stowe.

You need not cough all night and disturb

your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation

troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

\$75, as there must by law be two

guides and a porter to each person.

"I'd bet a dollar to a doughnut that

eral character.

discontented."

lecturer continued:

not the chance's."

next town.

homeward.

Two Planks in the Platform of the High Tax Administration,

And Both Are Bad According to the Kingston Principal.

Manitoba's Invitation Should Be A cepted.

(Interview in the Toronto Globe.)

A representative of the Globe waited on Principal Grant this afternoon to ask an expression of opinion in regard "People talk about not havin' a to the Ottawa crisis. He aswered that, chance," began the lecturer. "Why, if as the Government is not yet reconstructed, it would be premature to express an opinion on it or its proposed action. "I see in the press," he continued, "that Sir Chas. Tupper stated that the Premier had told him plainly change its present policy and, if necessary, that he would not have Messrs. Foster, Montague and Haggart again in his Cabinet, and that Sir Charles had replied that in that event neither would be accept a position. Is not the quesion then simply this at present: Will Sir Mackenzie stick to his de-termination or not? I hear that these three Ministers have just been sworn into his Cabinet. I am sorry to hear it, for his sake, for their sakes, and for the sake of the public morality and the decencies of public life, which have been violated recently to such an extent that there must be an overpowering feeling of shame, amounting to disgust, in the minds of Canadians no matter to what party they may belong. The Premier described the By this time everyone in the house was looking at old Pruffett, who was seven who deserted him on the ground nest of traitors, and, according to Sir Charles Tupper, he charged the three countenance did not imply that there was anything particularly cheerful and of them in particular with a bad preeminence in the work of treachery, inspiring in the back of that seat. The and now for him to take these back, and for them to go back, gives one a shock of so many volts, that it can in the house, and which some of you be described only by the algebra sysprofess to believe with all your might, tem X or N. However, Sir Mackenzie says that 'A man's life consisteth not has not yet given his explanation, and in the abundance of the things which it is only due to his position and the he possesseth; you can read the pas- spirit he has recently manifested to he possesseth'; you can read the passage for yourselves, and correct me if wait for that."

I am wrong. That same old book tells OPINION OF SIR CHAS. TUPPER.

"What is your opinion of Sir Charles Tupper? Did you not consider that in 1891 he was the right man to succeed Sir John Macdonald?"

now, and Brundy's as full of 'em as "Sir Charles Tupper is a man of great ability. Nova Scotians will not forget that they owe their public school system to him, and also Dal-College, as at present consti-A man's best chance is whatever is tuted, and Canadians in all the Provinces out not to forget that he fought the battle of Confederation in Nova Scotia, and fought it bravely. last general election was fought in 1891, and the victory was due to Tupvein, and told of some of his own chances which he had missed, as well per next to Sir John. In that election as of some in which he had, to use his own expression, "caught on," and he I gave the only vote I had ever given to Sir John since coming to Kingstold some stories of personal experi-ence so well that he made a lot of ton in 1877. I did so because, though previously in general sympathy with the Reform policy of free trade, I people laugh a little and cry much, and not a few were compelled to-do considered their new cry of commercial union with a foreign and protec-tionist country like the United States When the talk ended there was quite a melodious jingling of coin in the bad, and even dangerous. Doubtless box at the door, and several members they regarded it as a means of relievof the audience who were nearest to old Pruffett told their neighbors for ing the country from the bondage of the N. P., but it is now universally a week afterward that the old man admitted to have been a move in the wrong direction. The right direction is that which Mr. L. H. Davies indiactually dropped into the box a \$10 bill, 40 times as much as would have paid the lecturer's stage fare to the cated in the resolution he submitted in the House of Commons in 1892. By "Got any small change about your their vote on that resolution and by the platform subsequently adopted in clothes, Champ?" asked Charley Wurring, a smiling youth, of Champney their convention at Ottawa the Liber-Bruff, a serious-looking man of about als put themselves right on the trade 30 years, who was exploring his vest question, and I hope they will soon pocket. Charley had abundant reason be in a position to go forward in the for smiling, for by his side, where true direction. If we are honest free she had been throughout the lecture, traders and friendly to our own em-

pire let us get into line as soon as possible with the only free trade country in the world, the one, too, which is our motherland, whose trade policy settled, which, too, is our best customer by far, and which would be a better customer still if we reciprocated with her as we do again and again with the United States. In 1891 there was a vacancy in the office of Premier, and the office then was Sir Charley, who took it and dropped it Charles Tupper's by right, His party, however, did not think so. There is no vacancy now. The office is Sir Mackenzie Bowell's, and I am glad to see although the longer he looked the

that he believes it a reality.
TWO PLANKS, BOTH BAD. "When an appeal is made to the country, the country will judge on the respective policies of the two parties. Sir Mackenzie's policy consists of two planks, both bad. The first plank is protection up to the handle. He honestly believes in protection as a good thing. I believe that it is bad in itself and bad in its influences on the political and moral life of the country, and I know no country less suited for protection than Canada. I admire Sir Mackenzie personally, and never so much so as during the past ten days. Everyone admires pluck, but if what you tell me is true there is a limit to his pluck. The explanation must be his devotion to his party. This amounts to pure idelatry. Party is made an end instead of being a means. His second plank is coercion for Manitoba on a matter in which the absolute, though in certain cases not the final, jurisdiction is given to the Province. How strongly I feel on that point you may judge from my speech to the General Assembly last June, given immediately after the Manitoba Government invited investigation. I then said, and my words were report that if the Federal Cabinet did not accept the invitation no honest man could support them. The invitation has been pressed since, and no notice has been taken of it. Mani-

toba's answer to such treatment will be emphatic." "Have you anything to say about the anonymous letters?"
"Certainly not. There are some subjects about which no gentleman cares to utter a word unless he is compelled to speak. The washing of dirty linen does not usually take place in public, As the persons concerned are Privy Councilors, Lord Aberdeen had to interfere, and of course there was nothing for him to do but to accept the word of each; but what must his feel-

When you get into a tight place, and lings have been?" As a remedy for Coughs, Hoarse. ness and Sore Throat, Brown's Bronchial TROCHES are reliable and give the best possible effect with safety. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME, chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. Price, 25 cents

of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest Ladies, our steel engraving effects are as fine as can be made. Cooper & Sanders, photographers, corner Dundas and Richmond, over C. P. R. The Cusan War

Costing Spain Six Million Dollars a Month.

The Spanish Commander Recalled—Hard Times in Havana.

London, Jan. 18.—The war in Cuba is costing Spain \$6,000,000 a month for the maintenance of the army alone. From the outbreak, Feb. 24, 1895, until Jan. 1, 1896, the cost amounted to \$85,000,000, according to figures published by La Discussion. The financial loss owing to the burning of crops and towns and the destruction of railroad

property cannot be calculated until the smoke clears away.

A dispatch from Madrid says that the Cabinet has decided to recall from Cuba Capt. Gen. Campos and his brother-in-law,

Gen. Arderus, second in command. Havana, Jan. 18.—Everyone here is excited over the wording of an editorial in the Diario Della Mariana, containing some sensational statements and headed, "An Unbearable Situation." The article declared frankly and in defiance of the press censor that the time has come for the Government officials to admit the situation is really serious and entreat the Government to revolution is annihilating the commerce and industries of the island.

Nothing has occurred to improve the the situation of affairs in the city, and the supply of the ordinary necessities of life is becoming precarious and exceedingly highpriced. Even those whose sympathies are loyal to the Spanish Government are hopeless of any success in suppressing the rebellion with the present military force and machinery.

ILL NICH UNTO DEATH-

The Experience of a Lady Well Known in Coaticook.

Stricken With La Grippe Followed by Pneumonia, She Languishes for More Than a Year-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Her When Other Medicines

(From L'Etoile de l'Est, Coaticook,

Que.) The town of Averill, Vt., is situated about eight miles from Coaticook, Que., and is the home of Mrs. Ada Hartwell, who has many relatives and numerous friends in the latter place. Mrs. Hartwell has passed through an experience which L'Etoile de l'Est thinks worthy of giving the widest publicity, as many others may derive much benefit therefrom. Mrs. Hartwell has ever been considered a woman enjoy is a healthy constitution until about two years ago, when she was, like hundreds of others in this vicinity stricken with influenza, or, as it is more generally termed, la grippe, a disease which carried off many people in this town and vicinity, and in the case of numerous others left behind wrecked constitutions. As often happens, pneumonia followed the first symptoms of la grippe, and Mrs. Hartwell was sick, night unto death. The best of medical aid was summon-



'Able to ride without fatigue."

Mrs. Hartwell was saved from what seemed to her frieends imminent death, but when convalescence came, she remained deprived of her appetite, extremely weak, and in constant danger of a relapse, and all her physicians could do could not bring about her former condition of health. Numerous medicines were tried, but to no avail: she was weak, dispirited, and despaired of again enjoying her former vigor and health. For a whole year after her attack of pneumonia she continued to tanguish in this At last one day her husband purchased a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read of the many cures wrought by this wonderful medicine, but procured them, he says, for his wife in order to be able to say "we have tried them all," rather than from strong faith in them. To please her husband Mrs. Hart-well willingly consented to take the Pink Pills, and great was her surrrise, and that or her husband, when, after taking three boxes, she was able to take a short ride without feeling any fatigue. She wisely resolved to continue the treatment, and before long found that she had regained her old-time strength, and she declared that she owes her recovery entirely to ter Mrs. Hartwell felt a slight recurrence of her former weakness, and again resorted to Pink Pills, since which time she has not had a day's

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have more potent influence on the blood and nerves than any other known medicine, and speedily restore the bloom of health to pale cheeks. PMs cure when all other medicines fail. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all substitutes alleged to be "just as

The Talmud, Jewish book of fundamental and canonical laws, says that there were 30 persons besides Joshua who possessed the power of "stopping" the sun.

A Commissioner in B. R. GENTLEMEN,-Having used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else ever tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown up people. It relieves that tight binding sensation in the chest. We would not be without it for anything, as we have a large family, WILLIAM ANDREW, Commissioner in B. R., Balmoral Man Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, nercury, sulphur, carbon, antimony, bismuth and zinc were the only min-erals known at the time of the discovery of America.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's livery, Richmond street north, as he has only the latest style of right. 'Phone 425.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

JGHT A MATCH

AND LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

They Are the Lowest Ever Quoted by any Furniture House in Canada

Solid Oak Cheval Glass Bedroom Sets, \$15. Solid Oak Dining Chairs, with leather seats, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50 each. Maple Bedroom Sets, \$10. Corner Wardrobes, \$9. Solid Ash 8-foot Extension Table, \$5. Carpet Lounge, \$4. Solid Oak Book Cabinets, \$9. Ladies' English Dressing Cases in Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and White Enamel, \$12 and \$15 each. These we are closing out at less then Cast Price.

You'll see 'em if you're prudent; You'll buy 'em if you're smart.

John Ferguson & Sons

174 to 180 KING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

OIL AMONG THE ORANGES.

Indications of oil in and about Los Angeles have been apparent for years and a few instances are on record of enthusiastic proprietors who have sunk wells to the depth of from one to two hundred feet, and actually succeeded in securing an occasional barrel of crude petroleum.

The first cable car line was built in Los Angeles in 1886, and it was naturally conceded by investors generally that a piece of land close in on the cable line was about the biggest card in the pack. This particular section of town is made up of a series of hills crowded almost as closely together as a prairie-dog village, and just about as available for town lots. A local real estate dealer acquired some property in the much-vaunted region, and then for several years tried vainly to sell out at almost any price. Finally, in a fit of desperation, he decided to bore for oil. This was in August of last year

Discouragement and ridicule met him on all sides, and when 1,000 feet had been reached without result his "wild-cat" scheme was the talk of the

Then something happened. Suddenly in the dead waste and middle of the night, a tremendous spurt of oil and gas shot out from the drill-hole, flung every portable object in its pathway high in the air, literally soaked the men in attendance, and saturated the region round about with the grimy, Ill-smelling substance. Dismay reigned supreme, until the owner of the well was enabled to turn the enormous output into a hastifly-constructed tank. At first a universal wave of indignation swept over the community, which had in the passing of the years taken up its abode in the region. It was outrageous that the olfactories of the people should be so violently as sailed—their very hearth-stones invaded. It was furthermore declared that the well was a menace to health, and applications to abate the nuisance were made to the city council.

Then there was a great calm, which lasted exactly four-and-twenty hours, after which every adjacent property-owner with \$1,500 in hand or in sight began to prepare for boring. Innumerable agents now appeared on the scene, eager to furnish estimates on reading, casing, tubing, etc.; to supply rig irons, engines, boilers, or sand pumps while you waited; to take your measure for oil-proof overalls; to move your house

One enterprising specialist, whose zeal exceeded his reverence for Lindley Murray hung out a sign with the following legend, which still adheres, viz.:

WELLS PULLED AND OVER HALLED AT SHORT NOTTICE

Derricks sprang up in the door-yards like mushrooms in a night. Today there is a perfect forest of them. The section now definitely designated as the oil region (outlying posts may be found almost anywhere) covers an area of half a hundred acres, and lots heretofore available at the purchaser's price were held during the first excitement as high as \$100 per front foot. Oil companies and oil exchanges are

being organized and reorganized almost daily. Two pipe lines are completed from the field to the railway tracks, one having a 32,000 barrel storage tank and the other with a capacity of 35,-000 barrels. These lines cost about \$75,-

000. As high as 300 barrels of oil have been pumped from a single well in 24 hours, although 100 barrels is considered an excellent daily average for the best producers. The present output is over 3,000 barrels per day. Of this 1,-500 barrels are required for local consumption—breweries, laundries, iron and steel works, printing offices, etc., and the Santa Fee and Terminal Railroad Companies being the principal consumers.—Harper's Weekly.

Take Notice. During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household

C. C. Richards & Co.

SLEPT SEVEN YEARS!

A Pennsylvania Man Emulates Rip Van Winkle.

Bushkill, Pa., Jan. 18.-After a cataleptic sleep of seven years, Wm. Depue a prominent citizen of this place, has suddenly returned to consciousness and good health. This remarkable case has puzzled all the physicians of this neighborhood for years, and all that medical science can do has been done to arouse the sleeper, but without the slightest effect.

When the awakening came Mr. Depue, to the surprise of his family and everyone else in this neighborhood, got out of bed and announced a determination to go to work. about his usual labors as if he had been asleep but seven hours instead of seven years, and is as vigorous and healthy as he ever was. The only re-sult of his long sleep is that his eyesight has become dim, and it is feared that he may become blind.

Mr. Depue was dumbfounded to learn that he had been slumbering seven years, the space of time appearing to him to have been but one night of

usual and ordinary rest. While following his usual avocation seven years ago Mr. Depue became ill and was taken home. Doctors were summoned, but could find no ailment, Unconsciousness speedily followed, and he sank into the sleep from which he has just awakened. During all this time he did not recognize anyone. Food was given him through a tube inserted in his mouth. Probably one of the most peculiar features of the case is that Mr. Depue lost no flesh during his long confinement and is today in good physical condition.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

The Barometer of Health Is the Nervous System.

Headache Is Not Brain Disease-Don't Make the Same Mistake as to Other Miseries-Use Dodd's Kidney Pills and Get Cured.

Nervous condition is the natural barometer of health. If you want to know your exact standing in the scale, consult your

nervous system.

If you lack, pluck, courage, energy, there is something wrong. If you feel shaky you may be sure of it.
Nineteen times out of twenty faulty

kidney work is at the bottom of every ailment. The proof of this lies in the fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills—solely and purely as kidney medicine-cure in that proportion of cases.

Don't imagine that because your head aches that the trouble is where the pain is felt. It is quite easy to make the same mistake when your misery takes any other form.

It is safer to assume that your kidneys need help, and take Dodd's Kid ney Pills, than to take the risk of any

Delay may cost you a wearing sick ness, or it may cost you your life, while Dodd's Kidney Pills cost only 50 cents a box.

It matters not what alls you; you will forget the name of your trouble after you have been cured. best proof that you needed kidney treatment is that you have curd by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There was a time when the whole solar system was nothing more than a nebulous ball.

Files! Piles Itching Piles SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching: If allowed to

continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. The first of the modern bank notes were made in China about the year 1000 A.D.

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

Remedies.

At Cost

Balance of our

To make room

For our large

Shipments of

New Spring Hats

Daily arriving.

Wholesale and Retail

London Advertiser.

Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:

107 Business Office

134 Editorial Rooms

175Job Department

T. R. PARKER'S,

Southwest corner Dundas and

Richmond Streets.

-Mr. Whiteside will be the attraction at the Opera House Wednesday, Jan. 22, appearing as "Richelieu." Mr. Whiteside

will be supported by Miss Lelia Wolstan,

and the same efficient company of players that appeared with him during his engage-

ment at the Herald Square theater in New

secretary, Mrs. Gaham, 99 Center street; treasurer, Mr. Fred Andrews; assistant treasurer, Mr. David Andrews; organists,

Mrs. R. Kingsmill and Mr. Wood; con-

veners of committees, prayer meeting committee, Mrs. Gower; look out committee,

Miss A. Kingsmill; social committee, Miss M. McNeil; flower committe, Miss Saund-

-London Tent, 17, Knights of the Mac-

cabees, having passed through one of the most successful years of its existence, as a

tent, again comes to the installing of officers

largest attendance ever seen at a review in this district. Sir Knight David Millar, P.

C. of Lake View Tent, 62, Toronto, was in

the chair. Following were the officers in-

M. at A., Fred Lambert; first M. of G., F.

Brade, Toronto, Ont, casting brake shoes; J A Coleman, Perry Station, Canada, automatic closing telegraph key; J H Cole-man, Tottenham, Canada, fare box; G Fier-

-The following officers elect of Court

Richards and G. Berry; A. Marr, treasurer;

T. C. Bartlett, secretary; trustees, Bros.

Berry, W. Richards and H. Porter. The

branch made a good beginning this year, four members being initiated at this meeting,

with more propositions for the next. The

income for 1895 was \$264 65, and the ex-

etc., \$45, its total worth being \$706 26.

Sixteen members have been in receipt of

sick benefits. The next meeting is their

anniversary with a free supper to the mem-

bers of the branch, also magic lantern views and entertainment. Their parents will be

Much discussion has taken place in recent years over the relative merits

of the old-line insurance companies

and the newer friendly society insur-ance organizations. The latest tussle excites much comment. It is being conducted between Mr. Wm. McCabe,

of the North American Life, and Dr. Oronhyatekha, the head of the Inde-

pendent Order of Foresters. In an-

other column of today's "Advertiser" will be found the doughty doctor's reply to Mr. McCabe's strictures on the

I. O. F. In view of the fact that near-

the I. O. F. will be read with much in-

THE I. O. F. DEFENDED.

invited free.

Select stock Must be sold



Always makes the BEST BREAD

JSE NO OTHER

D. SAUNBY 257 York Street. TELEPHONE 11&



ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.

Each box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness, Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never failing treatment for Billiousness, Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Billious and Typhoid Fevers. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once.

Dnly 25 cts.; Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no Druggists. Prepared by R. Stark, M.O.C.P.. Chemist

Frozen Water Pipes

Repaired at shortest notice at moderate prices. Phone 1,085.

HGGETT & BICKLEY, Plumbers - - 274 Dundas Street.

Now is the time to have it done. SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

NEW MOLDINGS.

LEWIS. 434 Richmond Street.

EMOVAL W. Fairbairn

Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance through store.

ELECTRIC

Curling Tong Heaters

Guaranteed to Make Your Hair Gurl

Rogers Electric Co

TO LET-

Nos. 1 and 2 Camden Terrace, Talbot street; painted and papered throughout; all modern conveniences; new furnaces; best residential situation for business men in the city; possession at once.

No. 175 - ydenham street; newly painted and papered; good barn for five horses; rent low.

\$100,000 to loan on good real estate se-to building and loan companies when you can get monthly or straight loans from me at such low rates. Office-437 Richmond Street (ground floor).

pply to A. B. POWELL'S

Fire Insurance and Loan Agency.



In Life Insurance Secure Something Definite . . .

SEE THE NEW GUARANTEED INCOME POLICY AS ISSUED BY THE

Confederation Life.

FRED H. HEATH, General Agent. GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.

In the fourteenth century a fashion came into vogue in France, Spain and Italy of two wedding rings being used in the marriage ceremony. They were connected by a chain, and one was placed on the finger of the bride, the other on that of the groom. The sun is known to be moving

Through space with a speed of 150,000,-00 miles per annum.

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

The fate of the country does not de-pend on what kind of paper you dron nto the ballot box once a year, but m what kind of man you drop from your chamber into the street every orning.-Thoreau.

Eimply apply "Swayne's Ointment."
No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are posteriessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lycan, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale rents.

Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

We will sell all Furniture far below regular price As our enormous stock is varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S, 95 to 97 King attents.

PRICE

Fur Lined, worth \$10 for \$5 Fur Lined, worth \$12 for \$6 Fur Lined, worth \$16 for \$8 Fur Lined, worth \$20 for \$10

Come early as we have only a few

TELEPHONE 324.

158 Dundas Street. 157 Carling Street.

SKATES Spring, Hockey, Racing, Nickel-plated, etc.; also fine Hockey Sticks, repaired and hollow ground at loc per pair.

WM. GURD & CO., 185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

CLOUDY TO FAIR; SNOW FLUR-RIES; MILDER.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 17.—11 p. m.—The storm center mentioned last night is moving slowly up the Atlantic coast, while the pressure is high throughout the whole of Canada. The weather has been generally fair and comparatively mild in Ontario and fine and cold in the Maritime Provinces. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 30 below—18 below; Calgary, 28 below-18 below; Prince Albert, 42 below—16 below; Qu'Appelle, 28 below—16 below; Winnipeg, 20 below—8 below; Parry Sound, 2—22; Toronto, 23—30; Montreal,

12—22; Quebec, zero—14; Chatham, N. B., 2 below—16; Halifax, 24—30. PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—1 a.m.—Moderate winds, cloudy to fair, with a few local snow flurries; stationary or higher temperature.

Beltz's Fine Furs At **Cut Rate** Prices.

E BELTZ

Manufacturing Furrier,

All those wishing furs made over can have them done now in a very satisfactory manner.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread 4c per loaf retail.

n all parts of the city. Telephone 818_

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Oar Cleaners Stepped in Front of a Moving Train—Two Dead and Three Injured.

New York, Jan. 18.-An engine ran into a crowd of car cleaners on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at One Hundred and Forty-Second street, yesterday, killing two women and injuring two other women and a man so badly that they will probably die. They had stepped aside to let a long train pass and did not hear the light engine coming on an-

other track. Just as the express had whisked by the engine struck them. A chorus of horrible shricks was the first intimation the engineer had of the calamity. The Becker and Mahan women were ground under the wheels of the en-gine, and the others were thrown against a stone wall adjoining.

The killed are: Lizzie Becker, 36 years old, married, crushed and instantly killed; Delia Mahan, 36 years old, married, crushed and died ten minutes after the accident.

Injured—Maria Drumm,65 years old, widow, internal injuries; Maggie Tracey, 35 years old, single, right foot cut off and right leg fractured; Louis Yender, 50 years old, fracture of right leg and internal injuries; probably

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper

95 to 97 King street.

Something

Fragrant-

Darjieling Tea THERE'S A BEST IN EVERY-THING. This is the best of teas. Costs a little more than others—It's worth more--Worth all it costs—

6oc a lb.

MONEY CAN'T BUY BETTER TEA

Γ.A. Rowat & Co 228 Dundas St., London, Canada. PHONE 317.

Today every dollar purchaser at Shuff's New Drug Store gets a beautiful calendar, worth 25c.

Number Two's Turn.

146 Dundas Street Another Company of the Seventh Battalion Has Its Annual Dinner.

> Those Who Were There-The Toast List and Replies-Lieut.-Col. Lindsay Gives the Boys Some Good Advice on Matters of Importance.

It was a jolly crowd of soldiers that gathered in the club house of the Seventh Battalion last night and made the annual dinner of No. 2 Company what it proved to be-a great success. The attendance was not by any means limited to those who are enlisted in that particular company. Nearly every company in the regiment was represented by either its sergeants or color-sergeants, and besides these Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, Major George Hayes (an old officer in No. 2) and Surgeon W. J. Mitchell were present, and assisted in making the evening both pleasant and profitable. The walls of the large room in which the dinner was held were profusely decorated with evergreens and Union Jacks, while the tables were advered with the handgreens and Union Jacks, while the tables were adorned with the handsome silver cup won by the company's team at the Dominion Rifle League matches, the Tracy challenge cup, won in the battalion matches, and an abundonce of dainty viands prepared in the very best style. Proceedings were begun at a claser, the first ings were begun at 9 o'clock, the first on the programme being the supper. To say that justice was done to it by every man is almost unnecessary; if any doubt exists on this point, just York this season. His impersonation of ask any of the following, who were "Hamlet" will be rememembered, he engaged in the melee: Major George

appearing in this city about six weeks ago. Hayes, who presided in the absence —St George's London West, Y. P. S. C.
E., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Rev.
B. Sage; president, A. C. McMullen; vice-president, Mr. Hea; recording secretary, Miss Emma Houghton; assistant recording secretary, Mr. R. Kennedy: corresponding J. Freeland, A. Company; Corps. J. T. Hennessy, F. Company; Ptes. H. Henshaw, F. Taylor, R. Cooper, J. Lacey, W. Robson, R. Mercer, H. Bartlett, James Drew, Harry Donaghy, George Insell; Sergt, E. H. Price, No. 1 Company, R. B. L. Henrital Company, R. D. L. Henrital Company, R. C. B. L. Henrital R. L. Hen pany, R. C. R. I.; Hospital Sergt. R. A. Macgregor; Sergt. T. W. Jackson, Thirty-Third Battilion; Sergt. Wm. Footitt, A Company; Col.-Sergt. B. Jacobs, C. Company; or Sergt. H. Ers-

kine, D Company. Supper over, Major Hayes called the company to arder, and read a letter of for the year. Proceedings opened with the regret from Capt. Thomas. He referred to the foremost position the com-pany held years ago, when Messrs. Parkinson and Allen were its colorsergeants, when it was full strength, and when it carried off all the prizes stalled: Sir knight past commander, Henry Sisk; commander, John A. Screaton; lieutenant commander, John T. Douglas; record Company last year, but he expressed Company last year, but he expressed keeper, Henry Farnan; finance keeper, C. the hope that ere long No. 2 would S. Smallman; prelate, Arthur Sisk; physician, Dr. Williams; sergeant, W. A. Carroll; rank. again work its way into the front

"The Queen" was honored by the Forsythe; second M. of G., T. Heeney; sen- singing of the National Anthem, and tinel, John Hardy. Sir Knight Millar gave coupled with the toast of "The Coman inspiring speech on the condition of the mandant and Staff" was the name of an inspiring speech on the condition of the Col. Lindsay.

As the colonel rose to respond the —The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors, residing in Canada, is reported for the "Advertiser," by P. J. hearers that it afforded him a great Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont. United States patents—M Killeen, Halifax, Canada, combined wash. ing and wringing machine; J T Sibley, Clinton, Ont, phase completing device; F P Thompson, Fredericton, N B, wrench; W Bourdon, Valleyfield, Canada, fire escape; A B. J. T. J. J. C. J. C. Casting, balks about the individual of soldiering in the times of idea of soldiering in the times of peace was not altogether to learn how to turn, salute, shoulder arms, or the like; soldiers should learn to enjoy themselves in a rational way, and he heller, Markham, Canada, harness; S J Laughlin, et al, Guelph, Ont. blackboard; D MacPherson, Montreal, Que, railway frog; G Porreous, Guelph, Ont, sportman's cabinet; Ryckman Medicine Co, Hamilton, Ont, certain named remedies (trade mark). passed, and a time when the soldiers should resolve to make a better record Maple Leaf. No. 16, A. O. F., were installed at the last regular meeting by Bro. Ford, D.U.R.: F. C. Bartlett, C. R.; W. Marr, S. C. R; W. Brooks, S. W.; W. T. Atkinson, J. W.; G. Hall, S. B; A. Powell, J. B.; other side of soldiering before many experience of management. H. Poeter were passed. In Canada every committee of management, H. Porter years were passed. In Canada every (chairman), W. Adams (vice-chairman), W. one felt perfectly safe, because the country was not surrounded by hostile nations, because the country was large, but more particularly because Canada had at its back the grandest nation on earth. (Applause.) The very fact of England's greatness was causing other nations to become jealous of her. She had been progressing penditures \$261 91. The lodge has deposited in Huron and Eric Savings Bank \$653 97; in the treasurer's hands, \$7.19; in goods, for the last century while others were looking on, and now, through the means of her mavy, she could roll up her sleeves and say to the other pow-ers, "Come on!" She did it not long ago, but the challenge was not accepted. What Col. Lindsay desired the volunteers to remember was that, though a fight was not being sought after, every effort to promote the hattalion meant the better defense of

the empire. "The Army and Navy." "Sister Corps," "Sister Companies," and several other toasts were suitably replied to, a number of the speakers referring to the shooting competitions and the position No. 2 Company had held for position No. 2 Company had held for several years. Among those who re-sponded were Sergt. Price, Surgeon Mitchell, Pte. Robson, Sergt. Jackson, Col. Sergt. Freeland, Col.-Sergt. Jacobs, Sergt. Hayman and Corp. Hennessy. The reference to the shooting led Col. Lindsay to speak a second time, when he imparted some good, sound advice as to how the respective companies could attain a high degree of markmanship.

ly every one is now insured, in one in-stitution or another, or ought to be insured, Dr. Oronhyatekha's defense of remedy, 20c. A. & N.'s drug store.

We do not mean to pose as philanthropists. We are just as anxious to save money as you are to save it. A "bargain," so called and advertised as such, is frequently disappointing. But this is not so with our ads. Every item here is stated in all candor as it really is every worth is truthfully represented.

Cotto

tton	rurs
For Monday Only.	For Monday Only.
XX, extra heavy 36-inch Factory, the yard	Ladies' Australian Bear Capes, 27 inches long, full sweep, silk lined, regular value \$16, our price
for	Coats and Cares

-	Coats and Capes
inens For Monday Only.	For Monday Only. Cheverette Serge, double breasted, large sleeves Rough Nigger-Head Short
56-inch Double Damask, the \$0 25	Coat, buttoned close to neck, large sleeves 4
Special, 60-inch Double Da- mask	Heavy Serge, lapel front, new sleeves, in black and brown4
64-inch Cream, three-quarter bleached, worth 50c 372	100 Coats, travelers' sam- ples, German make, color-
60-inch Turkey Red Damask 30	vary, upwards from 2
60-inch Red and Green Da- mask	100 Ladies' Heavy Capes, with sleeves; this is another list of samples 4
Irish Linen Napkins, § size, the dozen	Other list of samples
Extra Fine Irish Linen, § 85	China and Glass.

size		85
Special Irish Linen, ‡ size	1	00
Silks		
For Monday Only.		
Plain and Figured China Silks, all colors	80	15
Habutia, all colors		39
Heavy Dress Surah. light colors		50
Striped Blouse Silk		65
Black Dress Satin		75
Black Satin Merveilleux		98
Black Peau de Soie		92

Black Dross Goods

Black Dress Good	IS
For Monday Only.	
44-inch All-Wool Cashmere \$6	0 25
44-inch Fine French Serge	35
46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta.	50
44-inch Figured Soliel Wool	50
Silk Warp Henrietta	75
Reversible Cords	1 00
Priestley's Best Silk Warps	1 50
Fancy Dress Goo	ds

Talley Diess doods

	For Monday Only.	
	75 pieces new Serges, 40 inches wide, black and colored \$0	25
	50 pieces Novelty Tweed Effects, were sold for 75c, now	50
	10 pieces Black Silk Finish Henrietta, 46 inches wide	48
100	3 pieces Black Silk Warp Henrietta, 42 inches wide	72
4	7 pieces Heavy Tweed, all- wool, 54 inches wide	65
	4 pieces Black and Navy Blue Coating Serge, Stanley's fast dye, 54 inches wide	75
	100 pieces All-Wool Colored Dress Goods	20
7	Toweling	
1	For Monday Only.	
	Extra Large Huck Linen SO	12

100 pieces All-Wool Colored Drees Goods	20
Toweling	
For Monday Only.	
Extra Large Huck Linen Some	12^{1}_{2}
Diaper Towels, in white	10
Very Heavy Scotch Crash Towels	15
See our 45-inch Towel, in damask, for	172
Extra Fine Damask Towels, with red and blue border, with knotted fringe, for	25
Bath Towels, large size	121
Jumbo Bath Towels, for	172
Jumbo, extra heavy, for	20

Toilet Set, 10 pieces, beautifully decorated in blue and brown; this is really a bar-Toilet Set, 12 pieces, slop far

For Monday Only.

Jardinieres, decorated in colors, 5 inches high.....

Jardinieres, decorated in shaded brown, 61 inches high ...

Jardinieres, decorated with raised designs, in light and dark blue, brown and gold,...

Cuspidores, decorated in colors, odd shapes.....

1 set, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, best English ironstone, handles...

1 Tea Set, 6 pieces, cut-glass sugar bowl, spoon-holder, cream jug and butter dish..

Cut-glass Preserve Dish, latest

50

15

85

45

90

19

65

20

10

18

20

and everything complete, decorated in colors, neat de- signs	2	98
Tin and Granite	W	are
For Monday Only.	1	
Wire Broilers	\$0	05
Large Basting Spoons		7
Graniteware Soup Dishes		12

Graniteware Wash Bowls ...

4-pint Copper Bottom Tespots

Curtains

Juitains		
For Monday Only.		
Nice Laced Curtain, taped, 21 long, only	\$0	30
Nice Laced Curtains, taped, 23 long, 40 inches wide		40
Double-net Curtains, several patterns, large size		50
Extra Large Lace Curtains, 45 inches wide by 3½ long		75
Handsome patterns in Fine Nothingham Lace Curtains, only	1	00
Guipure Lace Curtains for	1	25
A fine 3-ply Lace Curtain, sold eyerywhere for \$2, our price	1	50
Extra fine imitation of Swiss Net Curtains, taped top and bottom, only	1	75

Corsets

For Monday Only. "Our Special" Long Waish ... \$0 48 "The Elegant" Corset, Kebo filling, regular, \$1, for...... Watch Spring Corset, regular \$1 25 for..... 08 The E. T., a regular \$1 25 line, Dress Improvers, high bust, regular price \$1 25, our price Corset Steels, best make, per pair....

The T.E. Mara Go.

LIMITED.

153 Dundas Street, 155 Dundas Street, And Market Square

London.

Kur-a-Kof, best cough, cold and lung Special Attention to Mail Orders - 'Phone 1,403

I. O. F.

WM. McCABE

A Red Hot Letter from the Supreme Chief Ranger.

Mr. McCabe is Accused of Falsifying the Record.

THE LO.F. ON A SOLID BASIS.

To the Editor of The Orange Sentinel :

I have carefully read the letter which appeared in The World of the 28th December, over the signature of the "wellknown insurance expert," William McCabe, of the North American Life. Before, however, taking up the new points raised by Mr. McCabe in this last letter, let me briefly recapitulate what has gone before.

The Insurance Guardian of London,

Eng., in reviewing certain criticisms upon the L.O.F., said, among other things:

"We do not see any objection to cheap insurance at the I.O.F. office, that does not apply with at least equal force to those British Offices which have adopted the same principle of cheapening insurance. The Foresters have taken ample pre-tautions to meet, not only what is probable, but also what is merely possible.

"The only point of difference (between the I.O.F. and the Actuaries) is—not the 'actual cost' of assurance but as to the amount of the 'loading' which it is politic to add to such actual cost so as to make up the exact premium payable.

"The only question really at issue, is as to whether the old offices load too heavily, or the I.O.F. too lightly."

The italics above are ours. On the strength of these utterances of The Insurance Guardian, Mr. Mc-Cabe felt it to be his duty to publish another attack upon the I.O.F., in The World of the 19th of October. Let me summarise briefly the points made by Mr. McCabe in his first letter, and the answers which I made thereto. 1. That Mr. McCabe was a "well-known Insurance Expert."

THE ANSWER.

In my reply I endeavored to show:
(a) That Mr. McCabe's claim to be a "well-known Insurance Expert," was not supported by the records of the Institute of Actuaries (Great Britain) which indicated that he had never passed any of the examinations required for "the Class of Fellow."

(b) That Mr. McCabe was not entitled to be regarded even as a very ordinary authority on insurance matters, by reason of his record in connection with The Commercial Endowment Plan' of insurance which he inaugurated in 1883, and which, though pronounced by him to be "legally, mathematically and commercially" sound, yet, inside of three years, he was engaged in the task of quietly burying the "monstro-

2, Mr. McCabe said, in referring to the article in The Insurance Guardian, that "the man who wrote or inspired the article intended to wilfully mislead his readers, or was utterly ignorant of the subject of tile Insurance, in having the audacity to state that the only difference in the rates between the I.O F. and those of the regular companies, is in the loading."

THE ANSWER,

I showed that the premium rates of the I.O.F. were based on the estimated cost of risk at age of entry, as laid down in "The Actuaries or Combined Experience Table"-one of the standard mortality tables of the Actuarial world -and then loaded the same so as to provide, ultimately, for a mean death rate of 14.88 per 1,000, which is exactly what is done by the Old Line Companies, the difference being in the loading, just as stated by *The Insurance Guardian*, that of the Old Line Companies being about 75 per cent, while the loading of the I.O.F. was only about half this amount. The matter, therefore, stands just as stated by The Insurance Guardian, the real issue between the I.O.F. and the Actuaries being "whether the old offices load too

heavily, or the I.O.F. too lightly."
We have over 1,560,000 solid facts for believing that in the rates of the I.O.F. the "actual cost" of assurance is not too lightly loaded, while Mr. McCabe's statement that the North American Life's "cash interest income [for 1895] exceeds the claims under its policies for the year by over \$20,000," if true, would seem to establish that the "actual cost of assurance has been altogether "too beavily loaded" in that company.

Mr. McCabe's next point is as follows: 3. That "the Superintendent of Insurance had pointed out before the Banking and Commerce Committee at Ottawa in July last, the utter unsoundness of the system of the Order," as well as "the entire inadequacy of the premiums" of

THE ANSWER.

In reply I stated that I was dealing with those statements, in a paper which was intended to be laid before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, thus giving evidence that it was not my purpose to leave this statement unanswere

Mr. McCabe's next point, which embraces the essence of the controversy between us is &s follows:

4. When asked to show how the I.O.F. rates plied as follows:—'I cannot do it more brieny than by stating that at the average age of the members of this Order (35) the rate available "(sie)" is only about 40% of the net premiums our Dominion Insurance Department holds to be absolutely necessary to meet the insurance part of the contracts being issued by the Order."

THE ANSWER.

In reply I said the "net premiums" referred to above by Mr. McCabe were tended to, and do apply only to "Old L. Companies" who have a fixed level premium rate with no power or authority to call for extra assessments, and that they did not apply at all to "assessment companies." That as the I.O.F. was an assessment company, therefore, the "proof" given by Mr. McCabe was wholly inapplicable to it, and hence the very foundation of his attack was wiped away.

Let me put a parallel case. Suppose I were the owner of one of the clipper tea ships, which sail between England and China, and Mr. McCabe, to serve his own purposes, were to say to the merchants "you are foolish to intrust your merchandise to the Supreme Chief Ranger's ship, because it does not come up to the Government re-quirements," and when asked to explain his meaning, would reply "the boilers of the Doctor's ship have never

fequire a sailing ship to carry boilers and en-Would not such an answer be re garded as wholly demolishing Mr. Mc-Cabe's position?

THE I, O. F. RATES SUFFICIENT.

But I did not content myself with simply showing the absurdity of Mr. McCabe's "proof," but went further, and tried to show that the "available rates" of the I.O.F., owing to the powers of the Order to levy "extra assessments" whenever, and as often as wanted. were. and would always the sufficient to meet all the obligations of the Order.

THE 1. O. F. SYSTEM.

I tried to show that the I.O.F. was constructed on the basic principle of giving its insurance to its members at the cost thereof, whatever that may be, the only limitation being that the insurance shall not be given for less than the premium rates laid down in the Constitutions and Laws of the Supreme Court, and which, though Mr. McCabe alleges are 60 per cent. less than they ought to be, have nevertheless proved to be, during the past four-teen and a-half years, more than suf-ficient to meet all demands in the I.O.F. by over a million and a-half of dollars. I cited the experiences of old line companies that were about half a century old, and of societies like the I.O.F., that were from eighty to one hundred or more years old, and showed therefrom that if the I.O.F. had a similar experience, and there was no reason why it should not, then the present monthly rates of the I.O.F. would be sufficient to meet all claims arising in the Order for at least 100 years and

more to come.
One would have imagined that Mr. McCabe would have tried to show that the experience of the companies and societies cited were so exceptional, that it could not possibly be repeated by the I.O.F.; but he does not try to do anything of the kind. His one stock argument is that the rates of the I. O. F. do not come up to the "net premiums" required by the Government, of old line "level premium" companies, and that, too, in the face of the fact that, while it existed, the rates of Mr. McCabe's legally, commercially and mathematically sound" Commercial Endowment Plan of Insurance were not even 20 nor

10 per cent. of such "net premiums." THE LAST LETTER.

I now come to the consideration of Mr. McCabe's last letter published in The World of the 28th of December last. are promised in its policies. Notwithstanding that in my reply to Mr. McCabe's first letter, I had met fairly and squarely each point raised by him, as shown in the preceding observations, yet he makes this extraor-

"Your readers will have observed that there is an utter failure of even any attempt to answer the points in issue. On the contrary, the Supreme Chief indulges in a sea of words to draw off attention from this matter.

If I have seemed to any one else, who has read this correspondence, other than Mr. McCabe, to be guilty of evad-ing any points at issue, I should be very much surprised, and will say to him I have not been conscious of even having a desire to avoid any issue that Mr. Mc-Cabe has ever raised in connection with the I. O. F., or with myself personally.

IT'S McCABE WHO RUNS AWAY.

On the other hand, it appears from The World of the 4th inst., that at least one gentleman who has read this controversy is of opinion that Mr. McCabe is guilty of the very thing of which he accuses me, for he says :

"Surely the above questions are very pertinent to have answered by a gentleman posing as an Insurance expert. Yet, Mr. McCabe rushes off with all convenient speed upon a new tack, crying 'Stop thief,' hoping to divert our attention from his peculiar qualifications as an insurance expert."

The object of Mr. McCabe's last letter is, presumably, to give "additional facts" to prove the inadequacy of the premium rates of the I.O.F., and to that end furnishes 8 specifications which I will answer one by one, though as a matter of fact, with the exception of the first, all the specifications may be said to have nothing to do with the question at issue.

1. Mr. McCabe once more reiterates the story that "the Superintendent of Insurance proved conclusively" (sic.) before the Banking and Commerce Committee in Ottawa, "the entire unsoundness" of the I. O. F. system.

Let it suffice for me to say in reply, that so far from proving "conclusively any such thing, the jury who heard the arguments, viz.,-the members of the Banking and Commerce Committee, said by their verdict, which was reached by a majority of about two to one, that the I.O.F. was all right, and ought to be given the powers it was asking for in its Bill, then before Parliament. 2. Mr. McCabe charges myself and my colleagues with "supreme incapacity, extrava-gance and recklessuess," in carrying on the work of the Order, especially in connection with the building of the "Forester's Temple" in

THE TEMPLE A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Although I cannot see what this subject has to do with the "dequacy of the rates of the I.O.F.," yet I will say in answer to the charge, that so far as the Temple of the Order is concerned, the Executive are simply doing what they have been specifically instructed do by the Supreme Court itselfwhich may be appropriately called the "Parliament of the I.O.F."—that every step taken has been by and with the advice of competent legal authority. As to the security for this investment were inadequate, in other words, to furnish the "proofs" for his statements, Mr. McCabe replied as follows:—"I cannot do it more briefly any three competent valuators to determine which is the better, the mortgage which the I.O.F. has on this property or a number of the investments of the North American Life, which I can name. But whether the security is or is not good that is certainly a matter which wholly concerns the Foresters themselves, and with which Mr. Mc-Cabe and the outside public have nothing whatever to do.

SOLID FINANCIAL BASIS OF THE I. O. F. With regard to the general charge of 'supreme incapacity, extravagance, and recklessness, which Mr. McCabe hurls at the Executive, I may say that it is just 141 years ago since the alleged "supreme incapacity, extravagance, and recklessness," began to dominate the I.O.F., but in spite of it all, our numbers have multiplied 220 fold. We have disbursed over three millions of dollars in benefits to our members and to their beneficiaries. We have planted the banners of the Order in two continents, and although we have been axing our members, according to Mr. McCabe, 60 per cent, less than we ought to have done, we have, nevertheless, accumulated a "surplus" that on the 1st January, 1896, stood at \$1,560,372.46, of which no less than \$67,380.26 were added during the last two months of the period, and as some further evidence of our "surplus states". been inspected and carries no certificated engineers, as required of ships, by the laws of the land." Would it not que a complete answer to say:

"Mr. McCabe, the provisions to which you refer apply only to steamships, and do not apply to ships, ships, here we have the law does not because the law does not be a law and the last two months of the period, and as some further evidence of our "supreme incapacity," I may add that we received for the most provided the law of the laws of the laws of the laws of the law of the l

cations for membership, a number which probably equals Mr. McCabe's work for the whole year. I am willing to admit that these results have been accomplished in spite of the Executive, and that the chief credit for these great achievements—for they are great—is due to the solid financial and social basis of the Independent Order of Foresters.

THE I.O.F. "SURPLUS."

3. Mr. McCabe disputes that the I.O.F. has any "surplus" but that, on the contrary, it owes to-day three millions of dollars, and that this liability is increasing at the rate of a million of dollars a year.

What are, however, the real facts. According to Mr. McCabe, we tax our membership for their benefits 60 per cent. less than we ought, but notwithstanding this little drawback we have paid in the past all claims, more promptly than any other insurance company. We have paid claims which were simply moral and not legal claims, and which would never have been en-tertained by Mr. McCabe and his company. Yet after having paid all this, we have left over from our "40 per cent." premium receipt, considerably than a million and a half of dollars which we call "surplus." We are willing Mr. McCabe should give it any other name he likes. It will not alter the fact that we have that much gold left over from our premiums not-withstanding they are alleged to be only 40 per cent. of what they ought to

THE I. Q F. OWES NOT A CENT.

As to the three millions of I.O.F. debt, it is the "boilers and engineers for sailing ships" style of argument again. For if the I.O.F. be an Assessment Society-and not even Mr. Mc-Cabe disputes this-then the "Old Line" methods of valuing their policies do not apply to the I.O.F. at all, and the Order is not in debt to the extent of one cent.

4. Mr. McCabe next refers to the amendment of the Insurance Act recently adopted, provid-ing that assessment Issurance Cempanies doing endowment and annuity business shall not be eligible for registration, and then proceeds to ask a number of foolish questions, which I have appended hereto with my answers to the

It is not necessary to say more in reply to this specification than to point out that the I.O.F. is one of the societies which is specially exempt from the provisions of the Insurance Act, and is not affected in any way by the amend-ment referred to and that it has special

THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) Are not all the certificates (policies) of the I.O.F. illegal. Ans. No. On the contrary they are all legal and perfectly good.

(b) Is it true that the benefits promised by the I.O.F. policies cannot be collected by law? Ans. No. It is not true.

(c) Why is this Order permitted to promise benefits which are prohibited by law? Ans. The law to which Mr. McCabe refers does not apply to the I.O.F. The benefits in question are specially authorized in Section 1 (e) of Chapter 4. Statutes of 1889.

specially authorized in Section 1 (e) of Chapter 4, Statutes of 1889.

(d) Do members understand the walver they are required to sign on the back of the LO.F. policies? Ans. Certainly they do.

(e) Why are such walvers required if the certificates are legal? etc., etc. Ans. The walvers do not apply anywhere except in States where the laws prohibit some of the benefits given by the Order, and as a matter of fact, the walver explicit oder nowhere except in Indiana. applies to-day nowhere except in Indiana.

This fact was communicated to the members of the Order in Indiana by "official circular No. 8," dated Toronto, 23rd December, 1892, from which I take the following extract:-

"Officers and members of courts in Indiana are also specially enjoined to take particular pains to explain to all applicants for membership, that, until the laws of the State permit, no special Endowment nor Annuity Benefit cap be given to Foresters within the State of Indiana."

MR. McCABE'S SILLY CHALLENGE.

(5 and 6) These specifications relate to an alleged challenge to have the affairs of the 1.0.F. submitted to a government examination.

In the first place Mr. McCabe knows well that there could be no such examination because the Government has no authority to cause such an examination to be made. In the second place if there could be such an examination it would have to be made by the Superintendent of Insurance, who, Mr. McCabe alleges has already "conclusively proved" the unsoundness of the I.O.F. plan. Need I say any more as to the character of such a challenge.

But notwithstanding its character, it might well be claimed that the challenge has already been accepted. For in the Bill to be submitted to Parliament at its present session by the I.O. F., it is there provided that the I.O.F. shall make annual returns the same as the Old Line Companies, and that it shall also be subject to government inspection. If Mr. McCabe is sincere in his challenge he will help us to get that part of our Bill through Parliament. We shall see what we shall see.

A BASE INSINUATION.

7. Mr. McCabe's next specification is an insinuation that I had perjured myself when I verified by my oath the returns of the I.O.F. made to the Insurance Department of Ontario, n which it was represented as follows:

"(1) Annount covered by Endowment Contracts in force Dec. 31, 194, was \$1,204,500."

"(2). Amount covered by contracts other than Endowments, or for Sick or Funeral benefits, in force Dec. 31, 1894, was \$83,502,000."

force Dec. 31, 1894, was \$86,502,000. After quoting the above items in our Ontario returns Mr. McCabe makes the following observation:

"The fact is, notwithstanding the oath of the Supreme Chief to the above items (1) and (2), that all of the insurance contracts issued by the I.O.F. are Endowments."

The I.O.F. has two kinds of policies. The one provides that the whole of the insurance should be paid to the member himself or his reaching his expectation of life. This kind of policy, in our returns to Insurance Departments, we place under "Endowment Contracts."

The other kind of policy does not provide for the payment of the whole sum assured on reaching the Expectation of Life period, but it provides for the payment of the sum assured in ten equal annual instalments, as an old age disability benefit, beginning with the 70th birthday, or the whole amount at prior death. This latter kind of policy, whenever a distinction is made by the questions in the Government Forms sent to us to fill, we a ways return as "other than Endown ent Contracts," for the purpose of calling special attention to the fact that we had two kinds of policies. No Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has ever found any fault with such classification, on the contrary, the distinguished Superintendent of Insurance of New York, when admitting us, ruled that the benefits given by us on such policies were not "endowment benefits," but "old age disability benefits." Then, too, we always file copies of our Constitutions and Laws, Policies and other Forms, thus disclosing the exact nature and kind of benefits given by us.

The perjury charge, therefore, which Mr. McCabe insunuates against myself is wholly baseless, as also are his state-ments that

"The Chief has apparently succeeded in mis-leading the State and Government Insurance authorities on this point, thus escaping making arovisions to meet such contracts."

LYING UNDER A MISTARE.

In a word, when Mr. McCabe made the above statement he was simply lying, as he very frequently does, under a grave mistake and he wantonly insulted the intelligence of the Commissioners and Superintendents of Insurance concerned. I know that the able head of our In-

surance Department in Ontario understands exactly what we meant in our returns when we said we had in force in 1894, \$1,204,500 in "Endowment contracts," and we had \$86,302,000 in force other than the "endowment contracts above referred to, and as the I.O.F. has always found Dr. Hunter to be perfectly fair and just in his dealings with us, I have no doubt if asked, he would without hesitation say that he has always found the officers of the I.O.F. to be frank, open and straightforward in their dealings with his department, and always willing to give any infor-mation he desired, and that they have

in no way attempted, nor as a matter of fact have they misled him in any particular. With regard to the differences in the figures of the New York returns and those of Ontario, the explanation is a simple one. The New York returns were intrusted to a clerk who made them out from the Treasurer's books. as those books stood on the 31st day of Dec., 1894. The returns for Ontario were made out by the bookkeeper who has usually made them out from the books of the Supreme Secretary as they stood on the same date. In the past, while the books of the Supreme Treasurer were kept in London, there were always more or less differences in the two sets of books at the close or each year, dependent on the amount of the receipts and disbursements which were entered in the Secretary's books and then sent to the Treasurer on the last day of the year, and which would not get into the Treasurer's books till the 1st or 2nd of January following. The differences in the two reports were due to the foregoing facts. I am free to confess if my attention had been called to the matter at the time, I certainly would have had all the returns made from the Secretary's books. It is noteworthy that Mr. McCabe refers only to the difference in the "total expenses of management" and does not point out the fact that the "total receipts" in the New York report were also different from that in the Ontario report by nearly the same sum as in the item of "management expenses." and that as a matter of fact the liabilities in the two reports are the same and

the reported assets differ by only \$1,300. McCABE'S CHARGE OF FALSEHOOD. 8. Mr. McCabe next charges me with false hood in that I stated under oath in the last report made to the Ontario Insurance Department that the total management expenses of the I.O.F. in 1894 was \$184,186.33, and that the total receipts of the I.O.F. for the same period were \$1,023,387.36, hence the management expenses were nearly 18 per cent. of the total cash receipts, whereas I had printed and had laid before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons, a statement showing that these expenses were only five per cent. of the cash premiums.

Let me reproduce so much of the printed statements which was laid be- glassware riveted.

		"TABLE	8.		
Name of Company.	Year.	Premium Income,	\$ 90,446 95,256 101,569 116,041 126,944 135,120		Percentage of Premium Income used for Man- agen't Expenses.
Totals and aver-	1891 1892 1893 1894	\$256,437 304,062 \$30,027 868,022 \$93,379 459,839			35 31 31 32 28 29
ages		\$2,116,796	\$665,386		31
The Independent Order of Fores- ters (commenc- ed business in 1874).		\$191,957 284,334	\$ 9,597 14,116	*Total Expens. \$33,287 47,860	5 5
10/1/	1891 1892 1893 1894	284,334 899,585 530,116 696,152 885,753	19,979 26,505 84,807 44,287	49,285 55,602	5 5
Totals and averages		\$2,987,897	\$149,291		-

Look at the headings of the columns in table No. 8 and read this one.

dends to stockholders."

Then look down the column to the figures of the I.O.F. and you will find 2 sets of figures. Those to the left represent five per cent. of the present five per cent. On the present five per ce present five per cent. of the premiums of the I.O.F. which were used towards management expenses. No other figures were really necessary for the pur-poses of the table, but to insure against any misconception, the figures to the right headed with the words "total expenses" were placed there in order to make it impossible for any honest person to misunderstand the meaning of the writer that the "5 per cent." did not constitute the whole of the management expenses of the I.O.F. But this is not all. Read the following comments which appeared on the same page of the pamphlet, and directly under Table No. 8.

"It also appears, from the above exhibit, that the Superintendent of Insurance was amply justified when, in 1889, he said: 'The rates of the Society [I.O.F.] are acknowledged to be very much less than the rates required by the Government standard, due allowance being made for the expense element, which is certainly, in the Foresters, reduced to a management. duced to a minimum.

The Superintendent, I understand, is now of opinion that the Independent Order of Foresters is no longer entitled to the certificate for ters is no longer entitled to the certificate for economical management he gave it in 1889. Let us see upon what grounds he has seen fit to withdraw such certificate. At the time he gave us the certificate, viz., in 1889, we expended in management expenses \$17.34 to each \$100 of premiums received, as against an average of \$23.34 spent by the old line companies, named in Table No. 8, notwithstanding that the premiums of the I.O.F. were only about one-half as large as those of the old line companies. In 1894 we expended for the same purpose \$15.03 to each \$100 of premium income received, thus making a reduction in our expenditures of \$1.31 in every hundred dollars of premium income."

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

Can there be any possible doubt, from the above extracts that Mr. McCabe had absolutely no ground whatsoever for charging me with falsehood. Will any one deny that the substance of what I printed and laid before the Banking and Commerce Committee was this:

We use only 5 per cent. of our pre-mium receipts towards management expenses, while the North American Life uses an average of 31 per cent. It is due, however, that I should explain that the 5 per cent. does not cover the whole of our management expenses, for that is equal to 15.03 per cent. of our premium receipts.

It only remains for me to say that the difference between the \$133,157 given by me in the table No. 8 as being the total management expenses of the I.O.F., and the \$184,486,33 given in the Ontario report is due to the fact that the latter contains the expenditures for the supplies or stock in trade of the Supreme Court, and which is sold by it at a profit. We think this item ought not to be included in "management expenses" any more than the cost of the stock in trade purchased by a merchant, should be included in esti-

maning the running expenses of his

If in the foregoing I have correctly represented what I did say, and the reader can judge for himself, then it follows that when Mr. McCabe accused me of saying that the total management expenses of the I.O.F. were only "5 per cent. on the cash premium receipts," he simply falsified the record. And for what purpose? So that he might accuse me of falsehood in connection with his subject. I am happy to say that in all my experience I have never before met an opponent who

would stoop so low to gain a point. Under these circumstances I must decline in the future to waste any more of my time upon Mr. McCabe unless his utterances are endorsed or confirmed by a gentleman who can be trusted, at least, to quote records truth-

Yours truly, ORONHYATEKHA. Toronto, 9th Jan., 1896.

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JOHN SMITH.

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ARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store. 540 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

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MR. THOMAS MARTIN RECEIVES pupils for instruction in pian at his residence, 283 Dufferin avenue. 98i cod R. HALL HAS RESUMED PANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST OF St. Andrew's Church, late of Conserva-tory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, instructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Rich-mond street.

Railway Men in the States Getting Old-Time Pay.

all the Wire Nail Mills Shut Down for a Month.

A New Union of Boot and Shoe Workers Established.

CITY ITEMS.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters are considering the advisability of meeting once a month instead of fortnightly, as

at present. The Tades Council of Detroit are calling the attention of city unions to the cigarmakers' strike against child abor, which is still on.

At the next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council—Tuesday night—it will be decided when to call the coopers together to discuss the formation of a union.

Circulars have been received by sec-retaries of local organizations from the United Garment Workers' Union of America asking for support in securing further recognition of their label.

Mr. J. Sullivan, representing the local Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, is attending the international convention in Columbus, Ohio. The session will last until the latter part of next

Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders, with headquarters in Kamsas City, Kamsas, are desirous of having ithe members of their craft in this city organized. The organiza tion committee of the T. and L. Council have the matter in hand.

Work with the painters is dull, as is usual at this season. With the opening of spring business will improve. It is understood that one firm of employing painters has consented to adopt the union label, and thus only members of the Painters' and Decorators' Union will be employed.

Organizer James Cummings, of this city, instituted a union of shoe workers in Hamilton last Tuesday. Fiftysix members were instituted. At the next meeting a large number will also be added to the membership. At the close of the instituting ceremony Mr. Cummings was ententained at a where a few hours were pleasantly spent in speeches and songs. Prospects for the Shoeworkers' Union, under the national organization, are

GENERAL LABOR NEWS. Co-operative barber shops have been stanted in Toronto.

Australians are making a successful move for more wages. The Omaha Labor Temple was open-

ed on New Year's Day. Henry George's treatises on political economy will soon appear

Unions of Evansville, Ind., decided to build and own a hall. Providence, R. I., has a labor church

and it is reported to be flourishing. Utica N. Y., unionists have organized a company to form a labor temple. The new combination of woodworkers and furniture workers start out

with 62 unions. The New York tailors and garment workers will operate two co-operative shops and seek to run the sweater bosses out of business.

Bureau report, 580 printers, or 40 per cent has been displaced by machines in fourteen establishments. The National Tin Plate Company, Anderson, Ind., attempted to substitute

According to the New York Labor

piece work for day wages, last week and 35 tinners walked out. New York lithographers struck against turning out scab work, and

then clinched matters by demanding on increase in wages. They won all points. The amiticipated strike of the brick layers and hodcarriers of Cincinnati

has been averted, and there will be no difficulty in adjusting the wage schedule for the ensuing year. Cheap street railway fare is keeping things stirred up in Detroit, Cleveland, Et. Louis, Philadelphia, New York and

a score of other cities. Municipal ownership sentiment is making great pro-Delegates from the bridge and structural iron workers' unions throughout

the country will assemble in Pittsburg on Monday, when steps will be taken to organize a national body of iron-Two years ago the Wabash Railway made a sweeping 10 per cent reduction

in the wages of all its employes. Last week, without the least premonition, or demand, an order was issued restoring the former wages. Cincinnati cigarmakers are gleeful over the outlook for a busy season in their trade. The indications are that-

the factories will all be running full force, with plenty of work for all union cigarmakers in the city. All the wire nail mills in the United States have shut down for a period of at least 30 days. In trade circles it is said the suspension is for the purpose

of sustaining prices. The manufacturers deny this and say repairs and renewals require the shut down. The Great Western Pottery Works at Kokoma, Ind., are again in operation, after a long idle period during the strike in the east. All the potters are again at work on the terms proposed by the company, the reduction of wages in some departments being

John McBride, the retiring president of the American Federation of Labor, will probably go into the newspaper business. He received an offer of the editorship of the labor department of one of the New York papers, and has been asked to take charge of a daily

paper at Massillon, Ohio, his home. Window glass trust has followed the example of the leather trust, the sugar trust and other combines, and will shut down on Jan. 11 for one month. This plutocratic strike means that the workers lose four weeks' pay while the trust secures increased pro-

his by the unnatural rise in prices. There are rumblings of a coming strike on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, Chicago. Although the road, It is said, paid 34 per cent during 1895 on the investment the motormen and conductors are paid only \$30 and \$40 a month, out of which the latter must purchase their own uniforms. Their emands are for an increase of 8 and

4 cents per hour. A pontion of the recently issued report of the labor department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain is the statement showing the extent of pro-vision for old age made by 78 trades unions in 1893. Taking by industries the engineering and shipbuilding ades. \$383,500 have been paid away in superannuation allowances during

1893 to 3,944 persons. The action of the Chicago Brick-eyers and Stonemasons Union is ex-

pected to aid in bringing all the or-ganizations of bricklayers in the United States into the American Feder-ation of Labor. There are 130 unions in the United States and Canada, having a total membership of 85,000 men. Over 100 of the organizations are in this country, and about one-half are independent.

The strike of Detroit machinery molders is still on at works of Huyett & Smith, Murphy Iron Works and those of D. E. Rice, involving some 50 men. The strikers der and a return to the scale that existed prior to the reduction that took place when the depression set in, a minimum wage of \$2 50. Business in the iron trade is good and most of the employers have conceded the demand.

The plasterers and carpenters are two Detroit unions that intend making an effort to better their condition on May 1. The latter have been very much disorganized since the failure of their strike several years ago, and withhout question the poorest paid of any skilled labor in the city, but they hope for aid through the recentlyformed association of contractors who are interested in raising the standard of efficiency in the trade.

Organized labor seems to have everything its own way in Kansas City. There are 15,000 union men in the city, an increase of 1,000 over last year. There have been few strikes or boycotts of note, and those that occurred resulted generally in favor of the The unions of the building trade gained an eight-hour work day without trouble, and strikes against the Swift and Armour packing companies were gained almost as soon as begun.

first attempt to make practical use of the great energy of the tides is the progress at Santa Cruze on the Pacific coast. A dynamo, to cost about \$20,000, is now being placed in position. It will be worked by a head of water raised by the tide, and the electric energy thus obtained will be employed in lighting the town and driving the street cars. That, at any rate, is the idea, although whether it can be successfully carried out remains to be seen. The apparatus will be completed and, it is expected, in full operation, early next month.

Indianapolis is bragging on having three of the largest factories in the world. The first is that of playing world. cards, of which 1,500,000 are turned out daily, and which pays the largest internal revenue to the Government of any concern of the kind in the country. The second is the Corealine works, manufacturing food products from grains, and the third the National Starch Company, which has 23 different plants scattered throughout the country, the largest being in that city. This industry consumes 3,000 bushels of corn daily, and its wheels are turning 24 hours every day of the year.

A statement of the business of Ohio during the depression has been compiled by Labor Commissioner Lewis. A wages table showing the amount of wages paid to persons actually engaged in manufacturing, mechanics and laborers, exclusive of wages paid to foremen, superintendents, etc., show that there was paid as wages in the five larger cities the following amounts: Cincinnati, \$11,728,648 38, a decrease of \$1,070,542 18; Cleveland, \$8,-369,392 95, a decrease of \$1,327,168 22; Columbus, \$1,599,554, a decrease of \$145,208 92; Toledo, \$1,220,767 54, a decrease of \$131,824 68; Dayton, \$2,175,- Jumbo, log and fire worshippers who 156 15, a decrease of \$487,129 61. The want churches, your modern English stated was \$38,373,925 70, a decrease of \$5,034,122 25.

Says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: Local labor leaders are somewhat amused, and at the same time chagrined, at the action of Samuel Gompers, the recently elected president of the American Federation of Labor, in declaring in favor of a campaign against the theater managers of the country on account of the sanitary condition of dressing rooms. The idea seems preposterous in view of the many other questions of vital importance which should command the attention of organized labor. All seem to be in a quandary as to why the acknowledged leader of the working maisses of the country should so soon display such interest in the professional theatrical people as to prompt him to inaugurate a movement to create better sanitary conditions for them to the exclusion of matters in which the working people have long claimed to have a common interest. So far his suggestions in the matter have received

no support or encouragement among the labor organizations of this city. The following official notice is issued from I. T. U. headquarters at Indiamapolis: "In accordance with arrangements

officially concluded all unions of pressmen and bookbinders heretofore connected with the International Typographical Union will, on Jan. 1, 1896, be transferred to the internationals of their respective callings. All book-binders' and bindery girls' unions will make application for and be granted chartens (free of charge) by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders will address Benjamin Boden, and president, 116 Johnson street, Brooklyn. N. Y. All pressmen, including web-press helpers' and feeders' unions, will make application for and be granted charter (free of charge) by the International Printing Pressmen's Union. by addressing James Geison, secretary, Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. All per capita dues and assessments up to and including the month of December, 1895, must be forwarded to the secretary of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis, Ind.; that daite to the proper officers of their respective international bodies. It is hoped there will be no quibbling minor technicalities, and that the transfers be made with as little friction as possible. All subordinate unions affected by the foregoing should return their International Typographical Union charters, seals, traveling cards, etc., to Secretary-Treasurer Wines at the earliest moment.

INote to Secretaries and Members of Labor Unions-Any items of interest for this column should be handed in not later than Thursday night of each week.1

Avoid Cosmetics.

Ladies, shun cosmetics! Most of the common preparations contain poisonous chemicals which exert a deleterious action on the skin; and at the best no paint, powder or wash can supply the natural beauty of a fine complexion. They are palpable and apalpable fraud is an abomination. Pure rain water and good health are essentials to a healthful skin. The former is plentiful; the latter can be regained and kept by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which purifies the blood, removes pimples, blackheads and roughness. strengthens impaired digestion and wards off pulmonary diseases. Without pure blood you cannot have a clear complexion.

The doctors of Topeka, Kan., say there is a young negro in that burg who has the body and limbs covered with skin exactly like that of an alli-

removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has cold.

i. herus and spices (mace and cloves: heat; press in: mold; cut in thin slices; serve: cold.

The Scrap Bag.

As driving a horse is something that almost everyone has to do, even in this day of electricity and steam and bicycles, the proper way to drive is a matter of universal interest, and the following maxims, taken from the Youths' Companion, which are the work of an old driver, will be found good for men as well as for the animals:

The more whip the less horsemanship.

Bad-tempered driver-bad-tempered

Axle-grease modifies the grain bill. There are more balky drivers than balky horses.

The golden mule applies to thorses as much as it does to men.

Whips, like emetics, are to be used very seldom. Noisy drivers are like noisy wagons

-both empty. Blinders are worth more on the driver than on the horse.

A horse's power is proportionate to his food. Five cents invested in sugar is bet-

ter than a dollar invested in whip. He who cannot govern himself cannot govern a horse.

A Quick Game.—A story is told of an actor who was returning home rather early in the morning, and came to an early organ-grinder. A piece of green baize was stretched over the top of the organ, while a miserable monkey gathered in the receipts. The actor saw the green cloth, stopped and put down a silver dollar, which was immediately grabbed by the monkey. The actor stared, rubbed his eyes and walked away, muttering: "Quickest game I lever ran up against in my

Ruskin was asked for some money to pay off a chapel debt. This is the coin he sent: "I am scornfully as nused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world the precisely least likely to give you a farthing. My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is, 'Don't get into debt; starve and go to heaven-but don't borrow. Try first begging; I don't mind, if it's really needful, stealing! But don't buy things you can't pay for! And of all manner of debtors pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges, or lin a sand-pit, or in a coalhole first? And of all manner of churches thus idiotically built iron churches are the diamnablest to me. And of all the sects of believers in any ruling spirit-Hindoos Turks, heathen idolaters, and Mumbo Evangelical sect is the most absurd and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me. All which they might very easily have found out from my books-any other sort of sect wouldbefore bothering me to write it to them. Ever, nevertheless, and in all this saving, your faithful servant, John Ruskin." Notwithstanding this blast the chapel was built and the letter sold for a guinea.

Harold was told to write a sentence containing the word "copse." He came from the city, and the word had a familiar sound. His sentence read: "The boy dodged the copse."

Gentleman (getting out of the cab and tendering the driver his exact fare) -Here you are, cabby.

Cabby-What's that?

Gentleman-Your fare. Cabby-A quarter! And it 'ud ha'

been over the two miles at the next lamp-post! And you're supposed to be a gentleman! Gentleman-I hope so.

Cabby-Garn! You ain't! You're a Harmenian atrocity!-Exchange.

In personal appearance, Mr. Caine says he found American women "prettler, more attractive, more bewitching than Englishwomen, but not so regularly beautiful. The straight, almost Greek nose, and the ineffably lovely and haughty upper lip of the most perfect type of English girl, I have not seen equaled in America, I must say."

"What makes them lynch people?" asks the boy who thirsts for knowledge. "To show others that the law must be obeyed," "But isn't lynching against the law?" "Why-er, of course-oh, run along to bed child."---Woman's Journal.

Too Great a Risk-A woman in China, Me., called on a local insurance agent the other day to inquire about a policy for her house. "Ye see, 'Square," she said, "we haven't had it insured for some time. We've been kinder trustin' in the Lord for better'n seven year, but to my mind, in these times, it's ter'ble misky."

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

One thought fills God's creation, His own great name of love.

-Adelaide A. Proctor. BREAKFAST - Graham Mush. Broiled Rump Steak. Toast with :

Poached Eggs. Stewed Apricots. Rye Muffins. Coffee. DINNER — Pigshead Cheese. :
Squash. Potatoes. Cucumber :
Pickles. Quince Marmalade. Bread : and Butter. Canned Peaches. SUPPER-Rice Steamed in Milk.

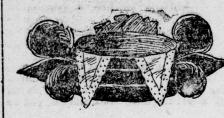
Cold Meat. Apple Sauce. Ginger : Cakes. Bread and Butter. Cocoa PIGSHEAD CHEESE. Boil the pig's head until the bones come out; when cold chop : fine; season with pepper, salt, herbs and spices (mace and cloves

Of pale blue satin, embroidered with large pearls in interlaced circles. A marabout of ostrich feathers of a darker



shade is placed at the lower edge, three tips at each side, and a double rosette of satin matching the tips in color, at the

Of black velvet, arranged in three folds, with mouchoir ends and ostrich



VELVET COLLAR.

tips at the sides. In front two embroidered points of white satin, and a full rosette of the same placed at the back.

SPIDER SILK.

It was reported some time ag that () a ball in South America the .aistass of the house wore a dress made of spater silk.

It is nearly two centuries since a French scientist made the first attempt to utilize this silk. A certain Monsieur Bon sent to the Academy of Sciences some mittens and socks of spider silk, and Reaumur was requested to examine these articles and make a report. There was no disputing the fact that the articles were genuine, but Reaumur showed conclusively that 'the game was not worth the

candle." It took 90 spider threads to equal in strength one silk thread, and 180 to keep a thread strong enough for sewing purposes. Moreover, it took twice as many spiders to produce a given quantity of silk. And to produce one pound of silk 28,000 cocoons would have been required.

Resumur redommended that spiders in warmer countries could be experimented on. This suggestion was carried out by the Abbe de Termeyer, in Brazil; he pursued his object for 34 years, but with very poor results.

A few years ago an English manufacturer obtained some large tropical spiders, and kept them in a room heated to a temperature of 60 degrees; into this room he caused to slowly evaporate a liquid composed of chloroform, ether and alcohol. The result was far more favorable than that hitherto obtained, but as the cost of the silk was nearly \$150 per pound, it cannot be said that a spider silk dress is within the reach of all.

Fashion Chat. Oneer hats, or hats one a crown of gold, all set with jewels, quite shaded by a Paradise plume of green waving over it like a scimitar, and decked over either ear with a velvet bow caught with gems; a hat of violet felt with a row of bows about the brim, overlapping like the Norman shields on the ship's side in the Bayeux tapestry, or like the scales of a fish; a young girl's hat like nothing so much as a folded newspaper, except that its material is mainly beautiful Dresden ribbon bent over the head into a sort of hood and tied with a black catin ribbon.

The little feather mufflers and hoas are light and warm, and of things which are heavy we have had too many. They are prettier, too, than the boas made of the tails of all manner of beasts, tails of two cities, for they are as common in or "tailly," goes with evening dress in examples not a few, -frightful examples. some think them. Such as a princess robe of pale green cloth, with a fold of pale mauve velvet across the corsage and an ermine strap over each shoulder, a daring challenge of white upon the white. Another: Pale heliotrope cloth with sleeves of emerald green velvet and straps

of sable with opal clasps. Another: Ivory yellow cloth with orange miroir velvet in the bodice and shoulder straps of mink fur.

After this it is no surprise to come upon tea gowns trimmed with fur and feathers, but the robe de nuit has as yet _I would not speak too positively; I think it has-escaped the furry furor.

That silk should be "stiff enough to stand alone" is an ambition materially sided by the corded construction. Corded silk in pretty tints is very popular for evening gowns, where its beauties are all displayed in skirts of the expensive sort. Waists of flowered silk vie in favor with those of silk appliqued with lace.

A jet black gown trimmed half way down the skirt with rays of steel and jet spangles is about as rich in effect as a gown may be.

If one does not care for fancy waists but wishes her gown to be "sincere"and, doubtless, this is in better taste-it is a favorite device to have the sloeves cf the same material as the skirt, the bodice in sharp contrast.

A woman may have a gown but five yards around at the bottom, and still be quite in the modern style. The hem is shrinking visibly, the sleave scarcely. The long shoulder seam is working another onslaught on the citadel of fashion

and may yet win an unquestioned victory.

It goes with the queer, bunchy sleeves in the middle of the upper arm. The ideal of the skirt of the short jacket is that it should stand straight out four or five inches from the figure, and in this it is materially aided, in extreme cases, by padded hips. Beaded velvet and printed velvet are

high in favor. Military-looking cuffs, a la Trilby, are often seen upon walking jackets, with big buttons and frogs. Fan-plaited chiffon is the trimming of

How to Walk.

the hour.

A few simple rules which will assist in giving one a good carriage in walking are: Always lift the heel first. Do not throw back the shoulders in your efforts not to stoop and never walk on the heels. but use the ball of the foot instead. Do not swing the arms, nor the shoulders, and let the hand hang by the sides with the palms turned backward so that the backs of your hands will be presented to anyone meeting you. This is much more graceful than the commoner practice of letting the palms hang against one's sides.

you make doughnuss Sift 1 quart flour, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful ground nutmeg or cinnamon, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder, together. Beat 2 eggs: ad' a cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoonfuls melted Cottolene. Stir tress into the flour, roll and gut into shape. Have kettle % full of Cottolene—at just the right heat—and fry the doughnuts in it for 3 minutes.

For frying, Cottolene must be hot, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water When at just the right heat, the water viil pop Genuine has trade marks-"Cottolone" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath su area; tin.

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EGGS IN WINTER

HOW TO SEGURE THEM WHEN THEY PAY THE BEST.

"Timber Topper's" Answer to the Question, "How Am I Going to Supply the Table With Eggs This Winter ?"

It occurred to me that possibly some would like to know our plans to get "buckle and strap" to meet with the above named problem. By "our" I mean Cinderella and myself. She is director general of the food department and chancellor of the exchequer, She has all her own way and a part of mine, too, so we get on first rate in this chicken business, while the hens can get plenty of grasshoppers and worms about the island, but when cold weather comes, and the old hens have not got on winter clothes, the above question comes down on us like a trip hammen.

Inquiries have been made on the mainland among those who inform us that they get most eggs from Thanks-giving to the end of February. After that they seems to slacken off a bit. After listening to the different views expressed and making mental notes of the different materials used to produce eggs in winter it strikes me very forcibly that the eggs from the different places must vary in flavor. I know they vary in age because some of them were laid in April and May, but they were new laid eggs "for a" that and a' that," although the cool could not posch them without bursting the yolk. Are the eggs the result of proper feeding? We think so. It would be as reasonable for me to put our best Jersey cow "Old Grace" on the lee side of a rail fence, and to the windward of a straw stack in midwinter, and expect her to supply us with milk and butter as it would be to keep the hens in a place where the mercury was trying to knock out the bottom of the thermometer tubes, and feed them on frozen corn and gravel. No butter in the churn in one case and no eggs in the basket in the other

Cinderella and I have come to the conclusion that, hens like good food as well as we do, and also, like ourselves, they fancy it nice, fresh and warm in winter. When the cold weather sets in all the potato, apple and turnip peclings, celery tops, table scraps, etc., are put on the fire in the evening and boiled. I bring in as much bran and middlings or bran and Indian meal as my flock can eat up clean, and look for a little more. Pour the water, peelings and all, on. Stir it up and put a cover on, leave it behind the stove until morning where it keeps nice and warm. Feed both flocks, and give them a pan of skim milk nicely warmed, when it is to be had, or a pan of lukewarm water to drink; throw them a dozen hard frozen apples or pears to keep them busy trying to get a piece, which is good exercise for them. When the earth is under a winter quilt I shovel a small clear space just in front of the door and when the sun shines on the south end of the house. about 12 o'clock, the door is thrown open and any that wish can come out for half an hour just for a change. It is so good to see them enjoy the sun bath through the window when they go in. On their return they are treated to about a quart of wheat and oats or cracked corn thrown into the mixture of dry leaves chopped, musty hay from the bottom of stacks and some buckwheat hulls, then the fun commences. They are all as busy as nailers, when really there are not half a dozen grains for each one. That keeps them going for the afternoon.

some fertilizer I once was persuaded to buy, three parts New Jersey red sand, the other part Hudson River muck and smelling salts. I don't buy guano any more. We are well supplied with the best "Plymouth Rock" straight, mixed with land plaster. Damming a Stream to Secure Ice. There are hundreds of farms through which small streams flow. These could

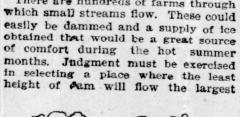
In their morning meal they get a

handful of sulphur and a little char-

coal once or twice a week, and a little

animal meal, I don't know what that

is composed of; I hope it is not like





INEXPENSIVE ICE POND.

space. Drive down stakes and prop them against the current. Then board against the stakes, and caulk the cracks. One could hardly get so much benefit for so little labor as in this way of securing a supply of ice for ramily usa

Charcoal and Turkeys.

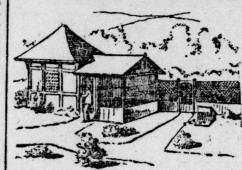
"Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats," writes a poultry expert to an exchange. "Four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food-mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each, in favor of fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being superfor in point of terderness and flavor."

M. Piltschikeff, in describing recent photographs of lightning, names three types of flash: Band-lightning, tubelightning and waterspout lightning.
The first two he found to socur in all storms; the third he met with once cniy. From the measured width of the band-lightning on photographs, and the computed distance, he estimates the actual widths to be from about fifteen to eighty yards -Popular Sci-

FANCIER'S POULTRY HOUSE.

Fifty Hens Ought to Furnish Eggs for a Family the Winter Through.

Pcultry keeping presents no greater source of profit than the winter egg supply. Fifty hens ought to furnish groceries for an average family the winter through, They will do this all summer, when eggs are worth half a cent apiece, and why not in the winter, when eggs oftentimes reach four times that price? Poor hens, fat hens, lazy hens, or rather improper food which makes them such, will hinder egg production; but the best of food given in the most approved way will not produce eggs unless the hens are provided with comfortable quarters. Horses, cattle, hogs, are well provided for, but the hons-well, they're only hens and don't amount to much anyway. Don't amount to much? "I have sold \$90 worth of eggs since Jan. 1," said a neighbor on an early spring day: 100 hens bringing the value of a half dozen bogs, and the hens left. This result was produced by a warm sod hen-



A FANCIER'S POULTRY HOUSE.

house, and sunny nooks in convenient straw piles, in addition to judicious treatment. There was no extra expense, and this is the point I want to make. Comfort can be secured with little outlay.

"Yes, my hens never lay in the winter, so I pack for my own use in the fall," a friend said recently. Quite a centrast to the above, but who could wonder? About the same number of hens crowded into a light board 8x10 house on a well-improved farm, too, There is no one so poor or no farm so destitute that a few dozen hens cannot be comfortably housed. Corn fodder can be set up around a board house or a few posts and boards can be covered with straw, making a place where the hens will delight to pick and scratch holes in the straw. There'll be eggs in some of these holes. Temporary additions can be made in this way if the houses are small. I want such a one with a south exposure, where the chicks can hunt for their grain this winter, with the hen house floor a foot and a half above ground. I have a hole in the floor where the hens can go and dig in the dirt. There will be ear corn there for them to labor with. They must have employment of some

ORIGIN OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Said to Be a Cross Between a Dominique Cock and Java Hen.

A woman in Texas writes as follow Will you please inform me of the origin of the Barred and White Plymouth Rocks? I have bred both for some time, but never have found out their origin, with the exception of the Langshan, I have kept other kinds of fowl, but, the Plymouth Rocks are the best lay-

The origin of all breeds, except perhaps, the Golden Wyandotte, is clouded in mystery. The originator of this variety tells us how he made them. And, as he lives now, and we have his word for it, we are certain that we have authentic and positive information as to the origin of this one breed. But who originated the grand Barred Plymouth Rock?

Here is a fowl originated in the lifetime of many people living to-day, and yet the oldest breeders, right in the section where the Plymouth Rock is supposed to have originated, are totally unable to teil of its origin, or who really perfected it. Even so old and distinguished a breeder as I. K. Felch can not tell. And Wallace, in his book on Barred and White Plymouth Pocks, is unable to tell what our correspondent asks. We quote from Wallace, as follows:

"The Plymouth is said to have originated from a cross between a Dominique cock and Black Java hen." The present Plymouth Rock is in no wise connected only in name, to the fowl produced by Dr. Bennett. Who originated the modern Plymouth Rock is a matter of dispute. Giles. Drake, Ramsdell and Upham are mentioned, but to whom the honor is due will perhaps forever remain unknown. Such a state of affairs should not exist. To say that the origin of a fowl made right in our midst, and but recently, can not be told is amazing. But, when it comes to the White Plymouth Rock, we have semething more authentic. Mr. Wallace says this variety originated with Mr. O. F. Frost of Maine, about 16 years ago, dating from 1888, when his book was written, and that is an offshoot of the Barred Rock. He claims it to be a sport-a sport from the Barred variety. And that is all we know of the origin of the White Plymouth Rock. The origin of the Java is unknown. We know nothing of the origin of the modern American Dominique, or the Silver Wyandottes. One thing is pretty sure. The Barred Plymouth Rock owes its origin to the old Dominiques and Black Javas. But the originator of this great fowl will never have his name handed down to fame and posterity.

About Artichokes. In order to add to a variety of cheap home-grown feed for hogs, I concluded to try artichokes. I planted a bushel last spring and raised something like a hundrd bushels. I do not know how much nutriment there was in them. but hogs enjoy them, and I think they are good for them. I had thought of planting on a larger scale next spring, but I notice in Farm and Fireside an editorial condemning them as pests of which one cannot rid his land. do not care for their being hard to kill out on the particular spot where they are planted, for if they are of real value I can afford to give them a permanent place, but if they are at : 1 inclined to spread to adjoining fields. I do not want many of them. I would like to r from any one who knows about t and especially those who perience.

TO CONSTRUCT A CELLAR WALL

Illustrations Showing How the Work May Be Properly and Improperly Done.

The firmness of a house depends upon the immovable character of the foundation upon which it rests. A great amount of labor is frequently expended in constructing cellar walls by laying them very wide and heavy and using immense stones. Where soil is heavy and contains considerable clay, it retains a great deal of moisture, and the lifting effect of deep freezing of the ground is likely to throw even heavy walls out of place. Fig. 1 shows a section of a wall in this way. The irregular ends of the stone being deep-

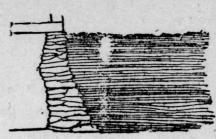


FIG. 1 POORLY CONSTRUCTED.

ly imbedded in the earth back of the wall, when the ground freezes it takes firm hold of them, and by expansion lifts that portion already frozen to the wall, throwing it out of the perpendicular. There is a way of overcoming this difficulty, and of building a cellar wall which will not only remain firm for all time, but which requires less material and less labor in its construction, and which is shown in Fig. 2. After making the excavation for the cellar, prepare for the wall by first setting scantlings, a, about six feet apart around the outside. For an ordinary house the lower ends of these stakes should be set in the ground two feet back of where it is intended the front of the wall shall be, the top being slanted so that eight feet from the bottom of the cellar it shall be 16 inches further in than the lower end.

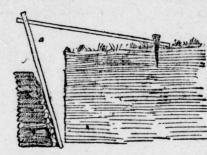


FIG. 2. PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED WALLS. This will give a width to the wall of

eight inches at the top, where the sill rests. The tops of all these scantling must be securely stay-lathed to stakes in the ground. Board up the inside with cheap lumber, fastening the boards lightly with small nails. In laying the walls use good blocky stones, but not larger than can be handled readily by one man. The wall should not be laid quite back to the boards, but a little space should be left which, as the work proceeds, must be filled. For this purpose use cement mixed with fine, sharp sand at the rate of one part cement to three parts sand. Mix this pretty thin, shovel it into the space and fill with small stones well pounded in. The cement will run into the wall somewhat and give it great firmness and solidity. As a matter of convenience it is best to keep the wall itself one or two courses higher all the time than the filling back of it. The front may be pointed up, after the wall is completed, with lime mortar in which cement has been slaked to make it hard and waterproof. When the wall is completed the frame may be taken out and the boards used in the building, for sheathing or other pur-poses. The space behind the wall should then be filled with arth, which is to be well tamped. As will be seen, the earth now rests against a smooth, sloping, waterproof surface, on which the frozen soil can have no effect, and no amoun of earth lifting by deep freezing will have the least effect on it. Not only that, but the whole wall being joined together in one piece, the building will be literally founded on a rock.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Turpentine is considered a good remedy for lung worms in sheep.

A comfortable house for the ducks is one of the first things to be provided to insure successful raising.

Breeding gives the profit, as is shown in cattle for beef. A Galloway and shorthorn steer, recently raised in Scotland, at two years and 11 months old weighed 2016 pounds on the hoof. He was raised on pasture (no grain), with turnips and straw in winter. The weight could have been increased by high feeding, At present prices of beef in this country the steer would have sold for \$75 or perhaps more, according to quality.

The Guernsey comes from the smaller island of the same name, about 20 miles from Jersey. The cattle are of the same origin. They are larger, averaging perhaps 950 pounds, more angular, with a stronger appearance. Less attention has been given to color in their breeding. While markings are common'; yellowish fawn is a common co'or, The cows give milk in about equal quantity and of equal richness with that of the Jersey, the butter having a somewhat higher color. The writer believes it would have been a gain if American breeders had classed the two breeds as one.

The Holstein-Friesian stands second in number of the dairy breeds in the United States. It comes from Holland and adjoining countries. White and black in any proportion are the colors recognized in this country. Occasionally pure-bred cows produce red and white calves. The breed is a large one, cows of 1300 to 1500 pounds being commonly found. They are frequently somewhat coarse in form and bony structure. Perhaps no breed gives a larger quantity of milk; usually with a moderate percentage of fat. Claims of a good degree of merit for beef production are made of this breed. The calves are often very large when dropped and heavy weights can be made during the first year.

The Missionary's Power. "Did the missionary bring tears to the eyes of the natives?" "No; but he made their mouths water."—Detroit Tribune.

PROF. BELL OF THE CANADIAN SURVEY, FINDS A STREAM OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

In a Valuable Territory--- Navigable In Large Stretches For Steamboats and Hai a Depth of Forty Feet--- May Be the Nile

Professor R. Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, has just returned from an extensive exploring expedition, and has the following to say in regard to the discovery of a great river almost due north of Ottawa:

"The Government was desirous of filling up the great blank space on the map to the south and south-east of James Bay, and directed me to proceed with the work," he said. "This space represents the only large unexplored area in the southern or valuable part of the Domin-

"The existence of this blank up to this year was rather a reflection on our geo-

MIGHTY RIVER, wide enough to allow my cances to pass. "But it soon entered a good sized lake, and after that tributaries fell in from east and west till it became a big river. "An assistant of mine in 1887 had surveyed a portion of this stream, and had heard some vague accounts of a great river to the north, of which this was one of the heads. I began my instrumental survey where my assistant had left off and carried it on all the way to the mouth and thence along the sea above, to Rupert's House, in order to tie it on to a fixed point at the other end.

"Our river had now become larger than the upper Ottawa. Below this several large tributaries join it from the west. This part of the stream has an average depth of forty feet, and it is seldom interrupted by falls or rapids, so that long stretches of it would be navigable by steamboats.

"In all this part of the river there is only one human inhabitant-a lone Indian who came over from the Abitibi country a few years ago and took possession of a hunting ground the size of several ordinary counties. I had fortunately fallen in with this Indian when at Grand Lake, whither he had come to trade his furs to the agent of the Hud-



graphical enterprise. This area is larger than the settled portions of either Ontario or Quebec and considerably larger than the State of New York. I found that it all belongs to the drainage area of a single river, which was consequently very large in a country where the rainfall is so

"This river turns out to be one of the the east end of this lake, and the united leading geographical features of the waters discharge by a great river flowing Dominion, and it seems almost incredi- out about the m ble that it should have remained unknown till now. One reason for this is the fact that it is not used for transportation by the Hudson Bay Company. The great tract of country which it drains is valuable for agriculture, being mostly south of England in latitude, and having a nearly level surface, with good soil and very little rock.

"Speaking generally, my route was as direct as possible from Ottawa city to the south-eastern extremity of James Bay, and it was the first time that such a journey has been attempted. With two large birch bark cances, manned by crews of strong Indians, I ascended the Gatineau River, which enters the Ottawa near this city, and some of its branches, till I reached the head waters of the Ottawa. The height of land between the basin of the St. Lawrence and that of Hudson Bay passes close to Grand Lake, on the Upper Ottawa. Crossing this great divide by portaging from one lake

son Bay Company, and he acted as guide as far as he knew the country. "About half way between the watershed and the mouth our river falls into which lies at right angles to the course of the river. A large branch from the ast, called the Waswanipi, falls into

'My Indian guide turned back from this lake, as he had never travelled further. He told me he had heard from other Indians that the big river did not fall into Rupert Bay, which, however, did not prove correct.

"On Mattakami Lake we found an old one-eyed Indian who had only this summer come from the Abitibi country, and could give us no information about the great river we were to descend to the sea. We were thenceforward obliged to depend upon ourselves, and we succeeded in reaching James Bay in safety, thanks

to the skill of my Indians. "With the exception of some small tracts the whole country is covered with the original forest. Game was unaccountably scarce, but fish were plentiful in all the lakes and streams. On reaching Rupert's House we crossed the bay in a schooner of the Hudson Bay Company to Moose Factory, and thence ascended the western branch of the Moose River to the Canadian Pacific Railway.'

PEARY'S ESQUIMAU DOGS.

Five fierce, wolfish-looking visitors arrived at the Central Fark menagerie vesterday morning. They are esquimau dogs which were brought back with the Peary relief expedition, and which have been placed on view at the park by the National History Museum authorities, to whom they were consigned.

to another, I struck a small stream, just

One of the number is a dog whose career certainly entitles him to much consideration. He is distinctly the worst looking beast of the lot, and he displayed a miserably coward spirit when his companions, in their rough-and-tumble fight over bones which Keeper Snyder fed to them, trod

upon him and bit his ears.

He just rolled over and howled a wolfish note, long drawn out, which caused the lioness next door to pace excitedly up and down her cage.

Snow Cap—this is his name, probably because there is nothing white about him, not even a single hair !- was one of an uncommonly good pack of picked sledge dogs, forty-one in number, with which Lieut. Peary set off on his arctic quest.

The dog is to the snow fields what the camel is to the desert. He is the arctic explorer's only hope of "getting there," and when he ceases to be of use as a loco-motive power, he becomes food for the expedition, both for man and the other dogs who have more staying power.

Snow Cap proved the best out of forty. and is the only uneaten dog of that yelping snarling, howling pack. They set off gayly-anywhere from five to a dozen dogs hitched to a sledge. They were harnessed somewhere in the fashion of my lady's pet pug when she takes the air; but the straps crossed over their shaggy breasts, and the leashes of different lengths, from 10 to 17 feet (which were gathered and knotted together and hitched to the fore of the sled), were of rough sealskin strips.

Forty dogs and their accouterments were devoured on that northern trip. They began to lag and lie down exhausted, one by one, when they were slain. Two days before the party reached the Two days before the party reached the goal on its return the fortieth dog fell by LEE HING the way and was consumed by men and beast. The men were tempted to fall upon "Snow Cap" afterward during the ensuing forty-eight hours. They had no food, and barely strength enough to crawl over that last twenty miles. But the forty-first dog clung to his human companions with a dumb confidence they could not bring themselves to betray. So Snow Cap's life was spared, and he has become an exhibit.

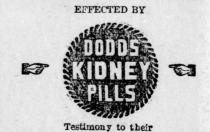
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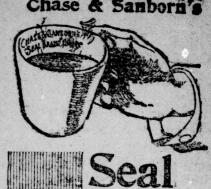
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Cape Colony.

Among the Malays and Kaffirs.

A Glimpse of the People and Customs Down in Brightest Africa--- Unattractive Cane Town.

Whilst famous explorers, Livingston, Stanley, De Brazza and others, have plunged into the heart of Darkest Africa and have returned with wondrous tales of endless forests, nations of pigmies, and other strange things, as yet no explorer has given an adequate report of what may justly be termed Brightest Africa.

We have heard much of cannibals and the fearful rites indulged in by savages, but, strange to say, writers have been comparatively silent upon the country stretching from Cape Town north to the Zambesi River. It is true that trade papers and even magazines have published statistics concerning this land, but little or nothing has been said of its characteristics, its inhabitants and their idiosyncracies. Yet that same Brightest Africa is richer in legend and far richer



in the gifts of nature than many a country better known to fame and history. It has diamonds, gold, sheep and cattle, iron, silver, coal, magnifi-cent seaports, great wheat growing districts, vineyards that groan under the weight of their fruit-everything almost that can be desired except civilization; and for that it has little use until its resources are further developed.

Just why the discoverer of the point of land lying between Cape Town and Simonstown christened it the Cape of Good Hope is somewhat a mystery, unless it be hope for the ultimate reformation of that part of the world. As for Cape Town itself, it looks truly beautiful at a distance, but a closer acquaintance dispels the illusion. It is rather picturesquely situated at the foot of Table Mountain—so called, perhaps, because it does not resemble a table—and at a distance looks like a self-respecting town containing proper, church-going people, with civilized instincts. The dominating feature in a long-distance view is the green effect, due to the number of trees. he town stretches over a distance of shout three miles and ends in salt marsh-

es toward the west. The eastern end is lost somewhere in the direction of the Indian Ocean, but no none with any social aspirations lives there. In one corner is the bay, which affords good anchorage and is splendidly protected by a breakwater, built by convict labor. At a distance Cape Town resembles nothing so much as a Swiss town, with its many cottages puilt on the slope of Table Mountain. The whole effect gives rise to feelings of pleasant anticipation; the realization is doubly bitter.

The closer one gets to Cape Town the more completely is the illusion dispelled. Intimacy with Cape Town is only conducive to disgust, for a great part of the town is so filthy and vile as to be fit only for Malays and Kaffirs. There is one street in Cape Town, Adderly street, which is considered its Broadway- but this is an unpardonable insult to Broadway. Adderly street consists in dry weather of the finest grade of red dust. In wet weather its name is mud. On ordinary occasions the sand is a foot deep, but, when necessary water is supplied, the resultant mud attains three times that depth. By reason of this dust a collar that has been worn an hour looks like a sunset paineted by an impressionist artist. After that, history is silent, for no one has yet been found who wore a collar more than an hour in

Cape Town. Cape Town is subject to wind storms which blow in all directions at once and have an unpleasant habit of gathering up dust and depositing half a street full in your ears and nostrils. These wind storms are often accompanled by tremendous falls of rain, and give the place a very unpleasant climate. In fact, one gets half a dozen

climates a day in Cape Town. Leading in all directions from Adderly street are other streets, some big, some small, but all unpleasant. The houses resemble barns; but this is not the fault of the inhabitants, who deserve encouragement, for they are really try-ing hard to approach a level where civ-Hisation begins and the savage ceases to

wear a nose-ring. You can find any nationality in Cape Town, for it is the Mecca to which all sorts of adventurers, and the seum of the earth generally, are drifting from everywhere. You can find every walk of life represented; but no matter where you go you will find the one predomi-

nating trait-the greed for gold. Human beings would not go to Cape Town unless there were a strong magnet to attract them. Gold is that magnet; and as the gold is not to be obtained in Cape Town itself, there is a constant migration through the town northward; so that while the arrivals number 100,000, and even more, a year, the population never gets above 40,000. The greater part of this population consists of whites, but many are darker than our octoroons, and many could not truthfully say that they are pure-blooded Caucasians. These are called Afrikanders, and through some mistaken notion are proud to be known as such. They are physically a fine race, but mentally they are below par. Their brain is un.

termediate cabin of evolution. They are conceited, nevertheless, to an assinine degree, are bullies because of their size, are anything but virtuous, and are al-

togther an unpleasant race. Next in point of numbers come the Malays. The men are undersized, bilious-looking and insignificant. The women are superb. Their skin is of a velvety vellow, and their hair as black as night, and of a texture fine as unspun flax. Their features are of a Caucasian cast, their figures supple, graceful and well developed.

The men wear European clothes, with turbans on their heads. The women wear loose-flowing gowns, consisting of bright colored silks wound tightly around their bodies and reaching to the ankles. Their shoes, if they can be termed such, consist of wooden boards, with pegs which fit between the big and second toes, by which the shoes are held in place. At the front and rear end of this board are little blocks which raise it about two inches from the ground, and which make it impossible to wear for anybody but a native or a man used to stilts.

The Malays are a picturesque race. They are magnificent liars, and are free from the smallest taint of morality or modesty. As far as Cape 'fown is concerned, they appear to best advantage on in full force in all their gaudy trappings, ple. and walk up and down the various streets. It is a sight really worth seeing, and takes one at a bound from Africa into the Arabian Nights. One can almost imagine Haroun al Raschid come to life again, and his grand vizier and

Next to the Malays come the native tribes. There are some twelve hundred of them, and they are known by the generic name of Kaffir. Strictly speaking, the Kaffir is not a negro, though his skin is black; he is the aristocrat of his race. Place an American negro side by side with a full-blooded Zulu, and you will at once see the difference. The Zulu is a gentleman by birth; his skin is brown, but beneath it can be seen coursing the red blood of a pure and noble race. In his eyes shines the intelligence of the child of nature-he is a child in more ways than one. The Zulu is one of the noblest animals that nature created. He is honest, virtuous, courageous, self-respecting, obedient, when necessity arises faithful unto death, and always knows his piace.

How different is the Hottentot. The Hottentot is to the Zulu what the Turk is to the American-the acme of all that civilization loathes and despises. His nature is low and his morals lower, if that is possible—thieving, lying, treacherous and unclear. While the Zulu woman bathes herself twice a day, the Hottentot woman does not do so twice a century. The latter is not a beauty; one who called her attractive would be subject to a suit for criminal libel. They rarely exceed four feet six inches in height, are bow-legged and have deformities that make them naturally disgusting.

The smallest part of the population of Cape Town is made up of foreigners, many of whom have come for the good of their respective countries. They usually engage in the stock brokerage business, seeking for lambs to fleece. Some few, and they are the decent ones, are in the employ of the Government or of the larger mercantile houses. Much of the retail business is in the hands of the Malays, who are veritable Shylocks. The Kaffirs are the servants, and their masters treat them a little better than slaves, paying them about \$3 a month, and furnishing food and a piece of bare board for a bed.

Cape Town is the seat of the Government of the Cape Colony, and contains the houses of parliament and the Governor's residence. The Governor is ap-



pointed by the Foreign Office in London, and the less he knows about South African affairs the more likely he is to get the appointment. The present incumbent, however, Sir Hercules Robinson, is an exception to the rule; for he has served in this capacity before, and has done well. The parliament consists of of an upper and lower house, antagonistic to each other and to everything else. Their purpose in life appears to be to fight the advance of civilization; their main desire to antagonize what they call the "verdammte Uitlander' (the d-d foreigner). They have, however, found a master of late in the person of Cecil Rhodes. The houses of parliament where he rules are situated in the Botanical Gardens in the upper part of the city, and are the finest buildings in Cape Town. They are three story red brick, and are still large enough to contain Mr. Rhodes.

The one interesting thing about Cape Town is Table Mountain. It rises abruptly and perpendicularly behind the town, towering up into the clouds 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. From its summit, which can be reached by an easy incline through the Lion's Kloof (gulch), or by a perilous ascent up its is, we get for it from two to three times almost perpendicular front facing the what it costs to produce it, Cacao is, too, sea, a magnificent view rewards the becoming a prime article of produce, climber. To the south and west stretch- and is profitable and sure. Next to this es the Southern Atlantic, green and comes sugar cane. We produce considerforbidding in aspect; to the east lies able sugar for exportation, though the the Indian Ocean, with its legends of fact that sugar is now very cheap the the Flying Dutchman and its pirates; to the north are seen the undulating hills industry with us." that lead te the land of diamonds and of gold-that bourne to which every traveler is drawn, upon which all hopes are centered, where marvelous fortunes have been made and lost, where the strangest comedies and tragedies have been played-the region upon which the entire future of Brightest Africa de-

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Resources of Venezuela-

Agriculture and Products-Coffee, Cattle and Sheep Are the Chief Items of Production for Exportation-Little Manufacturing, But Railroads Are Being Built.

"The resources of Venezuela," said] Minister Andrade, as he sat in the handsome parlor of the Venezuelan Legation, the resources of Venezuela are very great. Agriculture, in its broadest sense, may be said to be our chief resource, but to that should be added our mines, our forests and their products and our not be grown in those countries where cotwonderful facilities for the production of live stock, especially cattle." Senor Jose Andrade, Envoy Extraordin-

ary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Venezuela to the United States, is diplomatic and reserved when questioned about the relations of his country to England, but interesting and ready when asked regarding his own country and its resources. Therefore, it was with an air of relief that he turned from the vexatious questions of international Saturday evenings, when they turn out brolls to that of his own home and peo-

"Two and a half millions of people," said he, "make up the population of Venezuela. Of that number probably one-fifth are whites. Most of these are of Spanish descent, some natives of the United States, some English, some Germans, engaged in trade. But the mass of our white population is of Spanish descent."

"And the language spoken is therefore Spanish?"

"Yes; that is the generally used language. Our laws, however, require those engaged in law, medicine and other professions to speak two foreign languages. Usually these which are chosen are English and French, though some prefer German. The fact that we have such large dealings with the Germans and



SENOR JOSE ANDREADE, AMERICAN MINIS-TER FROM VENEZUELA.

French, as well as the English and the people of the United States, makes it extremely important that those of our people who are engaged in commerce, as well as in those professions of which I have spoken, should speak these languages. So you see we have a mixed language as well as a mixed population."

"Returning Mr. Minister, to the original question of the resources?"

"Agriculture and stock production, mining and the products of the forest, are, in brief, an answer to that. You continued the Minister, as he produced a map of Venezuela, "we have all sorts of climate, elevations and soils, and, therefore, our products vary very much, according to location. Running along our western and northwestern borders are high mountains, and these supply a varying climate, governed by the question of altitude. Then, at the south and east of our territory are lower lands, some of them covered with forests, some plains-prairies they would be cafled in this country, I presume. They are covered with rich growths of vegetation, and as we have no cold weather there, the stock flourishes the year round without feed or attention."

"The production of cattle, then, is a matter of little difficulty and very con-

siderable profit?" "Yes. It is considered a certain thing there that the man who has a given number of cattle this year may count upon having twice as many two years from now. That is, if a man has a thousand head to-day he knows to a reasonable certainty that he will have 2,000 head two years hence, 4,000 two years later, and 8,000 in another two years. So you see, stock growing is very profitable, even though prices are not large. I have known times, though they were exceptional ones, when cattle were sold at \$5 per head at the port on our northern coast. But ordinarily, fair prices are obtained. Then, too, there are other classes of stock grown successfully, sheep, goats and mules. Our last census showed nearly 9,000,000 cattle and 5,000,000 sheep and goats. This gives a larger number of cattle for each inhabitant than any other country. Of course, most of the cattle are utilized at home up to this time, though the facilities for shipment now promise to make this feature of our industry more profitable."

"Your products for exportation up to this time have been-?"

"Coffee, cacao or chocolate, sugar, indigo, dye woods, and rubber. Coffee, however, is the chief agricultural product. It is produced at certain elevations in the mountain and plateau regions, and is a safe, reliable and always marketable crop. There is no difficulty in always finding a market for our coffee at

good prices."
"Coffee growing, then, is a profitable

industry with you?" "Always. The plants begin to produce at two years, and at four or five are matured and produce a full crop. In some localities two crops per year are grown. The prices obtained for our coffee are such that there is a profit of from 100 to 200 per cent, in its production. That world over of course depresses the cane

"How do you work your agricultural sections? In large plantations or small

sections owned by the masses?"
"A good deal of the agircultural section under cultivation is now broken up into small farms or plantations. Formerly, during the existence of slavery, there were many very large plantations for the raising of coffee, cane and even cotton. But now many of them are broken up, though there are near Caracas a number of large anes still in operation."

"You speak of cotton as one of your

products?" "Yes, we grow some cotton, though not very much. We generally find that we can utilize our land and labor to a better advantage in growing coffee, cacao and other articles of that class which canton and grain flourish. In short, our climate is too much of a tropical one to make it worth our while to spend time in raising those things which grow elsewhere plentifully, when we can produce those which are in demand the world over and only produced in a limited area. This is especially true of coffee, which is our great staple."

"Then you do not attempt much in the

way of manufacturing?" "Not yet. We grow our coffee and cacao and sugar, and cattle, for which there is a ready sale, and sell them to other parts of the world, and in exchange we buy cotton cloth from England and some from the United States; flour and lard and hams and machinery from the United States, and other articles from France and Germany. We buy very largely, now, from the United States, and sell a great deal of our coffee and other products to the people of this country, too. Our commerce with the United States is growing rapidly, especially with the direct lines of steamships now run-

grow." "You have spoken of your agricultural products, Mr. Minister. What of the mines which you mentioned?"

ning, and will, doubtless, continue to

"Our mines are very valuable, especially the gold mines. They are situated in the southeastern portion of Venezuela, a part of them in the territory now in dispute with Great Britain. They are very valuable—some of them placer mines, some worked by other methods. There are other minerals of value, coal and iron, copper and sulphur. The undeveloped wealth of our mountain country is very great, as is also that of the Great Orincco Valley, which is rich in woods and stockgrowing facilities.

"The Orinoco is our great highway for internal commerce. It is a great river, furnishing navigation for a distance of nearly 5,000 miles. Its valley is a region of great possibilities in the productions of stock and also of tropical production. There are lines of steamers now operating on the river, and their work is gradually opening it up to settlement and the spread of the dominant classes into that section, which has been largely occupied by the natives in the past. The very large proportion of the white population, up to the present time, is in the northern part of Venezuela, where they can get a milder climate by attaining a higher level in the mountainous and plateau region. A large share of the country further south is yet largely inhabited by the natives."

"What are they like, the natives?" "Not unlike your North American Indians, in a general way, though, perhaps, more like the natives of Mexico, where not mixed with the invading races. Only about one-fifth of our people, in Venezuela, are pure white; some of the others are mixtures of white and native, some negroes, and some a mixture of the natives and negroes."

"You have not spoker of your cities, Senor?'

'Caracas, our capital, has 80,000 people. It is located about nine miles back from the port of Laguayra, but the distance which the railroad runs to reach it is about twenty-seven miles, winding through the mountains and climbing up their sides. Laguayra is our principal port of entry, though Puerto Cabello, lying further west, is a smoother port; so much so that it gets its name from our Spanish word for hair, 'Cabello,' meaning that it is so smooth that a single hair will hold a vessel. Then Lake Maracaibo is a magnificent sheet of water, ninety miles long and forty miles wide, though not yet having a good entrance. Over 100 rivers empty into this beautiful lake, whose shores are lined with coffee and cacao and sugar estates."

"You speak of railroads?" "Yes, we have now several railroad lines branching out into the country back of the coast and developing very materially."

'What of your Government?" "It is based upon the system of this country in most particulars. Our voters are persons over 18 years of age. They elect members of a House and Senate. The congress selects a Federal Council, and that Council selects a president. This happens every two years. Most of our revenue is raised by a tariff collected on a large proportion of the imports. Our income is nearly ten millions per year, which about equals the expenditures. Our imports amount to about \$2,-000,000 per year, and the exporte about 20 per cent. more than the imports. So, you see, we flourish, and if we are able to maintain our territorial rights we shall continue to be a prosperous and happy

Geese That Made an Eclipse. "While I was on a hunting trip last

people."

month at Inman, Ks., I saw a sight which few sportsmen have ever seen," said Cook Herman. "One night just as it was growing dusk, our party was hunting on a lake where we had been having good success with duck. Suddenly the sky seemed to be clouded over so that we thought a storm was coming up, but looking to see what was the cause of the sudden darkness we discovered that immediately over us was a flight of wild geese which literally covered the sky for as far as the eye could reach. I do not believe I would be exaggerating if I was to say the geese in that flight were numbered by the thousands. For half an hour we watched them flying by, forming all sorts of picturesque groups like maps in the sky, shifting rapidly from one combination to another. They were flying just high enough to be out of gunshot reach, but I managed to kill one tired straggler, which had fallen behind one of the big bunches and ventured where he could be reached by a long shot. It was a sight which I shall never forget and I am still regretting that we could not have got a crack at them."-Kansas City Journal.

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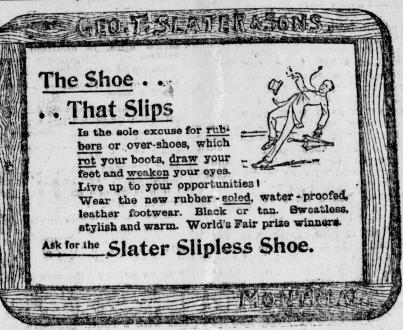
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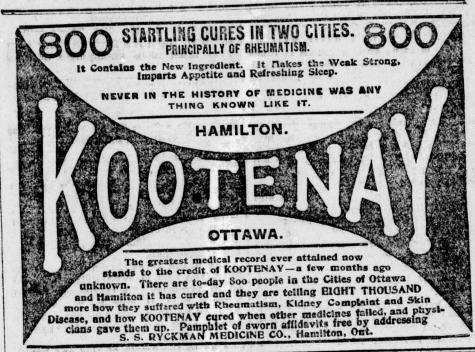
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Wonderful Record.

The Light of Fact Shed on Foreign Missions-Remarkable Progress in Many Heathen Lands -Cannibals and Pagans Capitulate to the Prince of Peace—And Only a Century of Active Work!-An Optimistic Outlook.

Secretary, A. B. C. F. M., in North American Review.

Foreign missions are among the leading themes of the hour. They are discussed in the pulpit, in the newspaper press, in pumphlet and magazine, and are almost the talk of the streets. And criticism, sharper here, finds expression quite as freely as eulogy for defense. The remarkable events of the war in the Dast and their results on missionary operations in China and Japan; the thrilling and tragic events in Turkey, which succeed each other in quick succession, and deeply disturb all missionary plans and powerfully agitate the civilized world; these also have drawn a peculiar attention to foreign missions. It is a good time for dispassionate study and statement. If this movement is intrinsically weak and unworthy of support, the sooner it is known, the more clearly it is seen, the better for all. If it is both reasonable and worthy of generous support, it is well that the grounds of such an opinion be clearly stated and put before the minds of all.

that the aim of foreign missions to Christianize all nations is absurd and incapable of execution; or that foreign missions are in the hands of unfit and incapable men, who can never carry them through to success; or that the methods employed are so unreasonable, so ill-adapted to the end, that they provoke opposition and hatred rather than confidence and love; or that, at any rate, they have accomplished nothing and can never win any real suc-These criticisms are fatal if they are valid, fatal not alone to foreign missions, but to the whole stian scheme. Nothing is more deeply imbedded in the gospel than its universality; nothing is more central in Chaist's work and claims he is the Redeemer and Lord of all the nations and generations of the earth, and that "of his kingdom there shall be no end." If Christ was mistaken upon these fundamental points, so that the effort to carry out his purposes and build his kingdom in all the earth is absurd and fruitless, his authority as teacher, almost over-whelming, is thus raised against these objections at the very outset, and be-

The criticisms we hear my be re-

duced to four classes. They assert

fore they are considered in detail. In the first place we must obtain right perspective, and clear away misapprehensions that have no real The foreign missionary movement of the times is often spoken of as if it were something entirely new in Christian history, an experiment in this century alone. But this is

A GREAT MISTAKE. Foreign missions are as old as Christianity, and have been in progress from the day of Pentecost to this hour. The divine author of this faith fixed upon it this character of universality, and announced that it was to go to all nations and prevail to the end of time. This is no fresh discovery of John as fully as to Carey and Judson; and the sense of this worldwide and enduring career has never left the Christian society in any land or in any age. The gospel was at first confined to Palestine, and to a few souls gathered in Jerusalem. But it did not stay there, and it was not meant to stay It possessed itself first of the Roman world all around it. Then it met and won the rising nations of Mediaeval Europe, and filled the continent with its light. Thence it passed to the new world, to found there one of its strongest fortresses. And today Christian America and Christian Europe join hands in the deliberate purpose to preach the gospel and build the church in every continent and nation and island of the earth. There is nothing in history more real or more majestic than this march of Christianity from the place of its origin across the nations and down the centuries to a worldwide dominion. whole process is the constant, varied, and effective foreign missionary activity of the Christian so-We know it in the divisions of church history as "The Spread of Christianity;" but this is only another name for the history of foreign missions. The gospel has thus entered into the vast and imposing civilization of Rome, the heir of the ancient world. and into the nascent and rude society of the Northern tribes; has colonized the Western continent; and still reaches forth to the conquest of the world. by means of this agency the Roman world became Christian; pagan Europe became Christian; the wilds of America were peopled and possessed by men of Christian faith Here, then, is a

LONG AND GLORIOUS HISTORY, a solid array of unquestionable facts, always to be considered, when the meaning and effect of foreign missions are studied and judged. The success of this movement is not to be judged merely by what has happened within the present generation or even within the present century, but by the recorded facts of eighteen hundred Christian centuries. The progress may appear to be slow in turning India and China to the Christian faith; but that is not the whole story. Foreign missions penetrated and filled and regenerated the Roman Empire, even though it required nearly three centuries to achieve the result; and no judgment of their success or fitness is valid that builds upon one of these facts and ignores the other. There was a time when it was as hard to find a Roman Christian as it ever has been to find Chinese Christian; but that time quickly passed and passed forever, as has already passed long since in

I am not now allowing that modern sions are a failure; I am simply calling attention to the fact that the judgment which pronounces them as invalid and deals with only a part of the facts in question. Celsus, speaking for the Roman world of his day, alleged many of the things which the critics of today are repeating, and seemed to his times to have brought an unanswerable argument against the Christian Church. And Uhlhorn's remark is exactly in place: "Do the modern enemies of our faith know of no objection to bring forward except those which were advanced by our first antagonist seventeen hundred years ago? If so, then they are refuted be-fore they write. For Celsus is refuted.

By Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Foreign ! I do not mean by Origen's answer, though that presses him very hard, but by the fact that the faith he scorned has triumphed." It is not claimed that foreign missions are faultlessly managed, or that every missionary is without defect, or that the methods have always been wise. 'We have this treasure in earthen vessels, and human infirmity mars the record here and there. Even the work of the apostles betrays the presence of human imperfection; the days of martyrdom are not without defeat and excess; the missionary labors of Augustine and Boniface and Ansgar were by no means faultless. And yet the conversion of the Roman Empire nations are illuminated and Christian-

ALL EUROPE WON It is one thing to show that imperfections of various kinds attach to a movement, and quite another to prove the movement itself a mistake. we may fearlessly assert the wisdom and strength and certain triumph of foreign missions, while we acknowledge that they are not managed with perfect wisdom and are not adminstered by infallible men.

Perhaps the most satisfactory contribution to current discussion will be rendered by setting forth in positive form the aim of foreign missions, the agencies and methods employed in their prosecution, and the success they have already won. The criticisms of this age, as of the age of Celsus, rest so largely, not on facts and observations, but on misconceptions and unwarranted inferences, that nothing can relieve their force more surely than such a statement of facts as is now

proposed In the first place, then, foreign missions are the effort of the church of our times to carry on and complete that spread of Christianity and Christian institutions which was enjoined by our Lord, and which has been an integral part of all Christian history. This effort is a primary and sacred duty of Christian discipleship in every age and in every land. The precept of our Lord, "Go, teach all nations," clear and unrepealed; there can be no limit to the field. The mission of Jesus Christ is as certainly to the modern world as to the world of his day, as directly to Hindus as to Romans, to Chinese and Japanese as to Americans. It is no more presumptuous for the missionaries of our times to attempt the Christianization of the Oriental nations and the African tribes than it was for the apostles and their successors to attempt the conversion of the old Roman world. or Christ is the Lord and Saviour of India and China and Japan, or he is not Lord and Saviour of any man. If we deny that he has any special gift for the people of the Orient, we must deny that he has any gift for man at all, and ignore the supreme facts of the eighteen Christian centuries that hie behind us.

The missionaries of our day, as in all past Christian centuries, assume this universal scope of the faith they and unhesitatingly offer its celestial grace as

THE SUPREME GIFT to every human soul. They value education and social refinements, literature and all the gifts of civilization, and feel profoundly the need of these in every land. But they also under-stand that the Christian faith is the forerunner and cherishing atmosphere of all these blessings; that without that faith these other gifts will be fruitless; and so they touch the deeper reed, in order that life may blossom with all these other gifts. Education, Aterature, civilization, spring up in the track of this work, as they followed the labors of the missionary bishops and monks who won the nations of Europe to the Christian faith.

Missionaries do not aim to Americanize or Europeanize the peoples of the Orient, or to bring them under the political control of the great powers of the West, or to impose type of civilization upon them. Neither do they interfere with the politics of the country where they labor. They do their work in loyalty to the existing government, as did Christ and the apostles. Turkey sorely needs to be reformed; China suffers everywhere for want of honest government; the political changes desirable in Africa are countless in number and variety But Christian missionaries do not attempt these reformations. They have a deeper aim and address a more vital need; they seek to Christianize these peoples, to penetrate their hearts and lives with the truth and spirit of the gospel, to enthrone Jesus Christ in their souls, and to make righteousness and truth a plastic power in all forms of their life. This is the greatest blessing that can come to any nation and to man. There is no human soul, and there is no people, to whom Christ does not bring an infinite blessing; there is no faith which Christian-ity is not worthy to replace, which is not destined to replace. It is not to share the world with Islam, or with Buddhism, or with any other religi-

ous system. It is THE ONE TRUE RELIGION for man as man, in the Orient and the Occident, in the first century and in the twentieth century, and as long as time shall last. We hear no other voice in all the time of tide saying: "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." But for eighteen centuries countless souls of every name and clime have brought their burdens and their sins to Jesus Christ, anl have found rest to their souls. And today the weary and hopeless in India and China, in Japan and Africa, are coming to his feet and are finding rest and peace.

The men and women who direct this work abroad deserve the love and confidence which in so generous measure are bestowed upon them. They are human, with obvious limitations, and subject to mistakes, as those have been who have been engaged in every great enterprise since the world began. The gospel has never been preached by perfect men; not when supplanted the elegant mythology and ancient paganism of Rome; not when it smote the gods of the North, of Egypt and of the East.

But when this is said, all that is needful in the way of concession has been said. Compared with other Christian teachers and leaders of their times, foreign missionaries, as a class are in no respect deficient or in need of apology. For strength and clearness of mind, for balanced judgment for practical sense, for industry and efficiency, for power in leadership and organization, for success in dealing with men, for magnanimity and courage, for patience and heroic self-de-

mial, they are the peers of the best men in their generation. Carey, with whom our modern movement began, was one of the most remarkable linguists of any age, and has put the learning of this century under lasting ob-ligations. Judson, the apostle to Burmah, was one of the foremost men of his times in all respects, and his achievements are a standing witness to his power. Livingstone, whose contributions to geography and science and the discovery of a continent are in the mouth of every one, did all his great service as a missionary. And what shall I say more of Morrison and Briddgeman, of Dwight and Riggs, of Williams and Parker, of Jessup and Van Dyke, of Patterson and Bingham, of Hannington and Pinkerton, and the hosts of men and women, who, in many lands, in many tongues, and through the generations, have witnessed the gospel, subdued kingdoms wrought righteousness, and entered into rest? The men and women whom we send come out of our purest homes; many of them are trained in our best colleges and universities; they are not mere devotees or enthusiasts, but practical, sensible, capable of the best service that is rendered at home and abroad. Mission boards do not send any one and every one who desires to go; careful inquiry is made in regard to every applicant, and those only are approved who promise efficient service, probably not more than a fourth of the whole number that apply. And this care is indispensable. No weakling can deal effectively with this work of persuading the will and mov-ing the heart and transforming the where, as much so in the heart of Africa or in the islands of the Pacific, as in Turkey, or India, or China, as much so in all these regions as in the cultured circles of America or Eng-

The men and women who represent the principal missionary boards in for-eign fields today are the peers of the men and women in Christian lands from among whom they are selected; for character and power they deserve and command the respect of all who know them and their work. They are fit to stand by the side of those men whose deeds and achievements in sub-Apostolic days, and in

THE GREAT MISSIONARY EPOCHS if the Middle Ages have made their names immortal. Carey and Judson. Morrison and Livingstone, take rank with Irenaeus and St. Patrick, with Augustine and Boniface. And those now on the field are doing the deeds and wielding the power of the fathers and pioneers. Their great life work is not a mistake; their labors are not in vain. Their contributions to the knowledge of their times, in geography, ethnology, philology, comparative religions, which have commanded wide admiration, and have laid the learned world under a lasting obligation, a brief abstract of which fills a volume, although they are incidental and secondary to their main work, yet indicate the industry, the breadth of mind and scholarly attainments of these men, and entiltle them to the highest respect. But their great deeds lie in another sphere. They are the leaders and inspiring life of a movement that outrivals the march of Roman conquests, the mighty growth of . English power, and is slowly changing the face of the nations and the course of human history. And they are worthy of the sublime place and work to which they have been called.

Missionary methods vary according to the land and people where this work is prosecuted, and according to stage of advancement in tihe work. In a sense everything was new and tentative at the opening of the century; but with the expansion of the field and the accumulation of experience, there has gradually formed a general system of missionary operations in which all societies in America and Europe are substantially agreed. The first duty of the missionary, on arrival in the field, is to acquaint himself with the people, their language, their customs, their inherited faith, and their institutions. With this goes a careful study of the missionary work in progress, the stage which it has reached, the end it is to The leading duty of the missionary, after having established personal relations with the people won their confidence, is to instruct them in the knowledge and faith of Jesus Christ. This is pre-eminently a work of teaching and persuasion, whether done in the public congregation, or in the home, or in personal conver-No sane missionary ever

IMPOSING A CREED, or of forcibly overpowering the will of the individual or the community; and any instance of such methods would be condemned by the voice and practice of the whole body of missionaries in the foreign field. That is done which Paul and the other Apostles did when they preached in Jerusalem and Antioch, in Asia and in Macedonia; the gospel is held up and explained in its distinctive and glorious facts, till the mind is illumined, till the heart is moved, and the will is swayed to peni-

tence and faith and love. As soon as the company of believers is gathered, the Christian church is formed, and the new society is led forward as rapidly as possible in Christian knowledge and character, in self-direction and self-support, and in active co-operation with the missionary force in spreading the message and building the church. In order to aid and reinforce this evangelistic effort, and also to train those natives who are to be leaders of their people in church and school, and in all Christian activities, schools are opened un-der the personal instruction of the missionaries and picked youths gathered in them for the most careful training. The mission schools of all grades, from the kindergarten to the theological seminary, which flourish today in India and China, in Africa and Japan, as well as in Turkey, and in which nearly 700,000 pupils are gathered, are among the most striking and hopeful parts of the whole missionary enterprise. Graduates of these schools are already in the pastorate in every mission field, and are asociated with the missionaries as teachers in higher schools and in important literary work. They include men of noble gifts and attainments, and form the nucleus of that body of native Christians upon whom in due time the entire Christian work in their sevlands will devolve. The literary striking. Text-books for the schools, newspapers for the churches, lesson helps for Sunday schools, the begin-nings of Christian literature, are included in this department of missionlabor. But its greatest service lies in giving the Scriptures to the nations. The Bible has been translated fully or in part into at least 270 different languages or dialects by the missionaries of this country, and is circulated by millions of copies in Turkey. India, Burmah, China, Japan and Africa, so that the vast majority of earth's inhabitants can read in their that the vast majority of own tongue the wonderful works of

A MAJESTIC ACHIEVEMENT. contributing more toward the enlight-enment and civilization of the world than any other single human agency that can be named. What the Bible has

and all English-speaking peoples, it is beginning to do for the hundreds of mullions in the Oriental world. Commerce can point to no achievement that compares with this. Legislation and diplomacy never attempted and of conferring such benefits on mankind.

In a word, the method of missionary labor in our day proceeds in a simple, direct course through personal in-struction and influence to the estab-lishment of Christian churches and their associated agencies, under native leadership, in sufficient numbers and strength in due time to effect the Christianization of the life and institutions of every land.

The success of foreign missions in our times abundantly attests the reasonableness of their aims, the efficiency of the missionary force, and the wisdom of their methods.

We must bear in mind that the era of modern missions scarcely spans a single century, and that a large part of the time and force devoted to them has necessarily been given to exploration, to the mastery of languages, and other pioneer work, and to the gathering of the mission plant. This work, though it will ordinarily need to be done but once, is absolutely necessary at first, and constitutes a fundamental part of the whole enter-prise. Much of it cannot be put into statistics, and it does not seem signify when we are counting up re-sults. The Christian conquest of the Roman Empire required nearly three centuries; the Christianization of Europe, after the Roman Empire of the West broke up, went on for more than five centuries. The problem of modern missions is far vaster than both those problems combined; and the success of the efforts thus far made can be justly measured only by bearing all these facts in mind. An impressive proof of the success already gained is found in the fact that WITHIN A SINGLE CENTURY

from Carey's day missions have been planted in every great nations and island in all the unevangelized world, and that true converts have been won in every place where the work is begun. There are native Christians in many provinces of China today as true and faithful, as self-denying and devoted, as the men and women of Philippi, whom Paul addresses as "my brethren, dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and my crown."
The African Christians at Uganda have sealed their faith with their blood; Hindus, Burmese, Japanese, South Sea Islanders, Moslems, Buddhists, Confucianists, Idolators—there is scarcely a land or people where the message of the missionary has not taken effect. It has already been demonstrated that the Gospel finds these peoples as certainly as it found the Greeks and Romans, the English and the Saxons. And this fact is prophetic of the final and universal success of this movement. If 50,000 true converts to Christ have already been won in China, the whole multitude or China's millions can be won. The lever that has lifted 1,000,000 souls out of the darkness of paganism into Christian life and civilization is strong enough to lift the whole world into the light of God. We may justly change our Saviour's words of prophecy to the sober terms of history, and say: "They are coming from the east and from the west, and from the north and from the south, and are sitting down in the kingdom of God." The statistics of missions, though they can never express more than a part of the results that have been gained, still give ample evidence of The number of Christian communi- Spaniards. cants in all heathen lands today exceeds one million souls, counting only 24, 1895, when the republic was prothe results of Protestant missions. claimed by Marti. This implies about four million adherents, men, women and children al- \$1,000,000 for the island, which offer ready separated from the prevailing was refused. religious customs and habitually attending Christian worship and receiving Christian instruction. At the present rate of increase this number is doubling in less than ten years. It will require the continuation of the promising by promising reforms. few decades before the Christian communities will outnumber all others in

these lands. But that is not all. NO OTHER FAITH IS GAINING in numbers like this; Buddhism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism are barely holding their own. The course of history and Providence favors this missionary enterprise and makes against all other faiths with which it comes into contact; and the balance of power in many an unevangelized land is slowly shifting to the side of the Gospel and its messengers. Certain conspicuous examples

missionary success gives clearness and point to this forecast. Seventy-five years since, the Sandwich were the abode of pagans and barbarians, without a written language, places of dread or scorn to all the world. Today these islands civilized have their recognized place among the Christian powers of the times, and are the abode of thrift and prosperity, with schools and churches, and the industries of a civilized land. And transformation, little short of a miracle, is due to the influence of the American missionaries, who, at the peril of their lives, went thither in 1819 and wrought with God for the regeneration of the kingdom. Defects are easily found in the present state of the islands, as they are in great Christian centers like London and New York; but the Christianization of those islands by missionary effort is as real and glorious a fact as the Christianization of Rome or England in the ancient days. Fifty years ago the Fiji Islands

FULL OF CANNIBALS AND

PAGANS, places of war and dread. Today camnibalism and paganism are gone, and the Christian churches are thronged with devout worshippers. It was not commerce or colonization or natural development that wrought the change; it was the Christian missionary and the power of his message and life. Madagacar is a glorious witness to the power of Christian missions, and the vital power of the Christian faith. The Christian victory in Burmah, the swift growth of the Christ tian host among the Telugus in In-dia and among the Japanese—these all speak one word, and smite to silence every tongue that attributes failure to missions or that would deem their support a needless and a fruitless waste. It is most significant to note that 280 missionary societies, substantially representing Protestant Christendom, more than two-thirds of which have been formed within the last three decades, are now at work in the foreign field. More than 3,000 of the most promising young men and women in the colleges and seminaries of America alone are today personally pledged to this work. The educated youth of a land are not wont to espouse a weak or failing cause, More than \$5,000,000 are yearly devoted to this cause by American Christians alone, and the amount increases year by year. In elligent and clear-headed men and women, like these, including among them some of the ablest business men of the day, are not wont to waste their resources on an idle and fruitless scheme. This when the sum is a trifle, indeed, compared with invented.

or in intoxicants, or carelessly on the merest luxuries; and yet it is enough to prove that the good sense and sober reason of the leading Christian denominations of the country are convinced of the wisdom and success

of the enterprise.

It yould be interesting, also, if there were time, to mention the striking events which during this century have conspired to aid and quicken work of foreign missions; to note how the pagan world has been opened, hermit nations drawn out of their seclu-

THE DARK CONTINENT UN-VEILED.

to observe how the English-speaking people, to whom the principal part of this missionary work has been committed, are steadily gaining the supreme influence in the world, how the English language is coming to be the means of common intercourse around the globe, making accessible the wealth of its literature and history institutions; to point out how foreign missions have served to develop and give practical power to the conception of the solidarity of the race, the universal validity of international law, the authority of the public opinion of Christendom. Though these are secondary and subordinate results, they are of the greatest consequence, and they compel the conclusion that Christianity is the religion of the ages and of mankind, as valid and as full of blessing to the Orient as to the Occident, to the modern as to the ancient world, so related to human nature itself that the attempt to spread it to every land and every age is the part of wisdom as JUDSON SMITH.

What Is War?

War is impulsiveness. (It is also War is bravery. (It is also the most indescribable savagery.)

War is glorious privilege. (It is also a lasting and bitter sorrow.) War is the exuberant thrill of National pride. (It is also the solemn and serious problem of the taxpayer.) War is the defiant tramp of pomp and pageantry. (It is also the rumbling of the dead wagon at midnight.) War is the brilliant deed that plants the banner upon the frowning pet. (It is also the tolling of the bell

in the quiet churchyard.) War is the mother's pride at the manly march of the beardless youth. (It is also the laying of a wreath upon the untimely grave.)

War is the wild glamor of a boyish dream. (It is also a sea of desolation whose shores are lined with shattered War is the grand parade beneath

the flag consecrated by the blood of a million heroes. (It is also the wily picket shot, the volley, the charge, the roar of the conflict, and the desperate hand-to-hand death struggle.) War is the spirit of patriotic song.

(It is also the sighing away of the young life, alone, beneath the stars.) War is something we all like to talk about. (It is something no experienced man wants to see, if it can be honorably avoided.)-Cleveland Plain-

Cuban History in Brief. Spain colonized the island in 1511.

In 1534 and again was destroyed by the French. Matanzas was the first city to fall ands of the insurgents. an expanding and successful work. has always been the creed of the

The constitution of Cuba, modeled on that of the United States, was adopted Sept. 23, 1895.

A triangular blue union, having a single star and five stripes, three of red and two of white, is the flag of the

Very little reliable news of the present insurrection can be obtained, owing to the censorship of the press and the mendacity of the leaders of both

sides. The first serious revolution took place in 1848, under the leadership of Narciso Lopez, who in 1851 repeated his attempts to free the island from Spanish control.

Blessing in Disguise.

In a remote country district a lady, locally described as "one of the boarders," chanced to call at a most unpretentious farmhouse. On the parlor wall, hanging in the most conspicuous place, she saw the announcement:

"Ici on parle Francais." She was surprised, and no doubt her face betrayed her feelings, Why should French be spoken in this out-of-the-way place? And, if spoken, why should the fact be published?

The old farmer came to her relief. "Waal, yes, most folks looks kinder befuzzled at that," he said. "Sometimes they stares and stares at it. don't dassent ask no questions. Mother bought it of a man that brought things round to the not ezzactly a peddler—a kind of a agent he called hisself. And as soon's mother set eyes on it, and the agent told her what the words was, nothin' would do but she must hev it. She's kinder pious, mother is.' As the visitor's mystification was only increased, the old gentleman

went on, a twinkle in his eye: "Ah, I see you can't read 'em, nuth-er. Neaw, I thought you city folks knowed furrin words. Waal, I'll tell yer. Them words jest means, bless our home.' Thet's what agent said. Now, yer wouldn't 'a' thought it, would yer? And I dunno myself but it's kinder brought a bless-in'. Mother says it hes."

Tall Beauties of the Time. The Duchess of Portland is nearly 16

Lady Beresford, Duchess of Mariborough, although far beyond the medium height, is so graceful that it is not noticeable.

Lady Wolverton and her daughter. the Countess of Dudley, are magnificent specimens of womanhood, each being just short of 6 feet in height. The well-known English society leader, Lady Francis Hope, has a commanding presence, and literally looks down upon her lesser sisters. Miss Julia Neilson, the well-known English actress, now in New York, measures 5 feet 9 inches, but so perfect is her figure and so graceful her movements that she seems not an inch too tall.

Langtry's Daughter.

Mrs. Langtry's daughter attracts rink, where she is frequently seen. Her skill on the ice is more than ordinary, and her beauty rivals that possessed by her mother in the days when the phrase "Jersey Lily" was mail

"Ian Maclaren" Protests Against "Surgical Operation" Sarcasm an Gives Some Long-Needed Explanations to His Countrymen.

(From the Edinburgh Scotsman.) Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren" recently lectured before the Edin burgh Literary Institute on "Certain Traits in Scottish Character." In th course of his remarks he said the first trait in the Scottish character was the sense of humor. A Scotsman would have touched the very highest reaches of charity when he was able finally and without a grudge to forgive the English humorist who said a surgical operation was necessary to get humor into the head of a Scotsman And it was a curious thing how single phrase should continue from generation to generation and be perpetually flung in their faces. It mentioned as if it were new, which was intolerable; but what was far more intolerable, it was regularly mentioned as if it were true. There was a more subtle reflection which insisted on spelling Scottish wit as "wut."

One should not judge the sense of humor in a people by their manner. If there was a people who took their humor quietly, slowly-perhaps he ought to add sadly-such, it appeared to him, were the Scottish people. When a jest was presented to a man of Scottish nature, he was not going it is the dictate of Christian love and immediately to accept it and pass it on as a jest by laughter. With the analytic character of his nature, begotten by long study of political and religious questions, he took it to avizandum, and proceeded to examine it.

It might be next day before he was entirely satisfied, and then if he was satisfied he paid it honor.

A more important thing to remember was that humor in different countries was different; and that if it were the case that their religious and social ideas were very largely influenced by climate, so surely would it be with their humor. American humor depended very largely upon the great-ness of their country. Jests in Am-erica were so large. In the strict sense of wit, he imagined they would agree that the French had the most delicate finish and flavor for their humor in Europe. Again, the Scots had no claim to that brilliant sword-play of repartee which was so characteristic, not of the Highland Celt, but of the Irish Celt.

His impression was that, though English wit had not either the subtlety or the brilliancy of French and Celtic humor, it had an element which was most admirable—that of down-right fun. If they in Scotland had had in the past more of that simple element that they called fun, his impression was that they had been a sweeter and happier people. Scottish humor, owing to the inclemency and the uncertainty of the weather, owing to the hardness of the soil, and the difficulty of its due cultivation, was severe, and had always in it a certain "tang" of bitterness. Scottish humor was very largely based on the irony of life.

Perhaps the next characteristic the Scots was what in their enfeebled English language might be called caution, but which, in the admirable dialect of Scotland was called "cannithe Scots were not an impulsive nation. They were not a nation carried away by emotion, nor enthusiastic until once aroused: and after that the Scotch nation burned like an anthracite coal furnace. The canniness of the nation came out in the affluence of their vocabulary in expressing themselves. It was due the passionate love of a Scotsman for argument, and his absolute refusal, except under fear of penal servitude,

to admit a positive statement. In the Scotman's reserve, born of the hardness of the soil, there lay a. great strength, for it was not the strong but the weak percle that carried their hearts upon their sleeve and opened all their affairs for everybody's consideration. The undoubted note of austerity in the Scottish character was an explanation of many peculiarities in Scottish history. They could never drive a Scotsman, and if people tried to drive him in political and religious affairs, his reading in his-tory was that it always ended disastrously for the people who tried to drive, and not for the Scotsman. On the other hand, they could take a Scotsman on the right side, and then, perhaps, he was too weak.

Another characteristic of the Scottish people was their enterprisewhich, he supposed, was more characteristic of the nation than of any other nation of the size on the face of the earth. It was in a climate like that of Scotland that men were made; and then it followed that, being made, the very climate which was their most faithful and hardy mother sent them out to get their living. They had an enormous advantage in their habits of hardihood-though not quite sure whether this advantage

was going to continue long. Another reason why men coming out from Scotland had succeeded better in the race than men from other nations had been the past education of the Scottish people. What he would like to point out, however, was that the high comparative state Scottish education was a thing of the past, that other nations had now come to Scotland's own level, and that the great question for Scotland was so to set her educational house in order that she might, if possible, secure supremacy in the future, if not, to secure what it was not certain that they had at present, equality. thing deeply to be regretted that under present conditions there was a great danger that the higher education that used to be given by self-sacrificing scholars in little parishes up and down the country could hardly now be continued.

In conclusion, the lecturer noted, as a characteristic of the Scottish nation which was sometimes denied, the sen-timent of the Scottish folk. Was there ever a more romantic episode in history than the devotion of the Scottish people to the House of Stuart? them look also at the ballads of the Scottish people to meet the sentiment of which he was speaking. If, however, they wished to know that sentiment at its fullest, they must see the Scot when he was away from home.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal much attention at the Niagara, Lon- card to the manager of the Tempdon's new and fashionable skating erance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont.

our Score Mark_

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton the Pioneer of Equal Rights-History of Her Life's Efforts-The National Council of Women Will Present soi-disant friends even. She threw Their Champion With a Silk Nightdress.

Legislature for a hearing on the subject

of the Married Woman's Property bill.

Her account of the preparations she made

for her appearance before the legislators

at Albany is interesting. "I would go up into the garret," she said, "and re-

father heard that she was going to ad-

dress the Legislature, and was incensed

earnestly that she won him over. Final-

ly, the momentous day arrived. This

was in 1848. Mrs. Stanton spoke to a

crowded house. Her speech lasted two

hours, and when she was through she was warmly congratulated by her hear-

ers. Shortly afterward she had the sat-

isfaction of seeing the Married Woman's

In the same year Mrs. Stanton and

others called the Woman's Suffrage Con-

vention, the first ever held. Resolutions

were adopted and a list of grievances

made out. The convention was the tar-

get for no end of ridicule. Mrs. Stanton

says she and her friends were referred to

as the "cross old maids." Mrs. Stanton

Since that day Mrs. Stanton has never

"It is said that nearly everybody has

a rooted aversion to giving away some

least mind giving thousands of dollars

to a hospital-tens of thousands, in

to pay on his private letters, but would

smuggle them in at the expense of the

Frances Courtenay Baylor contrib-

utes to the December Lippincott's a numorous article on this subject, from

"One of the richest women in this country hoards matches as if they

were so many wands studded with

that one once more.' When her children

two hundred thousand dollars with

a paper unless he can beat down the

half-price after which he not infre-

each case.

quently presents him with a quarter.

can't bear to lend an envelope; an-

give his friend a horse, that costs fif-

teen hundred dollars, and begrudge him

a single ivory shirt stud. Another will

give a handsome dinner to twenty peo-

ple, that will cost him hundreds, and

feel it an affliction to pay a car fare.

Still another has been known to buy a

yacht, provision it, sail around the

world with it, entertain successive sets of people on it in the handsomest

style, and pay all his bills for these expenses with the most praiseworthy

regularity, except those for black pep-

per. Bands to play on board, bunting

to decorate the yards, expensive sup-

pers for any number of people, wines

by the dozen hampers, flowers enough

to fill the hugest conservatory, addi-

tional servants, tons of coal, an extra

lunch, will all pass unnoticed, unchal-

lenged; but when it comes to pepper

he makes notes, consults cook books,

summonses cooks, makes his steward's

life a burden to him-so much so that

he has been known to have nine of

these indispensable functionaries in

his employment in the course of five

seasons. Unlike the Chevalier Xavier

de St.-Foix, 'sans six sous, et sans

souci,' he makes himself miserable over

the minnow, and swallows the whales

have pepper, but it must be got below the market price all over the world,

is, as if it were gold dust instead.

distinguished English nobleman, whose

There is a Frenchman whose eccen-

trickty in respect of a pet meanness is

very often commented upon in Paris;

for, though he has a model establish-

ment and positively rolls in money, he

can not bear to use towels freely-his

own or his neighbors'. It is said that

upon staying at one of the old cas-

tles in Brittany for a week he took his

hostess aside privately and showed

her over three dozen towels that he

had been gloating over for days.

without making a single face. He will

come of age she gives each of them

which we take the following:

faltered, has never relaxed her zeal in

Property bill become a law.

had sons at the time.

hearse my speech every day."

Ira Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who the necessity of calling a convention for half a century has labored unceasingfor women's suffrage and equal rights, celebrate her eightieth birthday on mber 12. The occasion will be made rable in many women's clubs onghout the country. The National uncil of Women has decided to give Stanton a nightdress of white Japsilk. It is made in full surplice shion, the fujness gathered around the in several rows of shirring. The es are made with a band of shirring und the wrist. The sleeves, front edge are trimmed with nciennes an inch wide.

B. Anthony says of the approachniversary: "If you will study thereat, but she pleaded her cause so literature you will find that Mrs. enton has written the larger part of the addresses and arguments made before ir New York State Legislature and the ngress of the United States. She has ritten nearly all of what might be lled 'state papers,' for our movement, and is largely the editor of the three inge volumes, containing nearly a housand pages each, entitled, "The Hisry of Woman Suffrage.'

Mrs Stanton occupies a pleasant suite rooms on the western border of Central Park. She was born on November 12, 1815, in Johnstown, N. Y. Her father was Judge Daniel Cady, a distinguished lawyer of his time.

"My mother," said Mrs. Stanton to was Margaret Livingston. She was the daughter of James Livingston, an officer in the Revolutionary army. It was faltered, has never relaxed her z he who fired on the British ship Vulture the cause to which she is devoted. when that vessel anchored in the Hudson River. This was at the time that Benedict Arnold was plotting treason. My grandfather saw the ship out in the river, and knew it was there for no good purpose. He knew that something ought to be done, but as Washington was away, hesitated about taking the responsibility one thing. No matter how generous of firing on the vessel. However, he the man or woman may be, in this one finally made up his mind to do so, and thing he or she is a maser. Baron James the Vulture sailed away, leaving Major Rothschild, it is related, did not in the Andre behind.

"My father's ancestors came from Connecticut. They were also branches of dozens of directions—but when it came the sturdy Puritan tree. The Living to postage stamps, he could not bear stons were Scotch. I do not know of any Cadys in England, but there was a Cade there-Jack Cade, the revolution ist:—and maybe the Cadys are descended from him. So you see there is plenty of revolutionary blood in my veins."

As a child, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or Elizabeth Cady, as she was then, was ecocious-perhaps self-reliant expresses it better. She tells how, when she was ten years old, her only brother died, how diamonds. She will give one or two her father grieved over his son's death, under protest to a relative in need of and how one day he took her on his knee them, but she buys them by the gross, and gave voice to the wish that his daughter "was a boy." Then, Mrs. often with burned fingers and a re-Stanton says, she made up her mind that, as she could not be a boy, she would try to accomplish what a boj could. Her first step towards this end was to learn to ride her pony. She was the greatest possible cheerfulness, but also imbued with a desire to master if they were to ask her for a whole Greek, and she applied to her pastor, as box of matches she would feel that old Scotch clergyman, for instruction Being of an alert mind and blessed with took six, that she was being robbed. a good constitution, she made rapid progress in both undertakings. She then took up Latin, mathematics and other mannish studies. She had a very proficient instructor in her brother-in-law, Ed ward Bayard, of Delaware. From this gentleman she learned much of poetry and art, and also of physical culture. I was no trouble to her then to scale a four-bar fence with the agility of a college athlete.

It is interesting to hear Mrs. Stanton sell of how she wanted the laws cut out of her father's law books, and how great was her disappointment when she was



Informed that even such an apparently heroic remedy would not be the means of doing away with obnoxious statutes. All that Mrs. Stanton has since accomplished in behalf of woman suffrage toubtless derived impetus from constant

study in her father's library. When Elizabeth Cady was sixteen she entered Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy. Before this she expressed a desire to go to Union College, and fuel was added to the flame in her breast when she was made aware of the discrimination against woman that rendered her ineligible for dmission to that famous old seat of

Mrs. Stanton says that while she was in the seminary she never forgot the impressions she had formed in her father's ffice. She looked forward to the time when she could go before the Legislature and do something for the cause in which she had become so deeply interested.

After leaving the seminary and returning home, Mrs. Stanton was thrown in at all. contact with her cousin, Gerrit Smith. the eloquent abolitionist. She became greatly interested in this movement, and says she was forcibly struck the similfarity of the conditions which oppressed white women and the slaves of the South. It was at the house of the abolitionist that Mrs. Stanton met the gentleman who became her husband. Her marriage took place in 1840. They went abroad on their wedding trip, and attended the anti-slavery convention in England. A great many women had me on to attend the convention, but were not allowed to take their seats legates. Mrs. Stanton relates that ret met Lucretia Mott in England, d that she impressed upon the latter

recall of the effect of a suddenly acquired fortune upon a pet meanness is that told by an English author about an old woman in an almshouse who came into a million by a Chancery decision that had been pending a hun-dred years. She bought everything dred years. She that money could buy silks, velvets, away her bank notes upon everything imaginable, in a kind of frenzy of possession. But when it came to tea she suffered; she debated, she chaffered, but never could make up her mind to buy and pay for, at any one time, more than a quarter of a pound of good black Bohea.' She would have Mr. and Mrs. Stanton came back to felt beggared by a pound of any tea at any price; it had always been so America, and then followed one of the most interesting episodes of her life. After her return she had, in company precious to her that she had lost all sense of its intrinsic value. Perhaps it with others interested in female suffrage, represented to some extent the bright been agitating the matter throughout the unattainable, without which life has state. She received permission from the

How to Live a Hundred Years.

The eminent English physician, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, has recently been interviewed by a reporter the wife of a millionaire or a coal of Tit-Bits, who retails in that journal, among other things, Sir Benjamin's opinions of the subject of longopinion." we read. "that every man, and every woman, for that matter, should attain the age of one hundred," and he proceeds to tell how this desirable end may be attained. An abstract of the method, with running comments, is given by the British Medical Journal (Nov. 30) under the heading "The Secret of Centenarianism." The Journal does not agree with Sir Benjamin in some of his advice, particularly that which relates to total abstinence. The abstract, with the comments, runs thus:

"First of all, as we gather, the would-be centenarian must have 'light hazel eyes, light brown hair, complexion inclined to be florid, lips and eyelids of a good natural red-never pale, and rarely of a bluish tint. Then he must never smoke and never drinkthe prohibition is absolute, but we presume the restriction applies only to alcoholic liquors; further, he should eat very little meat. He should work as little as possible by artificial light; in fact, one of Sir Benjamin's most widely quoted sayings, we are told, is 'Make the sun your fellow-workman.' If, by the way, this rule is strictly adhered to in this country, few people are likely to die of overwork. What the color of the eye may have to do with longevity does not seem to have been revealed to the interviewer. An American authority professes to be able to diagnose a predisposition to centenarianism by the length and breadth of the head; he says nothing as to its thickness, which may yet help to make a man's days long in the land. As to rigid abstinence from tobacco and alcohol enjoined by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson on all mind, she should be restful! candidates for the long-distance race of life, it has almost as slight a basis to the color of the eyes. Immoderate drinking of whisky, like immoderate drinking of tea, or for that matter immoderate eating of bread, will shorten life; but what evidence is available on the subject seems to show that often with burned fingers and a regretful wish that 'she could have used tends to prolong life, for the excellent ready to assist them the reason that is assists digestion, and ter whether she be college bred or thereby promotes health. The most trustworthy statistics on this subject are those of Sir George Humphry. 45 cases of centenarians collected by him only 12 were total abstainers, while 30 were moderate drinkers, and she was being impoverished, and if they 3 were heavy drinkers. Of 689 persons between 80 and 100 years of age there is the well known case in Sir George Humphry's tables only of the millionaire who supports a newsboys' home, but will never buy a fraction over 12 per cent were abstainers, while nearly 9 per cent were who is selling it and get it at appear from these figures to have only a slight advantage in point of longevity over the non-abstainers. The If one could lay bare the secret motives and springs of action exposed in such cases, it would be curious to see how when he says: 'The prime requisite is far habit, prejudice, and mania affect One woman, with a davenheritance.' In other words, if you wish port stuffed full of writing materials, to live a hundred years you must, as other draws the line at needles, though Oliver Wendell Holmes said of another matter, begin by going back two she has more packets of them than she will ever open, and a bank acor three hundred years, and securing count that insures her thousands more for yourself a sound and long-lived if she should need them. One man will ancestry."

Dean Farrar's Ideal.

"My severest critic," says Dean Farrar, "could hardly rank me lower as a preacher than I rank myself. My conception of what a preacher should be is so high, and my consciousness of the immensity by which I fall short of that ideal is so keen that I never had the faintest tendency to vanity on that subject." Then with regard to his ideal of a preacher, he said: "What should the preacher be? He should stand, as it were, upon a watch tower, like the Hebrew prophets of old, and sway the destinies of nations, breaking down and building up; he should be like a heavenly archer, and hurl into the dark heart the arrows of lightning. He should be in his measure a statesman, and sometimes, like Phocion, or like Hannibal after Zama, or like Thiers after Sedan, he should and hope; sometimes, like Chatham to discourage brawls and fights be- not give utterance? By what right or Pitt, he should teach them to be of good cheer, and hurl defiance at their foes. He should be the enemy of the oppressor, the champion of the oppressed. Like Isaiah and Savonarola, should make guilty cities tremble and must be used as he uses it; that in the midst of their sensual festivities. Like the Lord and Master, he Shoes were the pet meanenss of a should be as dew to the scorched wilderness; he should undo the heavy ground rents in London alone would have shod all its inhabitants for centuries to come. It is related of him that he once took his favorite pair in head of inveterate abuse,' but never person to a cobbler, and that after carefully examining them, the man smoking flax. What largeness of sympathy, what tenderness of compassion, said to him: 'I never saw the like since what keenness of insight, what daunt-I've been at the business. You are less courage does he require. How must ei.ther the greatest pauper in England or the Marquis of —. 'I am the marquis, not the pauper,' said his lordto conscience and to truth; to confront the clinched antagonism of imship, and, far from being offended, seemed greatly amused. To mount a moral and exasperated interests; to face the banded conspiracies of the new pair of shoes-trings, even, is pain and grief to him, and a new pair of shoes always brings on a violent fit of gout, so vehemently is he opposed with hell when he sees the Church walking amicably arm-in-arm with the sad necessity of donning them the flesh and the devil."

The London Globe asks: "What constitutes contempt of court in this country? At the Newington Sessions, on Saturday, a witness admitted under cross-examination that on a certain evening he might have had 'a pot or two.' The court repeated the phrase in an interrogative tone, whereupon the witness replied, 'Well, three or four pots, like you would have yourself, my lord, on a Saturday night.' 'Were you drunk? queried the judge. What! On these, madame, I have saved, the re-marked with great delight. 'Your servants put them in my room, it is three or four pots? Never let it be said. When learned judges fail to resaid. When learned judges tall to re-sent the imputation that they take 'three or four pots' on a Saturday night, we seem far indeed from the realization of Sir Wilfield Lawson's but I and my wife have only true, but I and my wife have only used one between us. Servants are careless, wasteful creatures; I return the rest.'

Is it any wonder that many women get weary and discouraged when they read the endless array of "shoulds" concerning themselves and their homes, that are sent broadcast over the land for their special use and Our Housshold Gods and How We benefit? Do the writers of such articles imagine that the wives of poor and laboring men, mechanics, farmers and so on never read the papers in which is set forth their voluminous advice? If they do not so imagine, why do they not make some distinctions, and forbear loading the shoulers of such housewives with enough tasks to furnish a regiment of mind and muscle laborers?

"A woman should always appear at the breakfast table in spotless linen, and a gown, neat, fresh and dainty." No qualifications as whether she be miner. These "autocrats of the breakand fresh without much expense. evity. It is the physician's "fixed Can she, indeed! Expense is a relative matter. Not every woman whose intelligence prompts her to take and seek mental food in reading a "home magazine," or a paper with a literary department, has also at her disposal an income sufficient to hire a good, big washing done every week after essentials and reading matter are paid and its twin brother, the big, hot ironing, what then?

"Her table linen should always be are observing), a requirement that and fine old tapestries and carved furmust contribute in no small measure niture from mediaeval palaces, and to the size of the before-mentioned

weekly twins. "Her best dishes should not be reserved for special times of company serving, but should delight her own family every day!" No matter if it does take twice as long to

more common ware. Her own room must be tidy and orderly. Of course, and so must every other. Her children should never go unwashed or uncombed. She should not look unkempt at lunch, though she does not expect the men folk nor company; and in the evening she should bit may be added to the family's rainy day fund, or doing a whole day's washing or froning that would have cost a dollar and a quarter. Never

And she should be companionable for her husband, should keep herself of fact as the importance he attaches informed on such matters of business as he is familiar with, also pleasure and politics. She might talk currency legislation. She wouldn't have know anything about it, if only she was sure that she knew it at all. She should keep abreast of her chila strictly temperate use of alcohol dren in their studies and always be

whether scholastic advantages have been limited to the supply of the country school district. There is an old adage that "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways." Suppose that rule, so often laid down to mothers, about keeping abreast of their children in studies were turned around, taken the other

way, and given thus: "Children should not be allowed to get any more sions and the care and worry of them heavy drinkers. The abstainers would book education than their mothers have had or can obtain in connection with them." Rather a poor rule, is it, when one comes to work it both ways? real secret of centenarianism is well Puts considerable cold water on the expressed by Sir George Humphay ambition of parents—often considered a laudable ambition—to give their the faculty of age in the blood by in- children more education than they could themselves obtain.

And now there is one little, last, least bit of a "should" that no worthy night, but have settled down on earth woman will be at all excused for neg- and have forgotten heaven," although lecting. She should, furthermore and as the same wise writer has assured without fail, keep herself, to the days us, "A man is rich in proportion to of her death in health and youth. She the number of things which he can should never look tired or fagged, and afford to let allone." she should never, never grow old. My fellow women, there is one profitable and desirable thing that may benign Supreme Being, who looks upon

be brought to pass by this outflow of each separate sermon too soon and rashly, if we but wait to weigh them all together and, keeping in mind the best bits of new knowledge found in each, we consider well and decide wisely as to the claims that each one makes upon our time and strength, then these various pricks and promptings, making us more keen of view and thought, will, so used, "work together for good."-The Housekeeper.

Sermons From the Backwoods. Do it with thy might.—Eccles. ix., 10. kings, but it remains to be proved by

tween our fellow men. Yet when we does your neighbor criticise the mansee two hoodlums starring, we like to agement of your house, your family, see them do it up weil. We prefer and even of yourself, when you never steam to wind. When Mike's wife think of interfering with her affairs? saw her spouse stand up before Pat- dress is too short, your hat unbecomrick, she urged him on by shouting: ing, your hair roughened by the wind, "Hit him with enorijay, Mike." No when you keep your thoughts uncomfaint and feeble blows would suit her plimentary to her personal appearance burden and let the oppressed go free; taste; she wanted to see a little enerhe should always 'smite the hoary gy displayed in the campaign: Sometimes when your boys are a little slow head of inveterate abuse, such that the bruised reed or quench the you say to them: "Get a move onto condemn you in the eyes of all your active flax. What largeness of sym- you." All of which illustrates the quaintances as unmannerly and undergraphing flax. point of my text which bids you put a little steam in your Christian life lieves she has the night to say and service. No wonder some of you she pleases, who gives it to her? Cerhe be prepared to sacrifice everything find the way to heaven hard and have tainly, not her long-suffering victim, to drag your weary footsteps up Zion's who writhes under the sharp lash of hill. You expend your energies on all the privileged tongue. Whatsoever manner of worldly pursuits, and leave right the disagreeably outspoken wo-the dregs for the Lord and the man has, and by whomsoever it has world, and to denounce the agree-ments with death and the covenants find our energies faltering a little now ciety for the protection of long-sufferand then. Like the grass that grows up fresh and strong in the morning, they sometimes feel a little withery at noon or towards night. Then w must treat them as a certain man treated his horse that died on the way home from market. Why, bless you, he never let the horse know that he was dead; but just drove him on and would not let the beast have time to drop till he reached the farmyard. Do it with thy might. If the hips are to speak for the oppressed, speak promptly and speak out. If you are going to help with your pocket-book, let it not be the widow's mite, for

The "Shoulds" and the Fam- treasury. Resisting evil, use both hands; and with both hands use the work you take up. If all the mem-bers of my congregation should do with their might what their hands Amid these rumors of wars, terrible find to do the world would not know in their mere suggestion of horrors itself in a week, so changed would it be.—Peter Peculiar in the New York

The Potency of Things.

Should Regard Them. When Emerson declared that

"Things are in the saddle,

And ride mankind.

he spoke most truly of times past as well as of the time then present, and of that which was still to come. Our collection of things is begun for us before we have fairly entered this world; and as soon as we are old enough to grasp with our hands we take up and go on with the work. At first we coling, must come. In every country, east lect with the glorious impartiality of children, and everything-every sort of thing—is a treasure to be obtained nations of Europe the revulsion beand hoarded up for future days of gins. The informed minds of philosofast table" say "a woman can be neat pleasure. But by-and-by as we grow older and our tastes and characters develop, our possessions begin to assume a certain stamp of individuality. The book lover collects books; the fair woman, jewels and laces; or at any rate, fine clothes; the householder, furniture and pictures, rugs and bric-a-brac-of style and value to suit his individual taste—and purse. And the world's marketplaces are filled to overflowing for, and if she has not the strength with all manner of things to tickle to spare for the weekly giant task each one's fancy, from the cheapest and trashiest of imitations, and the gaudy prints and decorations which find their way into the poor man's houseimmaculately clean" ("snowy" is the hold, to the genuine, and apparently proper word, you will take note if you numberless, works of the old masters,

country under the sun. So it all depends—upon the collector's individual taste and depth of purse. But a collection is still a collection, clean and the shell ornaments and impossible them, on account of the needful care hair flowers and waxwork under glass, in handling, as it does to clean the in a New England farmer's wife's best room, are all as precious to her as are the galleries of fine paintings and the bronzes and peach-blow and eggshell porcelains, and the plates of the First Empire, belonging to the city millionaire. Indeed, it seems almost as if those who had the most were the least visibly ridden by their possessions. The owner of a small old-fashioned be delightfully entertaining, respectful and beautiful. She may have been the standard beautiful. She may have been the slow, haborious accumulations of a day and a night, or putting up jelly, or trying to rival the laundry in doing up her husband's shirts, that a meed it badly. But you see, I don't like to go and leave the house." So in reality she does not keep the house, but the house keeps her. It is not only her home, but her tyrant. She is rid-den by it, and it keeps her under with bridle and bit and wasp and spur.

costly fabrics and choice bric-a-brac-

the products of every age in every

Now, on the contrary, the millionaire may own many houses, and yet spend half his time abroad. But things comtrol him, nevertheless. He sees them everywhere and hears their voices saying imperatively, "Buy me. Add me to your collections, which, though they are already vast, shall never be complete"-and he perforce obeys. many, or rather, how few people are there in this big city who wear their most precious jewel in their heads, and stand ready, as not long ago one gay, light-hearted girl was heard to declare that she stood ready, start for anywhere on half an hour's mottice?" Half an hour in which to pack one's bag with the few absolute necessities for health and comfort, and then to leave all one's other posses behind, and so find absolute recreation and pure enjoyment in the beauties of this fair world of ours, and not alone in the accumulation of the products of man's skill. We sail the sea of life too heavily freighted. We do not keep ourselves in light marching order, ready to start unhampered on a journey either in this world or to the next. "We now no longer camp as for

Our household gods are our gods, verily, and more exacting gods than the our childish follies with kindly, pityexhortive information from our self- ing eyes. And so it was when nearly appointed and apparently unassociated nineteen hundred years ago, One bade instructors. If we be patient and self- a certain ruler, who had asked what contained enough not to act upon he should do no imherit eternal life, to sell all the things that he had, and distribute unto the poor, and follow Him. But that proved too hard a saying, for the things of this world were as potent, and the pride of possession as great at that far distant time as now; and the treasure in heaven vague and far away. And so the man was very sorrowful, for he was very rich.-New York Observer.

By What Right?

We hear much of the divine right of Brethren, it is your duty and mine, what right, far from divine, some peoas sons of peace and not of thunder, ple make speeches to which others dare Why should she tell you that your to yourself? Why should she be allowed to give vent, unchallenged, to censure and impertinence, one-fifth of which, if uttered by yourself, would "Get a move onto condemn you in the eyes of all your acbred? And if your officious friend be man has, and by whomsoever it has ing humanity deprived her of the "right," which is nothing less than a "wrong."-Harper's Bazar.

> BED WARMERS. Strange bed warmers are used by Chilian women. In cold weather, when in bed, they keep their feet by placing them on a dog.

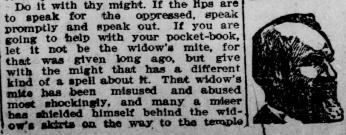
Governments and Peobles.

which are "at hand to come," this question surges up in every thoughtful mind: How long before these irresponsible rulers and governments shall be brought under the control of the peoples whose well-being, whose very lives are in their hands? An Emperor, a President, a Foreign Secretary may, at any moment, urged by forces beyond his understanding or care, fire the train which shall shatter nations. It is monstrous, prep terous. And with what deadly elaboration the train is laid! For the socalled "protection" of interests which are either purely imaginary or entirely selfish, the manhood and the material resources of the nations are exhausted. We need a revolt against all this; a revolit of common sense, reverting to the principles and the methods of peace and good-will. And this is comand west, in newly "civilized" Japan, effete Persia, corrupt Turkey, and young America, as in the "Christian" phers have long heralded this; now "the common people" begin to stir. Movements are on foot, both in Christendom and in Islam, which are asserting anew the ancient doctrine of the Prince of Peace, and causing men to deny the authority and the righteousness of governments which rest upon and rule by force. The van of this movement is, beyond doubt, in Russia, where military despotism stands in clearest and strongest antagonism to the simple life of an agricultural people. The other day, as Tolstoy told us in the Times, a community of 15,-000 people, after suffering wholesale beatings, imprisonments, and even murders, were driven from the homes they had made in the wild country of the Caucasus, ruined in their properity, and sent into exile among the barbarous Georgians. This was done by the Russian authorities and the Russian troops; and for what? Be-cause these people understanding Jesus as Jesus meant to be understood, refuse to bear arms, to use the law, and to take part in a government (which rests upon force, upon physical compulsion. Jesus is thus crucified anew in the name of the Christ. This movement is both philosophic and practical. One man above all other living men unites in himself these two sides. . Tolstoy, in "What Shall We Do Then?" "What I Believe," Kingdom of God Is Within You," and other writings, the concentrated force of which is yet hardly beginning to be realized, has exhibited on every side the justness and wisdom of that Gospel teaching which provides the spirit and the ideal of the movement of the peoples against their governments. And by his own surrender of position and wealth he has brought himself into real participation with "the common people" among whom the movement takes body. When this century's or next century's history is written, the figure of Tolstoy will stand conspicu-ous as leader of the movement which makes for righteousness. Atheism and Delism, Rousseau and Robespierre, stamped the revolution of a hundred years since; "the returning to Christ" is the mark of today. Tolstoy, who has relinquished every argument but those born of truth and love, and every weapon but that of example, is doing on a vast scale the work by which all social action is shaped; he is changing the minds of men. Under his inspiration, the truth that the plain teaching of Jesus is a practical rule for the conduct of life again lifts its head, and the conflict between the 'kingdoms of this would" and "the Kingdom of Heaven" renews itself. Governments need not dread the conspiracies of violent Anarchists or the outbreaks of mobs. But let them beware of the sident spread of that conception of life which will steal their subjects from them, irrecoverably, and set up within their own dominion a new social organization which "knows once, and will do it again.—The New Age, London, England.

A Good Example in High Places.

A very interesting movement has been started in Paris by Mlle. Lucie Faure, the daughter of the President of France. She recently invited a number of youths and school girls under 14 to a meeting held in the dining-rom of the Elysee, the object of which was to bring a number of her young friends into a rescue league calling itself the Fraternal League of Well-to-do Chrildren, for the purpose of helping to educate and to save poor, sick and abandoned waifs. Mile. Lucie read an address, in which she stated the aims she had in view. The Minister of the Interior, she said, would be asked to authorize the league, and the meeting would discuss the best plan for bringing in members and extending the field of operations. The election of the committee was gone through with childish glee, which did not exclude seriousness. "Allocution," Mlle. Faure said she did not want her girl hearers to cast aside their dolls, but she assured them that they would find much greater pleasure in relieving the wants of the orphans and sick waifs than any toys could afford them. She very wisely remarked that the joy to be reaped from helping others was so pure that many failed to understand it when they had not learned from their own experiences; one should give in such a way as to make those who receive feel happy, and not humbled. What Mile. Faure has undertaken in Paris American girls can do, and many are doing, in America. And country towns and villages especially offer opportunities which the little ones can im-

Buchner, in his "Psychic Life of Animals," speaks of thievish bees which, in order to save themselves the trouble of working, attack well-stocked hives in masses, kill the sentinels and the inhabitants, rob the laves, and carry off the provisions. After repeated enterprises of this description they acquire a staste for robbery with lence; they recruit whole companies, which get more and more numerous; and finally they form regular colonies of brigand bees. But it is still a more curious fact that these brigand bees can be produced artificially by giving working bees a mixture of honey and brandy to drink. The bees soon acquire a taste for this beverage, which has the same disastrous effects upon them as upon men; they become disposed and irritable and lose all desire to work; and finally, when they begin to feel hungry, they attack and plunder the well-supplied hives.



an of England, says that more than half all destals come from errors in diet. O urfield The overcomes results of had eating you lick Headache; restures the Complexion, res. Constipation. Deta free sample from res.

no one looked at him, apparently no

hat-white straw with a blue ribbon

band-with an elastic that went under

dear boy alone in that store, without

anyone to love him. The girl dolls were being sold very fast, and prob-

ably by the next night would be all

gone, and the dear boy would be still

It would be cruel for me to bring

him home, for I am so busy that I

cannot give Elizabeth-you know

Elizabeth—any time. I must find a

"I have no mamma. Please let me

I took him to the little girl. She had

a new doll-very large and beautifully

dressed. The little girl's mamma read

her the note. She stretched out both her arms and took the little boy right

to her heart. I left them feeling very

happy, for the dear lonesome little boy

little girl had found amother child to

It is related that Thackeray, when in Glasgow one day, told to Dr. Donald Macleod a story which the latter re-cently repeated. It was to the effect

that Carlyle and Thackeray were sit-

ting together, the former hot upon

a philosophical argument, when a

pheasant began screeching near them.

Thackeray remarked on the extraor-

dinary noise the bird was making."Oh,"

Miss Willard, has been invited,

through Dr. W. Evans Darby, the well

known peace advocate, to become a

member of the general council of the

Society for the Recognition of the Bro-

The headquarters of this society are in

therhood of Man, and has accepted.

King Leopold of Belgium, it is said,

detests instrumental music of any

at the piamo in the king's presence his

Majesty swiftly vanishes, while it is

escape the sound of his queen's harp.

Place aux dames! The selection of

tween Colombia, Ecuador and Peru is

where a woman has been selected to

settle an international dispute of this

important character. Maria Christina

Pasteur was profoundly penetrated

with the exquisite adaptation of means

revelation of his microscope deepened

his reverence. He once said: "When

the fallth of the Breton peasant; and

The Queen of England, in the course

of a recent interview with the Bechu-

ana chiefs, speaking with reference to the drink question, said: "I approve

drink from your country. I feel strong-

ly in this matter, and am glad to see

that the chiefs have determined to keep

She has requested her ladies in wait-ing not to come near her if there is

The young Czarina declines to smoke.

the odor of tobacco about their

clothes, and her imperial majesty is

credited with the observation that a

eigarette in a woman's mouth is as

had as an oath in a man's. Most of

One of the latest illustrations of ex-

egesis was given by a Kentucky clergy-

man, who, on the arrival of a white-

ribboner in the village where he was a

sethed minister, preached a sermon

from the text, "Men ought always to

pray,' and proceeded to prove that as

men were explicitly designated it was

clearly implied that women were not

Two survivors of the Crimean war

have recently died-one, William Drake

Colson, in London, the other, William

Bennett. in Chicago. Each was in the Light Brigade during its historic

charge, and earned various medals for

bravery. Colson had two horses shot

from under him, but escaped without

a scratch. Bennett had been a chaplain

on the Great Lakes for the last sixteen

FROWSY LITTLE SOLDIERS.

The Warriors of Venezuela Are Thus

Doscribed.

There is a body of regular Ven-

ezuelan troops stationed in the back

of the town in a large square build-

ing more like a cow shed than a bar-

rack, where the men sleep about

casually on hammocks, or on the dirt

floor, and cook for themselves over

pots of charcoal. The Indian women

sell them fruits and hard balls of

minced meat, and rolls of green corn

husk filed with boiled cornmeal and

blooded Indians, and wear a dirty

white shint and loose cotton trousers

as a uniform, with no shoes or stock

ings, but rather elaborate kepis or hel-

mets. Some have no guns, and such

as they have are old and not well

chete, or broad knife, worn in a

leather sling at the belt. The officers

are as uncombed, unwashed, and badly

dressed as their men. It is not uncom-

mon to see one of them conducting

morning drill in his undershirt and

using his sword, undrawn from the scabbard, in which it is stuck fast with

Of course, with such arms and drill, they could not stand in the field against

The men are mostly pure

Their real weapon is the ma-

to pray (in-public).

the Grand Duchesses of Russia smoke.

so great a curse from the people.

the provisions excluding

has studied much, he returns to

said that he would "run a mile"

noteworthy as being the first ins

is of a masculine turn of mind.

love.-From the Outlook.

found a mamma, and a sweet

mother for this boy-some one who will

take him right into her heart.

be your little boy."

more lonesome.

Boys and Girls.

Nancy's Nightmare. I am the doll that Nancy broke! Hadn't been hers a week. One little squeeze, and I sweetly Rosy and fair was my cheek.

Now my head lies in a corner far, My body less here in the other; And if this is what human children

I will never live with another!

I am the book that Nancy read For fifteen minutes together; Now I am standing here on my head While she's gone to look at the wea-

My leaves are wushed in the cruelest way. There's jam on my opening page; And I would not live with Miss Nancy

Gav. Though I shouldn't be read for an

I am the frock that Nancy wore Last night at her birthday feast. I am the frock that Nancy tore In seventeen places at least, My buttons are scattering far and

My trimming is torn to rags; And if I were Miss Nancy's mother

I'd dress her in calico bags! We are the words that Nancy said When these things were brought to

All of us ought to be painted red, And some of us are not true. We sputter and mutter and snari and

We smoulder and smoke and blaze; And if she'd not meet with some sad mishap. Miss Nancy must mend her ways.

* Costly Breakfast.

It is well known that some of the most famous and popular of musical and literary compositions have brought their authors little or no compensation. The case of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which the author sold for five pounds, is frequently cited as an example of this fact; but it is not necessary to go so far back for equally striking examples.

Quite recently a story to this point has been told, on good authority, in Paris. Some years ago three young men, all highly gifted but improvident and unfortunate, were walking the streets of Peris together, penniless and hungry.

'What wouldn't I give for a nice breakfast?" said one of them.
"What wouldn't I give for breakfast, even if it weren't nice?" Baid another.

"Any kind of a breakfast would do

me, provided it was a breakfast," said How much must we have with which to get our breakfast?" asked

the first. 'We ought to have ten francs," said Ten francs, or two dollars, would

have provided the three youths with an excellent breakfast. have an idea! Here's a music publisher's. Come along," said one. "Sir," said he to the publisher, "we wish to sell you a song, of which one of us has written the words, and another the air; and I will sing it, as I

am the only one of the three who has any voice." The music publisher made a grim-"Well, go on. We'll see if your song is good for anything."

One of the young men sang. "Hum!" said the publisher. It isn't much of a song—a simple little-But I'll tell you what I'll do

-I'll give you 15 francs for it."

The three young men looked significantly at each other. They had not expected as much. They handed the publisher the manuscript, took the \$3, and went and ate them up at a neigh-

boring restaurant.

The author of the words was Alfred de Musset, the composer, Hippolyte Moupon, and the singer, Gilbert Du-The song, which was entitled Connaissez-vous dans Barcelone, had an immense popularity, and brought the publisher 40 000 most expensive one that was ever eaten .- Youth's Companion.

* Olive's Palace.

"I declare, it is too bad in the boys to run off and leave me on my birthwindow.

She saw nothing but a great troop of snowflakes scudding along as if for those behind them; everywhere bed, and is very fond of being rocked

"I wonder which way they went," she said to herself, looking along the drifted road, and at the two little mounds that showed where the gateposts were, for the gate and the fence

had disappeared. She watched so long that her eyes were almost blinded by the swarming es, and she did not see a fur cap, all powdered with show, jump up in a most mysterious fashion from a montrous great drift; then another cap bbed out, and another, and another. By and bye Fred and Ed and Maxy

and Jacky rushed into the house. "Come on, Olive," they shouted. "We have got a birthday surprise for you. Put on you things, and we'll take you straight to your palace. Only first we must blindfold you."

So when Olive had put on her cloak, hood and mittens, and grandma's socks on her feet, Maxy tied a silk handkerchief over her eyes, amid a great deal of laughter. Then her brothers led her outdoors. She could not guess where she

It seemed to her that she was walking a long distance, for the boys added to the mystery by leading her to and fro along the paths that had been shovelled to the barns and the corn-crib, and around the house. At last they untied the handkerchief. Olive looked around and saw that she was in a beautiful little cave of snow. The walls and roof and floor were like the purest white marble caves, because of the reflection.

At one end was a huge armchair of snow, looking very soft and roomy. quite too cold for comfort. Along the walls were placed all sorts of furniture made of snow and ice, and at the entrance of the cave stood two ice vaces, as clear as glass, and as tall as e's head. They were filled with

autumn leaves, to give a bit of color to her white palace. "Now tell me how you made it all," said Olive, after she had admired everything and thanked her brothers

again and again. "Why, you see, we all turned out and dug the cave yesterday when you were at Aunt Mary's," said Fred.
"That is the reason that you knew nothing about it. And the tables and chairs we made out of snow, packed around old broomsticks and boards around old broomsticks and board and barrel-hoops to hold it in shape. "And the big vases," said Jacky,

"we made in the old churn. We filled it with water, and hung a big stick of wood in the middle so that it would not quite reach the bottom of the churn. Then we set it out to freeze; when it was frozen we put the churn in hot water to loosen the ice, same as mamma does for ice cream. So it of the toy bazar. came out a great lump of ice, with a hollow in the middle where the stick was, you know, and Maxy thought of the grasses and leaves.'

"Now come and see the sculpture gallery," said Maxy. They went into another little cave, where there was a number of snow figures whose faces had been skilfully carved with an old kitchen knife. They were a funny group-fat and goodnatured Dutchmen with their pipes in their mouths, very stout old ladies

other comical shapes. There never was a palace that gave as much pleasure as this one in the snow drift; the children cared for nothing else till a thaw came. Then About People. the roof fell in and buried the poor fat lady and her dog in a heap of melting snow. Only the ice vases were left; they stood firm and whole after all the other furniture was spoiled and sparkled in the sunshine that shone through the ruined palace .-Youth's Companion.

with pug dogs in their laps, and many

The Sandman.

(By E. C. Whitney.) "Doddle, doddle, doodle!" and a merry laugh comes up from under the table by my side.

said Carlyle, "something's troubling its stomach, and it's taking that method Under the table sits a little oneyear-old, surrounded by spools, rub- of uttering itself to the universe." ber toys, and a host of bits so precious to a little heart.

"Doddle, doddle!" but this time a gape in place of the laugh. The gape reminds mamma that the little lady's bed-time is nearing. Mamma looks at the clock, which says, London. Baby has just a little more time to

Another gape. Surely baby sees the Sandman. One chubby fist and then kind. It seems to cause him real phyanother turns and twists in baby's sical suffering. If anyone sits down eves. Ah! now the Sandman is near enough to smile on her. A little jerk, a pettish snarl, plainly

tell mamma that the little spool won't satay on the top of the big one. It is so near night that I suspect the little the Queen Regent of Spain as the arspool is tired—too tired to stand up bitrator of the boundary dispute bestraight any longer.

Now the Sandman stretches out his arms to Baby Louise. She thinks she can run away from him, so she creeps up to "mamma, mamma," and buries her little round face in a lap which is always glad to hold it. But mamma doesn't want her to run away from the Sandman. He knows just the time each little girl and boy should go to ends in the universe, and each fresh bed. He is always pleasant and gentle with little folks.

Off comes one shoe, then off comes the other, and all the baby's clothes. Again the Sandman smiles; this time if I had studied still, more, I should he is very near. Baby knows it, and have the faith of the Breton woman. drops her tired little head on mamma's arm. The little white night-dress is put on; the nice, warm milk is drunk; the baby is laid in her own little bed; mamma says the evening prayer, and kisses baby good-night. Now is the time when the Sandman

begins his work. He kisses his fingertip and lays it on each small eyelid. Soon baby Louise is fast asleep. Just as the little peepers are shut tight the Sandman quickly pulls two small sand-bags from his pocket and lays one on each closed eye. Next he takes the baby in his strong arms and holds her so warm and close that baby smiles in her sleep.

Do you think the Sandman's work The breakfast which these three young is all done. Oh, no! He does not run men ate was, therefore, perhaps the off to put some other baby to sleep, for there are just a many Sandmen as there are babies and little children. No little one should be afraid to go to sleep in the dark, for when mamma leaves the room the Sandman stays close by. The Sandman can see both in the dark and in the light.

Maybe you would like to know how day," sighed Olive, looking out of the you can keep the Sandman close to you all night. First, you must lie very still, for the Sandman likes quiet better than anything else. Any sudden or loud noise drives him they were in a hurry to make room away. He always sits on the baby's snow, snow, snow. Her brothers were gently or of listening to a soft song like a lullaby. Another thing he is afraid of is any sickness. It is very hard to get him to stay with a sick child, so if you want the Sandman to watch while you sleep, you must not tease mamma to let you eat things which she says will make you sick. There is a good deal to learn about

the Sandman, but I am going to tell you only one thing more. Almost every little boy and girl has some mischief in his on her little Why even the little one-yearold who sits under the table by me does a good many funny things. Sandman enjoys a little fun and mischief too. Sometimes he will squeeze baby just a little to see her smile in her sleep; sometimes he pulls one sand-bag slowly off baby's eye to make her fuss a little; and even lifts up the little eyelid to make her wake up quickly—then he laughs and darts fellow? I think he is like some big

brothers, don't you? dman slowly draws the sand-bags each eye, kisses the baby very tly until she begins to smile and in her eyes—then leaves so quietly and quickly that baby never sees him go.-The Outlook.

He Found a Mother.

By Mary Allaire. He stood at the end of a counter gazing out into Broadway. About him were woolly dogs and cotton cats, a rust. Every one, however, combines to Jack-in-the-box and several games.

Across the aisle were a number of and will march and fight cheerfully on girl dolls, who were so close to one a cigarette and two bananas a day. another that they could not be lonesome. In the case back of the counter were a lot more dolls of all sizes and war in Venezuela means fighting heat complexions, but all girls. It was and fever as well as men, and these night when I saw him first. Great troops are indifferent to the two forces crowds were pushing past. People were most fatal to Europeans.—New York hurrying in and out of the store, but Sun.

one wanted a boy doll. He had on a blue coat and trousers, a blue and white flannel shirt waist, and a sailor his chin. His hair was yellow, and curled; his eyes were blue. After I went home I kept thinking of that

Up from the laundry, all day long, Comes the croon of a little song, Low and plaintive its measures To rise and melt with the wreaths of steam

Mrs. McGill in the mist below, Heaping the linen, snow on snow, Sings at her task as the moments fly; Still as the busy hours go by, Mrs. McGill, over the tubs, Scrubs and washes, washes and scrubs.

be very tender and kind to him. In Bare are her strong arms, rough and the morning I thought of a little girl who would be a mother to him. She had other dolls, but she seemed to Her hands, with striving for daily have great capacity for loving dolls, bread. While she works in the steam and and I knew if she once heard how much he needed a mother she would Thoughts of the "childer" left at Late in the afternoon I went to the home.

store resolved that if no one had bought the boy I would, for I knew where to find him a mother. Come to cheer her, till, after all, The day seems short and the washing small: There he stood, all alone. The dogs For mother-love, with tender spell, Is working its ceaseless miracle; While Mrs. McGill, over the tubs,

ond cats were gone, nearly all the dolls, and all the games. He stood as if keeping guard over the remnants Scrubs and washes, washes and scrubs. Down through the areaway there I bought him. Christmas morning I brushed him off carefully, took his hair floats The cry of the newsboy, strident out of curl papers, put on his hat, and then tucked this note under his notes.

Telling how on a field of fame A warrior won him a hero's name; The sailors clung to a reeling deck, And served the guns of a shattered

A hero mounted the ladder tall, And plucked a life from the flaming While Mrs. McGill, over the tubs, Scrubs and washes, washes and scrubs.

Six o'clock! And the music swells Loud from the throats of a thousand bells: So, at last, when the shadows fall, The draws about her a faded shawl.

While sweet content in the rough,

worn, face Kindles a brighter than beauty's grace Home she hastes where, the long day through. The little ones watched and waited,

too, While Mrs. McGill, over the tubs, Scrubs and washes, washes and scrubs. Mrs. McGill, your humble name Has no place on the rolls of fame.

Little it matters to such as you; Brief the page is, the names are few. Still I know that your faithful love Finds a place in the scroll above. So, when my heart grows weak and faint.

This is the thought that stops complaint: Mrs. McGill, over the tubs, Scrubs and washes, washes and scrubs. -Robert C. Tongue.

THE PURPLE EAST. Never, O craven England, nevermore Prate thou of generous effort, righte-

ous aim! Betrayer of a People, know thy shame! Summer hath passed, and autumn's threshing-floor Been winnowed; Winter at Aremnia's Snarls like a wolf; and still the sword

and flame Sleep not; thou only sleepest; and the same Cry unto Heaven ascends as heretofore:

staunched vet runs; And o'er the earth there sounds no trumpet's tone
To shake the ignoble torpor of thy

But with indifferent eyes they watch and see Hell's regent sitting yonder, propped by thee. Abdul the Damned, on his infernal throne.

You in high places; you that drive the steeds Of empire; you that say unto our hosts "Go thither," and they go, and from our coasts

Bid sail the squadrons, and they sail, their deeds Shaking the world; lo! from a land that pleads For mercy where no mercy is, the

Look in upon you faltering at your posts-Upbraid you parleying while a People bleeds To death. What stays the thunder in

your hand? A fear for England? Can her pillared Only one faith forsworn securely

On faith forsworn that murders babes and men? Are such the terms of glory's tenure? Then

Fall her accursed greatness, in God's name. Heaped in their ghastly graves they lie, the breeze Sickening o'er fields where others vain-

ly wait For burial; and the butchers keep high state In silken palaces of perfumed ease The panther of the desert matched

with these, Is pitiful: beside their lust and hate, Fire and the plague-wind are com soft the deadliest fangs of raven-

ing seas. How long shall they be borne? Is not Of crime yet full? Doth evildom still Some consummating crown, that we

hold back The scourge, and in Christ's borders give them room? long shall they be borne, O England? Up Tempest of God, and sweep them to

their doom! -William Watson.

BRITISH VOLCANOES. Wonderfully Complete Record of the His-

tory of Volcanic Action. Sir Archibald Geikie, F. R. S., in a lecture before the Glasgow Geological Society on "The Latest Volcanoes in the British Isles," says that the subject was one which had occupied him closely for the last twenty, and more especially for the last seven years. These islands of ours were specially fortunate in the wonderfully complete record which they had within their borders of the history of volcanic action. He supposed there was no area of equal dimensions on the surface of the earth where the story of volcanic action had been recorded so completely and with such wonderfully voluminous details.

From the earliest geological times they had an almost continuous record of volcanic eruption along the west-ern border of the European Continthe regulars of civilized powers; but ent. There were once active volcanoes along a great valley between the Outer Hebrides on the west, and the mainland of Scotland on the east, and they extended from the south of is disorder and cordiality than a dust-Antrim through the line of the Inner less apartment and cold welcome.

Hebrides far north into the Farce Islands, and beyond them into Iceland. The present Icelandic volcanoes were in action in this country in older ter-

The story of volcanoes in this country was to be found by the side of volcanoes in Iceland, and one of the most prominent features of the mod-ern volcanoes in that country was that they did not form mountains like Aetna or Vesuvius. Their dominant feature was the production of great rectilinear fissures, but there were also cones. Every one who had sailed along the shores of the Clyde was familiar with the dikes that rose up sometimes with singular prominence along the shores of Arran, Bute, and the Cumbraes—great wall-like masses of black rock through the sandstone. These dikes marked some of the fissures produced during the time of the early tertiary volcanic eruptions. The eruptions appeared to have begun with the formation of these fissures. They had them in Antrim, Mull, Rum, Canna, Sanday, and Skye. The Inner Hebrides were merely fragments of what may have been criginally a volcanic plateau extending from Antrim in the south to the north of Skye. The successive outflows of basalt could be traced in layers in old river channels, and these layers had ben repeated at least four times in the history of the plateau, as shown in the Islands of Canna and Sanday. From the beginning of the story to the end, the production of fissures seemed to have been the fundamental fact. There was great difficulty in fixing the age, but within the last few months, in the course of their work in the Contest of their work in the Geological Survey, they have come across evidence which would enable them to spell their way would enable them to spen their way among the dikes of the whole Western such a thing?

Tommy—Well, she is; everything I do she immediately goes and tells belonged to a very recent period-to a time actually younger than the soft clay on which London is built. That clay was there before the volcanoes began to blaze forth. In closing, Sir Archibald referred to the subject of denudation or waste, which he described as one of the most fascinating departments of geology, and as one which gave valuable aid in enabling them to determine the age of different strata; and there was, he said, no place where the geologist could study that subject with more profit to himself and benefit to science than along the north shores of the Faroe Isles, where there were the finest sea cliffs in Europe, some of them 2,000 feet in height.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Beauties and Pleasures of the Winter Garden, Insect Pests, Etc.

Now the ground is covered with its white mantle, we welcome any live bit of green we may be fortunate the waur o' another flutter. enough to possess. The unfolding of the lovely white flower of a Roman this yarn: A man met the village Hyacinthe on Christmas Day, and the doctor and said: "If you happen to be subsequent opening of other flowers out our way any time I wish you'd in the same pot have given more stop and see my wife. She don't seem pleasure in my household than I can to be feeling very well." describe; the flowers are still blooming in this particular pot, and their toms." fragrance is a choice delight.

opening their beautiful eyes, and got breakfast for the men, and washspecs of blue, yellow and red are apthe different pots and boxes in which they were planted, giving promise of a rare succession of bloom until the time of outdoor planting comes round again. The freesias, alliums and scillas are also coming on and will soon reward our patient waiting and careful attention by their intrinsic beauty and fragrance.

Now look out sharp for the insect once you see them, make war on them right away. Whatever-you do must be done promptly and thoroughly. A thorough spraying with some good insecticide dissolved water should be given occasionally; or if the enemy be red spider, spraying with clear water will be all that is required.

Keep the soil well stirred round the nots and avoid giving too much water. Keep the air about the plants as moist as possible, as the hot air of a furnace or coal stove is detrimental

to plant life. The long dreary winter would be dull indeed were it not for the flowers we may all have with just a little trouble. What is nicer than to take a plant or bulb of one's own growing as a present to some shut-in friend; how much such a gift is appreciated only those know who have themselves to the luxury of doing I have been unfortunate with most kinds of plants for winter blooming, having tried geraniums, fuchsias, begonias, roses and many others, and have generally failed, sometimes signally so. But with bulbs I always succeeded, they are so easy to manage and do not mind as occasional cold snap, and invariably give such good results that I have got to feel that there is at least one class of flowers that I may have for the winter, and with that I am both content and delighted. NARCISSUS.

Doctors and Patients.

The husband of a professional beauty was much distressed by the fact that his wife was gaining rapidly in weight. "She is becoming heavier every week," he said to his doctor, "and it worries me to death. am I to do?" "Stop weighing her," said the doctor. Equally cynical was the reply of an enthusiastic scientist to a weeping wife, who wanted to know if her hus-

band was very ill. "Well, yes, my dear madam," was the reply, "he is very ill, but console yourself-the disease is of high scientific value." A dentist once advanced a reason for resignation that was even more criginal. He had been tugging at a tooth for the last ten minutes, and at fully handsome parlor, of which any last managed to extract it. "What, one might be proud! Entire cost, last managed to extract it. five shillings!" the victim protested on being told the fee. "Why, the last tooth I had pulled out cost only a "An exagger shilling." The dentist blandly replied, "Very possibly, but look how much I take over it.'

Patients occasionally score off their medical advisers. One of them, weary of being kept waiting in a fashionable physician's ante-room, called a ser-vant, and gave him this message: vant, and gave him "Tell the doctor that if he can't see me within five minutes I shall get

Wives Should Remember That air and sunshine are potent aids to good cheer.

That the home should be a republic. and not an autocracy.

That a good cook is the root of heatth and happiness. That cross words spoil the home

more than muddy boot-tracks. That there is nothing which makes the heart grow fonder of home than

Workman-Is the boss at home New Father-No; the nurse has her out for an airing.

Grandma-Bobby, what are you doing in the pantry? Bobby-Oh, I'm just putting a few things away, gran'ma.

"You will notice that I have you on a string," said the boy to the kite.
"Yes," answered the kite, "and that is what makes me soar."

"Do you consider Lifter strictly "Honest to a fault. Why, he told me without my asking him that he stole that dog he had with him last even-

Disgusted Traveler (on the L.)-This road ought to run cattle trains. Guard—Yes, sir, they ought. But you can't blame us servants, sir, because you don't get proper accommodations

Haughty Lady (who has just pur-chased a stamp)—Must I put it on my-Stamp Clerk-Not necessarily, It

ful gossip. Ethel—Oh, Tommy, how can you say

papa. I hate gossip.

Farmer's Boy-Father, kin I go to the minstrels tonight with Hiram Homespun? Farmer-Naw. 'Tain't more'n a month since yer went t' the top o' the hill to see the eclipse of the moon. 'Pears to me yew wanter to be on the go the

"Do yau think your sister likes me, Tommy?

"Yes; she stood up for you at dinner." "Stood up for me! Was anybody say-ing anything against me?" 'No, nothing much. Father thought

you were rather a donkey, but she got up and said you weren't, and told father he ought to know better than to judge a man by his looks." In a small village in the south of Scotand an elder in the parish church

was one day reproving an old woman, who was rather the worse for liquor, saying: "Sarah, don't you know that you should fly the tempter?" Sarah (not too well pleased)-Flee yerself'.

Eder-Oh, Sarah, I have flown. Sarah-Aweel, I think ye'll be name

A St. Louis paper is responsible for "What ails her? What are her symp-

"I dunno. This morning after she'd The crocus and tulips are just milked the cows and fed the pigs, and ed the dishes, and built a fire under the plarging day by day in boiler in the wash house, and done a few little jobs around the house, she complained of feeling tired like. shouldn't wonder if her blood was poor, and I guess she needs a dose of medi-

A Chapter on Quotations.

What living woman, when told by some strongly imaginative wielder of the pen, that an elegant walnut sideboard could be made of a rough pine piano box, could resist the temptation of trying?

"At last I own a gypsy table! It is decorated with all the left-overs of which I am possessed. Had made it for me one evening, according to directions; stained the legs three elegant shades of cherry (each broom handle was a different kind of wood) while I produced red felt fringe, and the proper bow of ribbon. It looks too delightfully home-made for anything!' Exactly. They are too delightfully home-made for anything. You are not alone in your admiration for the beauties and economies of fireside invention. Listen! "We had wanted so much to fur-

nish the parlor this fall, but when poor, over-worked papa (who superintended two Sunday schools and drudged in a bank) went to Canada, we knew it was not to be thought of, and I gave it up; but Bessie, who had been reading 'Home Decoration,' was been reading none a bit discouraged, 'You'll see, not a bit discouraged, 'You'll see, when I went into the parlor next morning I stood transfixed, and gazed ecstatically. The ash barrel stood in the middle of the room, and had it not been for the aroma, which filled the air, I should hardly have recognized it! A piece of bright cretonne covered its top, and green paper cambric descended to the This, with a finish of brown paper, gaily ruffled, and pinked on the edge, completed the most remarkable and picturesque center table in the neighborhood. An old cheese-cloth polonaise did nicely for curtains, and looped back with papa's old red suspenders, the effect was pretty. Leading me to a 'cozy corner' of the parlor, Bessie said 'Look!' was occupied by our neighbor's chicken coop, standing on three empty spools, the whole neatly stained with pokeberry juice. 'A what-not!' I cried. 'Yes, yes!' said Bessie. "A pretty and capacious catch-all

was made from one of my overshoes, which was tastefully varnished and fastened to the wall with a small tack, which was first carefully gilded. These, with a tomato can hung up with pink twine, gave us a delightone might be proud! Entire cost, seventeen and one-half cents, and

"An exaggeration," you say. still, if I may be allowed to judge by what is at present looked upon as decorative effect, by some, I must conclude the taste of the time is faulty. The smaller the apartment, the greater the packing process, until it presents the appearance of a mus-eum, or bazar. One cannot move but at the risk of tumbling some artistic piece over, or down, after which the least one can do is to exclaim, "How awkward I am!"

I once endured the misery, for a chort visit, of an upper room, "fear-fully and wonderfully" made up of antiques! Several decades were repre sented by horrible monstrosities. Admitting that some of these absurdities are barely endurable, when born, their lease of life, from their construction, is short. Even to their warm admirers they soon grow tire-some. Then, out of pity, when these discarded beauties are to go upstairs," let it be to the garret, or storeroom, not to the guest chamber,

-The Housekeeper.

The Transvaal.

Facts About a Strange People-Past and Present in Conflict Among the Boers-Superstition and Ignorance Disturbed and Angered by the Arrival of Modern Ideas-Conditions That Have Become Unendurable.

(From the London Times.) rude health and vigor. The South Afrean climate, indeed, seems fitted to produce an even finer race of white men than that of Europe itself. But he is active enough, is not accustomed easy pastoral existence predisposes him so bad a fellow. It is curlous to see to a somewhat slow-moving habit. He is quick with his rifle, indeed, but in an affair of fists an Englishman will their quondam foes. knock a Boer into, what in sporting circles is known as "a cocked hat."

Here and there you will see among these people strong traces of the French Huguenot blood, which came to reinforce the Dutch settlers at the Cape after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Dark eyes and complexion, of Nantes. Dark eyes and complexion, ers are now sending their sons to be brisker manners and livelier features educated in Europe; some have Engoften recall the Latin type. So rigor- lish governesses in their houses; a ously was the language of these Hu- considerable proportion of the rising guenot refugees crushed out by Ba-tav'an enactments, however, that a hundred years after their landing in the strong signs just now that they Table Bay not a single person could be found to speak it. The Huguenot element has blended wonderfully with the Dutch. You will find French names all over South Africa, yet the owners themselves are Dutch, and nothing else. Du Plessis, De Villiers (usually pronounced "Filyee"), Joubert, Marals, Hugo, Malherbe, Valjean (now always spelled "Viljoen" and pronounced "Filyune"), Retief, are some of the surnames of the descendants of Huguenot forefathers, now spread universally Natal to Mossamedes, whose owners are as completely Dutch as the most thorough-going "dopper" of the Trans-

In remote places and upon the fronthe Transvaal Boer lives much as his fathers did a hundred-nay, two hundred-years ago. You may still find here and there the ancient even-ing custom of washing the feet—a black servant performing the office; has heard of banks, but he doesn't believe in them, and laughs at the idea of a man paying you to let him take of a man paying you to let him take and rest in peace.

Could not be taken or white population, whi charge of your money.

g did his great-greatgrandfather before him, that dried in Mashonaland or Matabeleland, and roe doctrine. They are those of an Engtortoise blood is good for snake-bite. has been favoring their movement to-Many wild beliefs and superstitions, indeed, have the more ignorant Boers. land. From personal experience of in life to have any other country, and I have been assured by some of them this region, I cannot say that it is regards above everything her interests that a fabulous creature, with the head of a rock rabbit and the body of a huge serpent, lived in the mountains. Boers will find out their mistake and her honor, while he believes that her interests and her honor alike bid This dragon-like belief is, curiously move further afield. The Portuguese her limit her claims by moderation and

ed. And you will find, too, that the probable—that within 50 years the desorted to even in many parts of Brit- Nile, still in as primitive a state of tivate their good will and enjoy the ain, and water is often a scarce com- civilization as were their forefathers benefit of their trade. I believe that modity in South Africa.

Blg. brawny and strong as are these

The population of the Transvaal is

man. Paul Kruger, the Transvaal the vaal by letter original inhabitants.

President, is a very good type of the shrewd, slow, yet dogged and deters.

The establishment thus made was first recognized as having a political are to be seen everywhere.

proach the fresh and simple beauty In either case their presence as a powso often to be found among the girls and young women of Norway. Here Transvaal is of less than 50 years' duand there you will find a handsome ration. The number of adult males in Dutch girl, but not often. Their dress, this section of the population of the usually plain stuff or print, and the hideous poke sunbonnets they affect,

The second foreign influx, to which are not calculated to add to their at- the Uitlander section of the population tractions. They are, too, curiously owes its existence, is of still more reafraid of exposing their complexions cent origin. No exact date can be fixed the bright sunshine of their splendid climate, and are often pale and in the body politic of the Transvaal. pasty in appearance. It is amusing the care with Boer woman on trek, living in her wagon, will guard her complexion and the annexation of the Transvael by carefully keep her hands beneath her black apron upon every available op- years of precarious existence main-

Yet, despite their somewhat plain appearance, the Boer vrouws of South Africa are excellent women, sharp in business matters, full of the strongest affection for their land and people, able and willing to endure all sorts of toil and privation, the best of wives and mothers, strong, and of sound

The Boer is the "family man" personified. He has usually a large family, he is excessively uxorious, and it is amusing to find how, even on disfant hunting expeditions, when he is in eager quest of ivory and skins, he s yearning to hurry home to his fam-Tell him that you have a wife and children, and you will go up 100

per cent in his estimation. It is to be remembered that the average Boer is not like the average Briton, Jew or German, anxious to his fortune and leave the counupon Africa as his home. He desires comfont, in a rude plenty, to provide for his children as they grow up, and He shuns towns, shopkeeping and rold mining. I am not sure that in his primitive, simple way of life the South African pastoralist is not a far happier man than the milwho are toiling, fighting and elbowing one another to death for a

living in highly civilized England. Boer looks at Johannesburg; he mously rich, a great many struggling includes wives and children.

of it. Was it under any statute or for a living as at home, crowded to-

gether, often in a state of excessive discomfort: he sees an immense The Transvaal Boer of the present amount of hard drinking and a good day is, like his brethren all over South deal of chicanery, cheating, vice and even crime. Is it to be wondered at Africa, usually a big, heavy man, that he shakes his head as he drive strongly built, but ungainly, full of out with his ox wagon and congratu-But there are Boers and Boers Many of the richer, less bigoted and more shrewd of the farmers have begun to find that the influx of the Eng-lish, their gold discoveries, and the wealth they are bringing into the the Boer, except while hunting, when country are not such ill things, after all. Contact with the British has, indeed, worked wonders already. Even to use his strength in the quick and the more primitive of the farmers have vigorous manner of the Briton. His discovered that the Englishman is not

> Many of the Boers have benefited largely by the sale of their land as gold properties, large numbers by the opening of new markets and the constant demand for cattle and farm produce. Some few, such as Kruger, Jou-bert and others, have profited by their opportunities, and are now very wealthy men. Some of the wealthler farmgeneration can speak the English language. As for the remainder, there are preparing quietly to betake them-selves from the bustle and turmoil of modern civilization, which they see rapidly approaching, and seek new omes elsewhere. A certain element of the Transvaal

Boers, the Doppers-a severely Calvinistic sect—the frontier men and hunt-ers; the poorer, the discontented, and those still bitten with the restlessness, the hatred of taxation, of any form of government, exhibited by their fore-fathers, have been gradually filtering from Cape Town to Delagoa Bay, from out of the country. In 1677-78 there was a great trek toward Ovampoland, the remnant of which, after long wan-dering and terrible sufferings in the guese territory, near Mossamedes.
Other small expeditions have been slowly moving out of the Transvaal.

spirit has suddenly and wonderfully revived. Large numbers of Boers are preparing to settle in N'gamiland, the the great Bible is solemnly read night Kalahari and the country beyond. and morning, and prayer offered up; Others are starting for Gazaland, to corn is still trodden out among the the northeast of the Transvaal. A chest, and keeps it under his bed. He could not be found, free from any gov-

metimes find a Boer who desirous to see this class of Boer—a somewhat unmanageab enough, very widespread.

In the smaller farmhouses you will find the Boer, his vrouw, and family we may, therefore, hear, within a few real power. It is my settled conviction real power. It is my settled conviction. still sleeping always in their clothes, as their fathers did in the days when nocturnal alarms constantly threaten. Africa. It is quite possible—nay, even this hemisphere, to bless ablutions are of the scantiest. scendants of these wanderers may be lutions are not too generally refound settled near the sources of the dwell in it, and to be content to cul-

people, one cannot call them a hand- divided into three great sections—the some race. There is too often a lack of expression, a dull vacancy in their faces, such as one sees elsewhere is native to the soil. The Kaffirs have and substantial power, such as Great assured. among a people who live in solitudes occupied the country from time imfar apart from their fellows. Such a memorial; the other two sections are, look you may often see among the both of them, new-comers of the last Norwegians living in gloomy and re- half century. The first, and the smallmote "dals." Indeed, there is a strong resemblance between many of the Norwegian peasant proprietors and strong est, foreign section is that composed of the Boer of Dutch descent and British colonial extraction born in Africa, the Boers of South Africa. The Boer who, treking from what he conceived ts, however, a much wealthier man to be the oppression of British rule in the Scandinavian. Now and then the Scandinavian. Now and then the Cape Colony, wrested a footing for other closing it against the political one sees a really good-looking Dutch- himself in the native territories across Paul Kruger, the Transvaal the Vaal by force of arms from the has not heretofore been so clearly

homely features such as his be seen everywhere.

women, as a rule, do not aphave made good their position in 1848.

for the first appearance of Uitlanders Their presence may perhaps be said of American aggrandizement. to have made its first public manifestation in the movement which led to years of precarious existence maintained by whip and rifle, in the teeth of constantly encroaching hordes of hostile savages.

The prosperous second birth of the Transvaal State dates from 1880, when, after the power of Great Britain had been exerted to break up the savage military organizations that threatened the existence of the white community, and the successful termination of the Zulu and Secocoeni wars had given security to life and property in the hitherto unprotected territory across the Vaal the Boers rose in arms against British authority and reasserted the independence of the Republic.

signed in August of the same year gave to the Republic a complete meas- out submission to European arbitraure of self-government in relation to tion. This hemisphere has not, like its internal administration, with the Europe a conclave of great powers; exception of certain conditions to be but it is organized, provisionally at observed in regard to native affairs, but reserved the rights of suzerainty it has, of the British Crown. Within five It is Africa as his home. He desires of the British Crown. Within five to live in a moderate degree of years gold was discovered at Johan-ont, in a rude plenty, to provide it nesburg, and under the guarantee of has, however, been before the world is children as they grow the second of the British Crown. Within five it not a part of international law. It British, American and European popu- any definite protest from the governlation poured rapidly into the country. These various elements compose Uitlander, or "Outsider," body of the present population. The number of adult male Uitlanders, occupied chiefly in commercial and industrial develpo-

ment is estimated at 60,000. The number of the Kaffir population is estimated at 250,000, but this total

number Hving within its borders, and that decaying nations are those in which the rights of the free men are restricted to the smallest number, the most advanced symptom of decline being a state of despotism in which one man alone is free and he the tyrant of the rest.

In the Transvaal, under its present constitution, the condition of affairs has approached dangerously near to the last stage. The largest body in the State has been deprived by conquest of all its rights; the next largest has been excluded by law from the enjoyment of citizenship; in the third and smallest body, although the franchise has been extended to children of 16, power has practically been concentrated in the hands of an executive council, supported by a vote in the First Raad, which needs only to number thirteen in order to have a con stitutional majority. In all, 25 men more than cover the number who for a given term of years hold absolute power in their hands. Of this small number a considerable proportion are not members of the original Boer sec-tion of the community. They are Hollanders, imported direct from Holland partly for the natural reason that they speak the language of the Boer, part ly with the object of more effectually controlling the Uitlanders of nonto English hotels in the Transvaal and Dutch-speaking origin. Bechuanaland, enjoying the table d'hote fare, and rubbing elbows with

Thus, while the original Boer section of the population has remained the dominant section and has jealously reitself, the executive power of even this section comes very near to being represented in the one individuality of a President three times re-elected, and maintained consecutively in the first position of the State during the fifteen years' existence of the second Repub-

The Boer suffers little under this system. The President-even though was far from being by a unanimous vote—is, after all, the President of his choice, and the Boer is scarcely interfered with by the Administration. He lives still mainly in isolation upon the land. He consumes his own produce, which is untaxed; he has few wants raised upon foreign commodities; he has no desire to concern himas it is not his money which is wasted, he cares little what becomes of it. He wilderness, is now settled in Portu- asks for no service from the administrative departments. It is all the same

dent of history that progressive nations are those in which the rights of free men are enjoyed by the largest number living within its borders, and government suits them well enough. Besides, to the simplest of minds there is an intimate satisfaction in the sentiment of belonging to the dominant race. The Boer is a burgher of the state from the age of sixteen. All the privileges of burgherdom are reserved to him, and President Kruger knows his people well enough to know what

The position of the Uitlander, under broken up recently by the appearance a despotism based on the solid conser- of a fox, when spectators and players vatism of the Boer and directed by rushed in to catch him. The fox eselement which threatens subversion of the whole. The Boer already has, and the Hollander means to have, the en- against tips; they ask for a fixed day's control of the wealth and policy of the country; but the producers of sent the oppressive and humiliating inthe wealth and the persons to bear the stitution of trinkgeld." consequences of the policy are neither Boers nor Hollanders. They are the Uitlanders. Their position has long been intolerable, and the patience of the Uitlanders now shows signs of having reached the limits.

At the time of the annexation to Great Britain the Transvaal was practhe treasury was empty. But for the intervention of Great Britain and the check given to native enemies of the Transvaal by the Zulu and Secocoent wars, it is not improbable that the first struggling Dutch Republic would have been finally wiped out in massacre. Courage was never wanting to the Boer, but his numbers were too few, served all the rights of citizenship for his means too limited, to sustain the struggle of which Great Britain re-lieved him.

The second republic of 1880 was practically a new creation, and in the fiflander has contributed far more to construction than the Boer. He diseral wealth. In ten years his numbers have increased from a comparative the last election of President Kruger handful to a population estimated the other day at 136,000. He has paid the taxes, he has built the towns, he has constructed the railways, he has established the commerce, he has setly bankrupt has this year an accumwhich force him to contribute to the ulated surplus which was calculated

He has not been a mere bird of pasself with trade; he takes no part in sage passing through the land, acthe development of mineral wealth; cumulating wealth and returning to he has no wish for education. He spend it in his own country. He has hears of corruption in the finances and made his home, so far as he has been inefficiency of the civil service. It allowed to do so, in the Transvaal. matters nothing to him; the taxes, His children have been born there, by means of which the treasury is The magnificent climate and the filled, are not levied upon him, and, wealth of the soil, neglected by the Boer, give every guarantee of the permanent settlement of generations. By law his children are still aliens, but it is impossible that they should feel Other small expeditions have been slowly moving out of the Transvaal.

During the last year the old trek their duty, or the schools respond to the fathers of these children should ions.

Patriarchal government was evolved inheritance is so legitimately theirs.

Missing Links_

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

VIENNA cabmen have struck wages for a fair day's work, and "re-

M. JULES CAMBON, at present Governor-General of Algeria, has accepted the position of editor-in-chief

VIENNA has established a circulating library for the blind, for which 400 volumes of German books have been prepared in raised type. The books will be lent out for a small fee. TWO statuettes in brass of Hecate and Demeter have been found in ex-

Athens by Prof. Dorpfeld, president of the German Archaeological Institute. A 634-KARAT diamond, the finest ever found in Africa, was discovered at Jagersfontein in the Transvaal on the day after Christmas. When cut it is expected that it will be worth

cavating southwest of the Acropolis at

\$1,500,000. DURING 1885 the London mint covered and he has worked the min-struck off 72,245,295 coins, about 10,-000.000 more than in 1894. The value of the gold coins was £3,592,625; of the the Paris Academie de Medecine by silver coins, f1,196,168, and of the

bronze, £40,995. ALL of the crew of the Russian flagship in the Pacific, who recently caused trouble by mutinous conduct, have been sent in a body, it is said, to hard labor in Siberia for life, their places

SIR AUGUSTUS HEMMING, the new governor of British Guiana, though 54 years old, is an active cricketer, playing with the Incognita Club on its annual tours. When younger he used to play in the "Gentlemen vs. Players' matches.

being taken by a fresh crew sent out

A PROPOSAL to prohibit viviscotion has been rejected by the inhabitants of the Canton of Zurich by a vote of over two to one. By nearly the same vote they accepted a law for the pro-tection of animals, with due satisfac-tion to the demands of justice.

AUSTRALIA is a progressive country; even the rabbits are wideawake and up to date. Those which are now infesting Queensland have learned to climb trees by their teeth, devouring the bark and twigs to a height of over eight feet. Fences are ineffectual against climbing rabbits.

FOUR Birmingham druggists have just been fined for a queer form of adulteration of drugs. They sold articles of greater strength than the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia. In some cases there was 40 tinctures than there should have been.

FIFTY thousand dollars have been raised for the fund in memory of Dr. Jowett, the late master of Balliol, mainly by the efforts of Mr. George condition by passing laws punishing Curzon. A scholarship of \$1,500 a year, tenable for three years, will be founded at Balliol, and the rest of the money will be used for a personal memorial to be placed in the college hall.

GOLF in England has had the effect of reviving some old towns that were dying out, among them Sandwich and New Romney, in Kent. The old Cinque Port towns fell into decay on account of the sand filling in their harbors, and it is the long stretches of sand and grass that now attracts golf clubs to

THE "tallest man alive," Col. A. A. Powell, once of Texas, but for many rules. Yellow fever is an unusual years of Barnum's circus and the plague in Georgetown. The coolies who world, is looking for a job as floorwalker in a store in St. Louis, Mo. He lation, are more susceptible to the cliis 34 years old and stands 7 feet 7 1-4 mate than the negroes, but are much inches in his stockings. He says the harder than the whites. The coolies show business was tiring, and didn't are industrious and moderately faithpay, all things considered.

Fedora Gleichen, one of Queen Vic- steady, continuous, light work is toria's mother's German descendants, lotted to the who dabbles with sculpture, has been are naturally hostile. commissioned by her Majesty to make bust of the late F. Clark, John Brown's nephew and successor as Highland attendant, to adorn the cor- lite and friendly coterie, and hospitable ridor at Balmoral.

ZOLA, according to Le Figaro, really stands a chance of being elected to the Academy in Dumas' place. 'A secret canvass gives him seventeen votes, it is said, one less than half of the present members, and there are three vacancies to be filled before they vote for a successor to Dumas, which may give him his majority.

SEMIO, on a northern branch of the SEMIO, on a northern branch of the empty out the water and put in the Ubanghi River, has been occupied by tea, over which they pour boiling wathe French. It lies between 25 and ter, let stand for five minutes, and 26 degrees east longitude, and a little serve. The teapot must not touch the to the north of 5 degrees north lati-tude, and is within 150 miles of the 'sphere of influence" claimed by England, and within a comparatively easy march of Lado, on the Nile.

SIR SAMUEL LEWIS, K.C.M.G., the coal-black negro who was knight- terial, using twice as much tea as the ed on New Year's Day, is 52 years old. He was educated at Wesley Col- water. lege, Sheffield, and University College, London, was admitted to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1871, and became Chief Justice of Sierra Leone in 1882. Last year he was chosen as the first mayor of the city of Freetown.

RATS, according to a Russian showthe beasts, are more easily taught tive ear for language and greater adaptabilty than any other animals.
Louise Michel, who is also fond of rats, has discovered many virtues in them. They have respect for the aged, family feeling, and compassion for the unfortunate.

THE year 1895 was the nine hundredth anniversary of the first appearance of the fork in Western Europe, according to the National Zeitung. In 995 a son of the Venetian Doge Pietro Orseolo married the Byzantine Princess Argilia, who at the wedding breakfast brought out a silver fork and gold spoon. She was copied by great Venetian families, though the the church opposed the fashion as an insult to Providence. It took 360 years for the fork to reach Florence; in 1379

A FOOTBALL match at Dover was | brought it direct from Venice to Eng-

BARON Von der Goltz Pasha, who in 1888 left the Prusisan service, in which he held the rank of lieutenantcolonel, for the purpose of reorganizing the Turkish army, having resigned from the Turkish service, has been restored to the Prussian army as a lieu-tenant-colonel and appointed to the command of the fifth military division, with headquarters at Posen.

A NEW application of calcium carbide has been discovered by M. Rosof the Journal des Debats, which has sel. By heating powdered carbide with now become an evening paper. ceeded in fixing the nitrogen in the air, the products being lime and nitride of magnesium. This compound immersed in water decomposes, giving out amomnia. M. Rossel has also obtained combinations of nitrogen with aluminum and iron.

A FAC-SIMILE edition of the celebrated Vienna Genesis, belonging to the Emperor of Austria, the oldest illuminated purple vellum manuscript of the Greek Septuagint translation of the Old Testament have just been published in Vienna. The original consists of 24 leaves 12 1-2 by 10 1-2 inches, with from 13 to 17 lines, written on both sides, and with 48 miniature paintings. It dates from the fifth century.

A NEW mode of treatment for intermittent fever has been proposed to Dr. Critzmann. It consists in feeding the patients with beef spleen and mar-row in order to increase the power of the phagocytes, the white corpuscles in their blood, to devour the haematozoa that Dr. Lavedan has discovered in the blood of people living in swampy lands, which he believes to be the cause of the fever.

A PSALTER printed on vellum in 1459 for the Benedictine monastery of Sankt Jakob at Mainz, the third book from the Mainz press and the second printed book with a date, is offered for sale in Mr. Quaritch's Liturgical catalogue for \$26,250. This is probably the highest price ever asked for a single book, When last sold, in 1884, this copy brought \$24,750. No other copy has appeared in the market for almost a hundred years. It is far rarer than the Mazarine Bible, the first book ever printed.

ELECTRICITY is likely to be an important factor in the agriculture of the future, according to the Italian professor, A. Aloi, who has collected evidence showing what both terrestrial and atmospheric electricity are favorable to the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. M. Bounier has found in the course of his experiments with continuous electric light on plants, cultivated under constant light, present points of structure identical with those of Arctic plants, which

FIFTY thousand Belgian dogs are employed in dragging small carts about the streets. They have greater pulling power than any other animal, being able to pull four times their weight. They are often overloaded and cruelly treated, and an effort is being made to improve their the use of the whip and kicking, pro-hibiting the employment of dogs under 22 inches shoulder height, and compelling the use of such harness and shafts as will allow the animals to e down for rest.

THE climate of British Guiana is not by any means agreeable. Georgetown is within six degrees of the equator, and the mercury generally lingers around 90 and 100 degrees. The land is also low and marshy in places, so that fevers are prevalent at all seasons of the year, and a white man cannot live there unless he takes extreme pre-caution to observe certain essential compose about one-third of the ful, while the negroes are lazy and EVEN royal poor relations have indolent. The real hard and difficult work in the field that requires muscle is performed by the negroes, but the

> THE native ladies of the Japanese legation in Washington are a most poto a degree, with quaint and gentle manners. Sometimes at their after-noon entertainments they serve tea grown in their own gardens in their own far-away land, the tea being gathered, dried and brought or sent to this country. These kindly foreigners have their particular mode of brewing their favorite beverage. From a kettle of boiling walter they pour into an earthen or china teapot enough to heat the pot thoroughly, then they stove. A little tea-cosy of Japanese paper is clapped over the teapot the moment the water is poured on, and a delicious cup of tea is thus secured without having extracted the injurious ingredient-the tannin. ese are very generous with their ma-Americans to the same quantity of

> > Don't Waste Words.

David Dudley Field, speaking at a meeting for the reformation of English, stated that a mortgage contains 1,500 words, of which 1,240 necessary to the sense. Ex-Judge Dillon said that "laziness and superconman who exhibits a tame troupe of servativeness will explain the partiality of the legal profession for long-drawn-out phrases." Robert Collyer than dogs; they have a more reten- is reported to have said that "there was no iteration in the pulpit, and that in the fashionable thirty-minute sermon there no time for much repetition. Calvin, Edwards, Channing and Wesley were all of them peculiar in their freedom from any waste of words. They had something to say, and they said it." These eminent men deserve the tribute which he gave them, but some of the shortest sermons we have ever heard had the most repetition. It depends upon the mental force and discipline of the preacher whether there will be much iteration, whether his sermons be long or short.

Comprehensive.

It is said that the following sign is posted in a public park in England: "Notice-All persons are cautioned it is found in France, but it was not keep off the grass. cattle and poultry until 1608 that "the traveler Corgate included"

to ask for my thoughts the union of all her offspring who Chatham, if he were now alive, would think the same. He sought, not imperfriendship with the whole American

People in general now know more about the Monroe doctrine than they did a month ago. They know that it comprises two articles, distinct, though cognate; one closing this continent pean interference with the South Am-South African Dutchman. first recognized as having a political erican republics on the ground that it would be a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, Monroe claimed for the United States a tutelary power. With existing European colonies or dependencies in this hemisphere he disclaims any intention of interfering, and it is needless to say that in regard to these he would not have asserted a tutelary po-sition for the United States. Canada and the Guianals are beyond the purview of the doctrine and have their tutelary power in the states to which ctively belong. There is not they respe a word in Monroe's doctrine suggestive

Is there anything monstrous or immoral in the conception of a tutelage exercised by a powerful state over weak states desirous of protection? Surely there is not, provided the authority is exercised bona fide, and in the interest not of the protector but of the protected. Europe is organized its great powers, which exercise a protectorate over that community of nations. Holland, Belgium, the Danubian principalitties and Greece owe their independent existence and their security against aggression to the tutelage of great powers as much as Venezuela, if she invokes an application of the Monroe doctrine, will owe her security from aggression to the tutelage of the United States. When a question about the possession of Luxembourg arose, it was not supposed The battle of Majuba Hill was fought that one great power would be allowin February, 1881, and a convention ed to settle the question in its own favor by a mere weight of fist withleast, under the one great power that

suzerainty an Afrikander, for seventy years without encountering ments of other nations or from the great writers on interactional law. It was signally applied in the case of Mexico, when the French Emperor attempted political interference there. International law, when there is no international legislation or tribunal, is a vague conception, and it is difficult to say what is or what is not a part

ish and Portuguese crowns, in the set-The Independent does me the honor | tlement of Greece, in the settlement of various other questions concerning countries not under her jurisdiction? Is her practical protectorate of Turkey, or her present coercion of its government formally authorized by any work on international jurisprudence? Whether it is in the right in a general way that the strong should help the weak or that the weak should look to the protection of the strong, are points which we hardly need have recourse

to Grotius and Wheaton to determine Canada is self-governed. She pays the mother country a mere nom-inal allegiance, submitting to none of its laws or requisitions, not even to its law respecting copyright. Her Minister of Justice the other day told the British in pretty bluff terms that they must not expect their interests to be consulted in Canadian legislation. She claims the right to make her own commercial treaties, and in other matters to negotiate on her own account. She is in all essential respects an in-dependent community; yet she remains neither a tutelary power, to which, whenever she deems her rights or in-terests are threatened, she has re-course for protection. Why has not Venezuela morally a right to do the same? Great Britain has no settled design

of aggrandizement on this continent. That she has such a design and is pursuing it by funtive encroachmer Venezuela or elsewhere is a suspicion which may at once be laid aside. Such is possible to Russia, whose counsels are secret and unchanging. It is not possible to a country like England, whose power is always passing from one political party to another, and everything must be done in the light of day. On the other hand, Great Britain may unconsciously and from mere inability to realize her own transatlantic attitude present a false appearance of aggression. The military and naval station which she is estabishing at Esquimalt is not meant to threaten the Pacific coast of the United States, yet as a matter of fact it does; and the military and naval fficers of the United States are naturally calling upon the Government for the means of arming the coast. In the same way the claim of territory in Venezuela is made, we may be sure, without any ulterior intention either of political or territorial kind. Yet it naturally disturbs the neighborhood as being apparently the entering wedge of a great and ambitious power. It is not unlikely that Mr. Chamberlain's mperialist manifestoes may have helped to generate the gaseous atmosphere in which this explosion has oc-He and the other Imperial Federationists, entranced by their glorious "dream," fail to see that the dream of a ubiquitous British empire, sustained by almighty ironclads, has more charm for them than it can have for the rest of the world.

All this talk of war is simply sickening. Those who indulge in it know that there is not the faintest chance of their ever having to go under fire Unfortunately, it is not without effeet. It tears open wounds which are fast healing, and widens a breach between the two sections of the race, which a long peace, commercial intercourse and social amalgamation had almost closed. When an international question arises, claims on each side must be plainly stated and firmly pressed by those who are responsible for the interests and honor of the nations. Strenuous argument is the or-der of the day; but nothing can excuse insult, which is invariably the mark of a blackguard, and, generally, that of a coward. Only from this source, contemptible as it is, can any real danger of war arise. Let the nations concerned in the dispute, while they do their best in argument, respect each other's honor, and all will be well.

Toronto, Canada,