

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII, NO. 176

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 12196.

Complete Anarchy

Prevails Throughout the Island of Formosa.

Thirty Lives Lost by Fire in a Russian-Polish Town.

"Birdie" Sutherland May Sue Her Recalcitrant Lover, Dudley Churchill Majorbanks, for Breach of Promise.

AUSTRIA'S NEW PREMIER. Vienna, May 17.—The appointment of Count Goluchowski to succeed Count Kalnoky as Imperial Prime Minister, will be gazetted tomorrow.

WAR COSTS. Madrid, May 17.—The Government is negotiating with the Bank of Spain for a \$10,000,000 4-1/2 per cent loan to meet the expenditures incurred in Cuba.

DISASTROUS WRECK. London, May 17.—The Spanish steamer Gracina, from Antwerp for Lisbon, has been lost off Caponez during a typhoon, and only two of those on board were saved.

THIRTY LIVES LOST. Warsaw, May 17.—The town of Brest-Litovsk, Russian Poland, with the exception of a few isolated houses, was totally destroyed by fire. Thirty of its inhabitants lost their lives.

THE G. O. M. London, May 17.—Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a slight attack of lumbago, and is compelled to remain in bed. It is his intention to make a cruise in the Mediterranean in June on Sir Donald Currie's yacht.

ANARCHY IN FORMOSA. London, May 17.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that complete anarchy prevails in the island of Formosa. The Chinese soldiers are besieging the Governor's castle. A young Chinese literatus named Chu has been elected king. He repudiates Chinese rule, and intends to resist the annexation of the island by the Japanese. The collapse of the movement is expected when the Japanese arrive to take possession of Formosa.

BOULEY AND "BIRDIE" ARE OUT. London, May 17.—The Morning Post says that, yielding to the pressure of the Duke and Duchess of Tweedmouth, the parents of Dudley Churchill Majorbanks, who is heir to the dukedom, the latter has terminated his friendship with Miss "Birdie" Sutherland, a noted Gaiety Theatre beauty. It was reported in March last that Dudley and "Birdie" were engaged, but that the duke insisted upon having the marriage postponed for two years, on account of the youthfulness of his son. He being only 21 years old, Miss Sutherland, according to the Morning Post, will sue for breach of promise, retaining Sir Edward Clarke and C. F. Gill as her counsel.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS. London, May 17.—In the House of Commons today, Sir Charles Dike asked how long persons were to be employed upon relief works in Newfoundland at the expense of the English taxpayers and how long a commissioner would be retained there to give State aid to the unemployed, which was refused the idle workmen in England. Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, replied that the Government expected that the necessity of such work would end at the end of the present month, and the duties of the commissioner would then cease. Replying to another interrogation, Mr. Buxton said the Government could not make any statement in regard to the negotiations looking to the federation of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada.

THE UMBRIA'S ESCAPE. Barely Avoids a Collision With an English Vessel in Mid-ocean.

New York, May 17.—The 500 passengers on the Cunard line steamship Umbria, which left this port, and is now in mid-Atlantic, had an experience that they will never forget. The news comes from the officers of the port boat, Monmouthshire, which arrived here with a cargo of tea from China. The Monmouthshire was at a point about 100 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. For hours she had been hove to under reduced speed, engaged in a dense fog and blowing her fog-horn at intervals of two minutes. Suddenly the hoarse sound of a horn came out of the mist far away and evidently on the port bow. Again it sounded, but Capt. Evans, who was on the bridge, could not determine the location from whence it came, so he steamed ahead. The last blast had hardly died away before the huge outline of a steamer loomed up through the dense fog bank coming at full speed and pointed straight at the Monmouthshire's port bow. The big stranger was not two ship's lengths away, and the ominous swish of the water, as the vessel's prow cleaved it, reached the captain's ear and made his heart stand still. In an instant the whistle of the Monmouthshire blared out the signal, "Go ahead—we are backing," and at the same moment the engines of the vessel were put full speed astern. As the wheel of the Monmouthshire was thrown over to starboard the steamer leaped forward and crossed the Monmouthshire's bow not 100 feet away. As she rushed past in the gloom the officers of the Monmouthshire caught a fleeting glance at a hundred startled faces on the deck of the other vessel. The name "Umbria" appeared on her stern as she vanished like a phantom in the fog. As the Monmouthshire straightened out again on her course, her officers, who had witnessed what came so near being a repetition of the Elbe horror, regained their senses. Had Captain Evans not reversed his engines so quickly his vessel would have struck the Umbria a glancing blow amidships on the port side. It would have been almost impossible for the Monmouthshire, in the fog, to have assisted to any extent. There were 256 cabin passengers on the Umbria.

A standard of excellence for forty years. Dr. Price's Baking Powder has eclipsed all competitors.

Doctors' Day

In the Trial of the Hyam Brothers.

Friday's Testimony Has a Bad Look for the Prisoners.

The Evidence of the Elevator Men and the Physicians Does Not Sustain the Theory of the Defense.

Toronto, May 17.—At the Hyams murder trial this morning the carpenters who had been called in to repair the hoist after the accident to Willie Wells stated that they had found loose boards in the south side of the cage shaft and loose boards on the weight frame projected outward from the shaft. There might have been a projection of from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch inside the weight shaft which they had cut off, but they were not sure. They had destroyed the platform on the top flat used for taking off and putting on the weight. Donald Craig and John Russell, elevator builders, testified that they considered it impossible for the weight to have come off the hook in the shaft. Dr. John Caven, professor of pathology in Toronto University, who made the post mortem examination after the body of deceased had been exhumed and brought back to Toronto, produced the skull and described the numerous fractures on it.

At the afternoon session of the court another skull was brought into court in an entire condition, but it was in a manner showing the fracture on the skull of deceased. The afternoon was entirely taken up with medical evidence.

Dr. John Caven, professor of pathology at the University of Toronto, thought that to produce the injuries in the vaults of the skull, as described, there must have been force applied on the right side of the head, with the left side resting on something solid, and to produce the damage to the base there would have to be force, bringing the vertebral column into violent collision with the base. He did not think, in a manner showing the fracture on the skull of deceased, that its condition was consistent with one of application of force. He thought there required to have been two applications of force—one from the front and one from the side. On the side the force must have been broadly distributed, and its results must have extended from the protuberance over the right ear forward to a point over the eye. Asked why he thought the head must have been resting on something solid, when the blow on the right side was struck, he said it was the only way in which he could account for what is termed the "green stick fracture" on the left lower jaw.

In cross-examination, Mr. E. B. Johnston tried to induce witness to admit that all the wounds on the head were consistent with the theory that they had been produced by the weight coming in contact with the head, and the head, as it came to the floor, being crushed between the weight and the floor, but the witness would not make such an admission.

To Mr. Osler the doctor said he could not believe the injuries had been produced by the falling over of the weight on the head while it rested on the same level with the head—that is, while on the floor.

Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnston, in his evidence, agreed entirely with Dr. Caven.

Dr. Richardson, professor of anatomy at the University, agreed with the preceding witnesses. Dr. Caven was in the box from 11:30 until 4:30. Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

SENT TO JAIL FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

New York, May 17.—Recorder Goff today sentenced Henry W. Hall, 39 years old, to one year in State Prison for attempting suicide.

COMING OUT OF ITS SHELL. Washington, D. C., May 17.—Official advices from Korea received here today announce that the Government will open the ports of Ching-Nyong and Meop to foreign commerce. This is understood to be the first step in the adopted policy to open all the seaports of the Hermit Kingdom to foreigners.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, May 17.—During a talk today on the business and political situation, Chauncey M. Depew said, "My candidate for 1896 is Gov. Morton. Despite that, I will say that I believe Gen. Harrison will be a candidate in the election, whom it will be unusually hard to beat."

PIERCE FIRES.

Tacoma, Wash., May 17.—The most extensive forest fires of recent years are ranging on the western side of the Cascade Mountains. For a radius of fifteen miles in the neighborhood of Buckley the forest is afire. Several buildings were burned at Lester yesterday, and the fire is spreading in all directions.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CHOICE.

St. John's, Nfld., May 17.—Confederation, or rather the refusal of Newfoundland to enter the Dominion of Canada on the terms proposed, is the sole topic of conversation here. The conditions proposed by Canada are considered to have been very poor, and they would have been rejected had they been submitted to the electorate. The business people are unanimous in desiring that Newfoundland be made a crown colony. The island has a debt of \$10,000,000 and obligations have been incurred requiring another \$5,000,000.

A SUMMER ANGEL.

He—Do my eyes deceive me? No; it is true. One year ago, on this very day, you promised to become my wife. She (a summer belle)—Did I? Well, never mind, you shall have the privilege of imagining that I kept the promise.

"May I?" "Yes, indeed. Sit right down here. The nurse will be along very soon, and you may hold the baby till my husband comes."

The Electric Car Will take you within a block of our greenhouse, where you will find the greatest assortment of bedding plants in the city. We grow only those varieties which are of general satisfaction, and as cheap as any florist in the city. Car fare deducted from all purchases of \$1 and upwards. GREENWAY, Florist, London West.

Late Canadian News.

A Kingston Mystery Cleared Up—Fatal Runaway Accident.

The city of Winnipeg is at present much excited over the proposal to run Sunday street cars.

Anthony Atwell, a farmer, was killed near Shabot Lake on Thursday in a runaway. His wife and child were also badly injured.

Winnipeg electors, by 500 majority, adopted a bylaw authorizing the issuance of debentures for the erection of new city schools.

The annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at Hamilton has been postponed from Tuesday, May 28, until Tuesday, July 30.

Bert Ferguson, porter at the Imperial Hotel at Niagara Falls, Ont., was found dead in his bed on Friday morning. He was about 47 years old, and has no relatives here.

Winnipeg council will decline Hon. Mr. Daly's contribution of \$5,000 towards smallpox expenses. The aldermen think the Government should contribute at least \$10,000.

Mr. Edmund Switzer, the Patron candidate for Lennox, met with a serious accident on Tuesday night in a runaway. He had both bones in his left leg broken above the ankle.

Winnipeg's total assessment for the current year is \$22,150,160, exclusive of exemptions, which amount to \$4,505,380. The estimated population is 37,062, an increase of 2,000 over last year.

Charles M. Briggs, of the firm of Geo. C. Briggs & Son, patent medicine manufacturers, Hamilton, died at the residence of his father on Thursday night, as a result of taking an overdose of chloral for a pain in the head.

The project of bridging the Detroit River at Windsor received the assent of the Dominion railway committee on Thursday. Before the work can be undertaken the Washington authorities must give their assent.

Notice was issued in New York that a boycott had been declared against the Canadian Pacific by the trunk lines. It was thought that the old fight between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk was over, but this reopens the old differences.

The first Manitoba crop report for the season will be issued on June 1. It will show that the increased acreage is much larger than the average increase of past years. In fact farmers in some parts of the Province will find a difficulty in harvesting the grain if the crop is large.

The Canadian Government fisheries protection cruiser, has made another seizure of nets near Rond Eau. Five miles of nets, said to be owned by J. R. Eaton, of Cleveland, proprietor of the steamer Haver, were seized yesterday. It is claimed that the nets were in Canadian waters.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of J. C. Innes, ex-city engineer of Kingston, has been cleared up. He left his home on Sunday evening, April 27, to take a walk, as was his custom. On Friday morning his body was found floating in the harbor at the foot of Gore street. He is supposed to have fallen off a dock.

A safeguard against indigestion is food cooked with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

HANDSOME JUBILEE GIFT.

Boston, Mass., May 17.—The testimonial presented to Archbishop Williams by the clergy and laity of diocese was a check for \$50,000, or \$1,000 for each year of his priesthood.

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

Warton, May 17.—The loss by the Ely House fire of last evening is about \$1,000.

Shamokin, Pa., May 17.—The breaker of the Enterprise Coal Company burned last night, the \$500,000 policy insured.

MIXING THE WAR PAINT.

Stockholm, May 17.—The Chambers have jointly voted 15,000,000 kroner to the Government to supply its immediate wants in the event of possible war or to send Swedish troops to Norway in case of a revolution there.

A KNIFE IN HIS HEART.

Penetanguishene, Ont., May 17.—Ulric Grenier, a farmer of Tiny township, committed suicide this morning by thrusting a butcher knife into his heart. He had been in poor health for some time, and business troubles are supposed to have unbalanced his mind. When found by his wife the knife was still in his heart.

NEARLY CUT IN TWO!

Hamilton, May 17.—Adam Smith, a farmer, who resided near Taylor's Corners, in Barton township, while giving an exhibition of his skill with the circular saw mill in Brooke township, was accidentally cut in two. He was nearly cut in two. Smith was 74 years of age, and leaves a widow and grown-up family.

CHATTELLE'S CASE.

Ottawa, May 17.—Mr. East, the lawyer for Chatelle, murderer of Jessie Keith, sentenced to be executed on May 30, has submitted a contention to the Department of Justice that the man is afflicted with a peculiar form of insanity, mentioned in the works of a German expert, and that he was, therefore, irresponsible for his crime.

HEIRS TO \$200,000,000.

Buffalo, May 17.—Mrs. Wm. Horton, of 851 Michigan street, and Mrs. S. T. Pratt, of 106 Mortimer street, this city, have received information that they have fallen heirs to part of an estate valued at \$200,000,000, their shares amounting to about \$2,000,000 each. The property is in the vicinity of Trinity Church, New York, and was purchased in the latter part of the eighteenth century by a wealthy Englishman named Hill, grandfather of Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Pratt. Mr. Hill leased the property for 99 years, and the lease having just expired the estate is to be divided. As Mr. Hill died intestate, it will be divided among about 170 heirs, among whom are the women named and Henry Hill, of Toronto and Barrie, Canada.

Steamers Arrived. May 17. At From. Scotia..... Montreal..... Antwerp Osmond..... Montreal..... Anvers Vancouver..... Montreal..... Liverpool Umbria..... Queenstown..... New York

Sunday Services!

SEE NEXT PAGE

For Particulars of To-Morrow's Church Services.

The World of Labor.

Echoes From the Busy Mill and the Workshop.

News and Happenings of Special Interest.

In the Various Fields Where Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and Day.

Leather guns are announced. Buffalo has 36 grain elevators. The South has 372 cotton mills.

England uses American horseshoes. London has 200,000 factory girls. Berlin boasts an ambulance cycle.

Uncle Sam has 200 women lawyers. Last year's output of gold, \$200,000,000. The celluloid corset gives satisfaction.

Most glass eyes come from Germany. Michigan is first in copper production. Electricity is supplanting mules in mines.

Rochester grocers advertise free bread. Tin mining is England's oldest industry. A sea otter skin brought \$1,125 in London.

Some London shirt fronts are hand-painted. London uses 190,125,509 gallons of water daily. Londoners pay \$10,000,000 a year for umbrellas.

Raddich, England, makes 700,000,000 needles a week. Great Britain's coal output in 1894 was 188,000,000 tons.

The Apollinaris spring yields 40,000,000 quarts yearly. Americans use 15,000,000 pounds of mince meat annually.

In Great Britain 37 municipalities operate their own railways. The use of naphtha residues as fuel is every year increasing in Russia.

The number of police in England is as one to every 730 inhabitants, one to 923 in Scotland, and one to 341 in Ireland.

One of the sights in Seville is the cigarette factory, in which the Government employs nearly 2,000 women and girls.

The newest puncture proof band for use on cycles is made of strips of whalebone inserted between the air tube and the outer cover.

A London restaurant uses an electrically heated plate to keep one's food warm. So long as the current is turned on one can dine as leisurely as he likes.

The commissioner of the United States Patent Office reports for the year 1894 36,987 applications for patents. 1,357 for designs, 2,053 for registration of trademarks and 2,285 caveats.

There passed through the Suez Canal last year five American vessels—yachts and warships all; of merchant craft, not one. But Japan had six, and even little Guatemala one. Of a total of 3,352, 2,384 were British.

A contract has been made for the construction of the railroad from Kou to Assouan, in Egypt, to be completed by the end of 1897. There will be a continuous line from Alexandria to the First Cataract.

Work has been commenced upon the power plant by which the waters of the San Joaquin River will be made to light the city of Fresno, Cal., drive the street cars, run the mills and perform other things which steam or horse power now does.

About 500 pounds of the Holy Terror rock was so rich in gold that it was shipped direct to the mint from the San Joaquin River at Hill City, S. D. Parties who handled the ore say that one bucketful was worth more than rock, and that it would yield \$19,000.

New inventions are being brought out to increase the velocity, the projectile force of the deadly effect of missiles. A Russian officer has constructed a gun, the cartridge of which contains a small tube filled with powder, which explodes as the bullet leaves the muzzle, and thus increases the velocity 50 per cent.

The Muskegon, Mich., Booming Company will make its last log drive this year. One float and twenty-one men will do the work, where 200 and three or four floats were formerly required. This is the final wind-up of the business that has reached the enormous sum of \$600,000,000 in a single season.

Miners are flocking into the Pinon, Cal. district, and locations are being made in every direction, while a camp has sprung up at the McHaney mine, and the excitement is intense. The trail from the direction of Yuma is lined with outfits carrying miners from Arizona.

The gold bricks which McHaney has brought in and sold at San Bernardino have convinced miners of the wonderful richness of the discovery, and several hundred prospectors will be in the district before the month is over.

The advantage of electricity for heating is gradually becoming more appreciated. Electricity notes that a manufacturer in the south of France proposes to employ water power for heating his factory, thus saving 50,000 francs per annum in fuel. In South America an electric drying machine in which air is forced through a chamber of heated plates, and comes out as a hot blast, is to serve in drying wheat. The current to be generated by waste water power.

Other plans proposed are electric heat for use with ammunition caps, and the electric soldering iron to be employed in a gunpowder factory, where the fumes must get hotter than 450 degrees Fahrenheit. Probably the most curious application now being arranged is one to prevent the freezing of tower clocks. Such clocks, in exposed places, as is well known, often get clogged with snow and ice in the winter, and this is to be remedied by placing an electric hot plate on the top or side of the clock.

All progressive women use, and therefore praise, Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

SHE WAS DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS.

Several men were talking about how they happened to marry. "I married my wife," said one, after the others had all their say, "because she was different from any woman I had ever met."

"How was that?" chorused the others. "She was the only woman I ever met who would have me," and there was a burst of applause.

KINGSMILL'S

PARASOLS

Of all kinds. Look where you like, shop where you please, compare as you may, you will always find

Our styles the newest, Our Qualities the best, Our prices the lowest.

MILLINERY

We've been using all diligence to make the selling force and the working force big enough to show the appreciation we feel for the ever increasing business you're bringing us. Such millinery selling is entirely without precedent—and so were the preparations we'd made, or you'd have been disappointed.

No touch of foreign style is lacking—no dearth of ready-made headgear from the foremost milliners of the world—at home and abroad.

Shall the Summer Bonnet be from the hundreds and hundreds now ready, or shall we make it your notion?

Perhaps you'd be interested in knowing that you can get a French Pattern Hat at one-half the price they were a week ago, Only 30 left. Some very special lines in Untrimmed Hats too.

Black Crepons.

Over forty styles of these billowy, foamy dress fancies are on the counters to-day, probably four times greater in assortment than can be shown elsewhere. There is a perfect light for black goods here which the public thoroughly appreciates. Our constantly increasing stream of customers educate and help us to know the wants of Crepon buyers, then we study to obtain the correct weaves. Perfect blacks, right weights and good widths are here.

Dundas and Carling Sts.

Sunday Services.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—May 19-21 a.m. Rev. W. J. Clark; Prof. Whyte will sing. 6:30 p.m., the pastor.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. R. Johnston will preach at 11 a.m. and the pastor, Rev. E. B. Anceley, 6:30 p.m. Prichard Whyte will sing at the evening service. Sabbath school session at 9:45 a.m. All services at the Collegiate Institute.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 9:30 a.m. in the afternoon. Rev. J. R. Gundy, of the Wellington Street Methodist Church, will preach in the morning. The pastor, Mr. Johnston, in the evening.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Mr. Harris, of the Centennial Methodist, will preach at 11 a.m. Rev. D. Robertson in the evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Park and Dufferin avenues. Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Morning, 11 a.m.; general ministerial exchange, Rev. E. B. Anceley; Evening, 7 p.m., the pastor. Sabbath school and Bible class at 9:30 a.m.

ATTENTION—MEN'S POPULAR MEETING—Princess Park, Sunday afternoon at 4:15. C. H. Yattman, of New York, will speak on "Ladies or Men—Which?" Must be by male choir, under leadership of Prof. J. M. Whyte.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Morning, Rev. Walter Riebig. Evening, "The Prodigal Mother," by the pastor.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. M. P. Talling; 6:30 p.m., Rev. Walter Riebig. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

EFFECT OF A SICK VISIT UPON THE LAST JUDGMENT—Rev. J. R. Adams, subject Sunday evening at First Congregational Church. Rev. W. M. Walker in the morning.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WELLINGTON—Hill street. Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—SCIENTIST—Dufferin block. Service 11 a.m.; experience meetings, Friday evenings 8 o'clock. All welcome.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Morning 11 a.m., evening 7 p.m.

UNION METHODIST REVIVAL MEETING—Announcements for Sunday, May 19, 1935. 9 a.m., union revival meeting, King Street Methodist Church; 11 a.m., preaching by Mr. Yattman, London South Methodist Church; 3 p.m., women's mass meeting, Opera House, address by Mr. Yattman on "Ladies or Men—Which?"; 6:30 p.m., preaching by Mr. Yattman in Opera House; 8:15 p.m., great union meeting, Ladies' Aid, address by Mr. Yattman. Note: The meetings will continue every day the coming week in Princess Park at 3:30 and 7:45 p.m., Mr. J. M. Whyte, subject.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Cullin, pastor. Morning, 11 a.m.; evening, 7 p.m. Rev. J. C. Stuart, B.A.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. W. P. Evening, 7 p.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening subject, "The Great Commission." Seats free; all welcome. Baptism at evening service.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. F. G. Stuart. Evening 8:30 o'clock, Rev. G. H. Yattman. Morning 11 a.m., Rev. G. H. Yattman.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. Ira Smith, of Tabbot Street Church, and 6:30 p.m., Rev. Robt. Miliken, of Manitoba Conference. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM BY MRS. M. Barrett: psychometric tests from audience. Knights of Pythias Hall, Sunday evening 7:30.

Amusements and Lectures

(Advertisements under this heading 20 per word. Not less than 15 words.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ALL PARTS OF PRICES—Children 10c, adults 20c to all walks of life. Tonight "Myrtle Ferns." Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c.

ALLAN LINE—MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL—via Dufferin. Fine fast and safe steamers via the old reliable Allan Line. FRANK B. CLARK, agent, Exchange, Richmond street, next door to ADVERTISER. ywt

\$1.75 TO DETROIT—ANCIENT ORDER—of Foresters' excursion via Grand Trunk Railway, Queen's Birthday. b

\$2 TO TORONTO—FORESTERS' GRAND—excursion via Grand Trunk Railway, for Queen's Birthday. Every body welcome. 191 x y w

COUSA'S BAND—FESTIVAL CONCERT—Princess Park, May 28. The band of the century, supported by Miss Marie Barnard, soprano, and Miss Carrie Duke, violinist. Prices—Afternoon 5c and 7c (children 20c); evening, 30c, 50c, 75c, 95c. Northmead's music store. Non subscribers on Tuesday. No exception will be made to anyone not subscribing. 34c

BASEBALL—TECHUMSE PARK—Saturday, May 18, Alerts vs. Baltimore. Game called 3:30. Admission 25c, boys 10c, ladies free.

"CINDERELLA"—GRAND OPERA HOUSE—May 21, by the London Amateur Operatic Association; charming music; elegant costumes; grand Cosmopolitan Ball. Plan opens at box office, Saturday, May 18, 9 a.m.

THE SULPHUR BATHS, FOOT OF DUNDAS—are now in full running order for both ladies and gentlemen. The ladies' department is a complete matron. There is no finer mineral water in Canada for bathing. Row boats for hire as soon as the river will permit. Phone, Mr. J. MILNE, Prop.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, THE—recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Special classes for children commencing Saturday afternoon, April 6, at 3 o'clock. This term includes the children's evening reception at 8 o'clock. Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Advanced class, ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Day and night classes, one hour not completed with class. DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N.A.M.O. of Canada, 478 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

Female Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—COAT, VEST AND PANT—makers at once. Apply BERNIE, merchant tailor, Dundas street. 96c

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE—Family of two. Address, stating location and references, to 100 DUNDAS STREET, EAST, LONDON, ONT.

SMALL SECOND-HAND CAMERA—wanted. Give price and description. Address C. W. E. ADVERTISER.

WANTED BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—on about Sept 15 next with highly respectable family in good locality, furnished or unfurnished rooms and board. Box 17, ADVERTISER Office.

WANTED—TEAM OF HORSES, HARNESS and wagon for farm work. C. S. TALLMAN, V.S., 332 Talbot street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS top buggy for new or second-hand lady's bicycle; would pay difference on new machine. Address J. A. ADVERTISER Office.

Money to Loan.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES—APPLY 434 Richmond street, upstairs. 92c

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. FRANKS' loan office, 781 Dundas street.

People's Popular Columns.

Advertiser Ads Pay the Best.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

If you want to hire, sell or rent anything, try a small ad. Rates under every heading. Office open evenings until 9 o'clock. Ads after that hour should be handed into Editorial Department (side entrance) for early morning edition.

Meetings.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, NO. 672 will assemble at their hall, Edge Block, on Sunday, a 2 p.m., to attend funeral of their late brother, George Angles. Thos. Parkinson, Recording Secretary, A. Berryhill, W. M. Sider lodges cordially invited.

C. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COURTS of the City, Defiance, Edith, Robt. Hood, Wolsey, Middlesex, London City, Lo-Lokey and Orient will please meet at Sherwood Hall, 2 p.m., Sunday, 18th inst., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. George Angles, of Court Defiance, No. 4. Jas. Moore, C.R.; J. W. Fletcher, R.S.

S. O. E.—MEMBERS OF CHELSEA Lodge will kindly meet on Tuesday, 8 p.m., instead of Friday, 20th. H. FOUNTAIN, president; Thos. SPEITZ, secretary.

NOTICE—MEMBERS OF LONDON Council No. 75, Canadian Order of Chas. Friends will meet at their hall Sunday, 2 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. George Angles. Members of sister councils cordially invited. A. KIRKPATRICK, C.C.

A MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT Orphans' Home Board will be held in St. James' Hall, 10th inst., at 4 p.m., to arrange for the entertainment in June. All friends interested are invited to attend.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Magnolia meets in Dufferin block next Tuesday evening. Visitors welcome. E. Ross, chief ranger.

Domestics Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK—GOOD wages; at Ross House, Dundas street. 96c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY 20 Craig street, South London. 96c

WANTED—COOK AND DINING ROOM girl. Apply Duke of York Hotel, Dundas street. 96c

WANTED—SMART YOUNG GIRL—TO do light housework. Apply Mrs. J. B. BURN, Worley road. 55c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—must be good cook; also young girl to act as nurse. Best of References required. Apply after 7 p.m., Mrs. C. V. Woods, No. 131 Maple street. 96c

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Apply 539 Dundas street, between 6 and 8 p.m. 96c

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—ABLE TO assist in housework. Apply 138 Kent street. 96c

NOTICE ON HAND—GENERAL SER- VANTS wanted; cooks, housemaids, girls for hotels, dressmaking, shoe repair, notices. Dwyer's Intelligence Office, 931 Richmond. Phone, 1,121.

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private home or hotel, call at O'CONNOR'S Intelligence Office, 5 Dundas street.

Male Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

GARDENER WANTED ONE DAY A week. Apply 111 Worley road. b

WANTED—SALESMAN—SALARY from start; permanent place. Brown Bros Co., nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. b

STOUT BOY OR YOUNG MAN WANTED—E. BOURNE & SON, butchers, 421 Hamilton street. b

AGENTS WANTED—\$50 PER WEEK—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & CO., Tea Importers, 228 Dundas Street.

HOPPING—LAUNDRY—232 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed.

SPECIAL—LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waists washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, Tel. 450.

"DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL—DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. Wm. TOLWELL.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

HOPPING—HOUSE—BEST \$1 DAY house in city, corner King and Talbot streets. Barber shop and billiard room in connection.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON- TREAL. Centrally situated and first class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House; remodeled and redecorated; stable, laundry, billiard, and refreshment. J. M. MCGILL, proprietor.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. T. Lebest hand of oysters. D. SARR, proprietor.

Brokers.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

JOHN WRIGHT—STOCK BROKER, ywt Richmond Street, London.

Livery Stables.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

LAWRENCE'S LIVERY, HACK, COFFEE and Boarding, Sale and Exchange Stables and London Livery Academy, for first-class turn outs. Queen's avenue, near Park avenue. Telephone 983.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 66.

LONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable—Express drayage, 141 Dundas street. Telephone, 588. A. G. STROVAN, proprietor.

Architects.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. G. Haight, New York) Carling Block, Richmond street.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dufferin Block. H. C. McBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT has removed his office to 139 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE AND SHOP TO let; also nine-roomed house with all modern conveniences, opposite Victoria Park. Apply W. SLATER, tailor, 578 Richmond street. 96c

TO LET—LARGE AIRY ROOM, FUR- NISHED or unfurnished, ground floor, in desirable locality. Address Box 324, ADVERTISER.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—NO. 810 TALBOT street; double parlor. Also cottage, No. 6 Oxford street. ALEX. HARVEY. 96c

RENTS SIX-ROOMED BRICK COT- TAGE, No. 579 Piccadilly street. Apply next door. 96c

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—NOW occupied by Mr. Brady, on Ridout street. Also cottage to let. Inquire T. TAMBLYN, 200 Ridout street, South London. 62 cent

HOUSE TO RENT—238 DUFFERIN avenue. All modern conveniences. Apply 238 Dufferin avenue. 96c

TO LET—SMALL STORE—WITH OR without dwelling, west end Dundas street. Apply S. GLASS, 374 Dundas street. 94c

TO LET—GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house, Princess avenue, 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. MORRISON, 150 Fullarton or 207 Dundas. 84c

TO LET—HOUSE—126 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 96c

LANDLORDS—NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An Advertiser advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c each insertion or six days for 75c.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, ON SECOND floor, Albion Buildings. Apply T. H. CARLING, city. 96c

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSES to let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER Office.

Lost and Found.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING ON ROAD west of city, pearl buckle (half-moon shaped); reward. Apply at "Advertiser" office.

LOST—LADY'S OPEN SILVER WATCH and chain on Dundas or Richmond to Kent. Reward by returning to this office. b

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING SUM of money and gas bill. Reward on Montreal to J. P. COOK's shoe store or 131 Wellington. 96c

STRAYED—SEAL-BROWN PONY—14 hands high. Anyone returning same to 231 Oxford street will be rewarded. 84c

Agents Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD- DRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business. For every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE COMPANY, Box 43, Windsor, Ont. ywt

LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERY- where to canvass for Magnetic American Health Corsets. Waists, etc.; excellent profits. MADAME STEVENS, Manager, 616a by C. W. Windsor, Ont. 24c

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Life Association of Canada. Good remuneration. Apply C. P. BUCKLE, Superintendent, No. 53 Appleton Temple. 24c

Electro-Thermo Baths.

WARM SULPHUR BATHS—320 DUN- DAS street. Every ailment should be cured. They protect from disease. xt

THE ELECTRO-THERMO BATHS, 320 Dundas street, are becoming celebrated. People from all parts of the continent come to be cured and are cured. J. G. Wilson, Electrotherapist.

Business Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

SHINGLES AWAY DOWN IN PRICE—Delivered. King, Ontario, Canada. XX pine, from \$1.50 per 1,000. Pine lumber from \$1.00 per 1,000 up. Laths, posts, door sash, house trimmings. Offices and yard opposite C. P. freight yards, Pall Mall street. J. A. SUTHERLAND. yt

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR CUT TO ORDER—Also shingles and cedar posts. Apply JAMES VANCE, Hepworth street. 641c

COMMON SENSE—ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice. No smell. All druggists. ywt

BAMBOO CASES, TABLES, ETC., FUR- NITURE and baby carriages neatly repaired; moderate charges. KNAPP'S, 74 King street. 96c

BARBY CARRIAGE—NEARLY NEW—Platform scales (weigh 1,000 pounds), brass candlesticks, slat screen, washing machine, corner King and Ridout streets. WATKIN'S, 101 King street, two doors west of Talbot.

LOUIS FIEDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and roach chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

LONDON BOAT WORKS—STEAM AND sailing boats, skiffs and dingys; spoon oars a specialty. Corner King and Thames streets. L. CARLY, Manager.

DOES YOUR LAWN MOWER NEED repairs? Drop a card to PERRY DAVID, locomotive, 369 Richmond street.

CARPENTERING AND JOINING promptly attended to by B. HUTCHINSON, shop 441 Piccadilly street.

FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED—Carpets cleaned and laid. Geo. ARB, 338 Talbot street. Orders promptly attended to.

STOCKWELLS STEAM DYE WORKS—239 Dundas street; specialties: Ostich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Garments called for and delivered. Telephone 96c.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofers; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street London. 96c

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfit our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 41 York street, Toronto, and 226 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

BI-CYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING—Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 310 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

GO TO MRS. WOODLIFES, 236 DUNDAS street, for cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 519.

T. COOP PAINTING, GLAZING and paper hanging and house decorating. 133 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

Accountants.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 133 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1000.

W. M. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street, east of Richmond.

Articles for Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE-HORSE BOIL- ER and engine, Leonard, nearly new; two saw frames; small band saw; boring machine; all in frames. Further particulars apply K. McKAY, 70 Eucleda avenue, South London. 96c

FOX TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE, thoroughbred. Apply 415 Pall Mall street. 96c

A SNAP—PNEUMATIC BICYCLE—Latest design; only in use a few months. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply ADVERTISER office after 7 p.m. 96c

BICYCLE—PNEUMATIC TIRES—A cheap. 476 Oxford. 96c

MILK FOR SALE WHOLESALE—ANY quantity from 10 to 300 quarts per day. Address T. H. G. this office. 96c

A NEW TWO-HORSE-POWER ELEC- TRIC motor. Apply to Wm. GRUB & Co., 155 Dundas street. 96c

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—LOT OF shelving and coal stove. 245 Dundas street. 96c

UMBER—WHOLESALE ONLY—CAR or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, lumber, logs, piles, etc. D. FRANKSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont.

THREE OFFICE DESKS—IN GOOD order; walnut and oak. Will be sold at a reasonable price. W. A. REND, 387 Talbot street. 96c

Medical Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. TRADDALL, L.S.A. LONDON, ENG- LAND—Office and residence 118 York street near Talbot. Telephone 988. ywt

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone 388.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street. Specialties: pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. JARVIS—HOMOEOPATHIST—750 Dundas street. Telephone 503.

DR. MOLELLAN—SPECIALITY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, nose and throat; cataracts removed, cross eyes straightened. 234 Dundas street. ywt

DR. MEER QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON- DON. Specialties, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 250 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. Special attention to diseases of children.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office, 100 Dundas street, 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialties, nose, throat and lungs.

WHISKARD'S

280-232 Dundas St.

We close at 10 o'clock Saturday night: Will our customers kindly remember this?

Millinery!

We are doing a large business in ordered millinery. Leave your order with us for a hat or bonnet. We are bound to please you. Everybody is more than satisfied with our millinery.

Just in—500 bunches of flowers at less than half price.

Special purchase of laces, 2,000 yards, At 50c on the dollar.

We can sell you laces 8 inches wide, in cream and butter color, worth 15c.

Our price 8c per yard.

Another special line of heavy guipure laces worth 50c, 75c, For 25c, 35c and 50c yard. These are worth seeing, ladies; they are very fine goods.

We can show some splendid patterns in laces worth 10c.

Our price 5c yard.

Ladies' print blouse waists, Only 25c each.

Ladies' white lawn waists, trimmed with embroidery, 50c each.

Just in—per special import from Germany—One case of ladies' and children's black cotton hose, ribbed and plain. Children's fine ribbed stainless hose, Only 10c pair.

A fine line of ladies' ribbed cotton hose, stainless, 25c pair.

Ladies' black cotton hose, 12c pair.

A special purchase of ladies' cotton vests from 5c up to 25c each.

Ladies' white cotton drawers from 20c to \$1 pair.

ATTAR OF ROSES.

Its Manufacture a Great Industry in Bulgaria.

Since the emancipation of the Balkan Province's the manufacture of attar of roses has become a great industry in Bulgaria, and has been taken up on a large scale in Germany, says an exchange. We have all been accustomed to connect the fabrication of attar of roses with Persia and Syria, and even now India and Constantinople furnish probably the largest market for it; but, although the art of making it was discovered in Persia, the manufacture has now nearly or quite died out, and the center of the business is now the country about Kazanlik, on the south slope of the Balkans, close to the Shipka or Wild Rose Pass, famous in the history of the Russo-Turkish war. The rose-growing belt is situated at an average altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea and extends to a length of about 70 miles, with an average breadth of ten miles. On this ground are produced annually from 5,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 rose blossoms.

The number of varieties cultivated is very small. Ninety per cent of all blossoms are from a bushy variety of the Rosa Damascena, or damask rose, known to the gardeners mainly as the ancestors from which the infinite variety of hybrid perpetual roses derive a large part of their blood. Of the remaining ten per cent a part are gathered from the white musk rose, which is frequently planted as a hedge around the fields of pink Damascena. While the rest are furnished by a dark-red variety of Damascena, other sorts of roses have been tried, but some yield no attar at all, and others give an essence having the perfume of violets, or pineapples, or hyacinth rather than of roses.—Chicago Dispatch.

The following letter from a well-known Torontonian was received at Oakville yesterday:

The Medical Superintendent, Lakehurst Institute, Oakville:

Dear Sir—Nearly six months ago, for good and sufficient reasons, I availed myself of the Lakehurst Gold Cure treatment, and now drop you a line to let you know your assurance of the success of the treatment is an established fact in my case, and I am shaking hands with myself in gratitude to the thought that decided me to go.

It is amusing now to think of the fear and trembling that possessed me on going there; shadows of bolts and bars, isolation, restrictions and nauseous treatment crept into my brain, and how on earth could a month of it be endured with the terrible efforts that I must put forth to stop drinking! Presto! what a change! One of the most homelike of places, arranged with a view to enjoyment and peopled with a lot of good fellows learning how to best enjoy life. All I had to do was to pitch in and have a good time, which I did; and what with debating, whist, bowling, billiards and other amusements following one another in quick succession, and with the considerate treatment of your management, not a lonesome moment did I have, gradually taking on the feeling that, instead of having to make an effort to avoid alcoholic stimulants, it would require a powerful effort to take them. That feeling grows as the months go by. You are at liberty to refer any one wishing information to me at my office.

Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired—Mowers called for and returned. Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street. Phone 800

The Serap Bag.

Whew! How the bicycle fad does flourish. It fairly makes one's brain whirl to think of it, and how madly society at large has taken it up. Word comes from New York that the whole upper four hundred is mounted on pneumatics, and one is rather out of date nowadays if not able to spin on two airy wheels.

A tremendous revolution in many ways is the result. It is going to open the way for trousers, which women seem to have been coveting for twenty years; there is going to be a wonderful improvement in fresh breezes and plenty of healthful action; pet roses bloom on cheeks and make dull eyes shine like stars. And this is only a few portions of what this new fad is going to do for women.

The fact that the smart set has taken it up with such gusto has set the seal of good form upon it, and the women who turned to look at wheel three years ago are bound to ride now if it breaks their blessed necks.

Now that spring has come the wheels of the smart set are seen glinting all about the haunts of fashion, and Claremont bicycle teas are the pet functions of the hour, and such larks as they are; the belles and beaux ride out early in the morning from the city, followed by gangs of small hoodlums, who yell stray things like these as they run:

"Hey! missus, pull down your skirt." "Catch on ter her bloomers," and "Der goes Dr. Mary Walker!" And the fair riders try to look serene, but blush furiously and get all the faster. For the matter of costumes there is really nothing astonishing seen within the ranks of the smart set, and it will have nothing of bloomers, whatever one may hear to the contrary. It leaves that to puritanical Boston, which fairly sets one aghast at its feminine blue bloods, with their legs done up in knickerbockers. But many still cling to the skirt reaching to the ankles, in spite of the fact that their enjoyment is lessened by that of their braver friends, with their emancipated legs and joyous freedom.

6:30 a.m.—Tommy arises. 6:35—He complains of a headache. 7—Quite sick, but able to eat a hearty breakfast. 7:30—Getting worse very rapidly. 8—He develops signs of fever. 8:15—Compilings of toothache and sore throat. 8:45—He fears he will die. 9 (school time)—High fever, aches all over, and sobbing with pain. 9:15—Little Tommy is out in the yard wrestling merrily with the neighbor's boy.

When a bride has been married about three months, she begins to send home for the old clothes she refused to take with her.

The old nurse of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, died two or three weeks ago, aged 93. An American paper, with its customary reverent humor, heads the announcement: "She'll Never Spank Grover Again."

The most heroic women were of ancient Sparta; and this partly because, while hero, they did not cease to be women. They did not themselves take part in war, but they deemed it their special glory to bring forth sons brave, hardy and patriotic, and, having borne them, to give them up to their country.

The Spartan women took a lofty interest in the affairs of their native land. The husbands and sons were fired by their sympathy and deterred from weakness by the dread of their reproach or contempt. "Return either with your shield, or upon it," they would say to their sons when going to battle. After the defeat of Leuctra, those whose sons had fallen returned thanks to the gods, those whose sons had survived appeared in mourning.

They were heroic also in the stern athletic training to which they were submitted in their youth with a view to making their bodily frames healthy and strong for motherhood. But their heroism as patriots was more conspicuous still, and is well illustrated in a brief Greek poem.

"Eight sons Demaneta at Sparta's call sent forth to fight; one tomb received them all.

No tear she shed, but shouted 'Victory! Sparta! I bore them but to die for thee!'

Chase (to dentist)—I won't pay anything extra for gas. Just yank the tooth out even if it does hurt a little. Dentist—I must say you are very plucky. Just let me see the tooth. Chase—Oh, I haven't got any toothache; it's Mrs. Chase; she'll be here in a minute.

British Tourist—I say, what makes you Americans talk with your noses? American—I say, what makes you Brits talk with your don't-you-knows?

Several young women in London, England, have started a novel and sensible dress-making establishment. They take last season's dresses and make them over in the prevailing fashion. No entirely new dresses are made, and the charges are reasonable. They should succeed, for the world is full of nice people who do not often buy a completely new dress, and to those who sometimes have dresses given to them by their richer sisters such a place would prove a decided benefit.

A statistical authority says that a woman's chance of being married is best between 20 and 25. After 50, her chance is one in 10,000.

Mrs. Rash—How do you manage to get your cook up so easy?

Mrs. Dash—Well, I hunted up a young and good-looking milkman and hired him to come at 5 o'clock.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MRS. RORER'S MENU FOR

BREAKFAST—Fruit, Quaker oats, Cream, Beauregard Eggs, Toast, Coffee.

LUNCH—Steamed soft clams, Melted butter, Bread Coffee, Shredded wheat, Pineapple.

DINNER—Spring soup, Rolled skirt steak, Brown sauce, Scalloped tomatoes and rice, Asparagus on toast, Lettuce and crisp salad, Wafers, Cheese, Cafe parait.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

IN TROUBLE BEFORE.

The Hyams Brothers Arrested in New York Years Ago, But Acquitted.

New York, May 18.—The statement telegraphed from Toronto that Central Office Detective Heidelberg, of this city, had been employed by the crown attorneys to investigate the character of the Hyams brothers, who are on trial there for murder, is denied at police headquarters. It was learned that Detective Heidelberg left for Toronto on Thursday in response to a telegram from the crown attorneys to appear as a witness in the trial. Heidelberg was wanted as a witness to testify to the character of the Hyams brothers, he having arrested them both in this city fourteen years ago. The records in the detective bureau show that Harry H. and Dallas Hyams were arrested on March 20, 1881, by Heidelberg on a charge of grand larceny. Three other men were arrested with them on the same complaint. They were John Cody, Hermann Murkle and Don Child. The complaint was laid by Mr. Manue F. Martinez, who lived at 327 East Fifteenth street. The Hyams brothers were both discharged by Recorder Smythe, but the other three each received a sentence of three years in the State prison, published by Mr. Graham, from which it was also fined \$250 each. The Hyams brothers were 25 years of age then.

EXPLAINED HIS OWN DEATH.

The Sad End of Wallace Graham, Formerly of Parkhill.

Parkhill, Ont., May 18.—The following from the Parkhill Gazette—Review reprinted from the paper of Wallace Graham, a former proprietor of the paper, which took place recently in Norfolk, Virginia: We have been furnished by W. O. Martin with a copy of the paper published by Mr. Graham, from which it is evident his death was not accidental. Under the caption, "His Last Word to the Public," is the following: "This paper was not published last week on account of the sudden death of the proprietor and editor. He simply wishes to say that he had grown tired of life, and he hopes the public, to whom he owes nothing, will be charitable in the criticism of his paper. He did not ask God to do that. He finds life unenjoyable through faults of his own and he feels he has no responsibility beyond himself. There is no one dependent on him. He wishes to relieve himself of the gift of life which was forced upon him."

Deceased's son, Percy Graham, who was employed as a printer in Stratford a few years ago, and who contains the above in the following printed letter: "Lying in a pigeon-hole of the office desk marked 'Copy for Saturday Night,' the letter printed above was found. It was evidently the wish of the writer that it should be published; however, we do not use this wish as an apology for its appearance in our columns even among this religious public. The letter voices the sentiment of many other good men who have lived as honorable lives and who are now at rest with him. "As the letter was written in the second person and not signed, it appears that my father, Wallace Graham, had written it in a traveling medicine wagon named Dr. Wild Jack. As he came along the road they sprang out and ordered him to hold up his hands. Instead he pulled a revolver and shot one of them dead. The other escaped."

"Forgetting himself altogether, he was planning his son's future business, even writing for him an explanation to the public."

"Among strangers I could not do more than show this unselfish action—and like motives have characterized his life. "PERCY GRAHAM."

KILLED BY A TREE.

Spokane, Wash., May 18.—Hamilton Dean and wife, a wealthy old couple, were riding into the city in their car, when the car struck a tree, and crushed the life out of them.

CRUSHED AT THE DOCK.

Owen Sound, Ont., May 18.—As the steamer Alberta was mooring at the railway dock this morning a young man, Wm. Hocking, medicine vendor, fell in a line and crushed. He was taken to the Red Cross Hospital, where the leg was amputated.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Warsaw, May 18.—Later reports of the conflagration at Brest-Litovsk, Russian Poland, show that 7000 public buildings, 1 synagogue and 2 railway stations were burned. Thirty persons were killed, a large number injured, some of them fatally, and 15,000 rendered homeless.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands and feet. It cleanses the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyons & Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

The commissioner of the United States patent office reports for the year 1894 36,387 applications for patents, 1,357 for designs, 2,663 for registration of trade marks and 2,866 for copyrights.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removed at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

The British are to coin a silver dollar for use in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and the far east generally, where the Mexican dollar has long been the standard coin.

The Best Cough Cure Is Shiloh's Cure. A new-cured cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by W. T. Strong.

The new system of fortification was adopted about 1500.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Locomotive engineers and others requiring the best possible time in a race will find that "Ward Jeweler, keeps the best. The most complicated watches repaired satisfactorily. 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple. Ywt

Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on the premises. First-class work guaranteed. We are manufacturers of first-class mattresses and pillows. Dealer in stoves, spring beds and furniture. JAMES F. HUNT, 537 Richmond street north. Telephone 937.

Have you seen Keene Bros.' bedroom sets with bevel plate mirrors for \$9, \$11 and \$12? They are the delight of everyone that sees them. 127 King street, opposite Market House.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Military Demonstration in London Will Be a Success.

Seventh Officers Believe in the Value of Printer's Ink—Souvenir Programme—School Children's Rates.

As the 24th of May rapidly draws near the interest displayed by the citizens of London and surrounding country in the military demonstration to be held in Queen's Park on that date rapidly increases. Few outside towns are taking any great steps to celebrate the day, and it is almost safe to say that the majority of Londoners, as well as thousands of strangers will help to make the celebration a success.

The officers' room at the Seventh's club house has been a veritable hive for the last few weeks. Only workers have been allowed within the walls, and while the work was arduous, there have been many willing hands. Mail matter comes in large quantities by every delivery. Inquiries by the public are readily answered, and an almost continuous correspondence is kept up with the Thirteenth and Dufferin Rifles officers. Every necessary arrangement is about completed, and the visiting corps know how every minute from arrival to departure will be spent in the Forest City.

If there is one thing which augurs well for success of the demonstration it is the firm belief in an abundant use of printer's ink which is held by the Seventh's officers. The event has been advertised freely in the columns of this and every other paper of consequence in Western Ontario. Not only has it been well advertised, but attractive posters have been placed in every quarter; bills have been distributed, and now the souvenir to be given away is about completed. It is printed on fine paper, is inclosed in a pretty cover, and contains an abundance of timely reading matter. Photographs of the sergeants of the Seventh, Thirteenth and Dufferin Rifles are given. The boys of No. 1 Company, R. C. R. L., London, and other page, and one company of London don Field Battery are given a place. Valuable information is also furnished. The history of the Seventh Battalion—in fact, the garrison of London from its inception—is written in a decidedly pleasing vein. Many of the old timers are recalled to memory, and the veterans of the Northwest of 1885 come in for a write-up.

Every school boy and girl is expected to be in Queen's Park on May 24. It has been decided to admit them for 5 cents each, and tickets will be on sale in the various schools until Wednesday afternoon. After that day, no 5 cent tickets will be sold.

BRITANNIA WINS AGAIN.

London, May 18.—The yacht Britannia won again today, defeating the Albatross by one minute, actual time.

SHOT THE JOKER DEAD.

Cuthrie, Okla., May 18.—Two young men of Perkins decided to have some fun with a traveling medicine vendor named Dr. Wild Jack. As he came along the road they sprang out and ordered him to hold up his hands. Instead he pulled a revolver and shot one of them dead. The other escaped.



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

In a remarkable article of four pages devoted to "The Evolution of a Great Musical Organization," the Cosmopolitan Magazine gives the history of Sousa's Band. It says:

"The musicians of the country have been as quick to acknowledge the superiority of this great organization as the managers, the press and the public. Prof. W. S. B. Mathews, the distinguished musical author and critic, commenting in his magazine, Music, upon the performance of the band at the World's Fair, declared: 'Sousa's Band stands at the head. It is as much alone as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Gerike, was alone, or the Chicago Exposition Orchestra, under Thomas, was alone. To me it seems that Sousa has attained a standard of finished and sympathetic intelligence such as I have never before recognized in a military band.'"

"Equally pronounced have been the expressions, over their own signatures, of such distinguished musicians and composers of Dudley Buck, Alexander Lambert (the head of the New York Conservatory of Music), Homer N. Bartlett, Bruno Oscar Klein, Robert Thalton and many others. As for the press of the country, it is a unit in placing the band at the head. In the position it has earned. The New York Herald declared, after its first concert, that 'it is a new sensation to hear such music from a military band.' The Chicago papers fairly poured its necessary departure from the World's Fair. The Herald of that city said: 'One blast from Sousa's Band was worth more to the exhibition than all the other organizations the management could furnish in a year.' And again: 'These remaining bands draw about as many people to the stands in a week as Sousa used to play to yesterday.'"

Sousa's visit to London with what may justly be termed 'the band of the century,' is an event of such great importance that it is extremely doubtful if its utmost capacity, especially as the prices have been placed at the very low scale of 50c., 75c., and \$1. The plan opens for subscribers on Monday at Nordheimer's music store.

"THE happiness of my old age," said Prince Bismarck to a guest recently, "is in the affection the German nation bear for me. Hatred is contagious, as I have learned; but love is the same. The expressions of regard shown me are signs of such love and good will that they put all the hatred I have ever experienced out of my mind and make me very happy."

Arthur M. Wellington, author of the New York Engineering News, died on Thursday night.

For the months of January and February of this year Michigan roads earned over \$32,000 dollars more than during the same months of last year.

Painless extraction of teeth. Gold and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 192 1-2 Dundas street. Ywt

ORDERED HIS TOMB.

The Pope Gives the Commission to a Famous Sculptor.

The Design—The Pope's Farewell Address.

New York, May 18.—A special to a morning paper from Chicago says: "Pope Leo XIII. has ordered his tomb. He has given the commission to Maroni, the most famous sculptor in all Italy. This fact and the recent deliverance to the cardinals of the papal letter concerning the affairs of his entire reign are considered proof that he realizes his remaining days on the papal throne are few. It is no new assertion that his health has been failing, and now fear is ascertained that he may never rally considering his age, 85 years. His political testament comments on the fact that it was necessary at the beginning of his pontificate to make concessions to the great powers to prevent the Papacy from being absorbed by the new order of things. He insists that time has proved the wisdom of the concessions which were deemed inadvisable when they were made. The cardinals are asked to continue the policy when electing his successor, without allowing time for outside intrigues, and to guard against the influence of jealous powers in the voting.

It is directed that the tomb shall be of pure white Carrara marble, on the lid a lion holding in his paw the tiara. On the right there will be a figure of Faith, holding a torch in one hand and the Sacred Scriptures in the other. Truth is to be on the left with a mirror, and the armorial bearing of the Papacy. He directs that this inscription be on the side of the sepulchre: "Leo XIII., P. M., Pulvis Est." These letters are to be large and black, cut into the marble.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Sleep, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

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

BLACKSMITHING—ROBERT J. MOWAT, horse shoe and general blacksmith, 29 Talbot street, Lane and intersecting horse carefully attended to.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece.

76th Anniversary

OF

Her Majesty's Birthday

Grand Military

Demonstration

May 24 & 25,

QUEEN'S PARK

PLAN NOW OPEN

Thos. Gilleen's Jewelry Store

Tournament 2 p.m. Friday Afternoon.

Concert and Battle Scene 8 p.m. Friday Evening.

Concert and Battle Scene 8 p.m. Saturday Evening.

Don't fail to hear Robinson's magnificent arrangement by one hundred and twenty pieces at evening Band Concerts.

Reserved Seats on Grand Stand, 25c.

Entrance to Grounds, Afternoon, 25c.

Entrance to Grounds, Evening, 15c

Grand route march by 2,000 soldiers. Grand Review and military sports. Grand concert by the celebrated band of the 13th Battalion of Hamilton and the magnificent bands of the 7th Fusiliers and the Dufferin Rifles. The whole to conclude with a historical battle scene, represented by a pyrotechnical display of unparalleled grandeur.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for the Purchase of Termable Annuities running for a period of forty years, issued by the Province of Ontario under authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament (47 Vic., cap. 31). The Annuities will be in the form of certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer guaranteeing half-yearly payments at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto of sums of \$100, or larger sums, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year for forty years from 30th day of June next, the first half-yearly certificates being payable on the 31st December next.

The total amount of Annuities to be issued in 1895, and for which Tenders are asked, is \$8,000,000 annually, but Tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$200 annually.

Tenders will be required to state the capital sum which will be paid for either the whole Annuities offered or such portion as may be tendered.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th day of July next. Notification of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 18th July and payments tendered will be required to be made within ten days thereafter. Tenders for the whole amount offered, if preferred, may be upon condition that the annuities be payable in Great Britain in sterling.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.

Provincial Treasurer, Toronto, May 18, 1895.

NOTE.—Illustration of calculation on interest basis:—At the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (or in strictness 3 per cent. per annum) a payment of \$1,000 would represent an annuity of \$100 for forty years payable half yearly, the actual sum of money paid for the forty years would be a fraction above 5 per cent. on the principal sum.

N.B.—No unauthorized advertisement will be paid for.

RHEUMATIC TWINGES.

Dr. Humphreys' statement last week that Rheumatism caused by Uræmia in the blood occasioned much discussion, the popular theory having been that cold, dampness and immoderate living were the causes instead of only aggravating the symptoms. The idea that the imperfect action of the kidneys was the real cause and that the use of No. 15 opened the clogged ducts, permitted the secretions to pass off, relief and comfort following as a natural result, was so reasonable that sufferers seized it with avidity, and many a twinge of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago was escaped by the use of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC.

No. 15 cures Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Lumbago, Sciatica and every form of Rheumatic Pain, Soreness, Stiffness and Tenderness.

If you will carry and take No. 15 you will escape all Rheumatic twinges.

ALL PRAISE THEM.

Robert W. Kerwin, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I want to tell the people what I have found in Humphreys' Specific. My mother used No. 15 for Rheumatism and got immediate relief. There is no medicine I have ever used like the Specific. I have recommended them to all my friends, and all praise them highly."

GREAT SUCCESS.

T. K. Willis, Anacosta, Mon., writes: "I have used Humphreys' Specific No. 15 for Rheumatism with great success."

RECOMMENDS THEM TO ALL.

J. N. Anderson, of Philadelphia, writes: "Have used Humphreys' Specifics for a long time and recommend them to all I meet. No. 15 cured me of Rheumatism."

KIDNEY Diseases.—Gravel, Calculi, Thick Urinary Discharges, Difficult, Painful Urination—cured by "27."

URINARY Diseases.—Incontinence, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination, Wetting the Bed—cured by "30."

DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, and all forms of biliousness are cured by Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 10.

MEDICAL BOOK.—Dr. HUMPHREYS' Specific Manual of all diseases mailed free.

Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of price, 25c. or five for \$1. Make no mistake. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, corner William and John streets, New York.

Singer Cycles

Per S. S. Parisian, for Wm. Payne, London, Ont., three cases No. 169, 170, 171—All road racers, all new styles.

SEE THEM.

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.
THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily by mail, per year (\$10 to 15 pages)..... \$4 00
Daily by mail, for three months..... 1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 35 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.
THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum..... \$1 00
ADVERTISING RATES.
Made known on application at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.
JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.
God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.
London, Saturday, May 18.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

From the comments often made on the subject of Great Britain's "drink bill," many are led to believe that the consumption of wine, spirits and beer is on the steady increase. Yet the reverse is the fact, as was conclusively shown in Sir William Harcourt's budget speech two weeks ago.

No better evidence can be furnished on this point than that which the customs duties afford, and the figures given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his official statement to Parliament will not be questioned by friend or opponent of the temperance cause.

The consumption of wine is constantly on the decrease, notwithstanding the opinion which prevails in America that the wealthy classes of Great Britain are excessive wine drinkers. "Since 1875," Sir William Harcourt said, in speaking of imports, "the quantity has fallen from 17,250,000 gallons to 13,830,000 gallons." This is an average annual decrease of 171,000 gallons, and last year it was 250,000 gallons less than the year before. But the striking comparison is in the importations of the fiscal years 1874-5 and 1894-5, those of the latter being 3,420,000 gallons less than the former. In sparkling wines the importations fell from \$25,000 dozens in 1890 to 650,000 dozens in 1895, being a decrease of over 20 per cent in five years.

The duty on spirits also shows that the consumption is falling off, and as regards brandy, Sir William Harcourt stated that in fifteen years the quantity has diminished by a million gallons, or 31 per cent, while the population has increased by 13 per cent.

In dealing with the excise duties on home-made spirits and beer the statistics of the budget speech do not afford such conclusive evidence, but there appears to be no doubt that in the home-made as well as in the imported beverages there is a gratifying decrease.

Tobacco and tea, on the other hand, show an increase, and whatever may be said of tea, it is a matter of regret that a larger quantity of tobacco should be required. The annual average increase for the last seven years has been nearly 3 per cent, which is about three times as great as the increase of population. In 1841 the tobacco duty produced about one-seventh of the customs receipts; now it amounts to more than one-half, producing \$10,416,000 out of an aggregate of \$20,115,000.

But in one other important respect the statistics of the budget show a favorable condition. "If you examine," Sir Wm. Harcourt said, "articles such as eggs, sugar, butter, fruit, apples, oranges and lemons—fuel, as coal and light, as petroleum—you will find year by year, and markedly in the last year a very large increase in the consumption of these articles. And one article which may perhaps be taken as a great test in the matter is the article of meat. As regards the article of meat, taking not a single year, but averages of three years, if you compare the consumption of meat in the three years 1882-1884 you will find that it was 110 pounds per head of the population, and taking the three years 1891 to 1893 it was 119 pounds, or an increase of 10 per cent."

This is a very significant indication of the well-being of the British people; and, indeed, there is no doubt that in their physical as well as in their moral life the British people are exhibiting to the world a wholesome example.

AN OUTRAGE REVIVED.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, in criticising the speech of Hon. David Mills in the House of Commons on the misconduct of Mr. Angers, the Quebec politician says that the member for Bothwell deliberately mis-stated the case in order to win Quebec applause. It says that he did this in "utter disregard of the facts," to make it appear that the action of Mr. Angers, as Lieutenant-Governor, was arbitrary, and against the advice of the executive of Quebec.

The "disregard of the facts" is shown by the Mail and Empire, and not by the member for Bothwell. Mr. Angers was Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Mr. Angers had the late Mr. Mercer and his colleagues for his advisers. These advisers had behind them the large majority of the representatives of the people of Quebec Province. Charges of misconduct in office were made against Mr. Mercer. Mr. Mercer asked to have the Legislature called in order that an investigation in accordance with the law might take place. Mr. Angers refused. Mr. Angers put before his advisers the names

of certain parties, their political enemies, to investigate the conduct of his Prime Minister, and gave Mr. Mercer a choice between retiring from office and submitting to an unconstitutional investigation.

Mr. Mills was not defending Mr. Mercer. Nor do we suppose that he approved of his yielding to the unconstitutional course recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, but we pass that over. The commissioners were divided in their views. The law says that the Legislature shall be called together by the Lieutenant-Governor within twelve months from the close of the previous session. Mr. Angers was advised to obey the law and call the Legislature. He refused to do so. He set the law at defiance, which, as Governor, he was sworn to observe. He dismissed his advisers. He called a new administration. He did not require them to obey the law and go back for re-election. They carried on the Government for four months without seats in Parliament. During the course of that time he had dissolved one Parliament and had refrained from calling another, and refrained because his friends say he knew that unless he could further discredit Mr. Mercer his new advisers would not be sustained. The law says that when a Parliament is dissolved another shall be called within 40 days, but Lieut.-Gov. Angers paid no regard to the law, and carried on the Government for 120 days without a Legislature. All these facts the Mail-Empire ignores.

What would be said if Lord Aberdeen should dismiss the present Government at Ottawa, should dissolve Parliament, should call upon the leaders of the Opposition to form a new Administration, and should allow them to carry on a Government until October next without going back for election and without any House of Commons in existence?

The conduct of Mr. Angers was a disgrace to him, and it is equally a disgrace to his defenders. The conduct of Mr. Mercer, whether good or bad, has nothing to do with the misconduct of Mr. Angers.

Mr. Mercer was pursued by his opponents and criminally prosecuted, and a judge and jury of his countrymen acquitted him.

Mr. Angers was guilty of treachery to his advisers, of gross misconduct in office, of arbitrary and unconstitutional behavior without precedent in the history of parliamentary government, and he has his reward by being made a Cabinet Minister at Ottawa by the men whom he has basely served. If they and he had meted out to them the treatment to which he subjected his advisers, their organs would never cease declaiming against the outrage.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Later reports respecting the extent of damage to fruit interests by the recent frost are not so gloomy.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Church has passed a strongly eulogistic resolution in recognition of the twenty years' service of Rev. Dr. Dewart, retiring editor of the Christian Guardian. Dr. Dewart's conspicuous ability would make him a man of weight and mark in any denomination.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Catholic Register, alluding to the sharp attack on Sir Frank Smith in the House of Commons, refers to the strangeness of the fact that his Cabinet colleagues did not come to the defense of the Senator-Minister, but retained their seats in cold silence. Why?

What is called a "Royal Society" is meeting at Ottawa. Who started it? Who compose it? On what basis are the members elected? What is the society for? Is it doing any good? If so, to whom. Or is it a M. A. S.?

—Dr. Mackay, the fiery Woodstock divine, says in reply to Dr. Grant, of Queen's, that license of the liquor traffic to any extent whatever is sin. And there's where the two Presbyterian doctors differ.

The New York Sun thinks it will not do for the Salvation hosts to circulate their War Cry in China when they invade that country, as the Chinese have had all they want of that kind of thing within a year.

The Canada Baptist, referring to the apparent passing of Upper Canada College under control of the Church of England, takes the ground that the institution should be sold openly to wealthy members of the body named, if they desire it; otherwise that it be closed or devoted to some general use, rather than allow its revenues to be devoted practically to denominational or class uses.

Wonder, would results be different if some of the time devoted to conventions were devoted to work.

Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, in his offhand way, and no doubt without malice, has been punching the Baptists for their ultra-denominationalism and their close-communionism. All Baptists are not close-communionists; but let that pass. We really do not see that Baptists are more denominational than other denominations, or that they make less worthy citizens than those who do not immerse.

The Wisdom of the Past.
"Twas said by ancient sages
That love of life increased with years
So much, that in our latter stages,
When pains grow sharp and sickness
rages,
The greatest love of life appears."

But to retain the vigor of youth, the enjoyment of life, the blessings of a healthy appetite and a good digestion, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and live to a hale and hearty old age. For dyspepsia, indigestion, "liver complaint" and kindred ailments, it's guaranteed to cure or money paid for it will be refunded.

House and Lobby

Scandalous Customs Appointment and Its Results
—Experiences of a London Firm—Breezy Debate
in Parliament—Another Penitentiary Scandal—
Mismanagement of Public Works Department—
—\$90,000 Bonus to "Soo" Canal Contractors.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, May 17.—At the public accounts committee today Mr. Schrieber, Deputy Minister of Railways, stated that three changes were made in the plans for the construction of the Soo Canal. The price was originally \$11 per yard for lock masonry; on the second change \$16 per yard for extra amount, and on additional work caused by the last change \$16 60 per yard. The canal, he said, would cost about \$10,000 extra for earth filling where it had settled during the winter, and there were about 500 feet of crib work unfinished. The work was originally to be finished by May 10, 1892. It was not so finished and a bonus of \$90,000 was afterwards offered to have it completed by July 1, 1894. It was practically so finished, and Mr. Ryan was given the \$90,000. Ministers were very anxious to delay inquiry, but Mr. Davies abstracted this preliminary information.

Further inquiry was also made into the extraordinary case of Assistant Chief Engineer Hamell, of the Public Works Department, who was recently suspended because he collected \$388 70 tolls and improperly kept the money for over two years. Deputy Minister Gobeil deposed that his attention had been again and again called to Hamell's failure to pay collection tolls. He delayed taking action for many months, as he thought Hamell was not responsible to him. Finally, however, he suspended Hamell, on the ground that his conduct was grossly irregular. Months after, and since investigation has been called for by the Liberals in Parliament, Mr. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works, has sent the case to the Department of Justice. The extraordinary mismanagement has been much commented upon. Both cases will be further investigated.

There was a very lively hour in Parliament today over a statement read by Sir Richard Cartwright to the effect that Canadian Customs Comptroller Wallace has recently employed Mr. Hawthorne, general manager of the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, as special customs agent to go to the United States to make investigations and fix the import price of goods supplied by hardware manufacturers in the States, with the object of increasing the invoice price. The statement asserted that this man was manager of a company which is part of an organization that controls the manufacture of agricultural tools in Canada, and that his actions have unfairly discriminated against the traders and consumers of Canada. Sir Richard pointed out that Canadian dealers have been compelled first to amend their prices to the extent of 15 per cent, and were then find 15 per cent, making an impost of 65 per cent in all. Nothing could be more indecent than to employ an agent of the combines to thus harass the people of Canada.

Comptroller Wallace replied that the law under which Mr. Hawthorne acted was a good one. It was made by Mr. Mackenzie's Government to protect the revenue. In this case the goods were being brought in and sold too cheaply to Canadians, and the Government wanted to prevent that.

Mr. Edgar said that no one complained of the law, but the tyrannical way in which it was used to increase taxation of the people was the complaint. The manager was the same man who came to Ottawa last year and bulldozed the Government to advance the tariff after it had been lowered.

Mr. Taylor (Leeds), as a manufacturer, defended the Government.

Mr. Charlton held that no interested party should be taken by the Government to help the combines to collect more than a fair tax.

Mr. Foster rebuked Sir Richard for what he characterized as an underhanded attack, but he was compelled by Mr. Speaker to make that expression back. He argued that the Liberals are against honest collection of revenue, and urged that they should not be allowed by the Speaker to bring forward these motions.

"Apply the gag," retorted Mr. Casey. "We look to Britain for an example," said Mr. Foster.

"You don't follow it with regard to trade freedom," interrupted Dr. Landerkin.

Hon. David Mills objected to the attempt to suppress discussion on such a real grievance of the people as is involved in this matter. It is not denied that Mr. Hawthorne is an agent of the manufacturers' combination. Can he be regarded as a disinterested investigator? In what court of law would his evidence be taken? He was not sent out to protect the revenue as the statute provided, but to prevent importation and curtail revenue. The Government of today are the servants of the men whose manager they have appointed. Mr. Mills gave a striking experience of a London hardware firm who bought goods from a New England firm at regular values. A year and a half afterwards the agent of a Gananoque firm came and offered the same articles. He failed to sell. In a short time an agent of the Government at Ottawa came to London and put the firm to no end of trouble in connection with their books. The law was never thus intended to harass honest dealers, and to the disadvantage of the purchasing public.

Mr. Casey gave of most damaging evidence. He said that Mr. Hawthorne, now Government special agent, came to the House last session and lobbied for an increase of the duties on hardware. He pointed out to Mr. Foster knobs of specific duties," said Mr. Hawthorne, "we will let him know our power." "I said," continued Mr. Casey, "35 per cent is a pretty good tax." "Thirty-five per cent duty is handed," exclaimed Mr. Hawthorne, "what we want are specific duties, and we mean to have them."

Dr. Weldon saw the damaging turn of affairs, and wanted the Speaker to rule the discussion out of order. Mr. Prior, of British Columbia, defended the Government, and Mr. Davies vigorously pointed out the gross impropriety of appointing an interested man to so responsible a post. "The challenge has not been met," said Mr. Davies. "It will be heard in the country and answered by the taxpayers." Mr. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works, urged the Speaker to discourage such discussions. "Who denies,"

he asked, "that the tariff is fixed to protect the manufacturers?"

Mr. McMullen complained that the tax on reapers is fixed at the retail price, not at the wholesale. Mr. Wallace denied the statement, but Mr. McMullen reaffirmed it, and the Speaker, having deprecated discussion, on a motion to adjourn the subject dropped.

Solicitor-General Curran tonight presented certain papers in the case of Deputy-Warden Fitzsimmons, British Columbia penitentiary. Fitzsimmons was dismissed by Sir John Thompson, on the report of Judge Drake, who was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the affairs of the penitentiary, which had become a public scandal. The report of Justice Drake and the evidence taken are missing. The only papers brought down are a few in which Fitzsimmons accuses everybody but himself of being at fault, and especially Mr. Justice Drake. When Sir Hilbert Tupper succeeded Sir John Thompson, he reinstated Fitzsimmons and British Columbia M. P.s are now working for a parliamentary investigation.

The budget debate was continued tonight, speeches being made by Messrs. Smith (Ontario) and Macdonald (P. E. I.), Conservatives, and Mr. Flint (Yarmouth) Liberal. It is hardly possible that a division will be taken on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment on Wednesday next, but fears are now expressed that this will not be possible. Nearly twenty members express themselves anxious to talk.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ottawa taxpayers will vote on a free library bylaw next January. There is a big parliamentary library, but its public use is much restricted.

Quebec Liberal members have resolved to discover, at the earliest moment, whether or not the avowed intention of the high-tax leaders to gerrymander Quebec is to be carried out this session.

Colonial Secretary Bond, of Newfoundland, has gone to Montreal, where he is trying to get the Bank of Montreal to loan the island \$2,000,000. If he fails he will go to New York. He says the deal with the Ottawa Government is off.

John Ross Robinson, proprietor of the Toronto Telegram, was entertained by Carlton Chapter, R. A. M. this evening. He is Grand Z, and had a royal reception.

The Minister of Militia tells me he does not yet know who will succeed Gen. Herbert as commander.

Mr. Macock will, on Monday, ask for particulars regarding the notorious Tay Canal.

Mr. Campbell will ask what the World's Fair expenditures are up to date. About \$120,000 have already been paid.

Dr. Roome was invited to dine with Senator Sanford tonight.

The bill to provide for the building of a bridge over the Detroit River at Windsor, or to provide a tunnel, was read a third time and passed tonight.

Sir Hector Langevin tonight introduced a bill to prevent mail carriers other than railways or steamboats, from conveying intoxicating liquors in their vehicles. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$20 or two months' imprisonment.

Col. White, of Windsor, is here.



From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, occasioned by imperfect cleansing at birth and the use of impure soap. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. Parfums D'ORANGE, CORP., Sole Proprietors, Montreal.

"All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

ELECTRICITY

MOTORS

DYNAMOS

We are now placing a 5 horse power motor with Messrs. Burns & Lewis to run sewing machines and elevator, making a total of 28 in the city. Specialties—Electrical and general repairs.

London Electric Motor Co.,
90 York St. Phone 1103.
W. BARTON, Manager.

SATURDAY

NIGHT

FAIR

From 7 to 10 p.m.

Our Saturday Night Sale was instituted for the benefit of hundreds of our citizens who find it more convenient to trade Saturday night than at any other hour of the week. Our stores close at 10 o'clock. Come in as early as you can. Our employes will welcome you any time before the above hour.

CHAPMAN'S

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|--|--|
| HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 25c,
Tonight 20c | SUITS—TO ORDER—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits to order, worth \$18,
Tonight \$15 50 |
| HOSE—Children's Fast Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knee, heel and toe, worth 25c,
Tonight 22c | SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Worsteds, Suits to order, worth \$22,
Tonight \$17 50 |
| HOSE—Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 25c,
Tonight 21c | SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Tweed Suits, all shades, worth \$15,
Tonight \$12 50 |
| BUCKLES—Fancy White Metal Buckles, worth 15c,
Tonight 10c | CREPON—10 pieces All Wool Crepon, worth 45c,
Tonight 30c |
| COLLARS—Children's White Embroidery Collars, worth 15c and 20c each,
Tonight 10c | SILK—5 Pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c,
Tonight 15c |
| GLOVES—Natural Chamois Gloves, all sizes, worth \$1,
Tonight 75c | CHALLIES—10 Pieces Challies, dark grounds, worth 25c,
Tonight 15c |
| GLOVES—Ladies' Black All Silk Gloves, worth 35c,
Tonight 25c | MUSLIN—10 pieces Swiss Muslin, slightly soiled, worth 25c and 35c,
Tonight 12 1/2c |
| LACES—One Table Cream and White Dress Laces, worth 18c and 20c,
Tonight 12 1/2c | JETS—14 Pieces Black Jets and Silk Gimps, worth 10c,
Tonight 6c |
| VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, worth 15c,
Tonight 10c | MUSLIN—5 Pieces Coin Spot Swiss Curtain Muslin, worth 20c and 25c,
Tonight 15c |
| RIBBONS—Fancy Colored Ribbons, 4 inches wide, worth 15c,
Tonight 10c | CREPONS—10 Pieces Changeable Crepons, worth 75c,
Tonight 50c |
| TIES—Colored Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c,
Tonight 12 1-2c | HENRIETTA—7 Pieces 46-inch Henrietta, worth 60c,
Tonight 39c |
| GLOVES—Ladies' Dark Fancy Silk Gloves, worth 35c,
Tonight 25c | ART MUSLIN—7 Pieces Art Muslin, light colors,
Tonight 5c |
| TIES—Gents' Four-in-Hand Ties, pure Silk, reversible, worth 25c,
Tonight 15c | TWEED—4 Pieces Fine Tweed Dress Goods, worth 75c,
Tonight 55c |
| TIES—Gents' Knot Ties, light or dark colors, worth 25c,
Tonight 12 1-2c | CURTAINS—Chenille Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, worth \$5,
Tonight \$3 25 |
| SOCKS—Gents' Cashmere Socks, all wool, worth 25c,
Tonight 19c | MUSLIN—Spot Muslin, very fine, worth 10c,
Tonight 8 1/2c |
| SHIRTS—Gents' Black Sateen Shirts, worth 75c,
Tonight 60c | SHEETING—Twill Sheeting, 2 1/4 yards wide, worth 30c,
Tonight 25c |
| HATS—Boys' Blue or Black Fedora Hats, worth 75c,
Tonight 50c | CHAMBRAYS—Scotch Chambrays, in pale blue and pale pink, worth 15c,
Tonight 12 1-2c |
| HATS—Gents' Black Fedora Hats, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1 50 | TABLE COVERS—Tapestry Table Cover, 2 1/2 yards long, worth \$1 50,
Tonight \$1 |
| BRACES—Gents' White Suspenders, worth 25c,
Tonight 17c | TWEED—Strong and Serviceable, worth 45c,
Tonight 33c |
| SUITS—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$8 to \$10,
Tonight \$5 | LAWN—Victoria Lawn, wide and fine, worth 12 1-2c,
Tonight 10c |
| SUITS—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9,
Tonight \$6 75 | CXFORD SHIRTINGS—Very fine and heavy, worth 10c,
Tonight 8c |
| SUITS—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10,
Tonight \$8 | TABLE DAMASK—Bleached Table Damask, worth 65c,
Tonight 53c |
| PANTS—Men's Heavy Working Pants, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1 40 | CHAMBRAYS—In plain pink, plain blue and plain gray,
Tonight 8c |
| PANTS—Men's Fine All Wool Pants, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$2 | TABLE COVERS—Chenille Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$2 |
| SUITS—Boys' 3 Piece All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3,
Tonight at \$2 25 | SWISS MUSLIN—Pin Dot Swiss Muslin, worth 25c,
Tonight 20c |
| SUITS—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1 | CAPE—Ladies' Capes, worth \$1 50,
Tonight \$1 10 |
| SUITS—Boys' Fine All Wool Nobby Suits, worth \$3 50,
Tonight \$2 95 | CAPE—Ladies' Capes, worth \$2 50,
Tonight \$1 75 |
| SUITS—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$1 50,
Tonight \$1 | CAPE—Ladies' Capes, worth \$3,
Tonight \$2 |
| PANTS—Boys' School Pants, worth 75c,
Tonight 49c | CAPE—Ladies' Capes, worth \$4,
Tonight \$3 |

TERMS CASH

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

Health Built Up

"I had a very bad cold which settled on my lungs. I was under doctor's care and was not able to get out of the house for eight weeks. I did not gain strength very fast and other remedies failing to help me or improve my ease, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles and my health is improved very much. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla I feel very much stronger than for a long time past. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to others, for it is truly one of the best of all remedies." JOSEPH NIELAY, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 25c.

THE RED COATS WIN.

Hot Engagement Between Military and Asylum Ballplayers.

Schedule of the Southern League C. L. A. —Queen's Plate Favorites.

BASEBALL.

WENT TO VICTORY IN A DRAV. The baseball nine of No. 1 Company, R. C. R. I., is not composed of "nice young men." The players are not particular how they reach the grounds of another club to play a match. Yesterday afternoon they had a game with the asylum nine, and to break the monotony of walking, or riding in hacks or busses, the red coats bundled themselves into a dray and had a ride behind a horse which believed in rapid transit. It was a ride to victory, and Manager Cockburn will in future escort his crack team to outside grounds in a similar vehicle. The match yesterday was rather close, although slugging was plentiful. The soldiers were in good trim, but the asylum didn't suit them, and strong objections were made to many of his decisions. The school, however, piled up the runs and went home, satisfied that they had well earned the victory. The score:

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.									
Corp. Evans, 2b.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cook, p.	6	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	0
T. Hawthorne, lb.	6	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
Grice, 3b.	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Corp. Pindel, c.	5	3	3	9	2	0	0	0	0
Gibbs, s.	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Hawthorne, R.F.	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
W. Taylor, c.f.	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, L.F.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	48	19	17	27	7	4	0	0	0

ASYLUM.									
Donnelly, s.s.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sippi, c.	7	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Dunn, 2b.	6	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, 1b.	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pumphrey, 3b.	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Flaherty, p.	6	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tillard, c.	5	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0
Taylor, c.f.	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurling, R.F.	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	50	17	7	24	4	6	0	0	0

Score by Innings:									
Asylum	2	1	0	2	4	0	5	17	3
R. C. R. I.	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	1

EASTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Toronto—R. H. E.									
Wilkesbarre	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Crane and Lake; Keenan and Diggins. Umpire—Snyder.									
At Syracuse—R. H. E.									
Syracuse	5	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield	7	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Day and Heide; Grueber and Gunson. Umpire—Swartwood.									
At Buffalo—R. H. E.									
Buffalo	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syracuse	6	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Vickery and Dowse; Delaney and Rogers. Umpire—Dooscher.									
At Rochester—R. H. E.									
Rochester	7	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Lovett and McAuley; McParline, Harper and Wente. Umpire—Gaffney.									

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.									
Pittsburgh	18	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Boswell and Farrell; Colclough and Kinslow. Umpire—Betta.									
At Cincinnati—R. H. E.									
Cincinnati	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	6	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Phillips, Parrott and Vaughn; Mercer, Anderson and McGuire. Umpire—Emslie.									
At Cleveland—R. H. E.									
Philadelphia	7	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	8	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Smith and Buckley; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Murray.									
At Louisville—R. H. E.									
Louisville	4	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	14	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Cunningham, Knell and Welch; Dolan and Gansel. Umpire—Keele.									

EASTERN LEAGUE RECORD.

Won.	Lost.	Per. Cent.
Springfield	2	.882
Syracuse	5	.615
Wilkesbarre	7	.533
Providence	7	.500
Buffalo	9	.400
Toronto	10	.333
Rochester	13	.157

FLYS.

This time it was the intelligent tele-

An Example Of Merit

A man came in the other day, asked for a good five cent cigar. Same man came in again, asked for a quarter's worth (six cigars). That man always smokes the same brand, and that is OLD LEAVES. It's the best cigar that can be sold for five cents. Try it once and you will smoke no other.

Hugh : Loveless,
202½ Dundas Street.

Spring Goods

Very Stylish.

COME AND SEE THEM

Harry Lenox,
Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.

grapher (not the compositor) who blundered in giving the Eastern League scores on Thursday. In the Springfield Syracuse game the correct figures were: Syracuse 2, Springfield 3; instead of Syracuse 2, Springfield 3—thus making Syracuse the winner instead of Springfield.

THE WHEEL.

RACING AT SARNIA.

Sarnia, May 17.—The Sarnia Bicycle Club held their first meet of the season this evening. The weather was favorable and about 700 spectators witnessed the races. Two-mile novice, club members—Maxwell, Wilson 2, Clement 3. Time, 3:04 3-5. Quarter mile heats, class B.—The heats were won by Davidson, McLeod and Gibbons respectively. Time, 30 2-5. A toss-up for the race resulted in Davidson winning.

Two-mile handicap—Shillinglaw (100 yards) 1, Little (100 yards) 2, Harley (75 yards) 3. Time, 5:15 3-5.

One-mile, class B—Davidson 1, McLeod 2. Time, 2:27 2-5.

THE TURF.

FAVORITES FOR THE QUEEN'S PLATE.

Toronto, May 17.—The odds offering to-day against the more likely ones in the Queen's plate race on Tuesday are: Vicar of Wakefield 8 to 5, Bonnyfield 4 to 1, Lochenva 3 to 1, Millbrook 4 to 1, Lady Sinclair 10 to 1, Chokee 10 to 1, Squegannah 10 to 1. The others are from 20 to 200 to 1 against.

TIPS.

The death of the Duke of Hamilton cancels the entries of his many race horses.

LACROSSE.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

(Special to the "Advertiser.")
Sarnia, May 17.—At the district meeting of the Southern League, C. L. A., held at the Atlantic House this evening, the following delegates were present: A. C. Hawkins, Tilsonburg; W. A. Kerr, Bright; J. C. Walker, Brantford; James Vance and District Secretary L. Norman, Ingersoll. The following schedule of games was arranged:
June 5—Ingersoll at Brantford.
June 7—Bright at Tilsonburg.
June 14—Tilsonburg at Ingersoll.
June 19—Brantford at Bright.
July 1—Brantford at Ingersoll.
July 1—Tilsonburg at Bright.
July 10—Bright at Brantford.
July 11—Ingersoll at Tilsonburg.
July 21—Bright at Ingersoll.
Aug. 1—Tilsonburg at Brantford.
Aug. 12—Brantford at Tilsonburg.
Aug. 14—Ingersoll at Bright.
The following were named as official referees: Dr. McKee, J. C. Walker, Brantford; H. L. Paterson, A. C. Hawkins, Tilsonburg; A. L. Squires, George Evans, Bright; Jas. Vance, E. E. Dandies, Ingersoll.

IT DOES BOTH.

South American Kidney Cure Not Only

Relieves Kidney Disease Immediately, But It Also Heals and Removes the Trouble.

Those dragging pains in the loins that are the common symptom of kidney trouble are most distressing, but they are only the forerunner of more acute pain, and will develop rapidly if an effective remedy is not applied. No medicine acts on the kidneys with such speediness as South American Kidney Cure. It gives relief in the most distressing cases in a few hours. But it does not stop here. It is a great healer, and its continuous use for a short time completely banishes the disease. It is a cure for kidney trouble, and only it, but it never fails here.

HAGGART'S DITCH.

(Halifax Daily Chronicle, April 27.)

The Tay canal, known as "Haggart's ditch," does not appear to be developing much traffic. The revenue receipts for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to the magnificent total of \$125, against \$135 75 in the previous year. No doubt the traffic of this important artificial waterway has been seriously affected by the depression. The cost of the maintenance and management last year amounted to \$2,485, against \$2,486 in the previous year. The Minister of Railways and Canals must have adopted and enforced heroic measures of economy in order to save that dollar.

The ditch whose traffic and management give the above astounding results cost the people of Canada \$476,128 73, and that sum forms part of our enormous public debt of \$315,000,000. The Tay canal is now and never will be of any value to anybody except John Graham Haggart. The money expended in its construction is gone beyond recall. It might just as well have been thrown into Lake Superior. Would it not be a good idea to hand the "ditch" over as a free gift to Mr. Haggart on condition that he bears the cost of maintenance and management? The people of Canada will save \$2,350 a year by the operation.

IN THE WEST.

Word from the Northwest Territories

About a Marvel of Modern Science.

Calgary, May 15.—The fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills has spread all over the Northwest, and they have come into universal use, being found in almost every farmhouse and village throughout the territories. The cures of Dr. Dodd's Rose and McCormick Rymal, Fish-er and dozens of others have been eagerly read, and have consequently produced a large demand. People are becoming convinced that a very large percentage of disease may be traced, as it was in these cases, to the action of the kidneys in failing to do their proper work and inducing rheumatism, paralysis, Bright's disease, diabetes and blood poisoning.

Coal—Wood.

Messrs. Bowman & Co. beg to inform their customers and the public that they have appointed Frank B. Clarke, 416 Richmond, as their agent. He will continue to take orders for coal and wood. Best beech and maple blocks, \$4 50; half cord, \$2 25; quarter cord, \$1 15. Mr. Clarke will also continue the ticket and exchange business at the old stand.

EVERYTHING SHIP-SHAPE.

The Young Liberal Fleet on Deck for the Summer of 1895.

Stirring Addresses by Mr. C. S. Hyman, M.P., and Other Prominent Liberals—Bright Prospects for the Year.

The Young Liberal Fleet left their winter quarters last night and formed up in armory "B," otherwise known as Simcoe street rink. They proceeded to put everything ship-shape, and made considerable headway. Over 150 of the members turned out, and were in charge of Admiral William Wanless, jun. Rear-Admiral Dr. George C. Davis, C. S. Hyman, M.P., Talbot Macbeth and other prominent Liberals were present. After various drill movements were executed by the different companies, the boys formed in a body and were addressed by Mr. Charles S. Hyman, M.P.

Mr. Hyman was greeted by three enthusiastic cheers, with a "couple" of tigers thrown in. He said: "I am always glad to be with you, and particularly glad that after our hard winter none of you apparently have been nipped. Three years ago, when the Fleet was started, no Liberal had any idea that it would grow to the size it now is. There is hardly a body of men in Canada more perfect in their drill than the Young Liberal Fleet. I have heard Hon. Wilfrid Laurier speak in the highest terms of the magnificent manner in which you conducted yourselves. More than once in our recent trip in the Northwest he referred in words of praise to London's Young Liberal Fleet. People were always wanting to know what you were and what kind of ships you sailed in. Well, I could always say that you were a good lot of boys and a stalwart band of young Liberals. We had expectations of you, and the Fleet was a credit to the city."

In concluding, Mr. Hyman congratulated Admiral Wanless and the boys on their splendid turnout, and retired amid vociferous applause.

Mr. Talbot Macbeth spoke of the excitement of the night, and said that the Fleet was a credit to the city. The rear-admiral, Dr. Geo. C. Davis, was loudly called for. He was very much pleased that he had been called upon, "as," he said, "I am one of you myself. In my brief experience I have belonged to a great many organizations, but have never been more proud and happy than in belonging to the Young Liberal Fleet." The doctor hoped that they would ever be worthy of their chieftain, Mr. C. S. Hyman, and the Liberal party in London.

The boys again formed up in line and appointed nights of drill for the summer.

After the companies were dismissed, the adjutant, Mr. Capt. E. Somerville, they executed some very intricate movements with precision and neatness. They were loudly cheered by the members of the Fleet who witnessed the drill. The prospects for the season's drill are unusually bright, the applications for membership being very numerous and of a most desirable kind.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Jack Frost Continues His Exasperating and Costly Pranks.

New York, May 17.—There was a severe and killing frost on Long Island last night, ice forming in many places. Severe frosts are reported in New England.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 17.—The heaviest frost of the cold spell cut things down this morning, freezing the fruit trees so that the leaves dropped.

Benton Harbor, Mich., May 17.—The most disastrous frost of the week last night froze grape buds and leaves solid. Vineyards look as though a fire had swept over them. Not 10 per cent can now mature, even in the more sheltered places. Some growers were working with fires in various parts of their fields, hoping to lessen the damage, but ice had formed on the under side of the leaves.

Peaches will be injured, but there will be enough left to burden the trees. Strawberries will not suffer so much, as the fruit is well developed and protected by thick foliage, which was frozen and will shorten the later yield. Thousands of dollars of damage are reported by the heavier growers, yet there will be much of the hardy varieties to mature and ripen.

A YEAR'S SALES IN CANADA.

(N. Y. Times.)

The official statistics concerning the imports of products of the iron and steel industry into Canada during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1894, show to what extent the Canadian demand is supplied from this country, as compared with the supply from Great Britain. The value of the imports from Great Britain was \$3,411,000, while the value of the shipments received from the United States was \$4,656,000. Comparison with the total value of iron and steel imports show that this country is credited with 53 per cent., and Great Britain with only 33 per cent.

The names of forty classes or articles of iron or steel, among which are pig iron, bar iron, boiler iron, cast iron pipes, hoop iron, engines, nails, spikes, bolts, structural shapes, sheet iron, wire, cutlery, steel ingots, axes, farm implements, and machinery of various kinds.

HENRY KOSHIVA, the young Japanese who was recently requested by the Japanese Government to return to his native country to perform military duty, has received an order from the Imperial Government rescinding the first command. No reason for the latter edict is given. Young Koshiva belongs to a wealthy family and is studying military tactics in America.

Boating Capes

OR

Outing Wraps

should be lined with

FIBRE CHAMOIS

Look for Label on every yard of Genuine Fibre Chamois.

Patented July, 1890, Trade Mark Registered.

The wholesale trade only supplied by The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company

Montreal.

E. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair to cloudy; local showers.

FANCY WORK

Industrious ladies who occupy their spare moments making up fancy work for decorative purposes, will take peculiar interest in this announcement, as it tells where all the necessities, such as needles and thread, etc., can be purchased at very small cost. Our new fancy art department is now replete with the very newest ideas, and is under the supervision of a lady who is thoroughly versed in all the intricacies of fancy work. This department contains a full line of wools—Berlin, 4 and 8 fold; Zephyr, Andalusian, Merino and Lady Betty, 2 and 4 fold. Linens—A very pretty line of table centers, sideboard scarfs, tea cloths, tray cloths, pillow shams, stamped or worked as desired, stamped photo frames, comb, brush and laundry bags. When on their vacation, ladies usually take some piece of work along. See our beautiful designs. In Wash

WASH SILKS

Silks we have many varieties, including Filo Floss, Roman Silk, Honiton Silk, Couching Silk, Crochet and Knitting Silk. These are all of the best—no imitations and all new. We keep materials for all kinds of needle work, including Madonna Crochet Cottons in plain, delicate shades and shaded. Down Sofa Pillows and Tea Cosies in sizes to suit. These are superior goods to the kinds usually advertised. A large variety of figured and plain Denims. Felts in art shades, embroidery hoops (assorted sizes), fancy Sateen cushion covers, handsome patterns, and a great variety of other articles for fancy work. Our Japanese Art Silks and Crepes are beautiful in design though our prices are very low. Don't neglect seeing this Art Work Paradise of ours. Needle work of every description commenced and completed. Newest designs in stamping. You can't do good fancy work with poor material. Our prices will be found very low, value considered.

ART SILKS

Newest designs in stamping.

You can't do good fancy work with poor material. Our prices will be found very low, value considered.

New Idea Patterns are the newest, and there's no doubt about their being the cheapest at uniform price of 12c.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM.

149-151 Dundas St.

IN YOUR COPY FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE

Western Advertiser

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

Any Time Before 3 p.m. on

WEDNESDAY.

The Weekly circulates largely throughout Ontario, and has the largest circulation of any weekly in Western Ontario.

AS SHE SAW IT.

"That's a curious typographical error," said Mrs. Partridge. "The title of this new book is printed 'The Viking Age.'"

"Well, why not?" asked Partridge. "What ought it to be?"

"Why—Biking, oughtn't it?"

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Action of the Trustees Sustained—The New Principal.

Toronto, May 17.—The Ontario Government have, it is understood, determined not to interfere with the action of the board of trustees of the Upper Canada College. The board, has, therefore, succeeded in maintaining the position taken as regards the dismissal of the principal and teachers, and as regards the principal of the college has chosen an anglican clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Willets, of King's College, Windsor, N. S. Dr. Willets is a graduate of Cambridge, and has for the past nineteen years had charge of King's College.

A RAILWAY ITEM.

The fastest railway train in England is the G. W. train to Exeter. The timing is: Paddington, depart 10:15 a.m.; Swindon, arrive 11:42; depart 11:52; Bristol, arrive 12:45; depart 12:52; Exeter, arrive 2:20. The up leaves Exeter 3:40 and make exactly the same time over every section. With only the two stops 134 miles are covered in 228 minutes, or upward of 51 miles per hour. A train now leaves Euston at 1:30, a speed, with three stops occupying seven minutes, of 49.1 miles an hour. The London and Southwestern now runs the 79 miles to Southampton West in 98 minutes without a stop, the 12:30 p.m. down doing this at 48.8 miles an hour.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

We Want Your Trade

'SALADA' (CEYLON TEA)

Once tried, will not only secure us this, but make you its friend and ally. Sold Only in Lead Packets. By All Grocers.

P. C. LARKIN & CO., 55 Front St. E., Toronto, and 218 St. Paul, Montreal.

A Lost Gem

"You have never seemed to think much about your father's forgiveness before," said her husband with a sneer. "I know that I did not. I have begun to think about it lately. I wish—I wish—"

"Perhaps you wish that you had not married me," said Hannington sarcastically. "Does your repentance extend so far?"

"Oh, Jack, Jack!" She flew to him at once and kissed him. She was within her reach—he would not let her kiss his face. "How can I repent when I love you? You are my own dear husband—my love—my darling! I cannot repent that I came away with you."

"That's all very fine, Molly, but heretics and hysterics won't give us bread and cheese. Are you or are you not going to manifest your love for me in a practical manner? If you care for me half as much as you say you do, you won't scruple to write a little note to my father of my behalf. If you won't do that small thing for me—well, I shall know what to believe and what to expect."

"But it does not seem a small thing to me, Jack; it seems very large," cried Molly pitifully. "It seems a dreadful thing to me."

"And you refuse to do this—this large and dreadful thing for me?" He turned and looked at her with those dark, handsome eyes of his, which had first won Molly's heart. "Won't you try to help me, Molly?" he said, subduing his voice to a coaxing tone. And Molly burst into tears and promised that she would, and as a reward he put his arm round her and kissed her, calling her by all sorts of pet names, and vowing that she should never repent that she had become his wife.

So at last Molly sat down to the writing table and dictated another letter to her father. John did not suggest any sentences, as he had done once before with somewhat of a disagreeable effect, doubtless he knew by this time that Molly's style and his own were wide as the poles asunder. And Molly's letter, which she dutifully brought to him, was, he assured her, patently, if not a very creditable effusion. Indeed, it was a pathetic and perfectly sincere little letter, which deserved a better fate than the one which ultimately befell it.

She inclosed in it a note to Bertie, begging her brother to place it in her father's hands. In four days an answer was received—but not from Mr. Moncrieff or Bertie. It was written by Ralph Kingscott.

"My dear Molly," wrote her uncle, "your father wishes me to say that he cannot conceive why you should write begging letters already. You must surely have sufficient for your present needs, considering the circumstances under which you left his house."

"What can he mean?" said Molly when she read this letter rather tremblingly aloud to her husband. Hannington shook his head.

"Can't imagine, I am sure. As I took nothing out of his house but myself, my dear, there does not seem much point in his observation. Go on."

Molly continued to read. "He is of the opinion that you have already received sufficient, and that he ought not to be called upon for more."

"More!" cried Hannington. "What does that mean?"

"He therefore requests that no more communication may be addressed to him or to any member of his family."

"Thus far, my dear Molly, I have written at his dictation, and I can now add a few words of my own. In robbing him of yourself, you see, your father looks upon poor Jack as a mere thief, and refuses to increase his wealth by gifts of filthy lucre, which is unfortunate for Jack, I dare say, as he knows the worth of filthy lucre as well as anyone with whom I was ever acquainted. Your father is somewhat annoyed also at the way in which your letter was forced upon his notice. Mrs. Moncrieff, to whom I have confided the letter, having placed it open upon his desk. The matter has become a sore point with him altogether, more particularly as the fact of your husband's previous engagement to Mrs. Moncrieff."

Here Molly broke off. "Your engagement to Mrs. Moncrieff?" she said in an incredulous tone.

"I think I told you about it," he answered, trying to speak carelessly. "Mrs. Moncrieff, when she was Stella Raeburn, was—"

"In love with you?" Molly knew that; Uncle Ralph told her so, and you acknowledged it," said Molly quickly. "But an engagement?"

"Well, why not? I was broken off, my dear child, if there ever was one, long before I knew you."

"Yes, yes, of course, it was, but you never said that you—that you—"

"That I—what? Don't stammer and whine, for mercy's sake. What do you mean?"

"You must have asked her—you must have paid attention to her—or she would not have shown that she liked you! You could not be engaged to her without having made love to her!" Molly broke out jealously. Her breast was heaving; her dilated eyes gleamed through a mist of tears.

"Naturally," said her husband coolly. He had by this time lost his temper.

"I never implied that Stella Raeburn loved me, did I? Of course, I made love to her; what else do you expect to hear?"

"You loved her first?" cried Molly. Her face had grown pale and her hands clenched themselves at her side. There was something tragic in her look.

Hannington laughed scornfully. "Loved her?" he re-echoed. "I have only loved one woman in my life—and that woman was not Stella Raeburn."

"Oh, Jack, Jack!" said that you loved me?" cried Molly, stretching out her arms to him beseechingly. He looked at her and did not answer. You have loved one woman," she went on fearfully, "don't you mean me, Jack? You have always said that you loved me, and I—I am your wife."

"Worse luck for me," growled Hannington savagely. He said it between his teeth, not exactly meaning her to hear; but when he saw from her stricken look and the shrinking movement of her whole body that she had heard, he did not attempt to amend his words. He cast a guilty glance at her, shrugged his shoulders, and then went straight out of the room. He had come to the conclusion that it was useless to humbug Molly any longer. The sooner she found out that he did not care for her more than usually husbands care for their wives—such was the cynical way in which he thought of himself—the better for her—the better for them both.

CHAPTER XXX.

Molly sank into a chair when her husband left her, and sat like a stone, cold, motionless and indifferent to all around her. It seemed to her that her life was at an end, that her happiness was entirely destroyed. John Hannington, for whom she had sacrificed so much, had never loved her after all—she could not but be sure of that. It was some other woman whom he had loved; perhaps Stella, perhaps some one else. And what was left to Molly for her share of this world's good?

She had given up her home, her father, brother, friends; she had turned from wealth to poverty—a small matter when love was present, perhaps, but not without its importance—she had even lowered her own fair reputation—and for what? For the sake of a man who did not love her. But why had he married her? That was poor Molly's question; and the answer did not make itself clear for some little time. "He must have loved me a little or he would not have married me," she said, childishly, thereby revealing the depths of her ignorance of man's nature.

But Molly, in spite of her father, her brother, friends; she had turned from wealth to poverty—a small matter when love was present, perhaps, but not without its importance—she had even lowered her own fair reputation—and for what? For the sake of a man who did not love her. But why had he married her? That was poor Molly's question; and the answer did not make itself clear for some little time. "He must have loved me a little or he would not have married me," she said, childishly, thereby revealing the depths of her ignorance of man's nature.

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(To be Continued.)

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.

Jimmy—You're afraid of fight, that's what it is. Thomas—No, I ain't; but if I fight my mother'll know and like me. Jimmy—How will she find it out, eh? Thomas—She'll see the doctor going to your house.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular favorite, pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earaches, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Justice—You are charged with stealing Col. Julep's chickens; have you any defenses? Uncle Moses—I help 'em; I don't steal chickens befo' witnesses.

A Natural Beautifier.
Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a bright and beautiful complexion. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Trolley car conductor—Settle now, or get off. Dignified Citizen—What do you take me for, sir? Conductor—FY cents, same as anybody else.

CATARH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses the powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A. Mitchell's.

She—No, Mr. Suter, I cannot marry you. He—Do your parents object? She—No, I do not.

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

An Antarctic iceberg has been seen that was 20 miles wide, 40 miles in length and 400 feet in height.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE STATE OF TRADE.

In the United States and the Dominion.

Improvement in the Industrial Situation Over the Border—Other Favorable Features.

New York, May 17.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, say: The severe cold snap, with extensive frosts, and in some States snow, has fortunately done little damage to the grain crop, though much to fruit, but has considerably retarded retail trade. The best news of the week is the advance of 10 per cent in wages by the Carnegie works, followed by the Jones-Laurie establishment, and evidently implying a similar advance by many other concerns.

Failures during the week numbered 21 in the United States, against 21 last year, and 37 in Canada, against 24 last year.

Bradstreet's report says: General trade conditions throughout the country during the week have been favorable. Gains made in investment lists have in nearly all instances been retained. Among the more favorable features of the situation are bank clearings, the aggregate of which was \$2,242,000,000 more than last week, when the total was the heaviest since the second week of June, 1893. Railway earnings also show improvement. Prices of staples this week again show a sharp inclination upward.

Beebe's and Bradstreet's reports as to the world's wheat crop outlook point to a probable reduction of 9 per cent this week, as against 224 cent last week, 186 a year ago, 255 two years ago and 156 three years ago.

IN CANADA.
Advices from Ontario report some improvement, based on higher prices for staples. At Montreal, as at Toronto, the business outlook is favorable. Crop prospects in Nova Scotia are also favorable. At New Brunswick collections are far from satisfactory.

There are 28 failures in business reported from Canada this week. Last week's total was 27, a year ago it was 23, and two years ago it was 25. Clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$20,610,000 this week, against \$21,442,000 last week, \$19,731,000 in the week, \$18,395,000 in the third week of April, 1892.

THE BEAR'S PAW

Plays an Important Part in the Japanese-Russian Game.

A dispatch from Washington says: The Russian Government of Russia, to occupy Korea, with the view to the establishment of a protectorate over the peninsula or seaports, causes concern here. If the Russian papers speak of this, the Japanese country may be drawn into the eastern controversy. Should Russia attempt to hold Korea under the pretense of friendship or for the avowed purpose of aggrandizement, and China would be compelled to choose between the two, the terms of her treaty with the United States being carried out, under the existing treaty with the Russian Government to interfere diplomatically at least.

A special to the New York Herald from St. Petersburg says: The Japanese legation here has received no confirmation of the Russian Government's intention that the Japanese Government is willing to surrender its claims to the Liao Tung Peninsula without further compensation. At the legation the statement is looked upon as impossible.

London, May 17.—The Times yesterday sought to discredit the statement of the Central News on May 13 that China had sent an identical note to Russia, France and Germany, containing that as the Japanese had not held Formosa when the treaty of peace was signed, their right to occupy the island in the face of the opposition of the inhabitants was not only disputable, but a sufficient pretext for further intervention. The Times called to show that no such note had been sent, but the statement is now confirmed by the Madrid Inquirer and El Correo, and also by other newspapers.

HEART DISEASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING RELIEVED IN A DAY.

Mr. Aaron Nichols, Who Has Lived On One Farm For Twenty Years, Tells What He Knows of Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart.

This is to certify that I have bought two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart for my wife, who has been troubled for the past twenty years with heart disease. The first few doses gave relief, and she had more benefit from it than from all the doctoring she ever did. The remedy acts like magic on a diseased heart. I am pleased to give this certificate.

AARON NICHOLS, Peterboro.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

I am sometimes amused at listening to the honorable gentlemen opposite speak to the Government of the country, and that any progress that is made in the country is all due to them. They speak as if it was a matter for the greatest congratulation on our part that in a country like Canada, with all the resources of Canada, a country that is seeking population, a country that can afford homes for millions and tens of millions of people whom we are asking to come here, with the riches of the sea belonging to us, the riches in the mines, agricultural lands unsurpassed, with a race of men and women inhabiting it than whom there can be found no superiors in any country on the globe—that, because in the past two decades we have advanced somewhat, we have held our own. It is a matter upon which we are to congratulate ourselves, and for which we are to shout praises to the Government that they have not run us into the ditch altogether. Sir, it is not in their power, great as their power has been used tending in that direction, to why withhold progress from Canada. The test by which they are to be judged is this: Has Canada made the progress that Canada ought to have made under a proper fiscal system? That is the test, and apply that test as I have done to the small increase in the volume of our trade, and the small increase in our export trade, and to all the facts that the honorable gentlemen themselves enumerate as proofs of our advance, and I ask them if they are at all adequate.—Wm. Patterson, M.P., in House of Commons.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NOTICE.—Just received, the finest lines of Bedroom Sets ever offered in London for the money. They will surprise you. See them at Wm. T. Strong's, 95 and 97 King street.

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Doctors Declared that the Case Was a Hopeless One.

One of the Most Remarkable Experiences on Record—The Patient Received a Doctor's Affidavit of Total Disability—Now on the Road to Complete Recovery—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Life-Saving Means.

From the Grand Valley (Ont.) Tribune. Recently an item appeared in the Tribune's Marquette correspondence to the effect that Mr. John East, of the township of Garafaxa, who for some time past has been in a condition of serious illness, was recovering his health. As it had been announced that Mr. East was suffering from consumption, the report of his recovery created much interest, and the Tribune determined to consult Mr. East and obtain the facts.

Mr. John East is about 45 years of age, was born in the township of Garafaxa, and is well-known and respected in the community. He is not a seeker for notoriety, but did not hesitate to relate the facts of his illness and the benefit he has derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when the Tribune reporter called on him. Mr. East's story is substantially as follows: "About two years ago my house took fire, and as a result of the exposure and inhaling smoke he caught cold and was taken ill with pleurisy. His condition continued to grow worse, and he was finally told by his doctor that it had developed into consumption. 'At the time I took sick,' said Mr. East, 'I weighed 160 pounds, and was able to do as good a day's work as any man in the country. I consulted in all three physicians, but they held out no hope for me, and told me I was in consumption, one of them stating that my case was in an advanced stage. I am a member of the Canadian Order of Perceivers, and a policy holder in the Massachusetts Benefit Association. From the former I received benefits for thirteen weeks, and so serious was my condition of health that I received a doctor's affidavit that I was totally disabled, and could have drawn half the amount of my policy in the last year. My attention was first called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through the receipt of an anonymous letter urging me to give them a trial, and as you can see today I have no reason to thank the writer of that letter. I commenced using Pink Pills about three months ago, and up to the present I have gained in weight 40 pounds. I am still using Pink Pills, and from what they have already done for me I have every confidence in them and look to be soon as well as ever I was in my life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make pure, rich blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. They cure when other medicines fail, and are beyond all question the greatest life-giving medicine ever discovered. Sold by all dealers, but only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Pills offered in loose form, by the hundred or ounce, are imitations, and should be avoided, as they are worthless and perhaps dangerous.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Lucknow's citizens have subscribed \$200 for a 24th of May celebration.

By his will the late Robert Forbes, of Guelph, liberally remembered several worthy institutions.

The millers in Windsor cannot get enough wheat to keep them going, and are importing it from Detroit.

The population of Thamesville is 553, an increase of 49 in a year. The assessment is \$19,325, an increase of \$890.

Tilbury's population is 953, against 973 in 1894 and 963 in 1889. Present assessment, \$175,225, against \$165,705 in 1884.

The Mitchell Old Cure Club, during the year of its existence, has sent thirteen unfortunate to the Oakville Gold Cure Institute for treatment.

The members of the Methodist Church at Aylmer have shown their appreciation of their pastor, Rev. J. T. Trevelyan, by increasing his salary by \$200.

William Maynard, jun., who was lately appointed manager of the Guelph branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has given up the position owing to falling health.

The arson case at Chatham, in which four colored men—Geo. Snook, I. D. James, John Franklin and Wm. Croble—were implicated has fallen through and the prisoners were discharged.

Charles Williams, a young colored man employed at a hotel in Detroit, was arrested at Windsor on Thursday charged with criminally assaulting Bertha Campbell, a 13-year-old colored girl of Windsor.

Uxbridge township, Huron county, has 42,685 acres. A population of 2,400, an assessed value of \$1,851,200, number of cattle, 5,671; sheep, 2,413; hogs, 2,719; horses, 1,819; acres of swamp land, 1,069; orchard, 588; fall wheat, 4,127.

Nine young men, residents of the village of Thamesville, appeared at Chatham on Wednesday in answer to a charge of unlawfully damaging the property of Mrs. H. Callahan. The case creates much excitement in Thamesville. It is still pending.

Petitions are in circulation asking the St. Thomas council to reconsider the request of the L. E. and D. R. R. to petition the Dominion Government to give them a grant to run their road from Ridgeway to connect with the L. and P. S. R. somewhere between St. Thomas and Union.

Mr. W. J. Valleeau having resigned as general freight and passenger agent of the Erie and Huron Railroad, Mr. E. H. Edwards, heretofore accountant, has been appointed general freight and passenger agent. Mr. J. E. Foreman, secretary and general auditor, will assume the duties of accountant, in addition to those of general auditor.

A Simple Test.
To detect impurities in salt, dissolve a tablespoonful in a tumbler of pure water and add a lump of common washing soda. If the water becomes cloudy the salt is impure. With Windsor Salt the water will be as clear as crystal. It doesn't cake. Try it.

The highest masts of sailing vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high, and the craft spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. French Village. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure croup. Cape Island. J. E. CUNNINGHAM.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

GREECE'S RAPID PROGRESS.

Her New Railroads, Canals, Drainage Works and Other Signs of Life.

What has Greece to show for her blanket mortgage? Sixty years ago not a mile of wagon road, says a writer in the Review of Reviews, today above 2,000 miles built (often over mountains) at a cost of \$10,000,000. Twenty-five years ago five miles of rail connecting Athens with her seaport, now some 600 miles of railway in operation—connecting the capital with the Peloponnese, and opening up a good part of Acarnania and Thessaly, while the Piræus-Larissa Railway, which is to open up the rest of central and northern Greece, and ultimately direct communication with Europe, is almost ready for the rails, and would be running now but for unlucky financing.

The English builders—now ousted—have done some daring engineering, especially in tunnelling Mount Othrys. The Corinth Canal, which Pericles dreamed of and Nero began, has been finished, so giving a short and safe waterway from the Adriatic to the Aegean. Lake Kopals has been drained, not only

uncovering prehistoric cities, but reclaiming 60,000 acres of rich alluvial soil. The Greek merchant marine counts 118,931 116 steamers of 83,548 net tonnage, and 944 sailing vessels aggregating a burden of 250,000 tons. Much of the carrying trade of the Levant and nearly all of that on the Danube is in Greek bottoms. With a sea line—in proportion to area—seven times as great as France and twelve times as great as England Greece maintains 60 lighthouses, and 11 building as many more. Her steam factories are worth \$6,000,000. With an area of some 16,000,000 acres—largely mountain—she has 5,500,000 in field and forest and 5,000,000 in pasture. The acreage in currants and vineyards has increased a hundred fold and more since independence. The agricultural produce foots up \$21,000,000 a year. Still the country imports breadstuffs to the value of \$6,000,000 annually, which Thessaly could readily produce when the railway opens up the great wheat field. This saving alone would nearly pay the interest on the foreign debt.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.
A sure cure for Headache and nervous pain. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

PRIZE COMPETITION

For Bright Children.

A handsomely framed oleograph, one which would be prized in any drawing room (it has no advertising matter on it) will be given each week by the proprietors of Baby's Own Soap to the boy or girl under 16 years of age, who will have sent during the current week the best advertisement, illustrated or not, suitable for publication in the newspapers or advertising Baby's Own Soap. The prize-winning advertisements will become our property, and no others will be returned unless they will have been accompanied by postage stamps for the purpose.

CONDITIONS.—1. That competitors be under 16 years of age.
2. That the wrapper of a Cake of Baby's Own Soap accompany the advertisement.

3. That the age, name (in full) and address of the competitor be plainly written and attached to the submitted advertisement.
REMEMBER—One prize is given every week, and if not successful at first, try again.

N. B.—Two or more advertisements may be submitted at the same time by any competitor. Address—
E. D., ACCOUNT ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
McCord and William Streets, Montreal.

Of Interest to Womankind

Are you a merchant's wife? We can furnish your residence with due regard to elegance and refinement. A mechanic's? We fit up your home completely, tastefully and substantially, and we do it as well and as willingly for one as for the other. Who knows?—the mechanic of today may be the merchant of tomorrow.

Our Stock is Large and Well Assorted.

What's to hinder your getting new furniture now? The PRICES ARE RIGHT, at

John Ferguson & Sons,

180 KING STREET.

We could say much about the why and wherefore of present low prices, but it takes quality to make a convincing argument. When the one merges into the other it's the buyer's opportunity. Once you look, we know you'll buy.

J. & D. ROSS

Hats! Hats! Hats!

Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Silk Hats, all the latest designs. Prices away down.

Gents' Furnishings.

We have got just the kind of Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear you are looking for, and at prices that will delight you.

Readymade Clothing

All kinds. Special value in Summer Coats and Vests and Rubber Coats.

Merchant Tailoring

The newest goods in the market always on hand, which we make up with

UNION - LABOR

guaranteed correct in fit and style, and at most reasonable prices.

386 Richmond St.

Fitzgerald, Seandrett & Co.,

The Leading Staple and Fancy Grocers.

We Sell the

FINEST CHOCOLATES

Made in America. Try Them. They Are Delicious.

PHONE, 485 - 169 DUNDAS ST.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

From Far-Off Cairo

Famous City Is Thronged With American Tourists—New Khedive Handsome, But Dull and Stubborn—Obsequies of the Ex-Khedive—The Splendid Funeral Described—Treasures Lately Unearthed at One of the Pyramids.

Cairo is simply thronged with tourists. They say there has never been such a season known here. The people are sleeping on dahabieh moored in the river, and some are camping out in the gardens. The rush is largely owing to the new winter excursion steamers, and particularly to the arrival of La Touraine. I heard a resident say this morning, despairingly, to a shopman, "You won't do anything for us now that the Americans have come. What are you all going to do when the Americans go away again and leave you?"

"If Allah wills I shall smoke and sleep," answered the man, leaning wearily back against a pile of rugs. The shops around the Khedive's palace are full of the loveliest things imaginable. Eastern goods of every kind, and the East Indians do a great trade in silver. The finest is the cashmere with the pattern of elephants and palm trees; then there is the Bombay work, foliage and flowers, the prettiest, I think. The Madras is covered with queer figures of Vishnu, and his superabundant supply of arms and legs.

Jugglers and street peddlers are also coming money, and, as for the cabmen, I see no reason why each should not die a millionaire. The snake charmer is a queer being who goes about, in scanty clothing, and carrying a monkey and a canvas bag of cohas. For an infinitesimal sum he will run his hand down into the bag and draw out a great knot of wriggling serpents, which he drops to the ground, whereupon they erect themselves straight and stiff upon the very end of their tails, and dance around while he pipes to them upon a small red flute. It is a fascinating entertainment, but not popular with all. The monkey never seems to grow used to it, but always runs up the man's back and sits on his shoulder, chattering with fear.

The oft-described indescribable life of the Tozars never loses its charm for me. The narrow lanes, the soft, rich color, the glimpses of cloudless sky through the quaint carved arabesques, and, most of all, the queer orientals, with their mixture of cunning and childish simplicity.

I am always amused by the bargaining, the old familiar comedy of attempted extortion, mockery of the offered sum, then the transition, "For you I make it less," but I lose the eager "How much you give?" the following acceptance and the beaming smile and profoundly friendly parting. The treasures lately unearthed at the pyramid of Dahshur, of Monsieur de Morgan, are simply astounding. Excavations were commenced in the spring of 1894 and they are still finding things there. There are some very interesting statues in terra cotta, colored and extremely well moulded, showing the ancient inhabitants at their work. A man crouches on the ground baking bread in a small oven, another rolls dough, a line of workmen carry stones on their heads. There are two big wooden boats in another room. But the most wonderful find is the jewels of the Princesses Hathor-Sat and Sent Senbets. One hears often of great discoveries which, when one comes to see them, are beautiful to the learned, but these are really superb. Necklaces, clasps, bracelets, anklets, pins of the most exquisite design and color, and in such preservation that, after nearly 4,000 years, they are as fresh as if just from the counters of Tiffany. The enamel is marvelous, and the workman who designed them was a master for any age. The handsomest, in my opinion, is the gold breast ornament containing in the center the hieroglyphic of Usertesen II., and, on either side, an enameled hawk wearing the double crown. Then there are necklaces of golden shells, each the size of a hen's egg, pendants inlaid with colored gems carved in lotus blossoms, beads, scarabs set in amethyst, gold, enamel and lapis lazuli, silver mirrors inlaid with gold, two crowning gold lions, each as big as a fist, and a wealth of rings. Reproductions are sold in Cairo. I stopped on the way to call upon the old Pharaohs and to have a parting glimpse at Ramses the Great. The grim old conqueror must have held his own to the last to meet the greater conqueror with that undaunted front. I must confess to a certain amount of sympathy for him in his stand against the servile insurrection. "At the Lord's hand," Pharaoh's heart so that he would not let the people go." Why should they go to worship in the wilderness? Why not in the services of Isis and Osiris? He must have had a desperate spirit to stand firm in the midst of the awful portents that scared the superstitious court. "He would not let the people go." Well, he looks it. Nothing but the death of the first-born could bow that stiff neck. Another dead Pharaoh, Ismail Pasha, has just been brought from Constantinople to be buried under a gorgeous bronze mausoleum in the Rifaieh Mosque.

There was talk of quarantine, but the matter was finally arranged. From early dawn the quay and shores at Alexandria were lined with an excited crowd. The natives are even more wild than usual, owing to the fact that it is the fast of the Ramadan, when, for a month, they can neither eat nor drink except at night. It was a strange medley of Arabs and foreigners, untrammeled Egyptians from the desert riding on camels came side by side with the conventional Englishman perched on a small donkey and carrying the everlasting red Murray. If possible there was even more than the usual amount of shrieking, and the inhabitants whacked each other over the head in a manner to scare the unused tourist half to death.

As the Turkish vessel, the Tewfik, came in sight, the crowd burst forth into ejaculations and prayers. Sentences from the In'an were heard on every side, and the eternal "Allah, fi Allah," was rattled over and over again until it was almost infectious. The packet, preceded by the Noor el Bahris and the Izzeddin, firing minute guns, glided on the last light-house on the side of classical Pharaohs and past the long white wall of the royal palace. Ras el Tin, where the dead man once kept his harem when he reigned in Oriental splendor and squandered money with the reckless prodigality that wrought his downfall. As the body of the ex-Khedive came nearer the noise gradually died down and down to a low, subdued murmur, and the body was borne ashore in a total silence. The funeral at Cairo on the 12th drew a great many people to the city. At dawn a gun was fired, and at a very early hour the Egyptian police cleared the streets and took their stand along the route. The squadrons of cavalry made a splendid showing on their milk white horses. I have never seen such horses nor such riding. One began to put faith in the Arab steed once more.

The strangest sight was the religious deputations. The foremost bore on their backs large wicker water jugs, the mouths of which were filled with green bougias, but I could not learn the symbolism. Then came band after band of the followers of the prophet, bearing banners and chanting prayers for the dead. Each separate band struck in on a different minor, some with the Allah, fi Allah, repeated over and over again; and others with lines from the poem of "The Last Judgment," the number of them were the green turban, showing that they had made the pilgrimage to Mecca. After these marched the Dervishes, with their queer tall hats; then the students from the Mohammedan College. The distinguished native residents and the judges and civil functionaries, with their dazzling display of gold lace, caused the Europeans who marched behind to make but a poor show. A most impressive figure was the handsome old Coptic Patriarch, and behind him came Mohammedan boys, some swinging incense, some bearing copies of the holy books under purple velvet embroidered in gold.

The Khedive came along and on foot, with nothing but the gold sun on his breast to mark his rank. He looked pale and sad, I thought. The throne of Egypt is not a very secure seat, and perhaps that is thinking that he too, might some day be deposed, to die far away.

A strange, wild wall burst upon our ears as the bier came, surrounded by the ulamas, or hired mourners, women in long black veils, who tossed their brown arms aloft and beat upon the breast as they uttered wailing cries. Above the silver pall was laid the dead man's uniform and his scarlet turban, sign that Ismail, "the wanderer," the eagle, had come home at last.

I was struck with the aspect of the crowd. It is a rare thing to see Arabs quiet, but there was an air of solemnity and seriousness among them during the whole time of the passing. The Egyptian party organ most opposed to British interests has lately hit upon an ingenious idea. The English plea has been that Egypt is in such a dangerous condition of crime and anarchy that the presence of an army of occupation is necessary for the public safety. The Egyptian journal now publishes every day records of crime quoted from the Times, Standard and other London papers, and shows that there is 60 times the amount of violence in England than there is in Egypt, and that, therefore, there is 60 times the need for an army of occupation to take charge of Great Britain.

The lower classes, as far as I could learn, are greatly divided on the question. They look upon all foreigners as insane from the way in which they give money, and I fancy would be loth to offend such a source of income as is brought to them by the presence of the English.

The death of Ismail has, of course, put an end to the court entertainments, which have been unusually gay this winter. The Khedive now receives after the European fashion, and has afternoon tea served for the ladies who are presented to her. She is a most attractive and sensible woman and as popular as it is possible for an Egyptian woman whose society is, of course, limited, and who can only emerge from her seclusion closely veiled. She is not well at present, and the rumor is that she will go to Carthage for the waters. Poor woman, she has recently been sorely tried by the marriage of her son. The Circassian slave girl, Ikbal Hanem, who has been thrust upon her as a daughter-in-law, is a beautiful creature but is older than the Khedive, who is not yet of age, while the woman is 24, which is old for Egyptian ideas. It had been hoped he would make a European marriage and raise his country to a higher rank, and one of the daughters of the Sultan of Turkey had been spoken of.

He is rather a handsome boy, in a sleepy, oriental fashion, but excessively dull and stubborn. After all, he is a sort of anachronism, now that Egypt is so largely English. Westward the course of empire takes its way, but the Orient lies far in its wake, and while with us it is late in the nineteenth century, he and his people have, in many respects, hardly emerged from the patriarchal period and the manners of the days of Abraham still, to a large extent, prevail. Nominally ruler, he is kept under constant strict control, and if he goes too far in his attempts to independence he is brought up at a round turn by the English ambassador, Fred Cromer, who is the real power in Egypt. It is a hard position, and his boyish bursts of rebellion are hardly to be wondered at. A happier subject of contemplation is the conduct of Father Ahmawter and the German nuns, who formerly suffered such horrible tortures at the hands of the Mahdi. The heroic beings were warned again to quit Khar-toum, but while every one else was fleeing they stayed on to try and protect the converts at their large and successful mission. After months and months of greivous atrocities, those who were alive succeeded in making their escape and returning to civilization, but they have never abandoned the hope of re-establishing their school, and they have actually gone back again and are far up the Nile trying to make their way again into the Soudan.

MARGARET SEYMOUR HALL.

CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN UNITE

In Their Praises of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Taking the Bishop of Toronto, Right Rev. A. Sweetman, D.D., D.C.L., three of the leading members of the faculty of McMaster Hall, and men like the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., and others, as representing the Methodist Church, all of whom have spoken in high terms of the merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and unite with these the warm endorsement of this medicine by the well known Toronto journalist, Mr. W. L. Smith, as representing the laymen, and it must be granted that clergymen and laymen of one mind in such a truly meritorious medicine, the truth is that everyone who uses the medicine has a good word to say for it.

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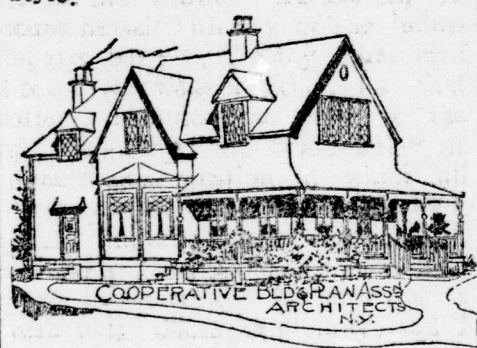
the classic and late Gothic styles. The Queen Anne style is best fitted to villas and structures of that order. The Co-operative Building Plan Association, Architects, New York.

The Popularity of Queen Anne Architecture.

(See this column next week for Suburban Architecture. Copyright 1895.)

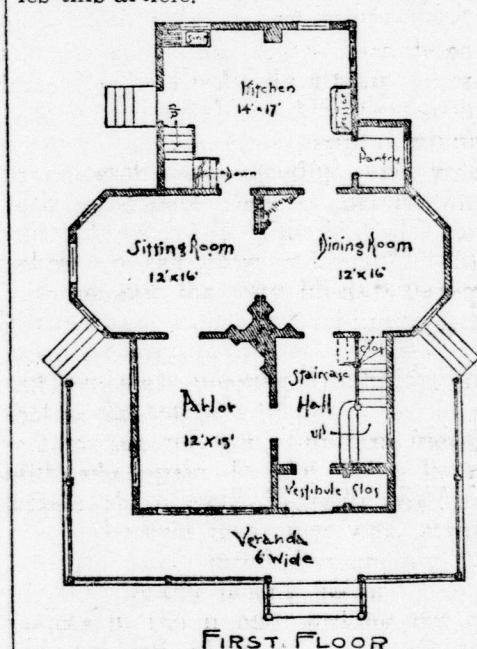
Queen Anne will have much to answer for if she is held accountable for all the architectural abominations that have been erected in her name. During the earlier days of this country, the major part of the dwellings were simple and plain, and could give but little direct offense to aesthetic taste, even if lacking in some of the prime requisites of beauty. The larger and more expensive houses were, happily, almost without exception, of the colonial style, and were so dignified, stately comfortable and substantial. But as wealth became more widely diffused, and the taste of the people grew more pretentious, architecture developed on lines that were ugly almost to the verge of the grotesque. Simplicity gave place to elaboration that was without rhyme or reason. Instead of utility adorned, which is, or should be, the end and aim of architecture, ornateness was sought even at the expense of utility.

The hideous structures of the "60's" and "70's," which line every street of the older cities and dot every suburb with their classic cornices and pediments, grew to have a certain similarity, and a name was needed for the style.



Among the different architectural styles the Queen Anne seems to have been the most popular. It was a sounding title, and the public, when it could not place a dwelling as Gothic, Classic, Renaissance, Colonial, or what not, gravely dubbed it Queen Anne. So it has come about, in the usage of uninformed people, that the Queen Anne style of architecture has been widely perverted from its technical and original significance.

The so-called style is supposed to be founded on the class of designs that were used to a large extent at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The buildings that were erected during the reign of Queen Anne were simple and plain, with classic cornices and pediments, and frequently had large windows that were often divided by mullions. Some of the picturesque features of the old buildings are utilized to the best advantage in the modern revised styles, and an interesting example accompanies this article.



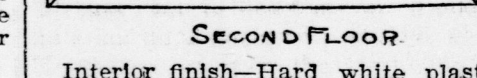
FIRST FLOOR

The perspective view is shown, and the principal rooms, and their sizes, closets, etc., will be found by reference to the floor plans.

Extreme width, including veranda, 35 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 49 feet.

Heights of stories—Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 8 feet 10 inches; second story, 8 feet 6 inches.

Exterior materials—Foundation, brick; first story, clap-boards; second story, gables, dormers and roofs, shingles. Outside blinds to all windows except those of the cellar.



SECOND FLOOR

Interior finish—Hard white plaster; soft wood flooring and trim; ash stair case; kitchen wainscotted; panels under windows in parlor; interior wood-work finished in hard oil.

Colors—Clap-boards, dark green; trim outside doors, blinds and rain conductors, bronze green; sashes dark red; veranda floor, dark olive drab; veranda ceiling, varnished; brickwork, Indian red; wall shingles, dipped and brushed in red stain; roof shingles, dipped and brushed coated with a dark red stain.

Accommodations—Cellar under kitchen, with concrete floor, but the cellar may extend under the whole house or be omitted entirely; open fireplaces in parlor, sitting and dining rooms, with mantels over same; vestibule door is made to slide to avoid interference with passage to stairway; sliding doors connect dining and sitting rooms; back entrance to second story; sliding doors, fireplace and mantels and part of the veranda may be omitted; bath-room with partial or full plumbing may be introduced.

Cost—\$2,687. This includes mantels but not the range and heater; the estimate based on New York prices for materials and labor; but in many sections of the country the cost should be less.

The name, "Queen Anne," is quite misleading, for the style partakes more of the nature of the buildings of the earlier Renaissance of the Elizabethan period than of those of Queen Anne's reign. It has also borrowed from the Renaissance of Germany and France as well as some of its best features from

the classic and late Gothic styles. The Queen Anne style is best fitted to villas and structures of that order. The Co-operative Building Plan Association, Architects, New York.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

The Deutsche Kirchenzeitung of Berlin has computed on the basis of the latest scientific sources accessible a suggestive table of the religious distribution of the peoples of the globe. The population of the earth is estimated at one and one-half thousand million, distributed as follows:

Europe	381,200,000
Africa	127,000,000
Asia	854,000,000
Australia	4,730,000
America	133,670,000

Total.....1,500,000,000
The leading religions are represented by the following figures:

Protestant Christians	200,000,000
Roman Catholic Christians	195,000,000
Greek Catholic Christians	105,000,000

Total Christians	500,000,000
Jews	800,000
Mohammedan	180,000,000
Heathens	812,000,000

Total non-Christians.....1,000,000,000

According to these data one-third of the population of the earth is Christian. Especially notable is the fact that the Protestant Church has according to the estimate outstripped the Roman Catholic by more than 4,000,000; and yet the preponderance of Protestantism appears all the greater when viewed from other standpoints. Practically Protestantism exercises the controlling influence on the destinies of the leading nations of the earth. England, the Netherlands, the United States and Germany are predominantly Protestant lands. These Protestant countries together with their colonies control nearly one-half of the entire population of the globe. One-third of all Mohammedans are under Protestant English government. The Hinduism of Hither India is entirely under English dominion. The English educational system and literature are slowly and surely opening up a new world of thought for these people; but even the Buddhism of Borneo, Siam, Tibet, and other countries, the German writer thinks, will not be able to hold its own against this onward march of Christian civilization. In the so-called great Buddhist countries, such as China and Japan, Buddhism is little more than an external decoration of public life, and not at all a spiritual power controlling and directing the hearts and minds of the people; and its cloisters and monasteries are the seats of spiritual and moral starvation. In this way the conditions for a rapid spread of Christian principles are present in innumerable unchristian lands, and this onward march is being materially aided by the railroad, telegraph and steamer.

PEACE OF MIND and BODY

Rev. A. O. Watts.

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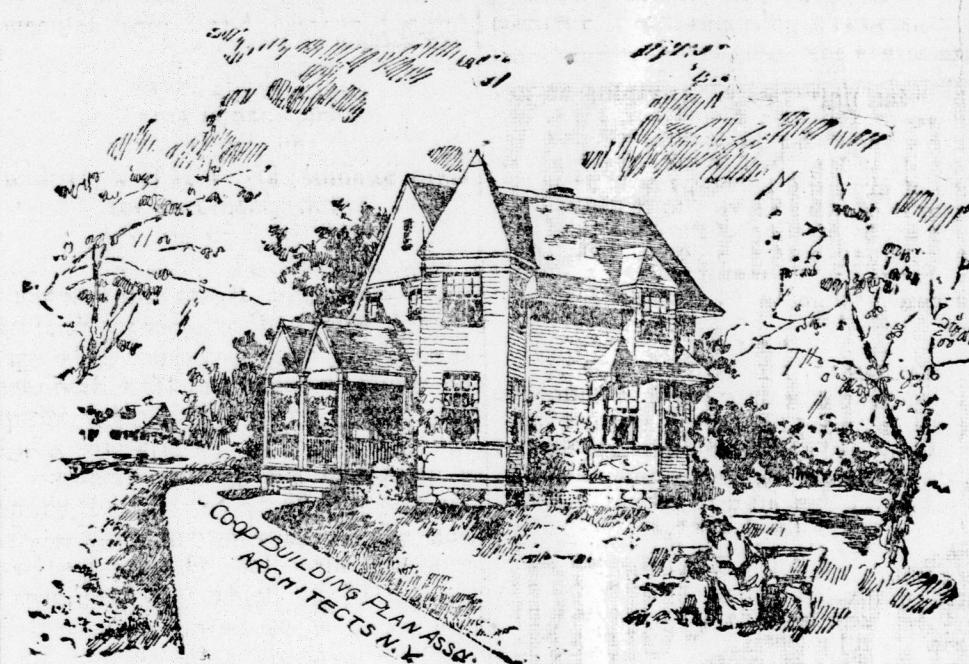
But that's another Story.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

Motto for the Week:

"Never shall my hand or voice be lifted against so called temperance fanatics. If ever a cause justified fanaticism the temperance cause does. To me there is nothing more disgusting or more disheartening to the cause of humanity, than the selfish, ease loving, luxurious man indulging in dissipation and denouncing fanaticism."—[Phillips Brooks.]

Torture of Horses and Dogs.

AN APPEAL FOR ACTION.

Dr. Fleming, C.B., who has been principal veterinary surgeon of her Majesty's forces, publishes in the Nineteenth Century a very weighty and valuable article under the title "The Wanton Mutilation of Animals." His article is one that should command the immediate attention of all philanthropists, and all lovers of horses and dogs. It is difficult for an Englishman to read Dr. Fleming's paper without shame and humiliation. For Dr. Fleming not only brings the gravest charges against this country as to the detestable cruelty with which we permit the mutilation of the best friends of man among quadrupeds, but he proves his case by an only too damning array of evidence. We can skip the first part of the paper, in which he describes the fiendish manner in which Englishmen in times past have cut their horses ears and slit their nostrils, and generally played the torturer with their most faithful servant among the brutes, in order to come to the crimes which are now being perpetrated against them.

THE CRIME OF TAIL DOCKING.

Dr. Fleming's case rests chiefly upon the docking of horses' tails and the cropping of dogs' ears. The fashion of docking horses' tails had almost gone out, when it was revived by a freak of the fashionables who rode polo ponies. As a result, the practice of tail-cropping has become very general, and therefore the life of an English horse is much less worth living than it was twenty years ago. Dr. Fleming points out that the practice is utterly indefensible from any point of view. It is merely a fashionable freak by which the horse is made to suffer not only in health and comfort, but in appearance. Something, however, ought to be done, and he quotes with approval the provisions of a law which has been passed in the State of Massachusetts, not only punishing any one who docks a horse's tail, but also providing penalties for those in whose possession a horse with an unhealed tail may be found.

THE LAW AGAINST TAIL CROPPING.

The exact provisions of the law are as follows:

Whoever cuts the bones of the tail of any horse for the purpose of docking the tail, or whoever causes or knowingly permits it to be done upon the premises of which he is the owner, lessee, proprietor, or user, or whoever assists in or is present at such cutting, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding one year, or by fine of not less than 100 dollars nor more than 300 dollars. If a horse is found with his tail so cut, and with the wound from such cutting unhealed, upon the premises of any person, such facts shall be prima facie evidence that the person who occupies or has the use of such premises on which a horse is so found has committed the offense described. If a horse is found with its tail so cut, and with the wound resulting from such cut unhealed, in the charge or custody of any person, such facts shall be prima facie evidence that the person having the charge or custody of such horse has committed the offense charged above.

WHY NOT TAX TAIL DOCKERS?

This law, however, is not sufficient to meet the needs of the case, and Dr. Fleming makes a suggestion which ought to find favor in the eyes of Sir William Harcourt:

In this country the law is impotent to suppress the practice, though docking is undoubtedly a cruel operation, because it is painful and unnecessary, and, therefore, comes within the scope of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. But it is most difficult to detect persons performing the operation, or to bring guilt home to them when it is accomplished; and even when discovered flagrante delicto a conviction is very doubtful, as magistrates are often themselves approvers of the fashion and employ docked horses, or they are uncertain whether the operation is or is not a useful one. It needs a law like that of Massachusetts to deal with the evil, with the addition of a tax imposed on persons who use horses so mutilated. It is strange that the ingenuity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not found out this means of obtaining financial assistance, for the tax would bring in a handsome sum, if only a very small amount had to be paid by horse proprietors for each docked animal in their stables. The treasury coffers would also be better filled if dog-own-

ers were made to pay an additional tax on dogs with cropped ears and tails.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

It seems the question of the discouragement of this cruel practice was brought before the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, but the enemy was too strong—the motion was negatived by sixteen votes to nine. Thus the influence of a great society, one of whose objects is to promote the improvement of the domestic animals in beauty and utility, was given in favor of the continuance of a cruel and damaging fashion because it was a remunerative one. The result would doubtless have been the same had the motion been brought forward against nicking or ear-cropping, operations which are in the same category with docking, and which we shall in all likelihood witness the revival of very soon.

We ought not to wait for the revival of any such brutalities. Mr. Colman, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, would do well to communicate with Dr. Fleming, and see whether or not those interested in the subject could be got together for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon all the authorities who would have influence in this matter. It is no use groaning and swearing at the abominable cruelty that is practiced; what we ought to do is to get it stopped, and that we could do, if those who know what it really is would work together.

Labouchere.

An Appreciative Summary of His Characteristic Qualities.

The House of Commons, avers London Sketch, would miss Mr. Labouchere probably more than half the cabinet ministers and ex-cabinet ministers put together. He has what Mr. Disraeli called the "gay wisdom" of a man of the world. He is much more sympathetic than he likes you to think and has far less contempt for existing institutions than he wants you to believe. For Mr. Labouchere, with all his attempts to play the cynic, is really one of the few men who are perfectly at home in any society, high or low. He is not merely a genial gossip who understood that, after all, "it is the personal that interests us," and, accordingly started Truth; "he is a man with plenty of ideas who would make a first-rate administrator. The House of Commons, which dearly loves a laugh, prefers to take him as a jester, but Northampton knows its senior member too well by this time to disregard his claim to be regarded as a serious politician. Mr. Labouchere is sixty-three years of age; he married Miss Hodson, the actress, lives in a delightful house not three minutes' walk from the House of Commons, and has, besides, Pope's Villa at Twickenham. He has friends with all politics and creeds, and some friends with none; an inexhaustible stock of anecdotes is one of his "properties."

Chinese Proverbs,

Many of Them Express the Same Sentiments as Say-ings in English.

The following are familiar specimens of Chinese proverbs. The English version is given also in each instance: "To cut off a hen's head with a battle-axe." (Much ado about nothing.)

"It thunders loudly, but little rain falls." (Much cry and little wool.)

"A thousand chiefs, a thousand plans." (Too many cooks will spoil the broth.)

"There's a time to fish and a time to dry nets." (There's a time for all things.)

"One strand of silk doesn't make a thread." (One swallow doesn't make a summer.)

"If you don't enter the bear's den, you cannot obtain her young." (Nothing ventured, nothing won.)

"The court is like a ship at sea—everything depends on the wind." (Put not your trust in princes.)

"Time flies like an arrow, days and months like a weaver's shuttle." (Time and tide wait for no man.)

"For him who does everything in its proper time, one day is worth three." (A stitch in time saves nine.)

"Virtue is the surest road to longevity, but vice meets with an early doom." (Virtue is its own reward.)

"The truths which we least wish to hear are those which are most to our advantage to know." (The truth is disagreeable.)

"Abstain from false accusing, that the good and honest may be in safety." (Bear not false witness against thy neighbor.)—[Tid-Bits.]

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

A Model Municipality

Is the City of Glasgow—Better Even than Birmingham—A Wonderful Example of the Success of Municipal Socialism—Profits of Civic Control—Making Life Comfortable for Citizens.

In the Fortnightly Review for April, Mr. W. E. Garrett Fisher sounds the praises of Glasgow, a city which even more than Birmingham may be regarded as standing in the forefront of municipal progress. Mr. Fisher says:

"Glasgow, whom her citizens delight to call the second city of the Empire, assuredly deserves the name of first, both in regard to the chronology of modern municipal development and to the success with which she has executed all her reforms."

The aim and object of the Glasgow municipality is defined very simply:

"To attempt to make the life of the citizens as healthy and as happy as is possible. The corporation recognizes three duties as being laid upon them: to fulfill their trust by economical administration of the city's finances; to improve public health, both physical and moral; and to give brightness and the possibility of happiness to civic life."

WORK, NOT TALK.

In the discharge of this task the Glasgow municipal statesmen talk very little about great principles, but being practical men they spend their time in doing great works. Hence Mr. Fisher says:

"Glasgow is an instance of the striking progress which may be achieved in municipal matters by a body of good business men who are more concerned about the welfare of the city than the illustration of a political or social theory. Politics, indeed, are practically unknown at the Glasgow Council Board. Nor is eloquent speech in demand there. The real work is, all of it, done in committees and small sub-committees, and the discussions at the meetings of council are, I understand, chiefly useful to let outsiders know what is going on. Glasgow, again, is claimed by many as a wonderful example of the success of municipal socialism. That may be so, but the council certainly had no such idea in their heads when they achieved their success."

THE BRIGHTENING OF CIVIC LIFE.

The story of Glasgow's dealing with the lodging-houses, the water companies, etc., etc., has often been told, but it is worth while to note what Mr. Fisher says the corporation has done to sweeten and brighten the life of the citizens. He says:

"The Glasgow corporation have always taken a keen interest in the brightening of civic life. Strong in 'the power of the multiplied penny,' they have endowed their city with museums, half-a-dozen parks, and a really good art gallery. It is worthy of note that the corporation have opened the baths free at certain hours to children attending the board schools of the city. The teaching of swimming has thus been greatly encouraged. The corporation also provide lectures upon art and kindred subjects in the museums and galleries, and give a good concert every Saturday during the winter in the city hall at prices of 3d. and 1d.; and they make it pay. They are now building a People's Palace in the east end. More important still, perhaps, is the fact that they are providing playgrounds for children in the congested parts of the city, where gymnastic apparatus and games of all kinds are at the disposal of every child in the neighborhood."

THE CIVIC FAMILY HOME.

The story of the Glasgow lodging-houses is familiar enough, but their latest development is not so well known: "The corporation are at present engaged in the building of a family home, which is to do for widows and widowers with children what the lodging houses have done for single men, in the way of raising the standard of comfort and the possibilities of life. In this building, which will provide 176 dormitories, it is proposed to charge 8 pence a night for a room large enough for a man or woman with not more than three children. The children will be fed and taken entirely in charge during the day, as it is expected, for 1s. 6d. a head per week. This, I believe, is an absolutely new experiment for a British municipality to try."

THE MUNICIPAL TRAM.

Mr. Fisher has also a good deal to say concerning the success of the recent experiment by which the corporation took over the working of the tram-lines. He remarks truly enough:

"It is no light matter for inexperienced men to start a tramway business on a scale that involves 300 cars, 3,000 horses, and 1,700 men, even with plenty of time in which to prepare."

The corporation had not much time to prepare, but notwithstanding this they were able to overtake the demands of the public, and have enormously improved the service at the

same time that they have reduced the fares, and amended the conditions under which it is worked. The result of the first six months' working is that they have paid £9,000 to the municipal fund, instead of the £5,000 previously received from the tramway companies. The hours of labor have been reduced to 60 per week. All fares have also been reduced, some as much as one-third, and halfpenny fares have been adopted for the first time. An analysis of the business done has been published from which it appears that, in round numbers, 300,000 passengers paid ½ penny, 600,000 paid 1 penny, 95,000 1½ pence, and only 20,000 paid the maximum fare of 2 pence. It may be supposed that the next step will be to abolish all fares above the penny.

SOUND FINANCE.

But although Glasgow is doing all these things it is running the business on sound financial basis:

"If I were asked, indeed, to state the distinctive feature of Glasgow finance, I should suggest the sinking fund. That useful invention is now applied to every enterprise of the Second City. On examining the municipal accounts, one finds that all serious debts are on the way to be cleared off by the automatic operation of this device. Thus the loan debt of the police commission, amounting to nearly £1,300,000, will be paid off in less than fifty years, four-fifths of it being paid within twenty years. The water and the gas debts will be paid, the one in sixty-seven years, the other in forty, without any new call upon the ratepayer. The debt on the parks and galleries will be paid off in forty years."

In the last twenty years the rates have been reduced all round by two pence in the pound; in the same period the price of gas has been lowered from 5s. 3½d. per thousand cubic feet to 2s. 6d. In spite of the increase of the population and the doubling of the area of the city of Glasgow between 1874 and to-day, the rates have decreased all round, whilst the service is substantially improved.

DECENTRALIZATION.

Glasgow, however, like London, is too big to be administered entirely from one center, and it is interesting to notice the scheme which is being drawn up for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of local administration. If this project is carried out, Glasgow will be divided into five sections, "so as to give the nearest affect to natural geographical groups that the limits of the ward will permit." A divisional board is to be formed in each section, of the members elected by the wards contained in it, with others if necessary; the Lord Provost, and the Conveners and sub-conveners of the committees of washing and lighting, statue labor and health, to be ex-officio members of each board. The minutes of each board-meeting are to be communicated to the next meeting of the central council, and, if not disapproved, thereupon become resolutions of the council.

Mr. W. Smart, in the Economic Journal for March, has a paper full of figures on the "Municipal Work and Finance of Glasgow."

Sweden and Norway.

Sweden has a population in round numbers of 5,000,000, Norway 2,000,000. Sweden has a modern navy and army; Norway has no military force to speak of and will not help to bear the burden of maintaining a common army for the two countries, if she could afford it, which is doubtful. But what Norway lacks in money and other material necessities she makes up in high spirit and what is commonly called cheek.

It was in 1814 that the two countries were united. The union was a loose sort of confederation. Each State had its own Legislature: and each had a Cabinet of royal Ministers of its own, but the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs acted for both countries. This was the compact agreed on. Now Norwegians are dissatisfied and demand a Foreign Minister of their own as well as Norwegian Foreign consuls and Ministers. This would imply practical separation from Sweden, and Sweden is unwilling to grant the demands. If it came to war between the two countries, there is no question of Sweden's ability to whip Norway back into submission. But if the Emperor of Russia should take a hand and help Norway gain her complete independence, in consideration of the grant by Norway to Russia of a port on the Atlantic that did not freeze up in winter, then Sweden would surely be beaten.

Napoleon and His Genius.

A Tribute To His Power, by Charles Phillips.

He knew no motive but interest; he acknowledged no criterion but success; he worshiped no God but ambition, and with an Eastern devotion he knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Subsidiary to this, there was no creed that he did not profess, there was no opinion that he did not promulgate. In the hope of dynasty, he upheld the crescent; for the sake of a divorce, he bowed before the cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the republic; and with a partricial ingratitude, on the ruins both of the throne and tribune he reared the throne of his despotism. A professed Catholic, he imprisoned the Pope; a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country; and in the name of Brutus he grasped without remorse and wore without shame the diadem of the Caesars.

Through this pantomime of policy fortune played the clown to his caprices. At his touch crowns crumbled, beggars reigned, systems vanished, the wildest theories took the color of his whim, and all that was venerable, and all that was novel, changed places with the rapidity of a drama. Even apparent defeat assumed the appearance of victory; his flight from Egypt confirmed his destiny; ruin itself only elevated him to empire. But if his fortune was great, his genius was transcendent; decision flashed upon his councils; and it was the same to decide and to perform. To inferior intellects his combinations appeared perfectly impossible, his plans perfectly impracticable; but in his hands, simplicity marked their development, and success vindicated their adoption. His person partook the character of his mind; if the one never yielded in the cabinet, the other never bent in the field. Nature had no obstacle that he did not surmount, space no opposition that he did not spurn; and whether amid Alpine rocks, Arabian sands, or Polar snows, he seemed proof against peril and empowered with ubiquity.

The whole continent trembled at beholding the audacity of his designs and the miracle of their execution. Skepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; romance assumed the air of history; nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a subaltern of Corsica waving his imperial flag over her most ancient capitals. All the visions of antiquity became a commonplace in his contemplation; kings were his people, nations were his outposts; and he disposed of courts, and crowns, and camps, and churches, and cabinets, as if they were titular dignitaries of the chess-board. Amid all these changes he stood immutable as adamant.

The Telltale Face.

Expression is undoubtedly charming, and an immobile countenance not to be desired, yet it is an open question whether one may be permitted in society to go about wearing a telltale face. One should require the art of suppressing, if not of concealing, one's thoughts; when they are disagreeable, or when they reflect unpleasantly on the company surrounding one. Not to express all one feels, either by look or speech, is a necessary accomplishment among polite people, and the person of training and culture learns to hold much in reserve, to refrain from ejaculations of surprise or dismay, in short, neither to wear the heart upon the sleeve, nor to carry about a telltale face.

Among the lower orders there is much less self-control of eye and lip than among those who have learned that a cardinal point in good manners is respect for the rights and feelings of others. One hears the resident of the tenement volubly screaming her comments on the neighbors, scolding her children in shrill tones with furious gestures and excited and glowing face. Her sister in a higher circle, perhaps equally emotional by nature, restrains herself and holds passion in leash. The repressed manner is decorous rather than vehement, leans toward the calm of the statue rather than to the raving of the tragic actress, is never too pronounced, is tranquil, gentle, restful, and always self-controlled.

Young girls in the acuteness of their feelings are apt to express more than is wise by the curl of scornful lips or by swift and exaggerated speech. They say more than they mean were their meaning analyzed, and they sometimes regret bitterly, when too late, the impulsiveness of their censure or of their praise. For the word once gone from us is gone beyond recall, and like the pebble thrown into the stream, may go on with its widening ripples to all eternity.

The too easily moved face grows old much more rapidly than the one which has habitually less play of the muscles. One does not find a smooth unlined forehead in the woman of forty if from

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

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 card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

fourteen she has been knotting, wrinkling, and puckering her brow over every trifle, wearing a habitual frown, furrowing perpendicular lines between her eyes, and drawing deep marks around her upper lip, and in the place which should be visibly labeled, "For dimples only." Not too much expression, please, if you wish to remain youthful in look and engaging in freshness.

It must be added in fairness, however, that many facial movements are inherited, peculiar liftings of the eyebrows and down-droppings of the lips being characteristic of certain families; and a face does not always lose by the lines of maturity. Only let the pleasant things do the tracery—not those which take us at our worst, but those which speak for our best moods.—[Harper's Bazar.]

Floral Hints and Helps.

Memo. for May—Things to Remember—A Busy Month.

I pity those who did not invest in a few hardy bulbs for the garden last fall. The few I planted have given me so much solid pleasure that I would not have been without them for four times the cost. Make a note of this, and when fall comes round again invest all you can in hardy bulbs and you will thank me when you are enjoying them in the spring.

Now, if you have not already done so, see that all your flower beds are dug up well, a foot deep at least, and well pulverize the soil. It will pay you to be very particular in this respect.

Do not be in too great hurry to plant out the seedlings from the hot-bed or cold frame; let them grow to a fair size; and with the tender ones wait until all danger of frost is past.

During this month you may sow seeds of hardy annuals out of doors, also bulbs of Cannas, Tigridias, Gladiolus and Tuberoses. Plants of Geraniums, Salvia, Verbenas, etc., may be set out by the end of the month if they have been previously hardened. Plant plenty of Nasturtiums, both dwarf and climbing, and enjoy their beauty.

Sweet Peas are well through the soil now and need support; give them plenty of brush, wire netting or lattice at least five feet high.

Use the watering-pot or hose whenever the ground is dry, and keep the hoe and rake moving over the soil to prevent the weeds making headway, and keep the soil porous.

HANGING BASKETS.

We must not forget these, for we shall want them for the porches and shady balconies or wherever their graceful beauty may be desired. Plan to have plenty of them, and in arranging them it will be well to have at least one bushy upright grower in the center, with drooping vines about the edge. Be sure to have the baskets deep enough that the soil will not become dried and baked by the hot summer winds. A wire basket lined with moss is very pretty, old tin cans painted a suitable color may be made into really useful receptacles with a little trouble. Half a cocoanut shell makes quite a dainty hanger for a small plant, and other things will suggest themselves to the inventive mind.

THE WOODS.

We should pay a visit there at once and secure some hardy ferns and wild flower roots for that shady corner where you can get nothing to grow.

Ferns will be appreciated too in the shady rooms and corners of the house, they give such a delightful suggestion of coolness on a hot day it is simply restful and refreshing to sit by them.

Half a dozen pots of ferns placed in an empty fireplace will make that awkward looking spot a thing of beauty.

WAR ON THE WEEDS.

Give them no quarter; make up your mind to be master and keep at it, or they will master you. Look out for the insect pests, spray your Rose trees and other plants as soon as you see the first sign of these enemies.

Save all the soot when you are cleaning out your stoves and pipes; it is invaluable as a top dressing for many plants, and is said to intensify the colors of most flowers; for Pansies it is very helpful, either as a top dressing or in the form of tea, applied every two weeks; it increases the beautiful velvety appearance of the Pansy considerably. NARCISSUS.

W. C. T. U. Department.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

Kent County W. C. T. U. School of Methods Held in Chatham.

The third semi-annual convention was held in Park street Methodist Sunday school room; Chatham, May 2, 1895. The convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. R. P. Wright, Dresden. Opening exercises consisted of singing a hymn, and prayer led by Mrs. Morgan, Wallaceburg.

A Bible reading then given by Mrs. (Rev.) H. W. Crews, Chatham, on the parable of the lost sheep and coin, (found in Luke xv., verses 1 to 10), was followed by the singing of a consecration hymn.

Roll call by Miss M. Wemp showed 39 delegates present, representing Ridgeway, Blenheim, Chatham, Dresden, Wallaceburg, Thamesville and Walpole Island.

Mrs. Laing, Ridgeway, read a short paper on "Railroad Work," showing the importance of this department in helping railway employees by supplying them with suitable literature, on the trains and in the stations, through wall racks.

By an oversight of the executive committee at the annual meeting last fall, there was no superintendent of literature appointed. On motion Mrs. Wm. Ward, Dresden, was appointed to fill this office for remainder of the year.

After singing the temperance doxology, Mrs. Sowerby, Chatham, led in noontide prayer. Convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock. Dinner and tea was served by the local union, in the classrooms adjoining, to delegates and visitors.

The devotional exercises of the afternoon meeting consisted of a hymn and prayer led by Mrs. (Rev.) Steeves, Blenheim, also a Scripture reading, Psalm xlvii, by Mrs. (Rev.) McIntyre, Chatham.

A vocal duet was then sung by Mrs. Isaacs and Miss Clarke of Walpole Island, entitled "Come Unto Me."

Mrs. Thornley, of London, Provincial W. C. T. U. president, was introduced and gave a brief address. As Mrs. Hall was detained by sickness, Mrs. Sowerby read an address of welcome. Mrs. Geo. Baird, of Blenheim, happily responded on behalf of the delegates and said it certainly was a pleasure to meet in convention at the "Baby City of the Province." She mentioned the discouragements often met with by W. C. T. U. workers, also the agreeable features of the work.

Rev. Mr. Bell, of Hamilton, missionary of the Royal Templars of Temperance, was then introduced and addressed the convention, pointing out the close relationship existing between temperance societies, and the oneness of Christian work and temperance work.

The school of methods was again reopened and papers read bearing on the following departments of work: "Scientific Temperance Instruction," Mrs. Newson, superintendent, Blenheim; "Work Among Lumbermen," Mrs. Morris, superintendent, Wallaceburg; "Flower Mission," Mrs. J. Brander, superintendent, Wallaceburg; "Press Work," Mrs. Jean Blewett, superintendent, Blenheim; "Fair Work," Mrs. Wallace, Dresden; "Purity and Literature," Mrs. D. P. McDonald, superintendent, Wallaceburg; "Juvenile Work," Mrs. Bottoms, superintendent, Ridgeway; "Parlor Meetings," Mrs. Fraser, superintendent, Wallaceburg; "Woman's Journal," Mrs. A. J. Wilson, superintendent, Chatham; "Narcotics," Mrs. (Rev.) McIntyre, superintendent, Chatham. Mrs. Thornley led the discussions on each paper, and many valuable hints were given by her to each superintendent, which will prove of great benefit during the remainder of the year to both local and county workers.

The question box was then opened and answered by Mrs. Thornley. The questions dealt with nearly every branch of W. C. T. U. effort, and Mrs. Thornley's complete answers showed a thorough knowledge of the work.

Mrs. R. P. Wright, president, expressed the gratitude of the meeting to the provincial president, and proposed a rising vote of thanks, which was heartily responded to. After Mrs. Thornley's reply, the temperance doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced.

Evening meeting opened at 8 o'clock, with the following programme rendered: Piano solo, Miss Dagget, Quebec; recitation, "Shadows on the Wall," Miss C. Martin, Chatham; solo, Miss Philp, Chatham; paper, Mrs. Jean Blewett, Blenheim, entitled "Burns and His A' That," "A Man's a Man for a' That," showing that honesty was the greatest attribute of man's character, and what is wanted is honest men in all public offices. When taking up the temperance side of the question she said that the drinking habit was erecting bridges from earth to perdition; that both old and young were going downward; that the W. C. T. U. was doing its best to break down these bridges, and their efforts were being attended with ever increasing success.

An address was then given by Mrs. Thornley. She traced the rapid

growth of the W. C. T. U. since its inception and said that temperance in politics was becoming a great power in the land. Both Provincial and Dominion Governments had made great promises to introduce reforms. The present duty of W. C. T. U. societies must be to educate the children, and strive to get the ballot into the hands of the mothers. M. REDDICK, Recording Secretary Kent county W. C. T. U.

The Flower Mission.

Two questions are frequently asked. What is a flower mission? What good does it accomplish?

This branch of our union endeavors to help the needy, cheer the comfortless and raise up the degraded ones.

You will ask, "What have flowers to do with this?"

They are silent messengers from God. They are emblems of purity and innocence. They send forth sweet fragrances of bespoken love. This is a work not confined to members of our union alone, but open to every one who would follow in our Master's footsteps. "He went about doing good."

There are many ways of bringing comfort and cheer to the sick, but perhaps none yields so rich a harvest as the love-prompted visit, that carries Christ in the word of cheer, the short prayer, the fragrant flower or tempting dainty. The Flower Mission, through its superintendent, requests every one who is interested in this branch of W. C. T. U. work to cultivate flowers or make preparation to aid in the "fruit and dainty" department.

Each week the superintendent and her committee of helpers should send to different sections of their town, those who will collect the donations of fruit, flowers, etc. These should be taken to union headquarters, where the text cards with appropriate passages of Scripture can be attached before they are conveyed to the sorrowing and needy ones, as a token of the never failing tenderness and loving thought of our Heavenly Father.

Instances are known to us where the attached verses have been a great blessing; where they have turned the hearts of those in affliction to the fountain of all patience—"the God of patience," as the Book puts it—and have helped the suffering to trust in the one "who healeth all our diseases."

One needs to visit some of the comfortless houses that are scattered through our towns, and see with their own eyes the under-fed and barely-clad little ones, to have their sympathy truly awakened. During the past winter I have, with other sisters of our Union, gone into many destitute homes, and my heart has ached for the poor little ones brought up in such misery. Are we not, as Christ's followers, responsible for at least making an effort to lift these people out of their filthy and degrading surroundings? Whom would the "Father of All" expect to be his messengers and helpers, if not us, His more favored children? And how are we to reach our lost brothers and sisters, unless we come in personal contact with them, and win their confidence by our loving sympathy, counsel and aid! The Lord has given some tenfold, some fortyfold and some a hundredfold; and in corresponding manner does he expect us to help those not so blessed as we are.

This Flower Mission work has a peculiar tendency to bind together, in the bonds of love, the helper and the helped; and when we are inclined to grow weary in well doing, may our Saviour's own words encourage us: "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, Verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward."

MRS. JENNIE BRANDER, Kent county Superintendent Flower Mission Department, Wallaceburg.

Total Abstinence and Vitality

Gen. Neal Dow may profitably cite his own case in proof of the benefits of total abstinence. There is probably no livelier man of 91 in all Maine, a State prolific in vigorous old men, and none sounder in mind and body. When Gen. Dow celebrated his birthday, a week or so ago, he greeted all his numerous callers with a hearty handshake and exhibited a liveliness of demeanor that was surprising. He is as active as ever in the cause he has championed for so many years. During the winter just passed, for instance, on five occasions he left home at day-break to journey to Augusta to make protracted arguments before legislative committees.—[Frank Leslie's.]

The man who would do so differently if he could live his life over again can prove the truth of his declaration by beginning now.

No fewer than 459 English Good Templars have recently been elected as parish or district councilors, vestrymen, or guardians. Several districts have yet to report, and the unreported, together with many who are elected as town or county aldermen and councilors, will doubtless bring the number up to 500. This illustrates how near akin Good Templar administration is to local government work. The local district and county lodges were fit precursors of the local government bodies.

An Open Letter to Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England, April 20th, 1895.

Honored Friend,—You have won the confidence and goodwill of all men and women interested in the purity of home life by your dauntless defiance of the Tammany ring. In the great contest at the polls you called woman to your aid, and they rallied around you with consummate loyalty and did a work that was the admiration of our whole country. By the united efforts of men and women under your leadership a new order of things was begun in the prime city of pestiferous politics. Soon after you wrote a series of articles for a leading woman's paper, on "the true mission" of the gentler sex. Several of these I missed, but those that I have seen frankly conceded the right of every woman to be and to become all that her capacities permitted, so long as her activities were helpful to the world. She might have as good an education as the schools could furnish; she might enter any of the learned professions, or occupy herself with any of the industrial arts, but you, like any other man of sense (or woman either, for that matter), regarded the work of the wife, the mother, the home-maker as supreme, as a vocation to which all avocations should be tributary. Indeed, it is my impression that you ranked these sacred offices as the highest known to humanity. So far, you (a Presbyterian doctor of divinity) and I (a Methodist maiden of mature years, whose life has been devoted to the temperance reform and the uplift of woman) are perfectly agreed; but in one of your articles that has recently come under my observation there are statements which seem based on a complete misapprehension of the convictions that we woman who are called "progressive" sacredly cherished and steadily proclaim by pen and voice.

For this is what you say:

"But whatever certain adventurous women may think about it, it is sufficiently clear that nature has certain pretty decided opinions of its own on the matter, and that nature had so wrought its opinions into the tissue of woman's physical constitution and function that any feminine attempt to mutiny against wifehood, motherhood, and domestic limitations is a hopeless and rather imbecile attempt to escape the inevitable. All the female congresses in the world might combine in colossal mass meeting, and vote with passionate show of hands that woman's sphere is coincident with the sphericity of the globe, or even of all the heavens; but the very idiosyncrasy of her physical build and the limitations essentially bound up in it will sponge out her mass meeting resolutions as fast as she can pass them."

I cannot tell you, honored friend, with what pain I read these lines. Surely there were "adventurous women" who held mass meetings, circulated petitions, enrolled voters, and by every honorable means became living factors in the public working out of your problem when you fought against Tammany. Neither "wifehood, motherhood, nor domestic limitations" prevented them from putting forth organized, united efforts on the political plane, and you attended their meetings, approved, applauded, and led them on.

I was present at the "Female Congress" in Washington, when noble and devoted women rehearsed that heroic story and rejoiced that a pulp leader like yourself perceived the value of woman's active help, not her "silent influence" in the political arena. I can assure you that the "female congresses" exalt the home and seek its protection above all things else; they only desire that a more intelligent comradeship should be developed between men and women, and that each should help the other to the utmost nobility, purity, and strength of which any are capable. They think, as you do, that to participate as a co-worker in municipal affairs does not conflict with the highest loyalty of woman to her home and duty as mother and wife. May I also say, speaking for the "Adventurous Woman" with whom I have been long associated, that I have never heard one say that "she wished she were a man." As a matter of fact, why should she? If we are to take the testimony of men themselves, the beauty of the world, its gentleness and purity, belong in great part to women; all that they ask for is that which you conceded, if I read aright the opening article of the series you have furnished. They do not wish to be men, but in proportion as they are thoughtful and intelligent they do desire to wear a costume as comfortable and hygienic as that worn by men, and they know that if they had this the advantage would be even greater to their children than to themselves. They would like to have an open path before them to such intellectual development as is enjoyed by men, to such artistic opportunities, to such individual rights and protection as can only come to those who have a voice in making the laws by which they are governed.

Believe me, Dr. Parkhurst, we women so sincerely honor you, and our gratitude for the gallant defense you have conducted against vile politics, vile houses, and base men and women has been so helpful and heroic, that no matter how you may misapprehend us, certain "adventurous women" will always hold you in the highest honor; but one of them, at least, is grieved be-

yond expression that we should have been so totally misapprehended as to our aims in life, as we fear we have been by you.

Pardon any word I have here written that seems to you in anywise ill-considered or unwarrantable. I have meant only good to you and to women, to the home and the State. Believe me, dear friend, yours with every good wish,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Should We Drink in Moderation?

(By Norman Kerr, M. D., F. L. S., in "The Young Man," London, England.)

At the present time there are few more important questions for a young man to answer aright, on entering on active life, than the question—Ought we to drink in moderation? On his answer may largely depend his future happiness and usefulness. I have no hesitation in replying—No.

We ought not to drink in moderation, because no human being can be absolutely certain that he will be able to long remain a "moderate" drinker. Of the many young men whom I have known, those who have "done well" as well as those who have "done badly" as the world goes, I have never yet known one who set out as a "moderate" drinker with any intention to become, or fear of becoming, a drunkard. Every man of them began to drink with a strong determination to continue a "moderate" drinker as long as he lived. Many of "the world's gray fathers," like Noah and Lot, did their best to be "moderate," but sadly failed in their endeavor. Yet in our day it is immeasurably more difficult to preserve strict moderation than it was in our race's early history. There were no brilliant gin-palaces, no gilded public-houses, nor gorgeous hotels and music halls, to tempt our remote ancestors to empty cup after cup, nor indeed the "strong waters" of the distillation of later ages, to infuse into their veins, immediately on drinking, liquid fire, producing speedy and deep intoxication, and so penetrate the whole being of parents as to bring forth children practically drunken before they were born. In our day and generation, products as we are of the accumulated alcoholic heridity of centuries and living in an age of nervous overstrain, how tremendously more arduous the fight to remain "moderate" in our drinking!

We ought not to drink in moderation, therefore, because we thereby incur a risk of becoming intemperate.

We ought not to drink in moderation because, even if we were absolutely certain that we would never overstep the bounds of moderation ourselves, there are all around us in life young men and maidens, joyously or timidly engaging in the struggle for existence, who, whether from inebriate inheritance or from some other nervous defect of constitution, are totally unable (from no misdoing of theirs) to drink in moderation. They can abstain and they can drink to excess, but to drink "moderately" is beyond their power. Such handicapped ones are just the very persons generally whose mental balance is so delicate and whose resisting power is so defective that they are often the least able to abstain altogether. If they try to follow your apparently safe practice of "moderation," they cannot continue "moderate" to the end.

We ought not to drink in moderation, therefore, because this example is unsafe for a very large number of persons who either are diseased, drunkards, or are, by inheritance or otherwise, in danger of falling.

We ought not, therefore, to drink in moderation because moderation is wasteful, extravagant, and uneconomical, physically and financially.

We ought not to drink in moderation because this is a practice injurious to health. Alcohol is an irritant narcotic poison. It irritates and inflames the stomach, liver, kidneys, and other vital organs, overworks the heart, and disturbs the brain; not much, perhaps, at first, but certainly in the long run. Of drunkenness I do not speak. No one defends that nowadays. I limit what I have to say to so-called "moderate," steady drinking. Medically and pathologically, the man who gets abominably drunk once a month for a couple of days and is a strict teetotaler in the intervals, humanly speaking and leaving aside the ethics of the question, will, other things being equal, undermine his health less than the man who practices day by day such "moderation" as a glass of spirits, three glasses of wine, or four half-pints of beer or stout. It is your regular drinking, whether limited or unlimited, that induces disease. The proportion of disease among abstainers has been shown, in large groups of soldiers and others under similar conditions, to be about one to two.

We should not drink in moderation, therefore, because moderate drinking is injurious to health.

We ought not to drink in moderation because intoxicating drinks are unnecessary and useless in health. We need, to live at all, well or ill, fresh supplies of certain things to repair the waste of substance, heat, fluid and energy, which is constantly going on in body and brain. Does alcohol meet any or all of these wants? It does not, neither does it give healthy tissue, nor internal vital heat (though it makes our skin hot), nor an innocent liquid, nor even force. Alcohol cannot build up a sound frame. Though it makes us feel warm it robs us of our very life's heat, and if too much is withdrawn from us, it leaves us too cold

to live. We are all practically two-thirds water, which conveys the nourishing matter over the system, cleanses our bodies, and preserves our personal identity, like a liquid paste or glue. Every addition of alcohol impairs this threefold beneficent capacity of nature's beverage, "honest water that never left sinner i' the mire." Therefore "moderate" drinking is extravagance, alike for body and for purse. What we pay for our liquor, if that is intoxicating, is simply wasted, wasted as if we threw the money into the Thames.

We should not drink in moderation because thereby we diminish our chances of long life. Superficial or unskilled observers do not see beneath the surface. The "moderate" drinker often looks ruddy and robust, the teetotaler pale and shrinking. But the battle is not always to the flushed in face. I have known "moderate" people die unexpectedly and quickly, fifteen and twenty years before their average term of life. The seeming mystery was revealed when their bodies were opened after death. As one, so many. He died in twenty minutes, after a little extra exertion. Though there never had been a suspicion of his temperance, his liver and heart were found pierced with fatty degeneration. The irrefragable proof of the superior longevity of abstainers lies in the records of various insurance societies. The abstainers have a higher bonus, because they live from some fifteen to twenty, or more, per cent. longer than the non-abstainers, drunken lives being, of course, excluded.

We should not drink in moderation, therefore, because we would thereby tend to shorten our lives.

There are many good reasons why we should avoid drinking entirely. I will add only one more. Alcohol, in any appreciable quantity, reduces muscular force and lessens mental sharpness. Carefully conducted experiments have shown this. Other conditions being equal, alcohol takes the keen edge off our perceptive faculties, so that we take some seconds longer to see an object, while it mocks us by causing us to think that we have seen it sooner. So with thought. Thus it is that an abstainer can often do business more to his own advantage when the person with whom he is dealing has taken a glass of wine or spirits. Alcohol is a reducer, a blinder and a paralyzer.

We should not drink in moderation, finally, because by so doing we are hindering ourselves from enjoying and exerting to the full the various capacities with which our Heavenly Father has endowed us.

Notes.

London has 10,500 public houses.

An interesting feature of the Graduation Ceremony at the University of classic St. Andrews, (Scotland) the other day was the capping of Miss Agnes Blackadder, of Dundee, the first "sweet girl graduate" to take the M. A. degree of the university.

Times are changing. Indian ladies, whom we usually picture as cooped up in zenanas, are crossing the seas with their husbands and seeing something of many-sided London life. Thus Lady Wedderburn gave an "At Home" last Saturday; to meet some Indian ladies," ran the card of invitation. There was a fair sprinkling of members of Parliament interested in Indian affairs, including of course, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Naoroji, and Mr. Alfred Webb, president of the Indian National Congress at Madras last December, reinforced by a goodly number of Indian gentlemen in turban or ordinary European costume. But, naturally, interest centered in the four Indian ladies, whose costume, though considerably Europeanized, was still distinguished by the graceful sari. The Woman's Signal representative had a long talk with Sowbhagyavati Shevanti Nikambe, from Gilgaum, a suburb of Bombay, who addressed the gathering on the subject of her school for married girls in that city, and whose knowledge of our language, and ability to speak it are quite surprising. The other ladies present were Mrs. Boyce, a Parsi lady, Mrs. Gupta, a Bengali, and Mrs. Thomas, widow of a Eurasian, and sister of Cornelia Sorabji. The latter has undergone an excellent training in music, and added to the pleasure of the gathering by singing several songs.

Several of the influential British Nonconformist religious weeklies have made significant comments either upon the Veto Bill or on Sir William Harcourt as its introducer. The British Weekly writes that "Sir William's proposals and his speech will give great satisfaction to temperance reformers all over the country, and they will undoubtedly influence many earnest people at the next election." It adds: "There is every reason to believe that the government are quite honest and earnest; and if they are properly supported by the friends of temperance the victory is certain. Sir William Harcourt has greatly improved his position by the heart and conscience he has put into this momentous reform." The Methodist Times says

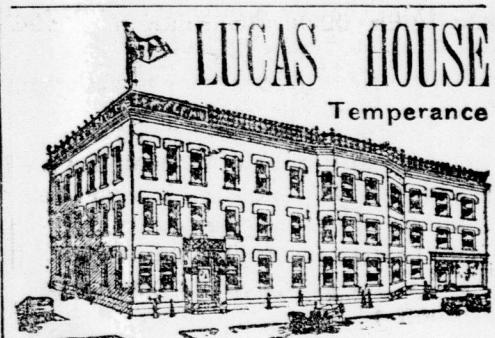
Sir William is in dead earnest about the bill, and he will do his utmost to pass it through the House of Commons. The Methodist Recorder expresses the belief that "the bill is undoubtedly a serious attempt made by a great party in the State to deal with a vital question." It also says that "No doubt the government has been driven by stress of circumstances to do something, as every government will be until the question is settled. And whatever the actual results may be, and whatever our opinions with reference to the government and its programme in other respects may be, we all owe a debt of gratitude to those who, in the presence of stupendous difficulties, have fairly and squarely faced this prodigious foe to national honor."

Baldness and Hat Ventilation.

A writer in the New York Sun says: The reason men get bald is because they wear hats that are not porous. If they would wear hats through which the air could circulate freely I do not think we would see any bald men, or at least, very few. Let a man wear a hat over his whiskers as much as he does over his head and then note the result. How many bald women do we see? Woman usually wear hats or bonnets through which the air has free circulation, and many times those which are entirely open, and very few women keep their heads covered for any length of time anyway. The best preventative of baldness would seem to be to keep the head uncovered as much as possible, though of course, if one were not in good physical condition, he might become bald even with this precaution. But if a man will take good care of himself physically and see that his head is always ventilated, he can rest assured he will never become bald if he has a fairly good crop of hair with which to commence this hair-retaining business.

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Our Young People

"Sam, shut the shutter," Mother Hyde called, with her cap strings all a-flutter.

"I've shut the shutter," Sam replied; "And I can't shut it any shutter."

St. Nicholas.

Robin's Double.

Once a robin flew into a pretty room; and just as he went in the wind banged the window-blinds shut, so he could not get out again.

At first he did not mind, but flew about and lit on the bright picture-frames, and wished his pretty wife were with him to enjoy the pleasant place. Then he rested on the back of a small chair, and then he saw another robin!

"O-ho!" sang he to himself—"here is someone else. I must speak to him!"

"Whew! Mr. Robin, glad to meet you. My name is Cock Robin. What do they call this place?"

But the other robin did not answer. He only opened his mouth and jerked his head from side to side just as Mr. Cock Robin did. You see the other robin lived in the looking-glass and could not speak.

"A rude fellow!" chirped Mr. Cock Robin to himself. "Not worth talking to! Ah! yonder are some fine cherries! I'll eat some."

The cherries were in a bowl on the table. Mr. Cock Robin helped himself. Then he decided to try the other bird once more.

"My friend," sang he softly, as he caught the stem of a fine cherry in his beak and flew to the chair again, "here is a fine cherry for you—Oh! oh!"

Well might Mr. Cock Robin say "Oh!" for there stood the other robin on just such a chair, offering him a cherry in the most polite manner!

"Thanks!" said Mr. Cock Robin. "But, my deaf and dumb friend, as we each have one, we need not stand on ceremony."

So both began to eat.

"He is a fine, sociable fellow, after all," said Mr. Cock Robin.

The door opened, and in came a little girl.

"What's that?" cried Mr. Cock Robin faintly to himself.

The girl clapped her hands for joy, and ran toward him.

Up flew Mr. Cock Robin in a great fright. We whisked past the looking-glass and saw that the other robin was badly scared also. Then he tried to fly out of a closed window where there were no blinds; but he only dashed against some very hard kind of air that hurt his sides. If he had been like you, he would have known that it was window-glass, and not hard air.

"Poor birdie!" said the little girl, as she threw open the window. "You shall go out if you want to."

In an instant, Mr. Cock Robin was flying through the sunlight to his little wife.

"Where have you been?" chirped she, as he reached the nest.

"Oh, I've been on a visit," said Mr. Cock Robin—and he told her all about it.

Soon Mrs. Cock Robin said, softly: "I should like to see that other one. Was he very handsome, my dear?"

"Handsomeness! Not at all, my dear—a very homely bird, indeed! Yes, ma'am—very homely, and as deaf as a post."

"How dreadful!" sighed Mrs. Cock Robin.—[St. Nicholas.]

Six and nine had a falling out; I can't say what it was all about. One was angry, and said, "Oh, fie. You know you are worth three less than I."

The other cried with a pout and frown: "You're nothing but six turned upside down!"

—H. R. Hudson, in Little Men and Women.

The Discontented Anemone.

Early in the springtime, at the foot of a green hill, beside a little stream, a group of anemones were growing.

It was a very pleasant place, and the little flowers had such a good time all day, for the fair wind brothers came often to play with them and the brook told them such nice stories.

The warm south wind would come so gently, and they would sway on their slender stalks; then the bright, clear west wind would come swinging them until they would all nod and rustle together, he was such a jolly playfellow.

The east wind would come too, bringing the rain and making the anemones all so glad, for they could have a nice bath, which made them feel so fresh and bright.

They were not very fond of the north wind, he was too cold and rough, but he did not come very often, for he is busy somewhere else in the springtime.

Some people call the anemones wildflowers, these brothers like so well to play with them.

So the flowers grew and blossomed beside the stream all day, and went to sleep every night as soon as the sun went down behind the hill, such a happy little family.

One day a new little flower blossomed. The others were all very glad to see the new playmate, and nodded to it gayly.

But this little anemone was not a

pleasant little playmate at all. It never was satisfied.

When the west wind came it wished for the south, and when the south wind came, for the east.

It would not be happy with the other flowers, and would not have played at all with them if it could have helped itself, but the winds made it nod with the others.

One bright day all the little anemones had an especially good time. The gentle south wind played with them all day, the brook told them its nicest stories, the bees and butterflies came to see them and some little birds came out of the eggs in a nest in a bush just over their heads.

When the night came all the little flowers dropped their heads and closing their sepals went to sleep.

All but our unpleasant little anemone. It wanted to stay awake all night to see what went on in the night.

The other flowers tried to persuade this one to go to sleep, but it wouldn't listen to what they said. "A moth told me that the night was much better than the day, and that there were ever so many little suns out instead of one big one."

"But moths are made to stay awake all night," said an older and wiser anemone. "They sleep daytimes, but night is the time for us to sleep."

But this little flower thought it was still wiser, and it spread open its sepals defiantly and would not answer.

By and by the sun went down behind the hill, all the other flowers closed their eyes and everything began to grow quiet.

At first this little flower liked being awake very much. It was still warm, for the sun had just gone down, and it was still light. By and by it began to grow quieter. The birds stopped twittering in the trees above the brook, and tucking their heads under their wings went to sleep, and it grew darker and darker.

Some little clouds that had been hiding behind the hill all day began to creep up and cover the sky, and it grew cold.

The little flower shivered.

There were a few stars in the sky, but they were so far away, and not a bit warm like the big sun.

The moth fluttered by too busy to stop, and the little flower began to feel lonely. The brook was too busy hurrying down to the river to tell any stories, and it grew darker and darker.

A big bat flying by nearly brushed off one of the anemone's sepals.

Some more clouds crept up and joined the others, and very soon the rain came down. The sleeping flowers did not mind the big drops at all.

They only bent over and let them slide off on the ground, where they went down and gave the roots a cool drink.

But our poor little anemone had a very disagreeable time. It wanted to go to sleep, but could not, for the drops fell so fast that they beat its sepals wide open.

Oh, it was so cold and wet! How it wished it had gone to sleep when the others did!

After a long, disagreeable night the morning came. The sun chased the clouds away, and all the flowers woke up fresh and bright to have another happy day.

But the little anemone that had been up all night was so tired that when the rain stopped it went straight to sleep and had to sleep all the bright, beautiful day, and all the next night, too, and lost all the fun the rest of the flowers had.

It never wanted to stay awake again, though, but always went to sleep with the other anemones.—[Kindergarten News.]

He Got the Sugar.

The following anecdote of a tame monkey, to whom was given a corked bottle with a lump of sugar inside, indicates that the animal, though unable to invent, could imitate. A phenologist would say that the monkey had "perception" but not "causality."

How to get at the sugar was a problem that bade fair to drive him crazy.

Sometimes, in an impulse of disgust, he would throw the bottle out of his reach, and then be distracted until it was given back to him. At other times he would sit with a countenance of intense dejection, contemplating the bottled sugar, and then, as if pulling himself together for another effort at solution, would sternly take up the problem afresh, and gaze into the bottle.

He would tilt it one way and try to drink the sugar out of the neck, and then suddenly reversing it, try to catch it as it fell out at the bottom.

Under the impression that he could capture the sugar by surprise, he kept rasping his teeth against the glass in futile bites, and warming to the pursuit of the revolving lump, used to tie himself into regular knots around the bottle.

Fits of the most ludicrous melancholy would alternate with spasms of delight as a new idea seemed to suggest itself, followed by a fresh series of experiments.

Nothing availed, however, until one day a light was shed upon the problem by a jar containing bananas falling from the table with a crash and the fruit rolling about in all directions.

The monkeyship contemplated the catastrophe, and reasoned upon it.

Lifting the bottle high in his paws, he brought it down upon the floor with a tremendous noise, smashing the glass into fragments, after which he calmly transferred the sugar to his mouth, and munched it with much satisfaction.

—[Charlotte M. Packard.]

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

With The Poets.

A Commission.

The angel said unto me, "Write!" I asked, "Lord, what shall I write?" "Write Love, in letters of gleaming gold."

That even the blindest may behold. Write it in thought, and deed, and word; Write it with confidence all unstirred By the narrow creeds of men.

Sing it, ring it, striving to bring it Into their hearts again."

The angel said unto me, "Write!" I asked, "Lord, what shall I write?" "Write Joy! for ever on those who roam."

Shine the light of the Father's home. The joy which the prodigal found so sweet Waiteth for those who, with weary feet,

Toil back to the open door. Sing it, ring it, striving to bring it Into their lives once more."

The angel said unto me, "Write!" I asked, "Lord, what shall I write?" "Write Peace! for over the waves that roll,

A haven remains for the tossing soul. As a mother who watches her children dream, So waiteth God's peace, while the things that seem

Are crushing men's hearts with pain. Sing it, ring it, striving to bring it Into the world again."

The angel vanished from sight. I shall see his face no more. But why should I ever halt in fear, Or wait for a message of hope and cheer?

For over and through each word of mine Is the might and force of a voice divine, And its sweet, triumphant strain Never shall cease until Love, Joy, Peace,

Fill the universe again. —Caroline A. Walker.

Her Little Room.

This is the little room where she Walked beautiful for love and me; Here, on the window-sill, her flowers Woo all the winds in daylight hours;

And sweetly breathe, when breezes stir, Of the dear, lovely face of her!

This is the little room—so lone! My soul, into the silence grown, Starts at each leaf that taps the pane, Low-listening for her step again!

How creaks the stairway and the gate! Why lingereth my love so late?

Here, on the little fireplace mat, Lie two blown ribbons from her hat; And there—a messenger of love—A tinted, tapered, scented glove!

What tender memories cluster o'er it! For I have kissed the hand that wore it!

From dawn, until the shadows fall, I dream before the lonely wall Where hangs her picture, and I yearn To kiss the golden curls that burn Above her womanly, sweet brow;

Would she could come and kiss me now!

All things speak of her—all the place Hath a remembrance of her face; The last flower that she wore—the last Dim pathway where her footstep passed;

The morning-glories near the door, Seem whispering: "Will she come no more?"

This is the little room where she Walked beautiful for love and me! But, oh! the utter loneliness! The flowers that meet her sweet caress! Only the night-wind creaks the gate: Why lingereth my love so late?

—Frank L. Stanton.

Dorcas.

What was the story of the alter time For that sweet woman summoned back to earth?

Could she forgive even the love sublime That snatched from her the prize of highest worth?

Could she forgive the miracle that set Her quiet hands and feet in toiling ways?

Alas, when first her waking vision met "Garments and coats" instead of sunless blaze!

Was there not left in Joppa one to say, "That trance has left but her indifferent skill?"

Or, "Dorcas is less humble since the day, Albeit a good and useful woman still."

An idle fancy, for no voice replies. The brief and tender narrative moves on, While many a "deathless volume" moldering lies;

The very name of him who wrote it gone. She whom the inner heaven received at last Lives yet on earth in many a generous deed, Her little wave of influence ripples past, And "Dorcas" ministers to them in need.

—[Charlotte M. Packard.]

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

In a Street Car.

The car was crossing the city of New York from the west to the east when a very young mother, evidently from the poorer class, got into the car. Both she and her baby wore the positive evidences of refinement. The modesty of the bonnets worn by each, the daintiness with which the plain clothes were worn, all showed the woman to be one in spirit above her class.

The little girl was just beginning to talk. She looked long and earnestly at an old woman, dirty, scowling, and repulsive, on the other side of the car. The child looked so earnestly at the old woman that the mother thought perhaps that was the reason why the old woman was scowling, and she tried to attract the little girl's attention, but it was useless.

The big blue eyes were not removed from the face of the old woman. At last the little girl became so restless that the mother stood her on her feet by her knee, when the child, with a quick step and outstretched arms, threw herself against the scowling old woman and said, in her sweet baby tones, "I dot drama home; me loves dramas."

The old woman was so startled at this unexpected display of affection and interest that her eyes filled with tears, and, putting one hand on the child's shoulder, she pushed her gently from her knee, and said, "I am not fit fer yez to touch, child, ye're so sweet and pretty."

But the baby, with that clear look of innocence that is so startling in some children, pushed away the detaining hand and again leaned heavily against the old woman. This time, putting her elbow on the old woman's knee and her chin on her hand, she gazed with the most bewitching smile into the old woman's face, murmuring again, "I loves dramas."

The tears overflowed and trickled down the face of the old woman, and there was not a dry eye in the car. The little mother, with rare wisdom, let the angel of mercy alone, and there the child stood, finally taking the corner of the old woman's shawl in her hand, smiling her friendliness into the face of the woman who evidently years before had built a wall between herself and the world's good fellowship.—[The Outlook.]

There are great tracts of life in which either of two courses may be right, and we are left to the decision of choice rather than of duty; but high above all these, let us see towering that divine necessity—that daily struggle to bring "I will" to coincide with "I ought," and there is only one adequate and always powerful way of securing that coincidence, and it is to keep close to Jesus Christ and to drink in his Spirit. Then when duty and delight are coterminous, the rough places will be plain, and the crooked things straight, and every mountain shall be brought low, and every valley shall be exalted, and life will be blessed, and service will be freedom.—[Alexander MacLaren.]

New Remedies.

Among the great achievements of this century none surely calls for more grateful recognition than the work of the bacteriologist in discovering the cause of some of the most virulent diseases and providing a remedy. Just how many of these will stand the test of time is not yet determined; but Pasteur's work, Dr. Roux's discovery of anti-toxine for the deadly diphtheria, the remedy for snake poison—these show results which have taken them out of the experimental stage and given them a permanent place in the pharmacopoeia. And now comes the report from Germany of another great discovery, this time made by an American, and which is said to be a cure for the most dreaded of diseases—consumption and cancer. From Berlin our Consul General, Mr. De Kay, says the discovery by Dr. Louis Waldstein of New York of such a remedy for the two scourges named is receiving great attention. The new treatment, briefly stated, consists of injecting minute doses of pilocarpine until the lymphatic system is stimulated and the white corpuscles of the blood overcome the poisonous particles which produce the disease. It may be stated for the reader's information that when there is local disease the white corpuscles of the blood assemble about the part affected and fight the bacteria of disease. In most instances they overcome them. If, however, the bacteria are too strong for the corpuscles, they retreat into the system and remain there until they are entirely overcome and the patient dies. If Dr. Waldstein has found any treatment that will stimulate these corpuscles into energy when they have been dispersed, physicians say he has made a great discovery. Dr. Waldstein was for years a successful practitioner of this city, and seems to have the confidence of our best physicians and surgeons. It is to be hoped that Dr. Waldstein's discovery will not be injured by any premature announcement. If it has only an ameliorating effect on the diseases mentioned, he has conferred a great boon both upon the medical profession and upon suffering humanity.—[Christian Work.]

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

"Name twelve animals of the polar regions," said the professor, and the despairing student wrote "Six seals and six polar bears."

Kindly disposed gentleman—Why do you cry in that way, my little man? The little man—B-c-c-o-s its the only way I know h-how to c-c-cry.

She—Tell me; when you were in the army were you cool in the hour of danger? He—Cool? I actually shivered.

Bobbie was told that descendants were those who came after us; and promptly applied the name to his sister's beau, who came to take her for a drive.

Said an irate German to a stranger who has stepped on his toes, "Mine frient, I know mine feet vas meant to be valked on, but dot privilege belongs to me."

She—You were behind me at the play last night, weren't you? How did you enjoy it? He—I thought it was one of the prettiest ones you ever wore.

"Who are these anarchist people?" asked Ethel. "Why, they want everything everybody else has got, and they never wash themselves," returned Johnny.

"Oh, I see. They is the little boys growed up."

"Did Santa Claus bring you anything for your Christmas?"

"Yes, sir," replied Johnny. "He brought lots of candy."

"Did your father bring you anything?"

"Yes, sir; he brought the doctor."

"Woman," said the sentimental boarder, who is unmarried of course, "woman is the sweetest fruit of civilization."

"Yes," assented the cheerful man, "she does make a great jam at the bargain counter."

Teacher—Now, Johnnie, you may tell us this: Suppose your mother had told you to come home at five o'clock, and you did not go; what would you be doing?

Johnnie—I don't know whether it would be swimmin' or playin' base ball.

On the main hobbies of Professor R. Webb is against shams. Carlyle himself is not more opposed to shams of every kind. One morning a new student, who had heard this talk on shams, went down to a barber shop, and, on being asked if he wanted a shampoo, said rather indignantly: "No! I want a real poo."

"What is your reduction for clergymen on books?"

"Twenty per cent," replied the store-keeper.

"Are you a clergyman?"

"Not yet, but I expect to be. I'm half through my course at the theological seminary."

"Then you can have ten per cent. Half clergyman, half reduction," said the store-keeper.

Little Isabel's mother had very injudiciously allowed the child to drink weak tea with her meals instead of milk. One day Isabel was taken out to lunch at a friend's house, and the friend, never dreaming that a child could drink anything other than milk, placed it before her in a broad, new, fancy cup. The child gazed at the milk in silence for a while, and then astonished her hostess by remarking disdainfully, "I are no cat."

Ambiguous language often gets the public speaker into trouble. This fact was illustrated in one of the suburban churches recently. The preacher was discoursing on missionary work in Africa, and was reviewing some of the difficulties which confront the missionary to the Dark Continent. He took occasion to inveigh loudly against the rum traffic among the natives, asserting it did more harm than the missionary could do good. "Why, said the preacher, 'forty barrels of rum are sent to Africa to every missionary.' Of course, the real meaning of the good man was obvious, but nevertheless, a smile went round the church.

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

"O, papa," said Willie, "if you'll just buy me a drum, I never'll disturb you with it. I'll only drum when you are asleep!"

The never-failing medicine, Holloway's Cora Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

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

The great-grandson of Robert Burns, the poet, has not distinguished himself in any way, but he may take a rise in life at most any time, for the reason that he is keeper of a powder magazine. He is a direct descendant of Robert Burns II., the eldest son of the poet and Jean Armour, and is now about 50 years of age. He lives at Blackhall, "within a mile o' sweet Edinburgh town," on the Queensferry road, in a gray stone cottage, before which is a gate bearing the legend, "City of Edinburgh Gunpowder Magazine."

He is an invalid, and for thirteen years he has dealt out powder to Edinburgh merchants and the miners in the neighboring quarry at Craighleith. He is given free rent and the use of a small garden, and his salary is \$225 a year. He and his wife live very frugally on their modest income and are unable to lay anything away for the proverbial rainy day.

Robert Burns II. was about 10 years old when the poet died, and was educated at Dumfries Grammar School, Edinburgh Academy and Glasgow University. His father expected great things of him, but he never made any stir in the world. He was appointed to a clerkship in the stamp office, London, married Anne Sherwood at the age of 22 and retired in 1833 with a modest pension of about \$600 a year. He died in 1847, and was buried in the Burns mausoleum.

His brothers, with less expensive educations, did better in the world. William Nicol Burns and James Glencairn Burns each became a lieutenant-colonel in the British army in India and were each retired on pensions of \$5,000 a year. William died in 1872 and James in 1865, and their remains lie in the family mausoleum.

Robert Burns III., the eldest son of Robert Burns II., did something his famous grandfather longed to do, but could not—he married Mary Campbell, not the "Highland Mary" of whom the poet sang, but another Scotch lass of the same name. He taught a private school in Dumfries for over 30 years and until an unfriendly school board forced him to step down. He died in 1879.

His eldest son was Robert Burns IV., the subject of this sketch, who was born in Dumfries and educated in his father's school. Early in life he enlisted in the Household Brigade of Scots Fusilier Guards and was garrisoned with his regiment in London for seven years. Three times he volunteered for active service, but never succeeded in getting away from garrison duty. He at last left the army, went to work as a day laborer, and 13 years ago secured his present post.

Child's Definition of Sin.

In the course of a trial which recently took place in this city before Chief Justice Sedgwick, of the superior court, Lottie Goldberg, a little girl eleven years old, was called to the witness chair to testify. She was questioned as to her understanding of the nature of an oath in order to ascertain whether she would be allowed to testify. The examination ran thus:

Q.—Do you understand the nature of an oath? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—It is a swear.

Q.—What do you mean when you say it is a swear? A.—Well, it is that I have to tell the truth.

Q.—If you don't tell the truth what then? A.—That would be a sin.

Q.—What is a sin? A.—A bad mark from God.

The venerable chief-justice was visibly touched at this answer of the child, and remarked: "This is a very intelligent child, and perfectly understands the obligations of an oath." She was then allowed to give her testimony.—[New York Observer.]

Costliest Parliament in the World.

It may not be generally known that the costliest parliament in the world is the democratic one of France, the two chambers annually costing the nation upwards of \$1,500,000. Next in order come the parliaments of Spain, Italy, Austria, England, Belgium and Portugal.

The German Reichstag costs \$95,000. In France \$4,075 per diem is the price paid for the privilege of having laws made by the chamber of deputies. More than one million is swallowed up by the salaries of the legislators. The staff of the house consists of 243 persons, costing \$144,300. There is, consequently, nearly one servant for every two deputies.

Among the officials is a rat catcher, who has a salary of \$140, and one whose duty it is to mend the umbrellas of deputies. His post was invented at the time of Louis Philippe, who never walked out without one, and so elderly and influential gentlemen adopted the fashion of carrying umbrellas, and eschewing walking sticks.

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

READING OF POOR LITERATURE

To Be Avoided—Mention of Some Standard Good Novels.

(Mildred McNeal, in the Evening Wisconsin.)

In this age of almost fabulous progress, when there is so much of actual and vital fact to be studied by one who would keep abreast of the times, does it pay for a young man or woman of limited leisure to read novels? Has fiction anything to offer for the development of the manly or womanly character—anything in the way of culture or spirit training, that fact cannot give? Can it do more than charm and interest?

From my own experience I should say emphatically "yes." Science, history, travel, may develop one's brain, but the whole soul is refined and enlarged by reading lofty and ideal fiction, for it is a possible history that will be repeated and materialized in each life which it deeply impresses. We should esteem it a high honor to have been chosen the personal friend of Mrs. Stowe, Charles Dickens, Lew Wallace or Oliver Wendell Holmes. But how much greater is the honor of associating intimately with characters whom they have created. The ideals of ideal people are worth knowing.

There are some books that breathe harmony, completeness and perfection, awakening in us rare possibilities of achievement undreamed of before. All high class fiction is ideal truth, and presented in this form the influence of truth is measureless.

There are half a dozen books that I love very dearly. The exalted pleasure they have given me is almost holy sometimes, so great a part have they taken in my character education. First on the list is "Ben Hur." It is the best instance of what may be called holiness in a novel. There is a grand spirit of patience living in the book. Ben Hur, in all the beauty of his manly boyhood, leans against the tiled parapet of his Eastern palace to watch the Roman procession pass. His hand displaces a tile, and upon the falling of that fragment of brick turns all the rest of his life. He loses his palace, his freedom, his dearest ones—but not his great soul. The manly boyhood grows into a fine manly manhood. His losses are his means of growth; but after very many days his mother and sister are restored to him cleansed from their cruel punishment by the hand of the Christ, and then he is permitted to grow through love. The story is fiction, but still it holds the spirit of truth. I never can look upon it as a novel, for it is always associated to me with the One Book. I reverence it next to the Bible.

"Les Misérables" in some of its chapters is a strong contrast to "Ben Hur." It deals with sin, with the blackest Parisian life, with things we do not care to read of. But in all this blackness two incidents shine forth with startling distinctness, and nothing has ever been written more thoroughly dramatic, more wonderfully illustrative of the ascendancy of good over evil. The first scene shows two characters as opposed to one another as midnight to noonday. The fugitive convict's soul is sunk in baseness. He robs his benefactor and as he turns to flee into the night would even take the life of the old man if it would make his own safety more sure. The saintly bishop lives at such heights of trust that even with unguarded doors and a convict guest he is not disturbed by his perfect rest. In the morning, when the two are brought face to face, his nobility and god-like purity of mind shine out in one crowning act. A word from him would send Jean Valjean to the gallows again, but it is not spoken. He simply says that the silver candlesticks, the one luxury he has ever allowed himself, belongs to the convict and the convict goes free. The other scene is that of a dark bridge over the Seine where Police Inspector Javert has lately stood, and where in the river below are now a few faint widening circles. For years he has been on the track of Jean Valjean, once so close to him that he owed him his life, and yet when his fingers closed upon his prey his duty to the state and his duty to this lofty soul so conflicted that even to this man of one idea there was but a single escape. Jean Valjean has changed, and the intervening years have worked the change of a brute to a man—the man who loved so tenderly the child Cosette—and we think of the bishop and the convict as one.

There are two women in books whom I love with a devotion as real as any that I have given to any of my living girl friends. They are Ramona and the womanly little heroine of "Bleak House." I think the former is the most beautiful love story I have ever read. Is it the freedom from our conventional love that makes the unswerving love of this dusky pair so beautiful and so appealing? A feeling that is quite unworshiped as we read of her trustful happiness and her brave disappointment; and the undaunted love that neither wander nor persecution could take from him. From the happy valleys and husband and children to the desolate mountain top and death—all the long way we follow her, and close the book with an awakened soul and a more tender heart than before we knew Ramona. "Bleak House" is not a tragedy, but its dear womanly

Esther is very eloquent in her unpretending life for others, and I am sure many a woman's work bears traces of her quiet influence.

And then there is John Halifax, embodiment of all upright, lovable manliness, poor, but still a gentleman. How strong he was, and yet how tender! His wooing is almost as lovely as Alessandro's, with a more happy ending. Happiness! How delightful it is to look in upon her as we often look, in passing at night upon some happy interior, while the curtains are still undrawn—we, whose happiness is perhaps in the future or in the past, because we are far away from those who hold the dearest. It quickens the pulse of our own affections, and when next our circle is unbroken, the old ties are held with more tender reverence than before and our whole nature insensibly grows richer.

But there is one more book that holds a place in this circle of friends, not for its beauty, but for its wonderfully impressive way of getting at the truth. To those who have read this vivid word picture, scarcely a comment is necessary. A dozen treatises on the laws of habit would have failed to teach me what I have learned from this simple written sketch of the man who was at will almost a saint, and again a very pronounced sinner—of the draft of evil prepared by his own hand which gained new power over him with each succeeding taste until the form of Dr. Jekyll, the honored citizen, is lost in the repulsive frame of the outcast Hyde. It is only fiction, but it crystallizes truth in a new form; we read it where a sermon might pass unnoticed and remember it when axioms are forgotten.

It is our friends who are our greatest teachers, not the retired savant, and we cannot afford to separate ourselves from all our dear, every-day acquaintances. They may not be learned in the sciences, but there are very few from whom we cannot learn more of the science of true living and true growth. And so it is with our reading, which is only another form of social intercourse. Without a knowledge of the higher fiction our development will be one-sided; to see how other lives have been lived, then follow the examples and avoid the false steps, that some mind higher than our own has thought out for us, are among the most precious of all our privileges.

"If God creates a sun He stoops to do it. If He creates a man He stoops to do it, as the potter stoops to his wet clay. God cannot rise."—[Dr. Parker.]

Recollections of the Crimea.

"Did you see the Balaklava charge?" I asked my old friend, General—, who was colonel of one of the four Highland regiments at Balaklava. "Oh, yes," he answered; "I was standing on the top of a rough slope, about as high as the hotel over the way, when all at once, Nolan came flashing past from behind. It was too broken a descent for an ordinary rider, but he feared nothing when on horseback, and swept down, crying out to me as he passed, 'Look out, and you'll see something.' At the bottom of the hill a low ridge struck out at right angles, and on the one side of this were the heavy cavalry; on the other, the light; hidden from each other. Nolan rushed towards the side where the light cavalry were, to Lord Lucan. In a minute or two more I saw what was in the wind. Away up the valley, which was quite open before me, the 600 galloped at their swiftest towards the Russian army, which closed the view, about a mile off, with horse, foot and artillery. Presently artillery and musketry opened fiercely on the redcoats riding so swiftly to death. In ten minutes from their starting all was over, and the few who escaped were coming back by ones and twos to the position they had left. One young officer, on a strong chestnut horse, rode up the hill to where I was, and, leaping off, broke out with the story of his escape: 'I was nearly done for,' said he, 'Look, my epaulettes have been sliced off; my horse was shot, and the Russians were on me, but this horse came running past, and I caught his bridle and leaped on his back, and he saved my life. Let us look at his hoofs and see to what regiment he belonged.'"

My friend and he did so, and I was told, but I forget the letters they found burned into the front of the hoof. The young officer so strangely saved was Sir George Wombwell, then a stripling not much over twenty.

"It was strange," said my friend, at another time, "how reckless some men were. There was one, Aleck Macgregor, a fine fellow, who gave me no end of trouble by his foolhardiness. Nothing would make him keep down in the trench. 'Just let me have one shot more at the Russians,' he would say, getting up on the edge of the ditch. And there he would sit in full sight of the enemy, who were quite near, and kept firing at him as a grim joke, to pot such a mocker of their skill. But he never got hurt, nor could I break him of his wild folly. It was no use to threaten, for he was an excellent soldier, and we could not spare a man, so all I might thunder at him had to remain mere words. Strange to say he met his death on the pavement at the Tron Church in Edinburgh. Seeing a man ill-using his wife, Aleck ventured to remonstrate, but the brute hit him on the forehead with his whole force, and Aleck fell back with such a blow as fractured his skull."—[The New Age.]

It Has Ticked for 140 Years

A Watch that Has Run Since 1754 and Is Still a Good Timepiece.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Judge Frederick W. Moore of the Superior Court is the possessor of an heirloom in the shape of a watch that no amount of money would buy. And, besides its value as a heirloom, it has a historic interest.

The timepiece is of the open-face, bull's-eye pattern. As with all old-style watches of the pattern mentioned, the outer case must be removed before it can be wound. The outer case of this watch is of hammered gold, and all the work on it was done by hand. While this is apparent from the workmanship, it is further proved by the date on the inside, which is 1754. There is an inscription on the inside as follows: "Daniel De St. Leu, Servant to Her Majesty, London." Her Majesty then was the Queen of George II., the then reigning King of England.

The authentic history of this valuable timepiece is this: In the years preceding 1754 William Augusta, Duke of Chamberland, the second son of George II., was the commander of the British armies. In the Scottish campaign, and in the campaigns against the Prussians and the Russians, and when he was at the head of the British, Hanoverian, and Danish forces of 50,000 men. Dr. Frederick William Schwartz, a Hanoverian, was on the staff as surgeon. At the close of the campaign against the Prussians and the Russians the Duke had three watches made like the one Judge Moore has, and of which it is one. The watches were presented to three officers of the Duke's staff by him as a mark of his esteem. One went to Dr. Schwartz, as a Hanoverian; one to a British officer, and one to a Danish officer. The presentations were made in 1755. After the Doctor's services had ended, in 1755, and the Duke had returned to London, it was expected he would succeed to the throne, but the birth of a son to his elder brother cut him out.

In 1870 Dr. Schwartz and the Mohr families came to this country, and there were intermarriages in the families, and in this way Judge Moore is related to, or rather descended from, Dr. Schwartz. About 1800 the families came to this State, the Schwartzes going to Germantown and the Mohrs coming to this city. The watch in question has always been worn by members of the Schwartz family, usually by the son, who bore the name of Frederick William, the name of the original owner. The last one of that name who wore it was Frederick William Schwartz of Green Township, this county, who died three or four years ago. He was the last of the Schwartz family to be named Frederick William. But the name had been perpetuated in Judge Moore, as that is his name. He was rightfully entitled to the watch, and it was presented to him a short time ago by the widow of the last man who wore it. To say that the judge is proud of the treasure is to express it but mildly. Not only is it a treasure as an heirloom and a curiosity, but he could not have a better piece of evidence of the kind of people from whom he is descended.

There is an interesting history connected with another of the three watches mentioned. The one presented to the British officer was worn by a member of his family in this country during the colonial wars with the Indians. The man who wore it was captured, and the watch was taken from him and worn by Brant, the Indian chief. Afterward when Brant was captured by the Americans the watch was recovered and was returned to the family of the British officer in England. What became of the third watch, the one presented to the Danish officer, the descendants of Dr. Schwartz do not know.

Though the watch now possessed by Judge Moore is 140 years old, it keeps good time. It is full jeweled, and seems to be in an almost perfect state of preservation.

The Tennyson Beacon.

Alfred Tennyson during the last half of his life lived on the Isle of Wight, in the British Channel. There it was that his American friends chiefly saw him, and it was a sort of Mecca for all admirers of the poet. Those who came properly introduced were courteously received and entertained, but Tennyson was impatient under the gaze of strangers and gave but reluctant welcome to prying visitors. Many American admirers of the poet have possibly suffered at his hands in this way, but it is not a thing to be treasured. He was the great poet of the nineteenth century, the spokesman of his time. He is possibly the last of the laureates, and worthily might be, for no successor seems to have arisen on the horizon as yet. There should, therefore, be some unique monument raised to his memory, and such has been proposed.

Shortly after his death it was decided by a committee appointed to erect a memorial to the poet that a granite monument should be raised on the Isle of Wight on the highest crest commanding the western end of the island. This was the poet's favorite walk, a spot he dearly loved, where he could overlook the sea, and where he held communion with his muse. It is to be called the Tennyson Beacon, and is to

be a land and sea mark in view of every ship that passes the island.

The memorial will cost \$6,000. Four thousand dollars has been subscribed in England and about \$1,000 in the United States. Among the American subscribers are the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, Miss Alice Longfellow, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Sarah Orne Jewell, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Celia Thaxter, Professor Norton and a number of other distinguished Americans. If the Chicago admirers of Tennyson have responded that fact has not been made known, but if there are any who desire to have a part in this memorial an opportunity is afforded. The New York Critic offers to receive contributions for this purpose and will forward them to the committee in London. Small sums are asked, that as many as possible may testify their regard for the exquisite poetry and blameless life of England's latest laureate.—[Chicago Times-Herald.]

The Decrease of Poverty

In Great Britain—A Hopeful Report by a Government Commission.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

A very hopeful report has been made by the British "Commission on the Aged Poor." Its conclusions are worth noting in this country, because there are persons here as well as on the other side of the water who take a gloomy view of humanity, and who believe that pauperism and distress are increasing. Political parties are founded on this pessimistic sentiment, and assaults are made upon the thrifty for the benefit of the debtors and the poor, as if the great majority of American and British citizens were helpless and indigent and in the power of grasping creditors.

To the honest pessimists, as well as to those who take a more wholesome view of life, the report of the "Royal Commission on the Aged Poor" will bring much happiness. The commissioners found that the number of the aged poor is decreasing in the United Kingdom. They were dealing with paupers over sixty-five years of age, and it was found that three in ten of the total population of Great Britain are compelled to apply for parish relief. This may seem a large number to Americans, but it shows an actual decrease of pauperism in Great Britain.

The commissioners do not agree on all points. Mr. Chamberlain urged the adoption of an insurance system. Mr. Charles Booth recommended a weekly pension of five shillings. Other commissioners, Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Joseph Arch, recommended radical and socialistic changes. There was a most unusual divergence of views when changes in the existing poor laws came to be considered, but there was also a certain evidence of weakening convictions among those who had formerly been most strenuous for state aid. And this weakness was no doubt due to the discovery made, both by the signers of the majority and of the minority reports, that old-age paupers are decreasing in numbers.

The reason given for this decrease is no less interesting than the change itself. In the minority report, which was signed by Mr. Chamberlain, and which expressed some very mild regret at the failure of the commission to recommend some scheme of state insurance, it was stated that the diminution of pauperism is due only in part to a stricter administration of the laws, and "chiefly to the increased prosperity of the working-classes generally."

There are volumes of encouragement in this report to those who are trying to defeat the schemes of socialism and communism that are appearing in the legislative bodies of Great Britain and the United States, as well as in those of the less favored countries of the continent of Europe. The increase of the prosperity of wage-earners has been general. The working-man is earning more and living better than at any former time in the history of wages and prices. Pauperism is among the evils that are being gradually overcome. It will exist for a long time to come, but more and more it is growing to be the result of misconduct, and not of social and economic conditions. No doubt its disappearance may be expedited by wise legislation, but it will be increased by such legislation as the socialist demagogue proposes. What we need in this direction is an individual freedom larger even than that which we now enjoy—a larger opportunity for the best men to gain all the advantages possible from the free employment of their abilities, to the end, among other things, that they may increase opportunities for others and especially for men of humbler powers. The collectivist exhorter is the worst enemy of the working man—the enemy who urges him to put a block in the way of his own progress.

What Is a Lady?

Many definitions are being given in these days of the word lady; we therefore asked our readers to give those that appeal to them, and with the following result: Miss Willard said: "A lady is one who not only purposes to make every living creature with whom she comes in contact happier, but knows how to do it." Lady Henry Somerset said: "A lady is one who never makes any one else feel inferior to herself either mentally, morally or socially." It might be well in this connection to mention Cardinal New-

man's definition of a gentleman: "He is one who is incapable of giving willful pain."

Some Popular Airs.

Woman Musicians Have Composed Several.

It is not generally known that women have composed a majority of the well known sentimental songs loved by men and women. Lady Jane Scott gave to the world "Annie Laurie."

The old Baroness still lives in England, and is well known for her devotion to the Crimean heroes. "Lady Arthur Hill is author of 'In the Gloaming,' and the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Morton wrote that languorous melody, "Junia." Lady Scott Gattie composed "Douglas, Tender and True," and "Maryland, My Maryland," owed the thrill of its spirited tune to a woman.

Mrs. Fitzgerald made the melody of "I Remember, I Remember," and the musical pathos of "Auld Robin Grey" originated in the brain of Lady Ann Lindsay. "We'd Better Bide A'wee" was the work of a woman.

Lady Nairne, a charming Scotch-

woman, has contributed two songs that need only to be sung in any clime to cause every wearer of the tratan to throw his plaid cap to the breeze. These are the "Campbells Are Coming" and the "Land o' the Leal." She also wrote the well-known "Laird o' Cock Pen," which, with that other famous old tune, "Ben Bolt," has been revived to memory by "Tribby." Joanna Baillie is another woman from the land of the heather who wrote a good old Scotch ballad, "Woo'd and Married and A'." "What Ails this Heart of Mine" is the work of Miss Blamire, and it was a woman who wrote the words to "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

Mlle. Chaminade, a French woman, is one of the most popular song writers of to-day. For six or seven years she has been before the public by reason of the melody of her scores, which are sung by the leading concert lights. In a less sentimental vein there have been numerous women composers. Fanny Hensel of the Mendelssohn-Barthold family, did some excellent work in Hamburg in the '40's; Augusta Holmes has written favorably-known symphonies and some exquisite songs, one of which M. Plancon of the Metropolitan Opera troupe, sang to perfection last season. Helen Hopekirk, a Scotchwoman, wrote for the piano Maria Maris wrote "Alcide" and "Ariane at Bacchus," said Marchesi, the famed Paris teacher, put her name to the "Ecole de Chant." Mme. Oury, nee Caroline de Belleville, has written 180 successful pieces of drawing-room music.

Women in the World.

According to the most reliable estimates the world to-day contains 280,000,000 grown women. Among civilized nations the United States have actually the largest share, their feminine population being 30,554,370. Russia comes next with an adult feminine population of 23,200,000. Then a long way after come the German Empire with 10,930,000; Austria with 9,680,000; Great Britain with 8,766,000; France with 8,586,000, and Italy with 6,850,000. Spain comes next on the list with 4,130,000 of the fair sex, and she is followed by Belgium with 1,340,000; Roumania with 1,260,000; Sweden with 1,170,000; Portugal with 1,080,000, and Holland with 1,070,000. The countries whose adult feminine population does not reach 1,000,000 are Switzerland, which has only 690,000; Norway, which has 465,000, and Greece and Denmark, which are tied at 460,000.

In this estimate it will be noted that the entire female population of the United States is given, and only the number of grown women in the different countries of Europe. As a matter of fact, in proportion to its population this country has fewer women than most of the others mentioned.

The proportion of women to men in the United States is greatest in New England, where the women are in excess. It is least in the far west, where the number of men exceeds that of the women. Wyoming has the smallest female population, 21,362; New York the largest, 3,020,960; while it is said that one factory in New England employs 12,000 women.—[Buffalo Commercial.]

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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Great Genius Displayed In Reforming France

AT THE SUMMIT OF GREATNESS.

Created Consul For Life by Overwhelming Popular Decree—Treaty of Amiens—Roman Catholic Religion Restored—Prosperity Smiles on the French.

[Copyright, 1865, by John Clark Ridpath.]

XIV.—THE CONSULATE.

No question with which the First Consul had now to deal was more important than that of religion. France in process of restoration must have a faith. In the whirlwind of revolution, the old religious institutions of the people had been abolished. "As to me, M. le President," said Napoleon in the Convention one day, "I am free to avow myself an atheist." Procureur Chaumette had had his placard put over the gates of all graveyards thus, "Here is an eternal sleep." Atheism had been formally proclaimed. In the general anarchy, the Mother Church had been destroyed. Among the masses, however, religious beliefs and hopes were not extinguished; even Robespierre had had his ridiculous Feast of the Supreme Napoleon must have a new religion; and what should the new be but the old?

No sooner was the new government established than the First Consul put out his hand with overtures to Rome. He proposed to Pius VII. a settlement of the religious status of the French. The celebrated Concordat, of the 15th of July, 1801, by which the Roman Catholic religion was restored in France was the result. The secular pacification by the treaty of Lunéville was followed hard after by the conciliation of Rome. The essence of the agreement was that the new bishops—now to be nominated by the First Consul and confirmed by the Pope—should swear allegiance to the Republic.

Nothing could surpass the activity of Napoleon in the first year of the Consulate. The energy displayed by the government was astounding. Everything was in process of reorganization. True, the ancient regime was extinct. True,



NAPOLEON AS FIRST CONSUL, BY GROS.

The France that now arose was a new France, unlike the old. But it was the policy of the Consulate to revive as much as was valuable out of the former estate. The people were reanimated and inspired. A new life flourished on every hand. The vigor of the First Consul diffused itself through all the elements of society.

The First Consul was most anxious to effect a settlement with Great Britain. That done, peace might be universal. The summer of 1801 was consumed with overtures freely made by Napoleon and sullenly considered by Pitt. On the 1st of October the preliminaries of a peace were signed at London. Everything seemed to be about to subside into calm. Such, however, was the political condition of Europe that the hoped-for pacification lagged; and it was not until the 27th of March, 1802, that the TREATY OF AMIENS was concluded.

The parties to this famous compact, so spectacular and so specious, were Great Britain on the one side, and France, Spain and the Batavian Republic on the other. Of the last-named power Napoleon had been made vice-president two months previously—a fact indicative of his growing power south of the Alps. By the terms of the treaty, England agreed to restore all the conquests recently made by her, except Ceylon and Trinidad. These she was to retain. Malta she was to restore to the Knights of St. John. The French for their part were to relinquish Egypt, and to evacuate Naples and Rome. The Ionian Republic was to be acknowledged, and a general peace declared. For the moment it appeared that all Europe was about to emerge from the shadows of horrid war into sunshine and a new era of progress and happiness. Never was a historical situation more hopeful and hollow, more flattering and fallacious.

Napoleon showed the greatest genius in reforming the civil and military institutions. On the 19th of May, 1802, the Legion of Honor was authorized, and on the succeeding anniversary of the demolition of the Bastille, that famous order of soldiers was instituted. Such was the precision, the virtue, the energy, the skill and force of the administration that none might doubt or oppose it. The popularity of the First Consul became as immeasurable as the confidence in him was boundless. The industries of France flourished like a new spring spreading over May, and the funds of the Republic suddenly rose a hundred per cent!

The ambitions of any other than Bonaparte might here have been a pause. The lust for more might here have been appeased. He was really at the summit of human usefulness—and therefore at

the summit of greatness. His birthday in the coming August would bring him to the end of his thirty-third year. He was young and handsome in person. He was warm and enthusiastic. The bravest men and the most beautiful women were gathered around him—the one to flatter, and the other to adore. If the Jacobin was still fluid in his blood, it no longer expressed itself in democratic mutterings and proclamations. The long black hair of the whilom revolutionist was closely cropped. The haggard Italian face of the pauper student had given place to rosy cheek and smiling lip. Except in the incongruous black cravat of the otherwise well-dressed First Consul, the sansculotte was no longer discoverable at his evening receptions!

But the project was already on for an extension and augmentation of power. Glory must be added to honor. The "mountain devil" was busy in the breast of Bonaparte. In the alluring summer of 1802 the dream had already possessed him of a life tenure of the Consulate. The victorious general and popular chief executive would be consul in fact. The Senate concurred in the proposal; and a consulship was prepared. There was a dispute whether it should be for ten years or for life; and in this form the question was to be submitted to the people. A plebiscite was sent forth, and the French nation was asked to pass judgment on its favorite. "Napoleon, sera-t-il Consul à Vie?" Such was the inscription prepared and put up over all the voting places in France. "Napoleon, shall he be Consul for Life?"

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed. On the 4th of August, 1802, the election was held. The voters in France numbered 3,577,259; and of these 3,368,185 voted in the affirmative, leaving only 209,074 in the negative! It was perhaps the most overwhelming popular decree ever registered by a people. True, the soldiers voted—voted for their idol. True, the clientele of the Consulate voted—voted for the master. True, the Revolution voted—voted for its offspring. True, the New Order voted—voted for its hope. But nevertheless, the people voted—voted for their *Man!* Napoleon might well mutter, "Whose are the votes opposed to me? Those of ideologists, Jacobins and speculators under the Directory!" What he said was true!

But not all, in the meantime, had been well with the Republic—and with him. Fortune in some things had gone against the French. The coveted occupation of Egypt had tottered and fallen. General Menou, who succeeded to the command of the army in that country after the assassination of Kleber, had behaved with singular fatuity. Failing to perceive that eccentricity is not genius, he had turned Mohammedan, and taken the name of Abdallah Bey. He sank into inaction at Alexandria; and when, in March of 1801, Admiral Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby landed at Aboukir and came against him, he was defeated in battle, and the prospects of the French in Egypt were ruined.

Napoleon heard of the Egyptian disaster with anger and mortification. His chagrin was little relieved by the death of Abercromby, who was fatally wounded in the battle of Alexandria, or by the foolish assurances of Menou that all was going well. It became necessary for the French colony to evacuate Egypt, and this was done on the 30th of August, 1801.

The year 1803 has been cited as the most glorious in French history. It was certainly the most fertile in promise. Why should not the treaty of Amiens make the happy date of a new era for mankind? France was regenerated. England had gold and maritime glory. Italy had emancipation. Germany had peace—no more! Russia had her Pacific Alexander I., her Suwaroff, and her new provinces of Georgia.

The fatal thing in the treaty of Amiens was that it *promised*—promised, and did not perform. There were things to be done; and these were not done. Pretentious suspicion seized on the cabinets of all Europe. Note the circumstances: England in the preceding year had emancipated the negroes of Hayti. Toussaint l'Ouverture, leader of the natives, had been made commander-in-chief by the French, in 1797. Independence was reached under the patronage of France; but when Bonaparte became First Consul, an act was passed in the French Council for the restoration of slavery in the island; and an army under General Leclerc, brother-in-law of Bonaparte, was sent to Samana to enforce the decree. Toussaint was put down, treacherously seized and taken to France, where he presently died in prison. The civil conflict continued in Hayti; the yellow fever broke out, and an English fleet appeared off the coast. Notwithstanding the peace of Amiens, here was war.

In the meantime, Sebastiani, Napoleon's agent in the East, came back to Paris, and published in the *Moniteur* a report in which there was a hint of the purpose of France to reoccupy Egypt! Moreover, the First Consul proceeded to divide Piedmont into Departments, after the French manner—as though the country were altogether French. To the complaints of Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador, he simply answered, "These things are only bagatelles." England hereupon—the treaty of Amiens to the contrary notwithstanding—refused to give back Malta to the Knights of St. John. This was flagrant. She had agreed to do so; and Napoleon insisted that she must. Moreover, the Cape of Good Hope, the "darrenary of the Indies," was not surrendered. It became apparent that England would not keep her compact; and this signified the imminent renewal of war. Bonaparte himself foresaw the coming storm. In his eagerness to prepare for it—seeing the exposures of the French empire in North America—he made haste to sell to the United States for 80,000,000 francs the vast domain from the Mississippi to the Pacific.—Pitt got Malta, Napoleon an excuse, and Jefferson Louisiana! JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 26.

Text of the Lesson, Mark vi, 9, 37—Memory Verses, 25-27—Golden Text, Rom. v, 8—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

22. "And they bring Him unto the place Golgotha, which is, being interpreted, 'The place of a skull.'" After Pilate scourged Him and delivered Him to their cruel pleasure the soldiers crowned Him with thorns, smote Him and did spit on Him, mockingly bowed their knees to Him and finally led Him out to crucify Him. Think on these things until you see Him bearing all that for you and your whole heart cries out, "I am Thine, O Lord!" Then cheerfully, not by compulsion, like Simon the Cyrenian, bear the cross after Him (verses 10-12). Happy Simon! Blessed burden! But where was Simon Peter?

23. "And they gave to drink wine mingled with myrrh, but He received it not." On the way to Calvary He spoke to the weeping ones of the coming days of sorrow because of this national rejection of Him. To reject Christ brings untold misery. Matthew, Mark and John call the place of crucifixion Golgotha. Luke alone calls it Calvary. In Rev. xi, 8, it is spoken of as a part of the great city where our Lord was crucified. See in the wine and myrrh (compare Math. xxvii, 34) a fulfillment of Ps. lxxix, 21. But He would not accept it.

24. See in this verse a literal fulfillment of Ps. xlii, 18, for even detail of His humiliation and sufferings was accurately foretold and fulfilled to the letter. So shall it be also with every detail of the predictions concerning His coming again. As He would not be stupefied by the drink offered to Him, may we not shrink from suffering with Him this little while.

25. "And it was the third hour, and they crucified Him." He endured the agony of having both hands and feet pierced with the cruel nails (Ps. xlii, 16). He was the fulfillment of all the sacrifices that had ever been offered at that morning hour. Naked that he might be clothed; a king, yet not a thread of the trappings of earth's glory; all for us.

26. Over the cross by Pilate's orders there was written in Hebrew and Greek and Latin the three languages which represented all the world, "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews," and Pilate would not alter it, though the chief priests asked him to (John xix, 19-22). It was a title which was, and will yet be manifest to be, of interest to all the world. Are you interested now on the line of Isa. lxii, 6, 7? See R. v.

27. Two evil-doers were crucified with Him and He in the midst (John xix, 18). He could not choose His company any more than Joseph could in the prison, but He could glorify God even under such circumstances, and He did. Even these were such as He would choose to save, and for just such He was then dying. It is a faithful saying that He came into the world to save sinners (1 Tim. i, 15).

28. Long years before it was written concerning Him, "And He was numbered with the transgressors" (Isa. liii, 12), and here was part of the fulfillment. In His lifetime, while going about doing good, He was told that he had a devil and that He was a churl and winebibber (John viii, 52; Luke viii, 34).

29. The passers-by could not let Him alone, but railed on Him and perverted His words and repeated some of the very words which Satan used in the temptation, "If Thou be the Son of God" (Math. iv, 8; xxvii, 40). It looks as if all the dogs of hell were let loose upon Him (Ps. xxii, 16), yet He made them his all and answered not.

30. "Save thyself and come down from the cross." On one occasion Simon Peter told Him to pity Himself, but He told Simon that that was Satan talking through him and added that there was no way for Him or for His followers but by the cross (Math. xvi, 22-24, margin).

31. "He saved others; Himself he cannot save." Thus said the chief priests, and they said better than they intended, for He could not save Himself and us, but He chose not to save Himself that He might save us. As to His being unable to save Himself if He wished to, that of course was a lie, for His own testimony was as to His life, "No man taketh it from Me, but I lay it down of Myself" (John x, 18). See our privilege in 1 John iii, 16.

32. They mockingly called Him "King of Israel," and said that if He would descend from the cross they would believe on Him. Contrast the testimony of Nathanael to His being "King of Israel" and his reception of Him (John i, 49). Even the thieves reviled Him, although one of them afterward believed and was saved. Between people and priests and soldiers and thieves it was surely mountains of mockery, and no follower of His seemed bold enough to comfort Him with a word of loyalty to Him.

33. Even the sun refused to shine on such a scene, and for three hours there was great darkness. Think of the darkness of Gen. i, 2, and Ex. x, 21, 22, and the outer darkness of Math. xxv, 30; Judg. xiii, 24. The darkness of our lesson was unique. Never in all earth's history was there or will there be again just such a day. It was the Creator of all things suffering for His creatures that He might redeem them from destruction.

34. After six hours on the cross He cried out, "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken Me?" (John xix, 26). See His seven sayings from the cross in Luke xxiii, 34, 43; John xix, 27; Math. xxvii, 46; John xix, 28, 30; Luke xxiii, 46. Mark gives but this one, for in this gospel Jesus is peculiarly the suffering servant. He was forsaken for us that we might never be forsaken, even as it is written, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee" (Heb. xiii, 5).

35. "Behold He calleth Elias." So thought some of the standers by. They understood neither Him nor His words, and it is even so still. He had at one time said to His disciples, "How is it that ye do not understand?" (Mark viii, 21). And it was but a few hours before that he had said to Philip, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip?" (John xiv, 9).

36. As one ran to give Him drink, probably because of His cry, "I thirst" (John xiv, 28), another hard heart said, "Let alone; let us see whether Elias will come to take Him down." They could not understand him willing to die if He had power to save Himself. They were believers of Satan's doctrine, "All that a man hath will he give for his life" (Job ii, 4).

37. "And Jesus cried with a loud voice, and gave up the ghost." Notice also the loud voice of verse 34. He was in His full strength, but died of a broken heart, as was foretold in Ps. lxxix, 20, and manifest in John xix, 34. So it was finished, and commending His spirit to God (Luke xxiii, 46) He died. Compare Acts vii, 59, and believe that "absent from the body" means "present with the Lord" (II Cor. v, 8) if only we are redeemed by His blood.

TO PREVENT SUFFOCATION.

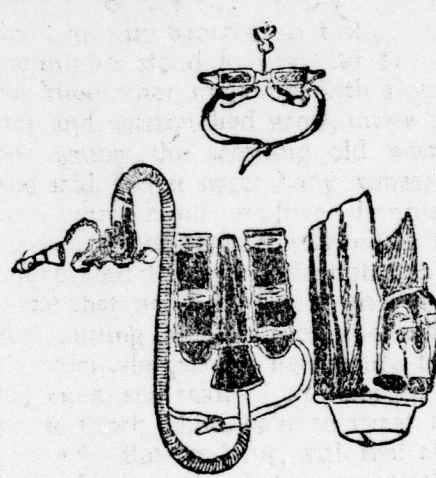
A New Respirator that Will Purify the Air for Firemen.

A breathing apparatus has been invented which is especially applicable to firemen who go into burning buildings where the smoke is dense and poisonous fumes are thick.

This apparatus was recently exhibited before the Chief of the New York Fire Department, when the experiment consisted of filling the room with smoke produced from a fire fed with shavings, tar, sulphur and cayenne pepper. When these things had been burned, the room was filled with black smoke, which rendered it absolutely untenable.

The inventor attached the respirator to his back and, taking the end of the breathing tube in his mouth, entered the room with an assistant who was likewise equipped. They remained in the room a quarter of an hour and said when they came out that they could have stayed in longer if desired.

At the conclusion of this experiment the filtering material inserted in the respira-



THE NEW FIREMAN'S APPARATUS.

tor for the purpose of clearing the air before it is breathed into the lungs was taken out. This material included some cotton, and it was found to be blackened by the impurities extracted from the air. The respirator consists of three small cylinders, the central one containing glycerine. The air is first drawn through layers of cotton wadding, some dry and some moist with glycerine, and between these are layers of bone black or animal charcoal.

The two outside cylinders are filled with these substances, and after the air has been drawn up through them by the breathing force of the lungs it passes through the glycerine for a final washing. By this time it has not only been cleared of smoke and other impurities, but it has also been cooled and is in a fit condition to be breathed into the lungs. The fireman using this apparatus also wears a pair of clamps which are placed on the nose so as to close the nostrils, so that the air breathed is taken through the purifying apparatus and reaches the lungs by the mouth. The mouthpiece has been so arranged that the air expired is allowed to escape through a set of valves like those in the helmet of a diver.

Where the smoke is very thick, a helmet has been provided with which the mouthpiece of the respirator may be connected. This is made of buckskin and is fitted with dark glasses to protect the eyes. The rubber hose which connects the respirator with the mouthpiece is loose and flexible, so that the fireman can turn his head in any direction.

There are many other uses to which the new invention may be put besides that of entering burning buildings, although this is its most obvious application. In many chemical factories there are fumes which mean almost certain death to the man who breathes them. The makers of snuff also live in an atmosphere that is charged with fine tobacco powder dangerous to the lungs.

Besides this there are coal mines with deadly gases and sewers charged with vapors that are stupefying or killing. In all these places one of the new respirators, with its breathing apparatus, may be used, it is claimed, with perfect safety, while its use in burning buildings will render fire-departments more efficient and doubtless save many lives.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that they move smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

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RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

Inspect H. Overmeyer's livery, formerly Tripp's, before you engage a conveyance for pleasure driving.

BIRDS DURING A WINTER STORM.

A delightful feature of a clear day in winter is that of the sudden appearance of birds. Where they were during the storms is a matter of doubt. Some will say, roosting in the cedars, or in hollow trees, or in any sheltered spot. This is plausible, but you seldom find the birds when you go to these places. One day, while, all unmindful of the cold, I stood listening to the wren and tit, the white-throated sparrows came by, and a huge flock of tree sparrows, and the chickadees and nuthatches. Now a dozen or more birds were in sight, and almost in reach. They had had no food for a day, at least, yet were not down-hearted, judging by their merry twitterings. That great snow storm was destructive to such larger birds as the crows, and even to robins and blackbirds, is known, and how it happens that they do not at such times fly beyond the storm's area is not readily explained, but the small seed-eating birds fare pretty well, judging from appearances. There was a lively little kinglet, the only one I saw, that peeped into every uncovered cran-

ny of the bark of an old oak, and once, I know, pulled something out that it swallowed. The tall weeds that now were bent with snow would soon stand upright again, and then the seeds that still were held intact would be found by the busy sparrows. As to the white-throats, or Penobscot birds, they always seemed too lazy to eat.

Weak Women and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

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ETHEL..... Saturday, June 22, 3 p.m.

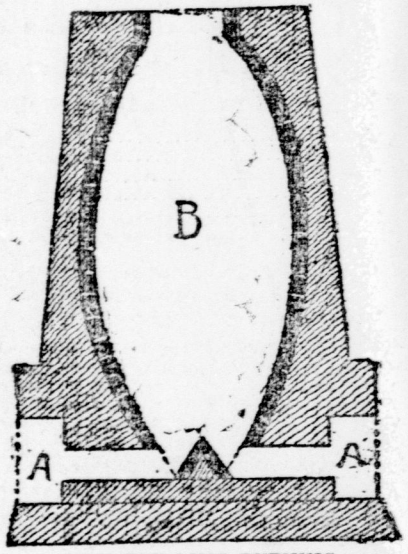
FARM GARDEN

CONTINUOUS LIME KILN.

It Does Not Cost Very Much to Build One on the Farm.

Limestone is a carbonate of lime, and lime is the oxide of the metal calcium, which has such an intense avidity for oxygen that it takes fire and burns with intense heat and light when exposed to air that is at all moist. Thus it is a rare metal, and used only for chemical purposes. The great abundance of limestone, which is more or less diffused everywhere in the soil, and in places is very abundant, being found in vast beds of marble and other forms of it, might lead to the supposition that plants might procure all they need without any help. But it is quick lime they need, and not the inert carbonate of it; and thus it is that the stone is burned to drive out of it the carbonic acid, and make it into lime, which is an acid, caustic substance that exerts a most energetic action on all organic matter; and considerable action on mineral compounds in the soil, dissolving silica and thus setting free such plant foods as potash, magnesia, soda and phosphoric acid from insoluble compounds. Limestone is insoluble in water, but lime is soluble in 700 parts of water. Thus it is that while the roots of plants may possibly decompose to some extent the common carbonate, and get a little lime in this way, it is found very useful, some think indispensable, to apply the actual lime to the soil.

It is not much of a job to make lime. The limestone may be put in a heap of wood or coal, and a wall built up around the heap to confine the heat. The fuel being fired, the stone is made into lime in three or four days. But this is a costly way, and thus where there is a demand for the lime, kilns are used, some temporary ones, but little improved on the heaps, or clamps, as they are called, and some strong structures called permanent kilns of which the cut is an example. This is made of any kind of hard stone, and lined with fire brick. It is egg-shaped, because as the limestone is burned, and the coal or wood used as fuel is consumed, the bulk decreases, and thus what will fill the belly of the kiln, only fills the throat at the bottom. This kiln may have three or four throats or openings for drawing out the lime, but each is made in the way shown. The lime when it reaches the bottom being fully burned, is drawn out into the hearth a, through the opening into the kiln, b. In burning the stone is broken into convenient size for handling, and a way is made to the top of the kiln, which is most often built in a



KILN FOR LIME BURNING.

bank. A small sloping track is sometimes made to the top of the kiln, and a platform around it, so that the small cars of lime and fuel may be drawn up and dumped into the kiln. The fire is started in the bottom by filling in dry wood, from the throat, then more fuel, wood or coal (the cheap check being used), is dumped in at the top, then some lime, and then alternately fuel and limestone until the kiln is full, when it is fired, and goes on day after day as long as lime is required. About the third day, the lime is ready for raking out, which is done with long bars of iron with a right angled hook at the end. It is only necessary to start it, when it fills the hearth, where it is left to cool. When it is taken out, more lime comes down, or if it lodges, the hook is used to loosen it. After the kiln is first charged, the stone sinks down steadily, and as this is always to be kept heaped at the mouth, as soon as it has sunk down to a level, a fresh supply is heaped up. As the fumes from the kiln consist of carbonic acid, which is a deadly gas when breathed, it is necessary for the man in charge of feeding the kiln to keep on the windward side, so that the gas is blown away from him.—Rural New Yorker.

Do Repairing at Home.

On all well-conducted farms where much machinery is used, farmers spend a great deal of time running to and fro from the blacksmith shop. There are so many different tools used that something gives out almost every day. Now a great deal of this expense may be saved by having a small shop on the farm. A portable forge can be had for \$15. This will answer every purpose, although it is not advisable to get one too small. Secure a hand anvil weighing about 100 lbs., a good hammer, a ten-pound sledge, a steel punch and a good blacksmith's vise, and you are ready for almost any job but horseshoeing. Of course a beginner cannot expect to do skilled work at first, but with a little practice, time and money can be saved. A farmer should not be without an assortment of good carpenter tools. Many a dollar can be saved by their use. If the farmer does not care to do his own repairing, perhaps the boys (if there be any) will take hold and to them it will soon become more of a pleasure than a task.

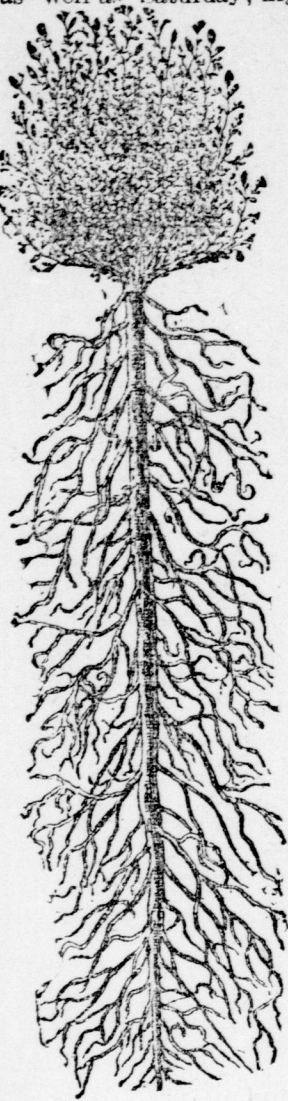
Reclaiming Swampy Lands.

No dwelling house ought ever to be built near a swamp. If such one exists either the house should be removed or the swamp should be drained. There are many places where the deepening of ditches already made is all that is needed to make dry land fit for cultivation of what has been an eyesore to the neighborhood. This making of an outlet is much the most expensive part of the reclamation. It will improve the neighboring upland also, for that equally needs underdraining, but cannot get it until a safe reliable outlet has been provided. All swampy lands have been for ages the deposits for vegetable matter from uplands. So soon as the latter is underdrained the water falling on the upland sinks down to the file and enriches the soil, instead of washing away its fertility.—Rural World.

THE SILENT SUBSOILER.

The Roots of the Alfalfa Plant Strike as Much as Twenty Feet Deep.

There are some silent subsoilers that do their work with ease, and in their way as effectively as any team or plow ever hitched, although in some lands use of a subsoil plow is essential to the best beginning of such work. The clover plant is righteously famed as one of these, and alfalfa is its superior. Its roots work Sunday as well as Saturday, night and



AN ALFALFA PLANT AND ITS ROOTS.

day; they strike five, ten, fifteen or twenty feet deep, making innumerable perforations, while storing up nitrogen, and when these roots decay they leave not only a generous supply of fertility for any desired crop, but millions of openings into which the air and rains of heaven find their way, and help to constitute an unfailing reservoir of wealth, upon which the husbandman can draw with little fear of protest or over drafts. "Is long, heavy roots disturb the subsoil, push and crowd the earth this way and that, thus constituting a gigantic subsoiler. These roots become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."

Firming the Soil.

The great mistake that people often make in preparing the soil for setting plants is to leave it too loose. This is especially the case with boxes and flats, on the greenhouse bench, and in frames. Plants set in such loose soil usually wilt badly when first set, and they never grow so well as when set in compacted soil into which the plant can only be crowded with some effort. Another mistake, which becomes apparent at this time, is growing the seedlings in excessively rich soil. Thus grown they have only little root, and consequently they will wilt more and receive a greater check when transplanted than when their roots are larger, owing to the less fertile soil. Soil made from decayed sods is good for these purposes, as it contains plant fibre enough to bind the soil well to the roots. A proportionately large admixture of clay also serves to make the soil adhere well to the roots. I like a rather stiff and only moderately rich soil for the coldframes in which to harden off tomato and similar plants. When ready for going out in the open ground, the plants can then be taken up with a spade, and all the soil as cut out in square blocks will firmly stick to the roots and be set out with the plants, so that the latter are but little affected by the transfer. Of course, even then, we must see to it that the soil is firmly pressed around the blocks containing the plants. It can be done by tramping down with the feet.

Cheap Butter.

"The Rural New-Yorker has the following hint to butter-makers: 'I wish that you would send me some one to buy that butter,' said a commission merchant pointing to about 50 tubs of all kinds and sizes piled up in a corner of his store. 'First-class butter never stays in the store over night, but I don't know what to do with this stuff. The use of cottonseed has almost destroyed the demand for the cheaper grades of butter. A dealer who buys a good deal of cheap butter was in here, and I offered him the whole lot for 14 cents a pound. He took a number of bills from his pocket, and showed me where he had purchased; a number of different lots for 14 cents per pound. He said that, while some of it was nothing but grease, some was fair butter. What we are to do with this stuff, I don't know; I wish that they wouldn't send it here. There is a lot in five-pound pails. The man who sent it, also sent some in tubs. The latter was good butter, and sold at once, but he had evidently packed the poor stuff in pails thinking that the packages would sell it. But there they are.' Why will people make good milk into poor butter, and then expect people to buy the stuff at good butter prices?"

Best Way to Sell Wool.

"Another wool season is at hand, and one of the problems which no doubt confronts our readers who have wool is where and how to dispose of it to the best advantage possible. Like all farm produce it finds its way to the large markets for distribution, and the fewer hands it passes through before this distribution takes place the more money he realizes for his wool. Such being the case, it is certainly for the best interest of the wool-grower to ship his wool direct to the large markets or points of distribution in order that he may realize the most money possible for it. The necessity for doing this at present is much greater than if wool was bringing as good price, and when the profit to be gained by the grower of wool shipping direct to market is brought to his attention, as is intended by this article, we think he will take advantage of it. There can be but one possible obstacle, that is confidence in securing the right kind of a house to receive and sell his wool to the best advantage possible and one which will remit his money promptly. Confidence is the foundation of all business transactions.



THE GLADIOLUS.

They Give the Greatest Satisfaction for the Least Trouble.

"If I were to name one plant that, all in all, has given me the largest satisfaction for least expense and trouble, I should name the gladiolus," says E. P. Powell. "The bulbs require so little space, fill up spring bulb beds for later bloom, and are so magnificent in bloom, outdoors and in, that they ought to be in every garden, but for some reason they are not."



TYPES OF GLADIOLUS.

You get your satisfaction very soon after planting, and the flowers succeed each other for months. The cost is now very trifling, although I remember paying \$5 for a very plain gladiolus in 1890. The highest value, however, is in the tendency of this plant to give us rich new seedlings. It takes from three to five years to bring the seed to a flowering bulb. I find that the choicest variety of seedlings are slowest to mature. The poorest sorts go to bloom the third year; the finest of all rarely before the fifth. I have bushels of fine bulbs of such seedlings, all of which go into my grounds to make August, September and October months of wonder. It is delightful to be able to give away flowers by the armful; and such flowers, I like very much to plant near by a large mass of monstrositas. These are almost as good as the gladiolus for cut flowers. A bunch of either placed in a vase will open all its buds, even those only half developed when cut."

Blackberries.

At the recent horticulturists' meeting at Rochester, a paper was read by C. E. Chapman, Perville, N. Y., on "One thousand dollars from an acre of blackberries." Mr. Chapman said his attention was called to blackberry growing by a newspaper article, and he resolved to go into it, but did not know anything whatever of the requirements in the way of soil or varieties. He bought some plants where he could get them cheapest, and afterward learned that the cheapest plants were sometimes the dearest. A good many dig up old plants from old plantations which were nearly worthless, and sold them for what they could get. After experimenting for a great many years and buying his blackberries for family use, he finally succeeded in learning enough about the business to grow crops successfully. He had not yet got to where he produced at the rate of \$500 worth from a measured one half acre, as did a neighbor. Part were sold at 15 cents per quart, but the greater portion at 10 cents. A single picking sold for \$100. The first requisite in blackberry culture is to have nice, mellow soil in a fine state of cultivation. Raw manure was not good. He had the best results where the ground was twice thoroughly manured with well-rotted manure, and cultivated in farm crops. Blackberries should be planted in rows seven feet apart, on ground so rich that a solid row four feet wide could be produced. This made a close, hedge-like row to shade the fruit, and gave the actual conditions under which this fruit thrived best. He mulched with moist hay or straw on either side the bushes, and gave thorough cultivation along the middle of the spaces. He cut the old wood directly after picking.

The New Beans.

The Burpee bush lima is a great addition to our list of garden vegetables. For the table it seems in every way fully equal to its more aspiring relative. The beans are nearly, if not quite as large, a little earlier, and they have withstood the dry weather better than any other variety of beans. The land in New Jersey is free from the pest of the bean beetle, and the drought of the past two seasons has dried the pole beans up before they were large enough to use, but the Burpee bush lima has produced large crops of very fine beans both years. The expense of growing the bush lima is small compared with that of growing the pole varieties. Not only is the entire expense of procuring and setting the poles saved, but the plants are more easily cultivated while growing. If the land is well fertilized, 8x4 feet is close enough for the hills (one bush in a hill), and it is as easy to care for them as for the same area planted to potatoes. Unlike the pole varieties, nearly all the pods on a bush ripen within a comparatively short time, and if a continual supply is desired, it is necessary to plant at intervals of two weeks. For an earlier bean of the pole variety, either the Black Lima or the Horticultural Lima is good. They are both very productive and an improvement upon the old varieties of pole beans.

Good Prices for Fine Maple Syrets.

The markets of to-day demand the best of everything and so it is with maple sugar and syrup, and in order to get a fancy price the goods must be fancy. Maple sugar is used as a luxury more than as a common article of food, and therefore should be nice. The market is large enough for all the fine goods that can be produced and at good prices. The trouble is, there is too much poor sugar made and sold for a poor price. Let every sugar maker strive to make the best and then let consumers know he makes the best, and it will be wanted at remunerative figures.

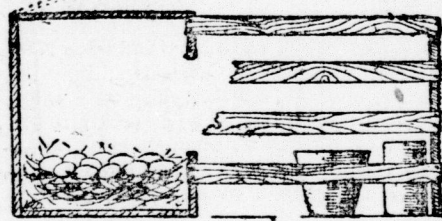
COMPARATIVE VALUE OF MILLETS.

Common is the Earliest, While German is the Best for Thin Soils.

Common and German millet withstand dry weather better than Hungarian grass, and are more largely grown in the west, while Hungarian is generally preferred in the east. Common millet is the earliest of the three and may be recognized by its green, slender, nodding head, which is open or ragged at the base, while the dark-purple head of Hungarian is compact and nearly upright. German millet has a large, rough head, with coarse stems, generally, but one from each ear. The seeds from Hungarian are easily recognized by their mixed color; many of the grains—the more the better—are dark purple, while there are always present more or less yellow seeds, but the seed of first class southern-grown German millet is smaller and plumper than that of common millet and generally has a coppery tinge which has sometimes given it the name of "golden" millet. When this southern seed is planted in the north and west it often fails to ripen thoroughly, and tends to become oval in shape instead of round, so that it much resembles common millet. On this account some have supposed all common millet to be degenerated German millet, and it is getting to be a practice with some seedsmen to substitute, intentionally or otherwise, the cheaper and generally less desirable common millet for the German variety. Out of twenty-one samples obtained this year under the name "German millet" five were pure common millet and four mixed with that variety. The latter variety is the best for thin soils, or late sowing, or for early sowing to be followed by fall crops, but on good land where the full season can be given it, by far the largest yield of hay will be produced by the German millet. Common millet sown last year, June 2nd, and cut for hay August 3rd, yielded 1½ tons per acre. German millet sown the same time was not ready to cut until September 13, and averaged nearly 2½ tons per acre.

Best Way to Set a Hen.

The accompanying illustration shows the very best way to set a hen that has yet been discovered, so far at least as the writer has been concerned. The nest is made in a roomy box, with a cover. Nail to one side of the box is a little slat yard—slats on top also—in which water and food are kept constantly. The hen can go out into the yard at any time, eat and drink, and has no temptation to wander away and let her eggs get cold. Where



IMPROVED HEN'S NEST.

several hens are sitting, a contrivance like this for each, saves all bother of looking after them, to see that two do not get on one nest, etc. You put food and water in the dishes—the hen "does the rest!"—American Agriculturist.

Mushrooms and Manure Heaps.

As grown in old green pastures, mushrooms are agreeable and excellent eating, especially if cooked properly and cooked fresh. Even as produced artificially for the market, they are often quite wholesome, if washed clean and cooked early. But as is well known, says the Lancet (London), mushrooms belong to an order of vegetables of a somewhat low organization, and they grow and reproduce themselves with remarkable rapidity when sown in decomposing vegetable matter. Many growers take advantage of this fact to cultivate mushrooms on manure heaps—heaps, that is to say, not of ordinary farmyard manure, but of the vile and rotting filth of every description which is gathered together in large towns and delivered to suburban and country mushroom growers by horse wagon or train. Now, plants take up into themselves the very stuff, modified, on which they grow. Mushrooms grown on matter of this kind are able to assimilate, but the arrangement of the "cap" of the mushroom enables it also to absorb the vapor of the manure, which is a dangerous poison to man and other animals. Thus the scores of hundreds of radiating plates of which they principally consist are in practice little better than traps for the catching and retaining of more deadly poisons still.

Timothy and Clover Compared.

Timothy and clover, says the New York Times, has been a standard mixture for hay, and pasture after it, and in some localities, as where the summers are comparatively cool, it does very well. But where the summer heat is greater, the timothy does not mature as soon as the clover, and unless the clover is cut too late the timothy is not ready for cutting. Thus it is better to use an earlier grass, as orchard grass, which is in its best condition for cutting at the same time that the clover is. Another advantage as to this grass is that it is far more permanent than timothy, and after the clover has run out it will occupy the land for many years, certainly thirty or forty, with good management, as, for instance, frequent top dressings with manure, and some new seed, to be covered in with a harrow, the harrowing being done after the manure has been spread, so that the seed is covered and the manure broken and spread at the same time.

Swine in Large Numbers.

Where swine are kept in large numbers they are very likely to be confined in very close quarters, with no regard for cleanliness and pure air. One who recently visited a distillery where a great lot of hogs were kept to be fattened upon the waste products, gives a description suggestive of the "black hole of Calcutta." The fetid atmosphere seemed to torture the swine, and the visitor would have fainted but for a speedy exit. This was an exceptional condition, but in all cases where filth is prevalent and the air infected there must be more or less taint to the meat, even if disease does not appear. But hogs so developed are very liable to be infested with some dangerous disease and parasites, and those who eat them as food do so with peril to health. The swine should be fed as pure food as other animals, and all their conditions recognize sanitary laws.

Cautions for Butter Producers.

Pure water is absolutely necessary, and pastures must be kept free of noxious weeds. Do the milking in a quiet place and make no noise doing the work. If in a stable, have it free from odors. It is necessary that you be able to control the temperature while ripening cream.

Let Us Reason Together, Reader,
When Paine's Celery Compound Cures the Most
Desperate Cases of Disease, Is it not the
Medicine for Your Trouble?

A TERRIBLE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

It Baffled the Doctor's Skill.

The Racking Disease Was Completely Banished by the Great
Health-Giver.



All sensible and rational men and women will certainly admit that there must be merit and efficacy in a medicine that cures the most desperate forms of disease, and save life after the failures of physicians. The medicine that accomplishes such magnificent work is surely worthy of the attention of all sick and suffering mortals. Past experiences and results have heaped up mountains of proofs that Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can rescue and save in extreme and desperate cases of disease. The annals of medicine cannot show or tell of any medical prescription that has won such a bright and lustrous fame as Paine's Celery Compound. This marvelous medicine has succeeded and conquered when all other agents have failed; it has saved life when men and women were given up to die. No wonder that thousands use it and sing its praises every day. The following letter of testimony from Mr. Douglas Hixon, of Beamsville, Ont., proves that the worst cases of rheumatism can be cured by nature's wonderful life-giver:

"In June, 1892, I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I was doctored, and used liniments of all kinds, but grew worse instead of better."

"In November I was carried on a bed to the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, where I received kind and careful treatment. My general health improved, but my rheumatism remained the same."

"I returned home in January, and again commenced trying doctors and medicines, but I grew worse, and in April I once more returned to the hospital. My general health again improved, but the rheumatism remained very painful. I could not raise my arm to my head, and was dressed and undressed like a child."

"After two months I again returned home. A friend of mine in Scotland, Brant county, wrote me not to despair, but to try Paine's Celery Compound. I have taken ten bottles, and can truly say it is the only thing that has done my rheumatism any good. Since using the Compound I feel no return of the disease, and can now go about doing work. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with rheumatism."

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