

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 10166

Peace in Sight.

Settlement Between China and Japan Said to Have Been Reached.

Contingency in Which Russia May Oppose the Japs.

Umra Khan Has Fled Before the British Forces in Chitral.

But He Holds Two English Officers as Hostages.

Coronation of the Czar to Take Place in August at Moscow—John Dillon Said to Have Been Offered the Position of Secretary for Ireland.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR. ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Czar has decided that his coronation shall be celebrated in Moscow next August.

OFF FOR MADAGASCAR. MARSEILLES, April 12.—Gen. Duchesne sailed today with his staff on the steamer Iouaraddy to take command of the French forces in Madagascar. There was a great crowd at the wharf. The men cheered constantly and the women threw flowers after the departing officers.

RUSSIA MAY OPPOSE JAPAN. ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Novoe Vremya says that if Great Britain has approved of the territorial demands of Japan in regard to Manchuria and Korea, Russia will consider herself relieved of the obligations of common action and will oppose Japan on land and on sea.

SECRETARY FOR IRELAND. DUBLIN, April 12.—United Ireland learns on the highest authority that Mr. John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo, after the last election, was offered the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Editor William Dillon, of the New World, the organ of the Catholic Arch-Diocese of Chicago, is a brother of John Dillon. Speaking this afternoon of the Dublin report, Mr. William Dillon said: "It appears that the statement made by United Ireland, the organ of Mr. Redmond and his party. They have been representing and trying to get the Irish people to believe that the gentlemen who follow Mr. McCarthy are really not an independent Irish party, but merely a portion of the Liberal party. I suppose that this statement has been made with the object of creating the impression that Mr. Dillon is likely to accept office from the Liberal Government. I am confident that if the offer was made Mr. Dillon would never accept office until home rule is conceded to Ireland, and then only from an Irish Government."

CHOLERA IN CHINA. LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch to the Central News from the Pescadores, under the date of April 6, says cholera is abating at Makung, where there are 547 old cases, 28 new ones and 34 deaths.

Mail advices by the Empress of Japan give the news of a grave danger which threatens Southern Japan. Particulars are contained in the appended extract from a private letter received by Dr. George Duncan, health officer of Victoria, B. C., from a brother professional in Yokohama, who will discuss the matter in possession of all the facts: "From the 8th to the 10th of this month," says the letter, "there were sixteen cases of cholera, with ten deaths, at the naval station of Moji, Southern Japan. The disease has been imported from China. Most active measures were enforced by the authorities, and there have been no cases since the 19th. I think the disease has been stamped out for the present. We, however, look for new importations of cholera, typhus, or even the plague, any time, though especially stringent regulations are in force with the hope of controlling the epidemic diseases likely to be brought home by returning coolies. The Japanese Government has within the last few days received official information of the breaking out of the plague at Hong Kong, though I suppose with their usual bland policy the colonial officials will conceal all about its presence as long as possible. Formal quarantine against Hong Kong has not yet been declared, though we are most carefully inspecting."

PEACE PARLEYS.

An Agreement Said to Have Been Practically Concluded.

LONDON, April 12.—The Morning Post learns from Yokohama that unless peace be concluded during the present armistice, the Japanese armies will advance upon Peking as soon as the armistice shall expire.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "China regards Japan's conditions of peace as impossible, and is again taking diplomatic steps to obtain European intervention. She will make a special appeal to Russia, and it is stated upon excellent authority that Russia is firmly resolved to oppose Japan's plans to annex territory on the Asiatic continent. The increase of Russia's naval and military forces in the east was made to enforce respect of this determination."

Services received in Washington announce that ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who has been Li Hung Chang's adviser during the peace negotiations, left Shimonsaki today on his way to Peking. Li Hung Chang remains at Shimonsaki until the peace agreement is formally ratified and proclaimed.

Careful inquiries both at the Chinese and Japanese legations in Washington and of officials of the State Department and officers of the navy, who by residence in both the contending countries have become familiar with their customs and currency, seem to indicate a strong probability that the indemnity to be paid by China to Japan will be paid in silver and not in gold, though no definite official statement to that effect has yet been received there. Some misunderstanding exists as to the meaning of the word "tael," in which the indemnity will be paid. The "tael" is not a coin, but a weight. It varies in value according to the price of silver. In Peking at the present time 1 tael is equal to \$1.50 in Mexican silver, or 75 cents in American gold.

It is believed that one of the Japanese armies now on Chinese soil will be retained there until the indemnity shall have been partially, if not fully, paid. The other armies will be returned to Japan and disbanded as rapidly as possible.

The first knowledge that the peace negotiations were practically concluded was received at the Chinese legation today through a telephone bulletin from the United Press. At a late hour this afternoon the legation had not been officially advised regarding the negotiations. One of the members of the Minister's suite said that the conclusion of the war would be disappointing to the Chinese people, who would like it continued indefinitely, and who still believe that after the Chinese armies have been fully organized they could easily conquer their foes. This Government, the gentleman added, felt, on the contrary, that the time had arrived when peace should be made.

If the Japanese indemnity is to be paid in tael of silver, as appears to be the consensus of official opinion in Washington, this is one of the concessions made to China, which was referred to in the official advices received today. Although silver is practically money of Japan, the tael of the country is the gold yen, the first value of which is 99.7 cents, compared with the United States gold dollar.

GIVING IN.

Tragic Incidents of the Chitral Campaign—Umra Khan Weakening.

CALCUTTA, April 12.—A dispatch from Simla, dated noon yesterday, says that Col. Kelly, the commander of the British forces, which have been attempting to reach Chitral from Gilgit since March 25, has succeeded in crossing the Shandar pass, and was about 60 miles from Chitral on April 7. The march of the troops was a most arduous and brilliant military exploit. The pass is 12,000 feet high and impassable to beasts of burden. Consequently the pioneers had to carry the field and mountain guns during the last seven miles of the route, through deep snow and with the weather intensely cold. The troops suffered in many cases from frost bites.

When these advices were forwarded to Simla the enemy was in position 20 miles distant from the force commanded by Col. Kelly, and an engagement was expected. Lieuts. Fowler and Edwards, the two officers belonging to the British garrison at Chitral who have been reported missing for some time past, were invited to a polo match at Roshni, where they were treacherously seized, and their escort, consisting of 20 Bengali sappers, were overcome by superior numbers and slain.

Another report says that Lieut. Fowler was killed by a foster brother of Umra Khan, the present ruler of Chitral, who assumed the rank of major after having murdered his elder brother, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the late maharaja of Chitral.

The latest news from the front points strongly to the collapse of the power of Umra Khan, as the fanatical gatherings upon whose help he counted and who have hitherto offered the most serious resistance to the British forces, are now dispersing.

Bengal sapper who was taken prisoner at the same time with Lieut. Fowler, but escaped, reports that Mr. Robertson, the British agent, who is shut up in the Chitral fort, made a sortie recently, but was defeated after a sharp engagement in which Lieut. Gordon and several Sepoys were killed.

Dispatches dated at Aladad yesterday and received in Calcutta today say that Umra Khan has fled to Asmer, on the Chitral River. He is accompanied by a few of his partisans, and apparently is intent only upon keeping a safe distance between himself and the advancing British forces. He still keeps as hostages Lieuts. Fowler and Edwards. The British will press the pursuit as energetically as possible. The Swats have submitted fully.

LONDON, April 12.—The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, telegraphs from Calcutta that the latest news received from there regarding the British Chitral expedition indicates that Umra Khan is giving in, and that no serious fighting is expected to occur.

Over 40,000 tons of ammonia are used annually in baking powder. No adulterants of any kind in Dr. Price's.

LOVE AND DEATH.

Startling Case of Murder and Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Louis Frank and Miss Kate Kolb, who lived here, died in a horrible manner before daylight this morning, the man being the murderer and the suicide by agreement. Their bodies were found lying side by side on a farm a few miles west of the city. In the right hand of the man was a revolver, and each was shot through the heart. At the feet of the bodies was an empty box labeled "Rat Poison." The woman's hat lay crushed on the ground. Pinned to a ribbon was this note:

"April 9.—We have both decided to die together, and if one of the other should happen to recover, the other shall not be held responsible for the deed. We are both going to take rat poison, and I will do the shooting. We are not doing this on account of any love affair, but simply because we do not want to live any longer. This is all we have to say, and hope there will be no trouble."

The letter was written in ink, and showed that the deed was carefully planned and the letter prepared before the couple left the city to die. The girl's name was signed with lead pencil, probably after they reached the scene of the tragedy.

There were traces of poison on the lips of both. After swallowing the poison they had gashed their throats with the blade of a large clasp knife, and then the man had made doubly sure by firing a bullet into the girl's breast. He ended his life in the same manner. Kate Kolb lived at 1,813 Cherokee street with her parents. She left home last Wednesday, leaving a note saying they were going to kill themselves, and ascribing love as the cause. The letter was found yesterday.

HARD TIMES FOR ACTORS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A Chicago special says hard times have closed four theaters in Chicago during the past two weeks.

DIED IN CHURCH.

OTTAWA, April 12.—Louis Villeneuve, beadle of St. Roche Church, died suddenly this morning while attending divine service.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

Seven Thousand Cigarmakers Idle in New York.

Walter Girls Refuse to Comb Their Hair Straight and Plaster It Down.

DETROIT, April 12.—The book and job branch of the Typographical Union will meet tomorrow evening to discuss the request of the employing printers for a reduction in the scale of wages, and also the feasibility of reducing the hours of labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—With flashing eyes and arms akimbo, the waiter girls in Dennet's coffee house are discussing the latest order from the proprietor of the many coffee houses in the union. This order emanated from headquarters at Brooklyn, N. Y., and is causing his ten waiters in this city to feel of worry. It is to the effect that all frizzes on the sides of the young women's heads must be combed out straight and plastered down and held by combs if inclined to be fluffy, and the hair at the back of the head must be braided. Puff sleeves must be abandoned. To all this one of the waitresses in this city replied as follows, on behalf of herself and her companions: "We like this. We don't take off the curls. Not on our lives we don't. I want to see the man that'll tell me how to dress myself. You know we're in uniform now. We don't mind a good long prayer in the morning, we don't mind uniform dresses and that sort of thing. But plaster our hair down on our heads and split it in the middle. Ugh! Not on our lives. I takes a eastern girl to give in to such a freak as that. This is California, where the 'new woman' is. We don't stand no such nonsense. Bangs and fluffy hair go here for three meals. We'll not see me without my curls—not on our lives."

NEW YORK, April 12.—The cigarmakers employed by the factories in this city, who struck fifteen days ago, are still out. There are 7,000 cigarmakers idle in the city today. Lozano Pendasz & Co., it is reported, have offered to compromise. The strikers assent that they will not resume work under the conditions proposed, practically a reduction of \$2 on the 1,000. The union recently defrayed the expenses of 400 of the strikers, who returned to Havana within the last three weeks.

NOTES.

The unemployed of Melbourne recently held a mass meeting, and called upon the Government to provide them with work.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the United States and Canada.

As Indicated by Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Bradstreet's says: The feature in trade circles is found in the upward price movement for cattle, dressed beef and petroleum. Other advances are of leather and hides and footwear.

Comparing with February, March returns of gross earnings of 130 railroad companies may be construed as favorable, the increase over March, 1894, being 2 of one per cent. This is to be contrasted with a February decrease this year from last of 2.3 per cent, and of the January falling off this year from last of one-half of one per cent. When it is recalled that gross railway earnings in March, 1894, fell off 13 per cent from the total for the month in 1893, an increase last month from March, 1894, of one-fifth of one per cent acquires significance. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week, Flores included as staple holds up to a high average, 2,934,173 bushels, against 2,853,933 bushels in the previous week of April, 1894, 2,948,052 bushels in the week in 1893, 2,910,383 bushels in 1892, and 2,456,080 bushels in the second week of April, 1891.

The maintenance of a generally higher range of clearing totals, an improved position, with the natural effect of lines, the spread of the feeling of confidence that the volume of business will increase in the near future, and an improved outlook in the Western and Northwestern grain States, are among the more significantly favorable features.

There are 225 business failures in the United States this week, against 220 last week, 211 in the week a year ago, 196 in 1893, and 185 in 1892.

IN CANADA.

The weather has been unfavorable throughout portions of the Canadian Dominion, with the natural effect of trade, although the outlook at Montreal and Toronto is encouraging.

Halifax reports an average volume of trade, although somewhat depressed by low temperatures.

In New Brunswick lumber operators fear that recent rains will carry off the ice before they can move their cut.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, and the other principal cities of the West, aggregate \$17,593,920, an increase of about 5 per cent over the previous week, practically the same total reported a year ago, but 15 per cent less than in the corresponding week of 1893.

There are 26 business failures in the Canadian Dominion this week, as reported to Bradstreet's, against 31 last week, 28 in the week a year ago, 25 two years ago, and 69 in the second week of April, 1892.

O. those good, old-fashioned flapjacks! Toothsome and tender when made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Antigonish Casket, a Catholic religious weekly, hitherto independent, in Thursday's issue comes out in favor of the Government candidate, and declares that Sir Hibbert Tupper has stated the Government is pledged to remedial legislation.

THE CATTLE SHORTAGE.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The shortage in the supplies of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, the principal western markets, thus far amounts to nearly 170,000 head, compared with one year ago. The shortage in pounds of dressed beef since the first of the year aggregates 175,000,000, or nearly 2,000,000 pounds a day. The price of live cattle has advanced about 2 cents a pound.

Sunday Services!

SEE NEXT PAGE

For Particulars of To-Morrow's Church Services.

Late Canadian News.

Death of the Bank of Commerce Manager at Guelph.

Mrs. H. W. Kennedy, for many years organist of the Methodist Church at Guelph, died on Thursday.

B. Ross McConkey, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Guelph, died in that city on Friday morning.

The boot and shoe manufacturers of Montreal have decided, owing to the advance in the price of leather, to increase the price of footwear.

At Toronto on Friday morning about 11 o'clock the body of David Shields, the 12-year-old son of Shields, the Queen street grocer, who has been missing for a number of days, was found in the bay.

A BRILLIANT COMPANY.

Rose Coghlan's Splendid Production of "Diplomacy"—Tonight's Play.

The large audience that greeted the eminent and popular Rose Coghlan at the Grand Opera House last night was rewarded by a brilliant production of a brilliant play by a brilliant company. It is no reflection on her past support to say that Miss Coghlan has never before surrounded herself with such cleverness. Nearly every member of her troupe is a star, and it would be difficult to find a play which would give each ample scope for his or her abilities. However, "Diplomacy" sufficiently approaches this ideal, and taken collectively the display of talent permitted is splendid indeed. In Sardou's drama the burden is so well distributed and shifted that weakness in any of the principals would be painfully obvious. It is not a one-man or a one-woman play. As produced by Rose Coghlan and her company, there is not a noticeable flaw. "Diplomacy" is a great work, with a plot of thrilling interest, full of startling yet natural situations. After the first act the movement becomes brisk, and as the story unfolds with increasing rapidity, the attention of the auditors is riveted by a succession of surprises and climax upon climax, until the denouement displays itself. The castle last night was as follows:

Henry Beauchere.....Mr. Charles Coghlan
Captain Julian Beauchere.....
.....Mr. John T. Sullivan
Count Orloff.....Mr. Courtenay Thorpe
Alfred Stein.....Mr. Charles Cootie
Alfred Fairfax.....Mr. Brenton Thorpe
Markham.....Mr. Franklyn Roberts
Antoine.....Mr. Edward James Sheppard
.....Mr. Robert Lacey
Messenger.....Mr. William Thomas Dora
.....Miss Lotta Lynne
Marquise de Rio Zares.....
.....Miss Fanny Denham Rouse
Lady Henry Fairfax.....
.....Miss Mina Jerome
Mina, maid to the Marquise.....
.....Miss G. Elsmere
Countess Zicka.....
.....Miss Rose Coghlan

The audience was warmly appreciative, and the curtain was rung up six times and again. As the Countess Zicka Miss Coghlan has an admirable vehicle for her dramatic qualities. Her characterization is marked by a subtlety and subdued intensity that suggests potential force, and the declamatory passages are not overdone. It was in the like these that Miss Coghlan first achieved her reputation, and which seem peculiarly fitted to her genius, though in legitimate comedy she has also made her fame. Her right hand support is her noted brother Charles, who has acquired distinction as an author as well as actor. He is said to be the leading exponent on the English-speaking stage of the style of acting which the part of Henry Beauchere in "Diplomacy" demands. His cool, incisive, clear-cut impersonation, with its reserved power and its significant, though not intrusive, byplay, is a perfect work of art. Mr. John T. Sullivan is an old favorite, and sustained his reputation as a polished and forcible player. Mr. Courtenay Thorpe, favorably known as an associate of the late Rosina Vokes, and as an accomplished linguist, gives his one strong scene as Count Orloff with excellent discretion and vigor. Mr. Cootie's Baron Stein is a clever bit of character acting. Miss Lotta Lynne is a charming and artfully artless Dora, and Miss Rouse an amusing Marquise. Other roles, though minor, would have been satisfactory even in less competent hands.

The pleasurable announcement was made that "Diplomacy" would be repeated at today's matinee, "Forget-Me-Not" having been withdrawn. Tonight Miss Coghlan will appear in one of her best roles, "The Modern Duchess." It is a long while since the Grand has been graced by so many high class artists, and large audiences may be looked for.

Owing to the superior character of its ingredients, Dr. Price's Baking Powder possesses qualities peculiarly its own.

Live News in a Line.

The Delaware Canal has been greatly damaged by the high water at Easton, Pa., and it will be nearly two months before traffic can be resumed.

A sample of ginger wine bought in a London store, where only temperance beverages were supposed to be sold, was found to contain 10 per cent of proof spirits.

The Welsh national eisteddfod has been fixed for the first week in July at Llandudno. The chief choral prize will be \$1,000, the second \$500, and \$250 is offered for the best cantata. A choir of 300 voices is being organized for the event.

The captain of the steamship Adriatic, which sailed from New York on April 3, and arrived at Queenstown on Friday, reports that three days out a steersman passenger named Erlsen disappeared, and is supposed to have jumped overboard.

Accidents and self-murder cost the total of five lives in Philadelphia on Friday. A mother and her babe were burned to death; the trolley car claimed its 69th and 70th victims within a year, and a despondent old man hanged himself.

Easter Flowers.

We will have a very choice collection of plants and cut flowers that will be nice for Easter, namely, Roses, Carnations, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Easter Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Spireas and everything in the way of plants suitable for this festive occasion. We make a specialty of church decorations. GREENWAY, 248 Dundas street. Greenhouse, London West.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Sts.

Easter Attractions!

NEWEST

CHEAPEST

BEST

QUALITY CONSIDERED.

MILLINERY.

If the new Hat or Bonnet is not ordered yet, see what we can do for you. The millinery event of the season was the impression of styles you got here on your opening days, when you saw 107 of the most exclusive and original productions of the leading French Artists, and the impression you got of styles for spring and summer isn't to be compared by words. It'll influence you buying without a shadow of doubt. Those who want something exclusively their own will be pleased to know that we trim to order. Those who want a French Pattern Hat at less cost than the original can have it; our artists can copy everything, for they have the materials, at lower cost than the pattern. Come and see us.

LACES.

Without boasting, we claim to be leaders of London's Lace Trade. See for yourself. Nowhere else the assortment, the styles, the prices, and none is of any use if not new. Lace is the polish given to the venter. The newest

Point De Paris
Torehon
Valenciennes

Point De Luxvill
Oriental
Guipure

Spanish
Chantilly
Soutache

Irish Point

Vandyke

DRESS GOODS!

Every store in town claims to have the leading Dress Goods Department. We can only say come and see us. It is a moral impossibility to discuss our various lines. Perhaps we can give you an idea if we say we have everything. Come and see our stock.

SILKS

In Silks we are stronger than ever this season. We start at an All-Silk Surah at 25c the yard, and stop at \$5 the yard. Every kind and color you can think of is here for your choice, at all prices.

Bengaline
Chinas
Surahs
Failles

Gros Grains
Taffetas
Merveilleux
Duchesse

Pois De Soie
Armures
Luxors
Royales

Empires
Crystals
Satins
Pongees

CARPETS.

We have without doubt the largest stock of Carpets and House Furnishings in Western Ontario.

If our understanding is correct you want to buy from the biggest stocks and at the lowest prices. We began the carpet business by keeping out of the rut into which the trade had got, and maintaining the stock in a most wholesome condition. We mean to lift it higher yet, for there's a trade in carpets, possible to the store that'll supply it well, immensely larger than any now existing. We think the way to do it lies in the very direction we have taken—

Exclusive Styles,
Largest Assortment,
Finest Qualities,

Best Values,
Perfect Service,
Lowest Prices.

Busy months are ahead of us in this department. As your mind rests on house-cleaning and renovating, think of the most likely place to supply your wants. Come and see us. Under one roof.

Carpets,
Oilcloths,
Linoleums,
Mattings,
Curtains,
Curtain Materials,
Rugs.

Mats,
Blinds,
Blind Rollers,
Blind Fringes,
Curtain Poles,
Etc., Etc.

Everything for House Furnishings is here. Our prices are convincing. For instance: A yard wide Hemp Carpet at 9c. A yard wide Extra Heavy Union Carpet at 25c. A good Tapestry Stair Carpet at 18c. A heavy China Matting, yard wide, at 12 1/2c. A heavy English Linoleum, not oilcloth, at 45c. A Blind complete, roller, pull and fasteners, for 40c. We import for the trade of Western Ontario, and do not propose carrying a stock of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CARPETS ALONE to be approached in price by any petty dealers in this part of the Province. Our sales during last month are an evidence that our prices are unapproachable. All railroad charges prepaid on purchases out of town.

THE ... People's Page.

Consulted by Everybody. Popular and Effective.

For Rates See Line Under Headings.

Sunday Services.

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

"WHY IS ENGLAND THE GREATEST THIEF AMONG CHRISTIAN NATIONS IN STEALING LANDS FROM OTHER PEOPLES?" Hear Dr. Wild on this tomorrow evening at First Congregational Church. Morning sermon on "Easter and Its Peculiar Customs."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. R. B. Laneley, pastor. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7; Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

DUNDAS STREET CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. B. Laneley, pastor. Superannuation fund collections tomorrow. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the Collegiate Institute. Sabbath school session 2:45 p.m.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning subject, "Resurrection"; evening subject, "The Sabbath."

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Walter Rigby, pastor, in the morning. Anthem, "Christ is Risen (Easter Day)." The "Palm Day." Rev. Donald. Evening service, Mrs. H. R. McDonald will preach. Anthem, "Christ Our Passover" (Chapel), solo "The Resurrection" (Shelly). H. R. McDonald.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. P. Talling, pastor; morning, "Easter Service"; evening, "God's Four Languages."

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.—Services will be held in the Grand Opera House at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Scott, of Galt, will preach at both services.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. J. G. Scott. Special Easter music. Sabbath school and Bible class, 2:45 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Easter Day. Sunday. Preaching, morning services, Rev. Bishop of Huron, evening the Dean. Collection at both services for Sunday school.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Easter services Sunday. April 14, morning, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subjects, "Morning," "Easter Services"; evening, "Easter Messages." Special music by the choir. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m. A welcome to all.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Services as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.—Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, rector.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST)—Burling Block. Services 7 p.m.; Bible class, 11 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. J. H. Moorehouse. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. as usual.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Sabbath, 14th—Pastor morning, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special music, special music, decorations. A. G. Harris pastor.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. D. Robertson. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. J. H. Moorehouse. Morning, Easter service; evening, "What is to Preach Christ?" Seats free. All welcome.

Amusements and Lectures

(Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MATINEE—Today, 2:30 p.m. "The Merry Widow." Tonight, "A Modern Duchess."

THE GENTLEMEN HONORARY MEMBERS will entertain you in behalf of the Mission Church of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church Tuesday, April 16, at Mr. Spencer's 634 Queen's Avenue.

DR. LEWIS C. ELSON, OF THE BOSTON Conservatory of Music.—Will lecture on "Wagner and His Theatre" with piano illustrations on Saturday, April 20, at Croydon Hall.

48TH HIGHLANDERS GOING TO BIRTHDAY.—Court Magnolia excursion to Westport via Grand Trunk Railway, Queen's Birthday.

MISS JESSIE ALEXANDER, MRS. BURNS, Dr. Sippi, Mr. Geo. B. Sippi, Mr. Geo. Angus, the Asylum Orchestra, at Croydon Hall, Thursday, April 18.

OCEAN FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Queenstown, Belfast or Derby; low rates to South Africa, the banner country to emigrate to. Full particulars at Exchange Office, FRANK B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next door to ADVERTISER.

CLIMAX CONCERT—KING STREET Methodist Church, Good Friday. Select programme. Refreshments. Tickets, two for 25 cents.

ROBIN HOOD DRILL CORPS, IN CONNECTION with Court Forest City, Ancient Order Foresters, will hold an "At Home, concert, and other amusements" at Foresters' block, East End, on Tuesday, 16th inst.; tickets 15 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, April 15, Wm. Barry, presenting the most genuine American Irish comedy ever written, "The Rising Generation." Brimful of wit, humor, movement, color and melody; cost of 25 people; carload of special scenery; prices, first two rows circle \$1, balance lower floor 75 cents, gallery 25 cents; plan now open.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Special half-term for children commences Saturday, April 14, at 3 o'clock. This term includes the children's closing reception, May 11. Other classes as follows: Beginner, 3 o'clock, Monday 6, at 3 o'clock; ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock; ladies and children Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N. A. M. O. F. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

Meetings.

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

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF JUVENILE Branch No. 1, A. O. F., are requested to meet at their court room, Wednesday, April 17, 1895, at 7:30 p.m. to pay fraternal visit to Branch No. 16, JAS. WOOLTON, secretary.

MEMBERS OF COURT PRIDE OF THE DOMINION, No. 569, A. O. F., are requested to attend their court, Monday 6, at 3 o'clock, to discuss proposed alterations to S. H. C. laws. JAS. WOOLTON, secretary.

SPECIAL UNION SERVICES CONDUCTED BY Mrs. J. K. Barney, in Wellington Street Methodist Church, at 3 p.m., all next week. Bible readings at 3 p.m. in Somerset Hall, Dundas street. All welcome.

Artists.

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

MISS EMILY M. GUNN—STUDIO 138 Dundas street. Lessons given in all branches of work.

Female Help Wanted.

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

TWO FIRST-CLASS DRYGOODS SALES-WOMEN wanted for city trade must have experience. Address stating experience, "Drygoods," care ADVERTISER Office. 654

MILINERLY SALESLADY—EXPERI-FENDLY. Apply personally, 173 Dundas street, BAYLEY'S.

Male Help Wanted.

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

LEARN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and composition; bookkeeping, penmanship and office practice at London Shorthand School, 2564 Dundas street.

CITY CANVASSERS WANTED—ON SAL-ARY. Apply G. MARSHALL & Co., 258 Dundas street, city.

Lost and Found.

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

LOST—SATURDAY ON DUNDAS street—Lady's black hand-satchel containing money and papers. Finder rewarded by leaving at this office. 654

LOST—PAIR SILVER FOB CHAINS with attachments; suitable reward. Leave with Mr. SAYER, Y. M. C. A. rooms. 654

LOST THURSDAY ON WILLIAM OR DUNDAS streets, lady's open-faced watch with gold chain and jug for attached. Finder rewarded at this office. 654

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS OR COTTAGE—Furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises after 7 p.m., 249 Oxford street. b

WANTED—HOUSE TO RENT BY MAY 15—Three or four bedrooms; all modern conveniences; central location. Address box 109, ADVERTISER.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—NOW occupied by Mr. Brady, on Ridout street; also cottage to let. Inquire T. TAMBLING, 300 Ridout street, South London. 654

TO LET—NEW BRICK HOUSE—FOUR bedrooms, bath, fine garden; beautiful location. 181 St. James street. 654

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

TO LET—BRICK RESIDENCE—365 KING street, good view and all modern conveniences. Apply ISAAC WATERMAN, 300 King street. 654

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE—Four bedrooms; all modern improvements. 185 Pleasant street. Apply on premises or Wm. MORRISON, 207 Dundas street. 654

TO RENT—EIGHT ACRES—EAST SIDE of Lake Huron, near Port Hope, Ontario. Short distance north of city. Two good houses and other buildings on premises, suitable for gardener. Apply A. GREENLEES, solicitor, London, Ont. 654

HOUSE TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED—Five bedrooms, furnace, bath; all modern conveniences. Inquire J. R. SHUTTLEWORTH. 654

COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 10 OXFORD street, immediate possession. ALFRED HARVEY, 584 Talbot street.

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

Educational.

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

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls, from 7 to 14 years. Courses First to Third book. Music thoroughly taught. Mrs. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street.

Agents Wanted.

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

30 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 take your free; you work where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE COMPANY, Box A 3, Windsor, Ont. 654

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Association of Canada. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. BURKE, superintendent, 280 Spencer Block. 24

Business Chances.

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

FOR SALE—LEASE, LICENSE, FURNI-TURE of hotel in town of Dundas. Good stand and going good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at once to P. O. O'NEIL, Dundas, Ont. 654

FOR SALE—ENTIRE STOCK OF LATE A. Duffin's livery, consisting of eight horses, one hack, rig, harness, and all articles necessary to carry on business. Apply A. DUFFIN, 35 King street. 654

FOR SALE—TWO NEW QUILTING MACHINES, 155 needles each. Each machine will work twenty different designs. No extra charge for carrying in Canada than quilting. Address "Q," care Desbarats Advertising Agency, Montreal. 654

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FOR SALE—BICYCLE—PNEUMATIC tires. Nearly new. A bargain. 476 Oxford street. 654

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS driving horse, young and sound, at a great bargain; or will exchange for a good, sound horse weighing about 1,200 pounds. JOHN A. CRODEN, 171 Dundas street. 654

TAMWORTH SWINE FOR SALE.—Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed, and spring pigs; all of good quality and reasonable prices. All stock registered. Apply C. NICHOL, Hubrey P. 21

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

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. 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, Alford Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond. 654

Legal Cards.

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

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICI-TOR, etc., 189 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

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MAGEE, MCKILLIP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, C. JAMES MCKILLIP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

W. M. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

TENNENT & McDONAGH—BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDONAGH.

P. McPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 50 Dundas street, London.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—181 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN—BAR-RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, GEO. MCNAB, F. MULKERN, FRED F. HARPER.

MCVEIGH, WILSON & POPE—BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 579. M. C. POPE, J. J. MCVEIGH, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCVEIGH, LL.B.

E. W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont. Telephone No. 7.

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SO-LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Building. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

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A. GREENLEES, B.A.—BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

Medical Cards.

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

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children. 654

DR. JARVIS—HOMEOPATHIST—739 Dundas street. Telephone 569.

DR. MEERKE QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-don. Specialties, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 205 Queen's Avenue. Residence, 30 Stanley street, South London. Phone 374. Special attention to diseases of children.

DR. MCLELLAN—SPECIALTY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; cataracts removed, crossed eyes straightened. 224 Dundas street. 654

DR. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's Avenue, London. Office hours, 9 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 5 p.m., and 8 to 9 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. 654

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, throat and lungs. 654

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone. 654

DR. J. H. HUGHSON HOGG—108 ASKIN street, South London, near Worley road. 654

Real Estate For Sale.

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

FOR SALE—\$11 A MONTH WITHOUT interest will buy a brick house, No. 624 Talbot street. Apply M. J. KENT, London.

HOUSE HUNTING—THIS IS THE TIME of the year for making changes. We have, without doubt, the largest selection of building lots and houses ever offered for sale in London.

BUILDING LOTS:—Wortley and Beaconsfield avenue—New survey, high, dry, sewer for all purposes, city water, gas, electric light, low taxes, five minutes walk to Market Square. New houses now being built. Select your lot now. First come, gets choice.

WELLINGTON street, near Hyman—A most desirable lot. Waterloo street—Corner Wolfe. Building street—Without doubt the most eligible building lot on the street.

LOTS IN EVERY LOCALITY AT \$100 UP TO \$3,000. Maitland street—A neat five-roomed cottage for \$850, only \$100 cash, balance on easy terms. Sydneyham street—New brick cottage for \$1,300.

Queen's Avenue—A nice 1½ story frame house for \$1,200. A nice variety of cottages in all sections of the city.

RESIDENCES:—Richmond street—This attractive residence occupying northeast corner Richmond and Oxford streets, suitable for physician, brick stable; also for hotel.

Elmwood Avenue—A most attractive and well-built brick, slate roof, 10 rooms, all modern appointments, shutters, plate glass windows, gas, electric light, bath, etc. Here is something of merit at a moderate cost. Easy terms. Apply for permit to examine property.

Hyman street—A nice, comfortable brick for \$2,300. For high-class residential property we still retain the name of handling the best in the market.

LOANS:—Money advanced to build, remodel, pay for part purchase or pay off old loans. Either private or company funds. No publicity. No delay. Particulars of our easy terms payment system.

RENTING DEPARTMENT:—If you want to rent, your house get it listed. No charge whatever for listing. Inquiries every day. You must let your wants be known. Striking up a "To Let" card will not rent property for you. People haven't time to walk all over the city.

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings. Office open every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Telephone 412.

London Real Estate Exchange.

PAY RENT TO YOURSELF—BUY that beautiful two-story brick residence, 9 rooms, elegant mantels, furnace, bath, plate glass effects, built for \$2,500. Just the spot for a business man. Great chance. Can be occupied at any time. W. D. BUCKLE.

KENSINGTON STREET COTTAGE—One of the best in London. West, 6 rooms, fine lot and trees, brick foundation and cellar, folding doors, well fenced, one-half block from electric railway. W. D. BUCKLE.

TO MANUFACTURERS—THAT FINE manufacturing property, formerly owned by the Plummer Manufacturing Company, Ridout street; boiler, engine, etc. Good residence, large office and vault. Easy terms. W. D. BUCKLE.

RICHMOND STREET STORE—JUST north of ADVERTISER office. Will make a splendid office building or club house. Great bargain at once. W. D. BUCKLE.

Business Cards.

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

SHINGLES AWAY DOWN IN PRICE—British Columbia, Ontario cedar, XX pine, from \$1.50 per 1,000. Pine lumber from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Laths, posts, door casings, house trimmings. Office and yard opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, Fall Mall street, London. J. E. STANTON.

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR CUT TO ORDER—Also shingles and cedar posts. Apply JAMES JAMES, Hepworth station. 654

H. HUTCHINSON—CARPENTRY and jobbing promptly attended to, 124 Spadina street. 654

FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED—Carpets cleaned and laid. GEO. ABEL, 388 Talbot street. Orders promptly attended to.

LIVE STOCK—FARMERS, LIVELYMEN and stock keepers should feed an excellent food, consisting of oil cake, cotton meal and flax screenings in equal parts; \$20 per ton. Oil cake and cotton meal, \$25 per ton. Call on W. L. BAIRD, 407 Carling & Co., over Agricultural Bank, Talbot street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR shingles. Capacity of mill, 30,000,000 per year. Quality guaranteed. Apply to H. H. Spicer & Co., Vancouver, B. C., or their representative, D. FERGUSON, London, Ont. 654

REFRIGERATOR, BABY CARRIAGE, Raymound sewing machine, also one for leather and tailors, all nearly new, for sale cheap at SPENCER & WATKINS', 101 King street. Furniture bought, sold or exchanged.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—229 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostich fashions and garment dyeing and cleaning. Garments called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofing, repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 Spadina street, London. Telephone 883.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfits for speciality. Toronto Type Foundry, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Winnipeg. 654

BI-CYCLES AND GENERAL REPAIRING—J. B. McLean and son, 310 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

GILLESPIE'S COAL AND WOOD the place to buy every day is business. Order forenoon Saturdays and avoid the rush. Phone 1089.

GO TO MRS. WOOLIFFES, 295 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 519.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, etc., paper hanging and house decorating. 183 and 185 Talbot street. Telephone 128.

W. J. WINGET—AMERICAN TAILOR and cutter. Ladies' mantles cut and fitted or made. 309 York street, London. 654

The Advertiser

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(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
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By mail, per annum. \$1 00

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JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Saturday, April 12.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Daily

Morning

Advertiser

from now until close of
Session

Only 75 Cts.

ORDER NOW

THE ADVERTISER, London.

—Ottawa City Council has adopted asphalt as the most serviceable pavement for busy thoroughfares.

—For the holiday-loving school children, Easter cannot come too often. It marks the beginning of the joyous outdoor play season.

—We are very fond of type-written "copy." Type-written and good handwriting "copy" will always have the preference with the "Advertiser."

—Chatham is now a city. The people of the baby city have our congratulations on the status given them by the Ontario Legislature. May they prosper and advance.

—Mr. John J. Badenoch, president of the St. Andrew's Society of Chicago, has been appointed chief of police of that city. Some of the officers look for an order to get measured for kilts, and to drill with claymores.

The management of Toronto schools has become so very expensive that it is suggested to have the trustee system abolished, and the schools run by commissioners. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," it seems.

—Haldimand county is now passing through its eighth Parliamentary election in as many years. Her people crave the sympathy of her neighbors, but the professional politician rejoices, and waxeth fat on what he can pick up.

—Oscar Wilde has not yet given to the world his opinion as to the aesthetic proportions of prison clothes and a jail hair cut. But he may recognize that before he again reaches the public platform he will have ample time to make up his mind on the subject.

—Remarkable medical discoveries continue to be made. Dr. Marmorek, a young Viennese studying with Pasteur, is said to have found out the bacillus that causes blood-poisoning and inflamed wounds. He calls it Streptococcus pyogenes, and says he has found out the antidote as well. The remedy can be used also for cases of diphtheria too malignant to be cured by serum.

—There are now 100,500 Indians in Canada. In his annual report, the Deputy-Superintendent-General complains of the difficulty in getting roaming Northwest bands to settle down and cultivate. If they could see how much more comfortable the Munceys and Chipewas are, living on their well-cultivated reserves, they might change their habits.

—Mr. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, explained at a recent meeting in Verchères that the reason for the attitude of the Administration in regard to the Manitoba schools lay in the fact that the Government was "between the devil and hell." This is a picturesque description of the troubles of Mr. Oulmet and his friends, to say the least. But can the use of such language on the public platform be justified?

—Sometimes we are told there is no market for Canadian cattle in the United States. The Manitoba farmers find that the statement is not well founded. A Winnipeg dispatch announces that during the past winter a very important trade has been opened up between Southern Manitoba and the Northern United States in fat cattle for immediate use. American buyers have crossed the line, and, traveling from Killarney to Hartney, have purchased over the heads of local buyers about 1,000 head of fat beasts. The

price offered by local dealers and shippers was 2 1/2 cents per pound. The price paid by American buyers was 3 cents to 3 1/2 cents per pound. The United States buyers paid this price, the freight and the 20 per cent duty and sold the animals in St. Paul and Chicago markets at a profit.

—There is a moral in the tragic death of Baby Colin, of New York city, which should be laid to heart by doctors and druggists everywhere. The child contracted a cold, and Dr. Herman Jarecky wrote a prescription for a cough mixture. It included "Ol. Ricini," which ordinary people call castor oil. Druggist Jacob Berenson, who filled the prescription, read the doctor's Latin "Ol. Pini," which means turpentine, but in this case the doctor said that the brand was really hemlock oil, and the child died after taking two doses of the mixture. Dr. Jarecky says that the druggist was to blame for the blunder, and adds that he wrote "for baby" on his prescription, "which in itself should have told the druggist that no such powerful dose as hemlock oil should be included in the mixture." The druggist says that there would have been no mistake if the physician had written his Latin plainer. Would it not be a proper regulation to make that every prescription should be written in the plainest manner, or typewritten, if in Latin? Even if put in English, it should not be written in an almost unintelligible way. Judging by a photographed fac-simile, the fatal prescription in this instance was a sample of as bad writing as we have seen in many a long day.

NEW PAVEMENTS FOR LONDON.

The necessity for relaying the pavement on Dundas street west and for beginning to lay down the pavements on our chief streets with some view to their remaining in good condition more than a few years have set the London aldermen to consider the best material from which to construct roadways. We have tried macadam and we have tried cedar block, but neither one has been entirely satisfactory. Indeed, for streets like Dundas and Richmond, upon which the traffic is heavy and great, cedar block is far from an economical pavement. But when the question of what is to replace it comes up, difficulties arise that are not easily met. Cedar blocking has been adopted in this and other cities because of its comparatively low first cost. But as it quickly wears out, it is doubtful if the cedar block is really as cheap as some of the more expensive pavements offered as substitutes.

In Hamilton they have experimented recently with asphalt, but their trial has not been entirely satisfactory, any more than our trial of so-called asphalt sidewalks proved to be. It has been said that in that city the cracks and breaks which developed in the asphalt pavement within a year after it was laid were the effects of doing the work late in the fall. But no matter what the cause was, the experience has set the people thinking, for the pavement is a costly one, and ought to last many years.

A good deal has been said about vitrified brick as a material for roadway paving, and the London City Council is now investigating the worth of this pavement more particularly. It has been extensively used in the United States for more than twenty years, principally in the cities and towns in the western Central States, and a recent report on the subject says that whenever properly put down it has never failed to give satisfaction. As compared with asphalt, granite and cedar block pavement, vitrified brick ranks second as to first cost; first as to cost of maintenance; first as to ease with which it can be repaired; first as to durability under traffic; third as to noiselessness; second as to freedom from dust; first as to freedom from decay; second as to freedom from absorption; first with granite as to foothold for horses; and second as to ease of traction. In a sanitary point of view it is without a superior, and, excepting asphalt, without an equal. In Chicago the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company experimented with all kinds of payment, finally discarding all others to use brick, and found that after a tonnage of 12,500 tons had passed over it daily for four years not one broken brick could be found. This is a wonderful record. Of course, the preparation, manufacture and laying were well done in the first place; and wherever the work has been well done, the record is equally satisfactory.

Toronto found the comparative costs as follows:

Cedar block on 6 inches sand, 75 cents per square yard.
Cedar block on two layers of 1-inch boards with tar composition, \$1 30 per square yard.
Cedar blocks on 6 inches of concrete, \$1 50 per square yard.
Light asphalt, 4 inches concrete, 2 inches asphalt, \$2 10 per square yard.
Vitrified brick, on 4 inches concrete, \$2 25 per square yard.
Heavy asphalt, 6 inches concrete, 2 1/2 inches asphalt, \$2 60 per square yard.
Granite set on 6 inches concrete, \$3 85 per square yard.

It is pointed out that if the brick is manufactured where used, the cost is reduced from 65c. to \$1 a square yard. If it can be proved that vitrified brick pavement is all that is claimed for it, and if the material can be produced at a reasonable distance from the city adopting it, there can be little doubt that at an early date it will be a formidable rival to cedar block and asphalt.

One thing should be insisted on by our civic authorities, no matter what the description of the material which they may finally choose, it should be carefully laid on the most approved

foundation, and with the determination that it shall be put down that it will last out the full life claimed for it. Gingerbread roadways, like jerry houses, are dear at any price.

MUST PLAY AS WELL AS WORK.

The Premiership of Great Britain and Ireland seems to be a trying position in the case of every one except Gladstone. It killed Disraeli; put a score of years upon Salisbury's shoulders, and has brought Rosebery to premature old age. Yet Gladstone is young and vigorous at 85, and not averse to taking another hand at guiding the destiny of the nation.—Goderich Signal.

Now, why is this? In the case of Disraeli, it may be said that he was compelled, by force of personal circumstances, to work hard early in life, and even after he was a prominent politician, in order that he might earn a living for himself. But Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery have both been men of leisure who could choose time for play as well as for work. Disraeli, notwithstanding his hard work, lived to a good old age. It may be that Lord Salisbury and the present Premier have impaired their health by close attention to politics. But it occurs to us that Lord Rosebery suffered from insomnia before he took much more than a passing interest in Parliamentary affairs. If either political leader has suffered from being Premier, while Mr. Gladstone remained fresh till he was an octogenarian, and now enjoys better health than either of them, may we not find an explanation for the difference in the fact that the Grand Old Man never allowed politics to engross his attention? While his contemporaries have rarely found time for any engagement not strictly official, Gladstone has never given up open air physical exercise. He has been in Downing street in the morning, and felling trees at his rural home in the evening; at a Cabinet council at 3 p.m., and playing hide-and-go-seek with little children at a country house in the early evening; engaged on a state paper one half hour and wrestling with a translation of Virgil the next. If a man would live long and be healthy he can work hard, but he cannot work hard all the time. He must take recreation, physical as well as mental, or depend upon it no constitution will stand the strain long.

WHAT, EVEN "COL." AND "HON."?

The Republic of France does not propose to allow people to hang on to old titles without paying for the privilege. It proposes to tax all such titles, and the schedule as made up is as follows: Prince, 1,000 francs; duke, 800 francs; marquis, 700 francs; viscount, 500 francs; baron, 400 francs; double prefix, 200 francs; single prefix, 100 francs. It would be a still greater improvement if France should abolish all titles. They are out of place under a republican form of government.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE BRITISH SPEAKER.

The position of Speaker of the House of Commons is one of great dignity. He draws a salary of \$5,000 a year, enjoys the use of a palace, gets a liberal allowance for entertaining, and a peerage on the resignation from office. It is one of the unwritten privileges of the members of the House of Commons to dine with the Speaker. The Speaker's dinners are held on Wednesdays, and generally compose a total of about 30 members, so that taking the entire Parliamentary session, all the members get their turn, starting with the Cabinet, then the leaders of the Opposition, and then the rank and file. Until 1889 it was the custom to wear court dresses at these dinners, that is, knee breeches, velvet cutaway coats and cocked hats, but in 1889 that rule was swept away.—Washington Post.

THE MACCABEES

Drop the Proposal to Institute a Canadian Supreme Camp.

SARNIA, April 12.—The Provincial convention of the delegates of the Knights of the Maccabees was convened here yesterday. About 300 delegates, representing almost as many lodges from all parts of Ontario, were present. The question of a supreme camp for the Ontario jurisdiction was up for discussion, but on account of the legislative and legal difficulties in the way the matter was dropped. The only other business done was the election of Dr. W. F. B. Colter, of Sarnia, as provincial commander; W. D. McPherson, Toronto, lieutenant provincial commander, and H. E. Trent, Toronto, supreme record keeper. The other officers: Finance keeper, chaplain, provincial physician, sergeant, master-at-arms, picket and sentinel, also delegates to the Supreme Board, will be elected tomorrow evening.

Luxury and necessity are combined in Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It possesses a charm to delight the epicure and a utility to satisfy the exacting housewife.

RESENTS INTERFERENCE.

Manitoba's Attorney-General States His Mission.

TORONTO, April 12.—Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, who was in the city yesterday, in the course of an interview on the Manitoba school question, said: "I have come east to show Canadians in Ontario how much we object to Dominion interference in our private affairs, and to use what power I have in opposing the Government, which would attempt to reverse our decisions."

WM. BARTON, Manager.

Stop Lying

Awake Nights.
We can ship promptly.

The London Dynamos and Motors
carried in stock. No better
machine made.

LONDON

Electric Motor Co.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
90 York St., Phone 1,103.

DISFIGURED FOR LIFE

Is the despairing cry
of thousands afflicted
with unsightly skin,
scalp and blood humors.
Do you realize what this
means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to
social and business success. Do you wonder
that despair seizes upon
these sufferers when
doctors fail, standard
remedies fail and nostrums prove worse than

useless?

Skin diseases are
most obstinate to cure
or even relieve. It is
an easy matter to claim
to cure them, but quite
another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
have earned the right
to be called Skin Specifics,
because for nearly
twenty years they
have met with the most
remarkable success.

There are cases they
cannot cure, but they are
few indeed. It is no
long-drawn out, expensive
experiment. A

warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a gentle
application of CUTICURA
(ointment) and a mild
dose of CUTICURA RE-

SOLVENT (blood purifier) in itching, scaly, pimply, scrofulous humors are more convincing than all the talk in the world.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Saturday Night "Fair,"

FROM 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

CHAPMAN'S

BARGAIN LIST:

RIBBONS—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, new shades, worth 12 1/2c yard, **Tonight 6c**
PINAFORES—Children's Fine Cambric Pinafores, lace trimmed, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**
LACE—1 table Cream and White Maltese Lace, worth 5c yard, **Tonight 2 1/2c**
GLOVES—White Chamois Gloves, worth \$1 25, **Tonight \$1**
LACE—1 table Fancy Cream, Blue and White Dress Lace, worth 10c, **Tonight 7c**
HOSE—Ladies' Cashmere Hose, spliced, worth 60c, **Tonight 45c**
HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere, worth 40c, **Tonight 28c**
HOSE—Children's Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knee, heel and toe, worth 45c, **Tonight 32c**
GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Silk Taffeta Gloves, worth 25c, **Tonight 10c**
HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 12 1/2c, **Tonight 8c**
HANDKERCHIEFS—White Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c, **Tonight 8 for 25c**
BLOUSES—Ladies' Colored Cambric Blouses, worth 90c, **Tonight 75c**
NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, sailor collar, trimmed with torchon lace, worth 90c, **Tonight 65c**
HANDKERCHIEFS—Children's Colored Motto Handkerchiefs, worth 4c, **Tonight 3 for 5c**
ELASTIC—Colored, Filled, Silk Elastic, worth 25c yard, **Tonight 18c**
BRACES—Men's Braces, special lot, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**
SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fine line, worth 85c, **Tonight 65c**
HATS—Men's Fedora Hats, different shades, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**
SOCKS—Men's Black Cashmere Socks, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
SHIRTS—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, worth 60c, **Tonight 45c**
GLOVES—Gents' Fine Unlined Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, **Tonight \$1**
TIES—Gents' Fine Silk Neckwear, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**
SUITS—Men's Fine Worsted Suits, worth \$13, **Tonight \$10**
SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suit, worth \$10, **Tonight \$7 90**
SUITS—Men's Heavy Tweed Suits, worth \$6, **Tonight \$4 75**
COATS and VESTS—Youths' Black Coats and Vests, worth \$9, **Tonight \$6**
SUITS—Youths' Tweed Suits, worth \$5 50, **Tonight \$4 25**
SUITS—Boys' Tweed Suits, worth \$4 for \$2 25, worth \$4 50 for \$3 75, worth \$2 for \$1 49, **Tonight \$1 95**
PANTS—Men's Fine Tweed Pants, our great special, worth \$2 75, **Tonight \$1 95**
PANTS—Boys' Strong School Pants, worth 65c, **Tonight 49c**
CASHMERE—A very nice line of Cashmere, in all the different colorings, worth 50c, **Tonight 39c**
CASHMERE—5 pieces All-wool Cashmere, in garnet, navy, cardinal and brown, worth 35c, **Tonight 30c**
CHECK—6 pieces Broken Check Dress Goods, beautiful colorings, worth 37 1/2c, **Tonight 30c**
DRESS GOODS—Small Check Dress Goods, good value at 45c, **Tonight 35c**
DRESS GOODS—8 pieces Diagonal Dress Goods, nice colors, **Tonight 10c**
FANCIES—5 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, double fold, a bargain at 25c, **Tonight 20c**
CURTAINS—Lace Curtains, a very nice design, 3 1/2 yards long, **Tonight 75c**
MUSLIN—Beautiful designs in Art Muslin, worth 10c, **Tonight 7c**
HENRIETTA—3 pieces Black Henrietta, 44 inches wide, good value at 65c, **Tonight 50c**
DRESS GOODS—10 pieces Plain Dress Goods, in brown, gray, bluette and green, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
CHAMBRAYS—Scotch Chambrays, plain and striped, worth 8c, **Tonight 6 1/2c**
COTTON—36-inch Cotton, worth 8 1-2c, **Tonight 7c**
PRINTS—American Prints, pink and blue, worth 7 1-2c, **Tonight 6 1/2c**
TOWELING—Linen Toweling, 27 inches wide, worth 12 1/2c, **Tonight 9c**
SHEETING—Bleached Plain Sheet ing, 2 yards wide, a snap for **Tonight 18c**
PILLOW COTTON—Circular Pillow Cotton, worth 18c, **Tonight 15c**
DAMASK—Half Bleached Table Damask, very fine, worth 60c, **Tonight 49c**
SERGE—All-wool Navy Serge, for boys' suits, worth 35c, **Tonight 30c**
CHAMBRAYS—Scotch Chambrays, wide and fine, best shades, pale pink and light blue, worth 20c, **Tonight 15c**
LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 42 inches wide, worth 12 1-2c, **Tonight 10c**
CAPES—Ladies' Cloth Capes, worth \$1 75, **Tonight \$1 25**
GOLF CAPES—Ladies' Golf Capes, worth \$2 75, **Tonight \$2**
COATS—Ladies' Spring Coats, new goods, worth \$5, **Tonight \$4**
CAPES—Ladies' Capes, in fawn and cardinal, worth \$4 25, **Tonight \$3 50**

We are showing the cheapest trimmed and untrimmed Hats in London. We ask your inspection.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street, London.

'SALADA'

(CEYLON TEA)

Perfectly Delicious
Absolutely Pure
Largest Sale

HAVE
YOU
TRIED
IT!

Lead Packets only. Sold by all Grocers. Every package contains full weight of Tea inside the lead.

A Lost Gem

The shadows had deepened around them as they walked up and down the grass walk, and the wind came in cold and fitful gusts round the angles of the castle. Seeing that Bertie shivered a good deal—from fear perhaps, as well as cold—Stella insisted upon his entering the building, where they would at least be sheltered from the evening breeze. The night had come on so rapidly that there was no further chance of being seen from the other side; they must depend upon Molly's action, and upon the supposition that she might send. Stella felt intensely disappointed in her pupil, and indignant with her and with Bertie; she was more vexed at being made to appear a participant in their rebellion against their father's authority than concerned on her own account. Her eyes filled with tears as she thought of Mr. Moncrieff's possible displeasure. He had been so kind to her—and she must needs seem thoughtless and ungrateful to him! Then there was the anxiety to Aunt Jacky, and the exposure to cold of the delicate lad, Bertie, and also the naughtiness—the extreme naughtiness—of Molly herself, with whom, nevertheless, it was always difficult to find fault when she tossed her mane of ruddy-gold tresses back from her face, and looked up at one with her mischievous, frolicsome, lovable hazel eyes. Stella felt that the management of a girl of fifteen was a more responsible post than she with her twenty years ought ever to have attempted.

She was leaning with her elbows on the rough frame of an unglazed window, looking out at the gleaming water and the dark distant forms of hill and wood, when she felt a slight touch upon her arm. "Miss Raeburn, you'll be cold," said the boyish voice, with a slight tremor in it. "Please put on my overcoat; you have only that little jacket, and you will feel the cold more than we do, because you've been used to a warmer climate."

"Indeed, I shall do nothing of the kind," said Stella, and she would not be persuaded although the boy tried hard to make her don the overcoat, of which he himself stood far more in need. But the kindly offer, with the shyness of feeling expressed in the lad's manner, touched her; and she had a tenderness for Bertie ever afterwards—a tenderness of which he was one day to be sorely in need.

Her spirits rose a little, and she beguiled the time by talking, telling stories, and laughing, so as to induce Bertie to be cheerful. But circumstances were certainly not conducive to cheerfulness. The room in which they had taken refuge was not so damp as might have been expected, for there had been a continuance of fine weather for some weeks; but it was lighter only by the one little arched window, at which Stella still kept watch; and strange, uncanny noises were heard from time to time, attributed by Bertie to the tribes of rats, owls, and other wild creatures which had made certain portions of the building their own. There were rooms in a tolerably good state of preservation, Bertie explained, but they were locked up, and it was only to the more ruinous parts of the castle that stray visitors like the Moncrieffs and their governess had access.

"I wonder how long we have been here!" he sighed at last. "It must be the middle of the night! Aren't you hungry, Miss Raeburn?"

"Rather. But I don't think it is so late. Let us have another walk to keep ourselves warm. I wish I could see the time."

But there was no moon, and the clouds had been sweeping up from behind the hills until even the faint light of the stars was obscured. They went outside and walked along the bank—and then Bertie stopped short and grasped Stella by the arm. "I hear something," he said. And, indeed, a sound of voices was borne upon the wind, and a flash of light from a lantern was seen upon the bank. Bertie shouted, but his voice was far too hoarse and feeble to be heard. And then came the still more welcome noises that showed the 'castaways,' as Stella had playfully named herself and Bertie, that a boat was being pushed off from the opposite shore. Nothing to Stella had ever been so welcome as the sound of the oars in the rowlocks and the regular splash of every stroke.

Suddenly Bertie leaned heavily on her arm. "Let me sit down," he said with a strange gasp. "I—I am—tired." Then he sank down on the grass, and when Mr. Moncrieff—with a rather stern look upon his handsome face—jumped ashore, and turned the light of a lantern upon the two disconsolate figures, he found that Stella Raeburn was kneeling on the bank, supporting with one arm the head of his son Bertie, whose white and death-like appearance showed that the day's adventures had been too much for his delicate frame, and that when the strain was relaxed he had simply fainted away.

There was no time for explanation or apology. Mr. Moncrieff had wisely brought some stimulants, which, to tell the truth, he had more than half expected Stella to need; but although she did not require it, it was very valuable in restoring Bertie's strength when, with a sigh and a moan he returned to consciousness. And then came the question of transit, rendered more difficult than it would have been otherwise have been by Bertie's feeble condition.

"We cannot cross at once; it would be safe," said the man in the boat—one of the farming men, as Stella heard afterwards.

"I will stay," said Stella, quickly. "Alone? certainly not," said Mr. Moncrieff's peremptory voice. "Do you feel strong enough to wait here with me, Miss Raeburn, while the man takes Bertie across? I think in his present state that he must have the precedence, if you will excuse his going first. The farmer's wife and Mr. Kingscott are on the other side; they will attend to Bertie while the boat comes back for us."

As Stella concurred in this arrangement, Bertie was laid in the boat—for he did not seem strong enough to sit erect—the boatman pushed off, and Mr. Moncrieff and Miss Raeburn were left together on the lonely island in the silence and darkness of the night.

"I hope you are not cold," said Mr. Moncrieff at last, more formally than usual. "No, oh no. But oh, you will think me so careless—so childish."

"Not at all. I understand from Molly that it was entirely her fault."

"But," said Stella, tremblingly, "if I had been older—wiser—it would have been different. If I had known—oh! Mr. Moncrieff, please let me give up my situation as Molly's governess; I see that I am too young—I can't manage her—and she should have an older teacher."

"What?" he said in a much pleasanter voice, "are you frightened by your first little difficulty?"

Stella was mute. It was not the question that she had expected.

"I know perfectly well that you were not to blame. You did not know that I objected to their visits to the island; indeed, I do not object when a person in authority—like yourself—is with them. You could not possibly help Molly's silly action—which was really more silly than blame-worthy, as I will explain to you afterwards. So you see, Miss Raeburn, there is not the slightest reason for this proposed desertion of your office."

Stella could feel that he smiled as he turned towards her, but she was overwrought, and unable to respond. She tried to say something, but in the effort to speak she escaped her, and another, and then she was obliged to cover her face with her hands. And this movement, in spite of the darkness, he could see.

"Tears?" he said, so softly that she would hardly have known the voice for that of Alan Moncrieff. "It is not worth a tear. You must not cry over this matter, my dear Miss Raeburn." The addition of the name was but too manifestly afterthought.

"Why do you cry?"

"I thought," gasped Stella, "that you would be so angry!"

(To Be Continued.)

Nervous People
And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hodge's Anapara, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hodge's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.
Mrs. Sniffwell—Why, Bridget, you have been eating onions! Bridget—Shure, mum, you're a moind reader.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to 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, caraches, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

The University of Pennsylvania claims to be the third largest in the United States.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Hodge's Anapara, Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages. Cures, colds, hoarseness, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

James L. 1610, sent silkworms to Virginia and offered a silk bounty.

Half of the world's product of quinine is used in the United States.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!
SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

The Bank of England was founded in 1694 and the Bank of Scotland in 1695.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 20 MINUTES—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 20 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, shortness of breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

Were it not for the multitude of strokes that throng Egypt every winter there would be no living in some parts of the country, for after every inundation frogs appear in devastating swarms.

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.

"Tribe of Gad" is the title of an association of teachers of Larned, Kan. **MISSISSIPPI RIVER** is used by Physicians. Some of the tops with which Chinamen amuse themselves are as large as barrels. It takes three men to spin one, and it gives off a sound that may be heard several hundred yards.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an Eastern mission, a formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 520 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y. 54c

SPECIAL PRICES For Two Weeks.

2 Pounds Choice Apricots for 25c.
2 Pounds Choice Nectarines for 25c.
2 Pounds Choice Silver Prunes for 25c.
4 Pounds Choice Blue Prunes for 25c.
1 Box (14 Pounds) Selected Raisins for 90c.
Fresh Pinnan Haddie at 70c per pound.
Special SAMPLE Indian Tea at 35c per pound, equal to any package Tea on the market.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

An Open Verdict in the Potter Affair at Chatham—Murder or Accident? Woodstock Fair Property to be Sold Under Mortgage.

Blenheim teachers will adopt vertical writing.

The Dominion voters' lists for East Lambton are out.

The Chatham soup kitchen has gone out of the business.

The East Lambton spring horse show will be held in Arkona on Friday, April the 25th.

Maunder, treasurer, Rev. J. M. Millar. Galt Collegiate Institute pupils have formed a tennis club.

George Malcolm, one of the oldest settlers in Brant county, died on Thursday at the age of 80 years.

The Washington Government has written Mayor Watt, of Brantford, stating that they have decided to appoint a consular agency at Brantford.

A company has been formed to construct and put in operation a telephone line connecting Florence, Croton, Dawn Mills and Thamesville.

James Sutherland, M.P., has been made the recipient of a past grand senior warden's regalia, A. F. and A. M., by Oxford Lodge, No. 78.

John Whitton, of Thamesford, has sold his driving mare for about \$120 to Mr. T. D. Hodgins, of London, who intends to ship her to the old country.

Norwich Gold Cure Club will open a fund in aid of deserving victims of all kinds of diseases.

The officers are: President, Mr. C. K. Graham; secretary, Mr. John Maunder; treasurer, Rev. J. M. Millar.

A syndicate of Alvinston and Brooke horsemen have purchased the imported German coach horse Lucas II. from Bell Bros., Wayne county, Ohio, for \$1,600.

The St. Andrew's Society, Windsor, have been notified that Lord and Lady Aberdeen, owing to official engagements in Ottawa, will not be able to accept the invitation to be there on the Queen's Birthday.

Two of the children of Editor McGillicuddy, of the Goderich Signal, are ill with diphtheria. In the case of one of the children, the disease was administered, and the boy is steadily improving.

In Perth county there are 120 Sabbath schools, 1,559 officers and teachers, and 11,290 pupils. The largest school is the St. Mary's Methodist, numbering 520; the second, Knox Church, Stratford, 450; and the third, Methodist, Mitchell, 425.

On Sunday Durham town was startled to learn that Mr. Angus McNeill, of the British Hotel, had suddenly been cut off. Deceased had been ailing for some time, but no unfavorable issue was looked for. His remains were taken to Paisley.

Viscount (late editor) Hill and wife were given a grand send-off prior to leaving Paris for England. Several of the leading citizens of the town escorted them to the station.

The Oxford County Constables' Association has elected officers as follows: President, Sheriff Brady; president, High Constable Fisdale; first vice-president, Chief Pow, Tilsonburg; second vice-president, Geo. McKay, Embury; third vice-president, Marshall Anderson, Woodstock; treasurer, Chief Will, Woodstock; secretary, Chief Skirving, Ingersoll.

The following members were chosen to manage the affairs of the Grand Trunk Institute at Stratford for the ensuing year: President, J. Davis Barnett; vice-president, C. McLellan; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Threthway; committee, J. L. Armstrong, A. W. Davis, John Dunne, James Markey, R. R. Neill, G. J. Pugh, and W. J. W. Roberts. Robert Beatty, George Lazarus, librarian, E. Rellly.

Mr. T. R. Barney taught the Bolton school. The local board divided over his engagement, and a motion to re-engage prevailed, but no contract was signed. He subsequently gave up his school to accept a new principalship, and the board refused to pay the balance of salary, \$74 10. He entered suit, and the board contested this decision on the ground that there was no contract.

The Ontario Trusts Corporation is taking the necessary legal steps to foreclose the McLeod mortgage on Woodstock fair grounds, and in a few weeks the property may be sold. The mortgage is for \$2,400, and with several years' interest in arrears the society's interest in the mortgage is about \$2,000. The fair board, it is understood, will not resist a foreclosure of the mortgage, and will allow the grounds and the buildings to be sold. The proceeds of a new society may be formed.

An open verdict was returned on Thursday night at the inquest held to inquire into the death of the late Michael Potter, found dead on April 1 at the residence of P. E. Croving in Chatham.

The jury decided that the death was the head of the deceased caused death, but what caused the wounds did not appear from the evidence presented.

Hence, in summing up the evidence, pointed out that according to the medical testimony adduced, nothing at the spot where the deceased was found could have caused the wound in the head, and that the wound in the head would cause death. Detective Rogers was in the city a couple of days ago working up the case, and it is understood from the coroner that either he or Detective John Murray will be in the city this week to carry on the investigation of this affair, which the coroner characterizes as one of the most mysterious occurrences in the history of Chatham.

A New Hamburg Citizen Released from Four Months Imprisonment.
Mr. John Koch, hotel-keeper, New Hamburg, Ont.: "I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. The last attack commenced last October, and kept me in the house for four months, when two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure completely cured me. Had I not used the remedy when I first contracted rheumatism it would have cured me months of pain and sufferings."

If you suffer from rheumatism or neuralgia do not delay, but try South American Rheumatic Cure now. It will relieve in a few hours and cure radically in a few days.

SHOT HIMSELF.
WHEATLEY, April 12.—This morning about 8 o'clock Geo. Betts, proprietor of a saw mill at the Lake, about two miles from here, was found dead, having committed suicide by shooting himself. He arose early this morning and took his shot gun, quietly left the house and must have shot himself shortly afterwards, as when he was found his body was cold and lifeless. He leaves a widow and six children. He was 52 years of age.

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

ESELJAY'S.

Our Local Druggists Declare This Medicine in the Lead.

The discoverer of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges expected that the name "Liver Lozenges" would become the popular name for his wonderful remedy; but almost from the outset the trade have designated them "Eseljays," and the name is fast falling into line. That the remedy would so soon become regarded as the most successful medicine in the market for all kinds of bilious troubles its discoverer could hardly have anticipated. Yet such is the case. Repeatedly we have asked the druggists of our city concerning their growth in popular favor, and always learn of an increasing demand. The following is the gist of their recent statements:

"Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are having a remarkably good sale."—J. G. SHUFF.

"Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are selling the best and giving the best satisfaction of all spring medicines."—E. W. BOYLE.

"My customers find the very best results in biliousness, etc."—H. J. CHILDS.

"Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are the best remedy for biliousness and kindred complaints in both old and young."—B. MICHAEL.

"Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are the leading medicine for troubles of the spring season."—JOHN CALLARD.

"The demand for Eseljay's Liver Lozenges is really amazing."—C. McCALLUM & CO.

"My customers consider Eseljay's Liver Lozenges the best spring medicine on the market."—N. I. McDERMID.

"Eseljay's Liver Lozenges continue to be the leading medicine for indigestion, biliousness, etc."—ANDERSON & NIELSEN.

"The growth in popular favor of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges still continues."—C. A. WISMER.

"I have been surprised at the increasing demand for Eseljay's Liver Lozenges."—G. ROSS.

"Eseljay's Liver Lozenges continue to sell and give universal satisfaction."—I. WILDREN.

"Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are the most popular medicine with my customers."—JOHN J. JEPSON.

"I do not hesitate to recommend Eseljay's Liver Lozenges for troubles of the digestive system."—H. S. SAUNDERS.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are claimed to be a positive cure for headache, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, and all other diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

They are sold at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for \$1. Persons with chronic indigestion, constipation, or pimples should buy them by the dollar's worth.

MIDDLESEX.

Mount Elsin Institute, Muncney, was the scene of a happy wedding on April 11. The contracting parties were Mr. Samuel Prouse, of Michigan, to Miss Edith Bateman, third daughter of Mr. George Bateman, Muncney road. The bride was becomingly attired in a traveling suit of fawn color, with pearl and passementerie trimming. Principal Shepherd, president of the London Conference, officiated.

Thomas Fields, of Napier, has purchased 50 acres, part of lot 17, con. 13, McCallie, from W. H. Sutherland. Consideration, \$1,300.

Dr. John Golden, formerly of Blenheim, and who a couple of years ago bought the practice of Dr. C. R. Charrier, of Florence, has begun an action in the High Court of Justice against Dr. Charrier for \$1,700 damages.

Golden alleges that Dr. Charrier represented his practice and income to be larger than it actually was, thus inducing the plaintiff to purchase the practice there at a large figure.

Mr. Hobbs, of Nissouri, who was injured some weeks ago by a load of wool falling on him, and who has been lying in a precarious condition at the home of Mr. Bacon, has been removed to his own residence. He is very slowly gaining strength, and is considered out of danger.

The G. T. R. has decided to erect a new passenger station at Glencoe, and the old building that has stood the wear and tear of the company's large business for over 30 years will be turned into a freight warehouse. The building will likely be of brick and stone, and cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

The Little Falls, Minn., Transcript of April 3 contains a portrait and sketch of an old Glencoe boy, Andrew D. Davidson, who is the newly-elected mayor of Little Falls.

THE MIDGET DIED.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The very little girl who was born in Cranford, N. J., on March 2, died last night. At birth she weighed only 2½ pounds, and when a fortnight old only 3½ pounds. She was so small and frail that it was thought that she would have to be put into an incubator, but as none was handy she was placed in a basket about fourteen inches long, between two bottles filled with warm water. She got along nicely for a while, but she was really so very little that there was not much hope of her being brought up. All the women in Cranford were interested in the infant.

The Old Story Every Time.
John L. Simpson, a prominent merchant of Chatham, Ont., writes in February, 1895: "La grippe left me with chronic throat and bronchial trouble, attended with a cough which defied all remedies until I struck the new medicine, Pine-Malt; that gave me immediate relief. I testify to the great merits of the new medicine. Other persons in Chatham bear like testimony." In chronic cases and in incipient consumption, ask druggists for Pine-Malt and Symplicates instead of plain Pine-Malt.

If you want any papering, house or sign painting, drop a card to W. J. STRONG, 393 Simcoe street, London.

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VASSAR PIE.

Give me a spoon of oleo, ma.
And the sodium alkali,
For I'm going to make a pie, mamma,
I'm going to make a pie.
For John will be hungry and tired, ma,
And his tissues will decompose;
So give me a gramme of phosphate,
And the carbon and cellulose.

Now give me a chunk of casein, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat;
And hand me the oxygen bottle, ma,
And look at the thermostat;
And if the electric oven's cold
Just turreit on half an ohm.
For I want to have supper ready
As soon as John comes home.

Now pass me the neutral dope, mamma,
And rotate the mixing machine;
But give me the sterilized water first
And the oleomargarine,
And the phosphate, too, for now I think,
The new tyrolic acid's quit.
And John will need more phosphate food
To help his brain a bit.

THE CLASS POOL.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 12.—The members of the recently-formed plate glass pool, after a three days' session, adjourned today with electing officers. Most of the time was taken up in discussing the policy of the new company, which has a capital of \$100,000.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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12, inclusive, at one way first-class,
Fare And One-Third,
 Good for return not later than April 22, 1895.
 L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager

Healing the Sick.

What Was Done in London's Hospitals for the Year Ending Sept. 30, 1894.

Interesting Information Contained in the Provincial Inspector's Report.

Nationalities—Religious Denominations of Patients—Revenue and Expenditure—Government Aid.

The 25th annual report on the hospitals of Ontario for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, has been published in book form by the Ontario Government. The report was compiled by the Provincial Inspector of hospitals and charities, Mr. T. P. Chamberlain, and contains a vast amount of interesting information regarding the work carried on towards healing the sick and relieving the suffering. London's hospitals—the General and St. Joseph's—are shown to rank among the foremost of the province, and accordingly receive considerable praise from the inspector.

In his report upon the General Hospital, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he made an inspection on Jan. 24, and found 66 patients receiving treatment—29 men and 37 women. The books then showed that 241 patients had been received since the preceding Oct. 1, and 19 deaths had occurred. The public wards, private rooms, bath rooms, water closets, wash rooms, operating rooms, dispensary, etc., were clean and in good order. "It is to be regretted," however, says Mr. Chamberlain, "that in this hospital there are a number of incurable cases occupying beds that should be available for those who might be materially benefited by the treatment. The incurables should be removed to a home for that purpose. It would be well, I think, for the hospital authorities to consider the advisability of erecting a new hospital or remodeling the present one, as the structure is old."

The second inspection was made by Mr. Aiken on July 30, and this is what Mr. Aiken has to say in his report: "There were 43 patients in residence, most of them surgical cases. This hospital has fair appointments and means for carrying on its work. The staff consisted of fifteen nurses, besides the physicians in charge, and there were about 80 beds in the building. The building is conducted on a very good basis, and the location affords fine natural facilities for drainage and ventilation. I inspected the office appointments and books, and found them on a par with the rest of the building."

The summaries below show the operations of the hospital during the year:

Movements of patients—
Number of patients under treatment, Oct. 1, 1893..... 61
Admitted..... 74
Deaths..... 19

Total number under treatment..... 654
Discharged..... 550
Died..... 52
Under treatment, Sept. 30, 1894..... 52

Places received from—
From the city of London..... 475
From the county of Middlesex..... 15
From other counties in the Province..... 55
United States and other countries..... 26

Sex—
Male..... 338
Female..... 316
Nationalities—
Canadian..... 377
English..... 141
Irish..... 61
Scottish..... 36
United States..... 20
Other countries..... 20

Religious denominations—
Protestant..... 558
Roman Catholic..... 15
Other religions..... 15
There were 20 cases of typhoid fever treated during the year, 46 of diphtheria, and 4 of cerebro spinal fever. The total revenue of the hospital was \$18,282 47. Of this the Ontario Government contributed \$5,133 60. The city of London's share was the largest, \$7,107 37; Middlesex paid for county patients, \$2,065 04; fees from paying patients amounted to \$2,183 83, while \$458 78 was derived from property or investments.

The expenses of the hospital were \$17,880 97, the principal items being butchers' meat, \$1,500; butchers' fat, \$1,200; milk, \$917 89; groceries and provisions (not enumerated), \$1,124 29; drugs and medicines, \$1,284 01; bedding nappery and general house furnishings, \$1,227 21; fuel, \$1,996 22; light, \$846 81; salaries and wages, \$5,348 32; contingencies, \$550 32; repairs, \$474 91.

The Government grant for 1894 was made up as follows:

Allowance for hospital cases..... 17,028 days, at 20 cents..... \$3,405 60
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents..... 1,702 80
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment, 4,453 days at 7 cents..... 311 71

Total..... \$5,280 11

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.
The new hospital of St. Joseph at Mount Hope received a visit from Mr. Chamberlain on Jan. 25, and the Government official in his report says the institution was well situated on high ground and presented an imposing appearance. The building, the lay-out of the engine room, two hot water heaters, cupboards, a room for committes meetings, laundry, engineer's and servants' rooms, water closet, clothes chute, ventilating shaft, scullery kitchen, dining room, vegetable and grocery rooms, wood and coal rooms, bath rooms, closets, clothes and dust chutes. The main entrance was on the south, and an exit to the rear offices, waiting room, serving room and a covered passage to the old building, which is to be used as an infirmary, and for convalescents was required. The second floor is a duplicate of the first, except that it contains the chapel. The third floor was also a duplicate of the first, but has a gallery overlooking the chapel, for patients who are unable to be taken downstairs. The hospital contained two large wards, capable of holding sixteen patients each, with a number of smaller wards and private rooms. The system of heating throughout is by hot water, and a few of the rooms were also supplied with fire stoves. The furnishings were good. The operating room is situated in the attic, and well lighted. All classes suitable for hospital treatment are admitted. Those able to pay were charged from \$4 to \$15 a week, but the public wards were free. From Oct. 1 till Mr. Chamberlain's visit 117 patients were admitted, of whom 5 died. On the day of the visit 32 patients were receiving treatment—15 men, 16 women and 1

children. More than one-half of the persons received were of the Protestant religion.

The second visit was made by Mr. Aiken on July 30, and his reference to the building was a repetition of Mr. Chamberlain's—that it contained everything essential to make sick people well and to alleviate pain.

The statistics for the year are given below:

Movements of patients—
Number under treatment, Oct. 1, 1893..... 12
Admitted..... 327
Deaths..... 23

Total number under treatment..... 239
Discharged..... 201
Died..... 16
Under treatment Sept. 30, 1894..... 32

From where admitted—
City of London..... 285
County of Middlesex..... 27
Other counties..... 61
United States..... 6

Sex—
Male..... 113
Female..... 126
Nationalities—
Canadian..... 240
English..... 24
Irish..... 12
Scottish..... 12
United States..... 10
Other countries..... 2

Religious denominations—
Protestants..... 185
Roman Catholics..... 154
Of the patients treated 17 were suffering from typhoid fever and 12 from diphtheria.

The revenue of the hospital amounted to \$4,378 62, the Province of Ontario contributing \$720 80; paying patients, \$3,038 42; subscriptions, \$73 34; and other sources, \$548 08. The expenditures were \$6 95 less than the revenue, the meat bill being \$427 70; milk, \$248 70; groceries and provisions, \$579 50; drugs and medicine, \$287 27; bedding nappery and general house furnishings, \$770 06; fuel, \$538; salaries and wages, \$284 63.

The Government aid for 1894 was based on the following: Allowance for hospital cases, \$1,154 days at 20 cents, \$2,308 80; supplementary allowance of 10 cents, \$318 40; allowance improper cases for hospital treatment, 847 days at 7 cents, \$592 29.

Consumption Hospital

Thousands Dying Every Year From This Disease.

Dr. Slocum's Psychine and Dr. Slocum's Emulsion Is a Positive Cure for Consumption.

A HOPELESS CASE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

This Is What the City Relief Commissioner Says:

Some five or six years ago, in the spring of the year my daughter, Mrs. Slein, was pronounced a hopeless case of consumption by several eminent physicians in this city. I might here state that she had been for years somewhat delicate, and easily contracted coughs, colds, etc., when I was informed by the physicians that nothing could be done for her, and that it was a hopeless case. I decided as a last resort to try Dr. Slocum's Psychine and Dr. Slocum's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The Psychine was given to her as directed, three times a day, and the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil three or four times a day.

After she had finished the first bottle of these valuable preparations she was able to sit up in bed, and gradually began to improve, until she became quite strong again, and before long she was able to go out and was able to be out, and apparently in perfect health. I can assure you I feel very grateful for what these remedies have done for my daughter. Although the months have elapsed since she is in the enjoyment of fairly good health, which goes to show that the relief that she received was of a permanent nature. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this valuable medicine, and shall recommend it a favor to recommend them to any person similarly afflicted, and I consider it a duty that I owe, not only to you as the proprietors of these remedies, but also a grateful recommendation may be the means of inducing some other sufferer to use Dr. Slocum's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Dr. Slocum's Psychine. Yours very truly, (Signed) EDWARD TAYLOR.

Relief Commissioner, City Hall.
Dr. Slocum's Emulsion and Dr. Slocum's Psychine for sale by all druggists.

THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Manufacturers and Proprietors, 186 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

Euphrates Esclapius Endymion McJimmey is the name of a clerk in the recorder's office of Maryville, Mo. He signs his name with a rubber stamp.

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. It is sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

Forty-eight English pennies weigh, as nearly as possible, one pound. Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth if bad fish were sold to the poor fishmonger was decorated with a necklace of his unsavory commodity, and then perched on a stand in the market.

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 this 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.

Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, was named by Sir William Alexander, who received the grant in 1621.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. The number of women employed at the collieries in South Staffordshire, Eng., has fallen since 1875 from 1,221 to 166.

Out of Sorts.—Symptoms, headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. Prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctors' bills. For this complaint take from 12 to 20 drops of Minard's Liniment on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

HOW WOMEN WILL LOOK

WHEN THE DRESS REFORM COSTUME BECOMES POPULAR.

The U. S. National Council of Women Was Largely in Favor of It—A Fight for Physical Freedom Inaugurated—The Syrian Costume for the House.

Of the many interesting facts that were made evident by the recent meeting of the United States National Council of Women, one was that there is a great body of opinion in favor of reform in women's dress. If women are in favor of reforming their dress, there is no doubt that they are able to reform it.

The council is a grand federation of the feminine thinkers of the United States. It represents the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Sorosis, the Suffrage Association, the Kindergarten Union, the Republican Association, the Relief Society and many other organizations.

Some of the ablest members of the council are prominent dress reformers. They have been occupied for many years in spreading their ideas on the subject. As they come from all parts of the country and are very able and convincing disseminators of ideas, it follows that dress reform must be implanted deep in the minds of many citizens of all ages and sexes.

If there is one thing that still distinguishes man from woman it is dress. Through many centuries man's dress has steadily developed in the direction of usefulness and ugliness. Trousers probably mark the limit of usefulness and ugliness.

While man's dress has progressed in the aforesaid direction, woman's attire has remained persistently ornamental. It has varied with a frequency utterly unknown to man, but the object in view has always been decorative.

Many a shallow-minded male believes no doubt that the underlying motive of dress reform is mere envy of his trousers. Women may envy them in so far as they are useful, but at the same time she shudders at their ugliness. She has intelligence and artistic taste enough to enable her to design something at once as serviceable and less offensive to the eye. She has the advantage of not being committed by a century of custom to the parallel cylinders, and also of being trained in the fashioning of artistic draperies and the combining of harmonious colors.

But the skirt is not the worst feature of woman's dress to a reformer. Corsets and the system by which a great weight is suspended from the waist are considered the worst evils. Skirts are bad when they are long enough to gather up dirt, but many reformers include them, properly curtailed, in their schemes of rational dress.

Dress reform is not accomplished in a



BACK VIEW OF REFORMED DRESS.

day. The change is now taking place. Thoughtful women throughout the land are wearing reformed garments. Women bicyclists who wear bloomers are doing a noble work in preparing public sentiment for the change.

The dress reformers of the National Council are both practical and moderate in their ideas. They do not wish to provide amusement for the frivolous. Some would rather conceal their most cherished devices.

Certain general principles governing the construction of a rational costume may be deduced from their remarks. It should allow every part of the body its natural action and be short enough to relieve the wearer's hands from the necessity of keeping the skirts out of the way of her own and other people's feet. Its weight should be as far as possible borne by the shoulders. Corsets are by these conditions obviously excluded.

Miss Leavens, who is a wearer of the new gowns and a leader of the crusade, teaches a large class in physical culture. Miss Leavens was dressed in the Empire style. Her robe, which was of a delicate shade of blue flannel, was all in one piece, and hung in soft folds from the neck to the feet. Under the bust were bands of golden brocade that crossed and made a unique and classical effect with the straight lines.

"I am sure that the new style of dress is gaining rapidly," she remarked; "but I find it hard to get women to discard their corsets. It is impossible to get a man to confine himself in tight clothing, and it is far more injurious to a woman, for her organs are far more delicate, and as she is the mother of the coming generation, she should take particular care to have her body free and healthy. In this Empire gown we find a union of ease and health and beauty and economy. As it never goes out of fashion it is cheap, and all critics agree that it is artistic."

"For the house the Syrian costume is excellent," when a woman has to do her own work and is compelled to run up and down stairs much. And for the street in summer the Empire dress is the best. There is no reason that one could not wear it on the street in warm weather, and in winter it can be covered by a long cloak, which is a necessity anyway in cold weather. I believe that the next generation will discard corsets, and thus a much healthier race will people the world. Every day we are making converts, and the only thing that keeps women back is the fear of being different from the rest. But I have heard a great many mothers who said it was too late for them to adopt a rational style of dress beg me to persuade their daughters to throw away their corsets."

"This movement is not a 'fad,' as many think, but a real uprising of the earnest women who are devoting their time to showing their sisters that the only way to health and happiness is to dress as nature intends—in such graceful costumes that allow our muscles full play and will make our bodies beautiful."

The White Arts of India. "It is a remarkable fact, but one never sees wooden telegraph poles in India," said a well-known railroad man. "The white arts are so numerous in India that they would eat a telegraph pole in one night. On that account stone is used. The stone poles are from six to eight feet high. For to have iron poles used, and, strange to say, they are so tempered that they do not warp in hot weather."

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Interesting Particulars Concerning the Life and Work of the Novelist.

Among our young literary men there are few who have won a reputation so rapidly—a reputation which rests on good and solid foundations and which promises to be enduring—as Francis Marion Crawford. In the early part of 1882 he was unknown. Before the half of the year was gone "Mr. Isaacs" was in every body's mouth, and its author was famous. His experience was not unlike that of Mauley, Dickens and others that might be mentioned. His first effort was a success and his fame has been abiding. "Mr. Isaacs" is a book which has many merits—merits which it was impossible for a reading public not to recognize, and for the critics to overlook. "Mr. Isaacs," however, would hardly have been sufficient to sustain a great reputation, if it had not been followed by works of at least equal ability. Happily such works have not been wanting. Since the date of his first novel volumes have come thick and fast from Mr. Crawford's pen; and few books have been in greater demand.

There is not much mystery about Mr. Crawford's life or work. His career, however, so far, has been full of interest. He talks to us freely about himself—tells us the story of his life, and explains the character and method of his work. Born at Bagnoli di Lucrezia, Italy, in 1863, he is only in his forty-second year. His father was Thomas Crawford, a Scotch-Irishman, born in the west of Ireland, and brought to this country when very young.

Trained to wood carving but ambitious of a higher role in the world of art he was sent to Rome, where he became a pupil of the famous Thorwaldsen. It was there that he met and married the mother of the novelist, Miss Louisa Ward, who was traveling with Dr. Samuel G. Howe and his wife, Julia Ward Howe. Thomas Crawford, who is remembered as America's most original sculptor, died in 1857, when his son, Marion, was only three years old. In those days young Crawford was residing on a farm with some kinsfolk near Bordentown, N. J.

After his father's death Marion was sent to Europe, where his education was supplied by a French governess, and where he acquired a mastery of the French language, which he speaks and writes with as much readiness as English.

When he was about twelve years of age he was back again in America and attended St. Paul's school. He went to Harvard, but did not complete his course. Back again in Europe he studied successfully at Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

Henry Ward Beecher believed that man's religious faith was colored largely by the condition of his health. He had said from the pulpit that no man could hold right views on religion when his stomach was out of order. It is quite certain that no preacher can preach with effect if his head is stuffed up with cold, or if he is a sufferer from catarrh. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the leading clergymen of Canada speaking so highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, for cure in the head or catarrh. They know the necessity better than anyone else of being relieved of this trouble. Rev. S. Nicholas, of the Olivet Congregational Church, Toronto, is one who has used this medicine, and over his own signature has borne testimony to its beneficial character.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. Sixty cents. Sample with blower sent free for two three-cent stamps. A. G. DETCHON, 44 Church street, Toronto.



HER NAME.
In search from A to Z they passed And "Marguerite" chose at last. But thought it sounded far more sweet To call the baby "Marguerite." When grandma saw the little pet, She called her "darling Margaret." Next Uncle Jack and Cousin Aggie Sent cup and spoon to "Little Maggie." And grandma's right must beg To call the lassie "bonny Meg." From "Marguerite" down to "Meg!" And now she's simply "Little Peg!"

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.
Marriage is usually a failure, when the man thinks he is marrying an angel, and the woman believes she is marrying a novelist's hero.

HAD HOUSE OUT REMARKABLY.
Mrs. Houser—I suppose you'll be surprised to hear that Mrs. Tunglash's mind has completely gone? Houser—Not a bit. I've heard her give Tunglash a piece of her mind so often that I've wondered at it lasting as long as it has.

EMILE ZOLA.

The Prince of Realistic Fiction.

Thus looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomy, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks "Vin Mariani," of which he says that "it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy." This is high praise, but it is consonant with what has been said about this greatly tonic stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. "Vin Mariani" is the great nourisher. It strengthens the enfeebled constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well; is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something not merely of the celebrated ones, but of the great people who drink it.

Gentlemen—All will convince you that we keep the very finest goods. Light Overcoats and Pants a specialty. PARK AVENUE. For very moderate. Repairing done cheaply. Open evening. W. SLATER.

Electric Light. Get our price for Incandescent Lighting, Electric Bells and Motors, before placing your order. A. J. GREENAWAY & CO., 244 DUNDAS ST., Telephone 681. London, Ont.

Rectifying, Study, Invalid and Wheel CHAIRS. A comfort for the sick. A luxury for the well. C. E. ANDERSON, 606 DUNDAS STREET, London.

Had Papa on the Hip.

A hospital nurse mania has set in among Canadian women of good family and no necessity, whose energies have been transplanted to New York. Within the past month seven Canadian girls have become nurses at St. Luke's, making an overwhelming majority of British subjects employees within one institution. This nursing craze is a veritable fever in Canada just now. The reply of a young English girl on a visit to Toronto to her father's angry letter of rebuke, voices the situation exactly. "What on earth," wrote the irate parent, "could have induced you to think of becoming a nurse?" "Because every one I knew was becoming a nurse," came the daughters' reply.—New York Herald.

Active at 107 Years.
Mrs. Sarah Thomas, centenarian, of Burryport, Llanelly, who last year received a check of £5 6s. from the Princess of Wales, or a shilling for each natal anniversary, celebrated yesterday her one hundred and seventh birthday. She is in possession of all her faculties, and is a very amusing conversationalist. Mrs. Thomas was born in Whitland on Feb. 5, 1788, has one daughter, eight grand children, eleven great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren. She is very fond of a well-seasoned clay pipe filled with strong tobacco.—London Telegraph.

With a Qualification.
Spencer—Is Miss Leftover what you would call a find to sleaze girl? Ferguson—Why, yes. End of last century, not this.

THE WONDERFUL DEBT TO CONGRESSIONALISM.

This Church Gave to the World a Beecher—Hear Also What the Rev. S. Nicholas, a Prominent Toronto Congregational Minister, Has to Say on an Important Subject.

Henry Ward Beecher believed that man's religious faith was colored largely by the condition of his health. He had said from the pulpit that no man could hold right views on religion when his stomach was out of order. It is quite certain that no preacher can preach with effect if his head is stuffed up with cold, or if he is a sufferer from catarrh. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the leading clergymen of Canada speaking so highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, for cure in the head or catarrh. They know the necessity better than anyone else of being relieved of this trouble. Rev. S. Nicholas, of the Olivet Congregational Church, Toronto, is one who has used this medicine, and over his own signature has borne testimony to its beneficial character.

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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.

Clouds in Our Sky.

In those days when to confess Christ and to follow him faithfully entailed sure persecution and perhaps death, we can but hope that Christians were spared the additional torment of mental depression.

Certainly this dire foe to a joyous experience has gotten in his finest work in these later times when humanity, within and without the fold of the Savior, lies crushed beneath the heel of that pitiless monster—nervous prostration. If this generation does not turn over and fasten down securely a fresh page in that much-neglected volume "God's Physical Laws" the next will come upon the stage of action too prostrated to do it and the race will go into hospital at birth.

Into every earnest worker's life drop seasons of depression. Sometimes the apparent causes are so trifling that a backward look fills us with amazement over our cowardice or blindness. But at the time our mole hills are veritable mountains, and the mental strain or physical defect that has magnified them, must be removed before we can see our mistake.

It may be that the collapse of faith and courage are the result of a succession of defeats and mistakes—each lays itself athwart the window of our soul, and shuts out a ray of sunshine, till suddenly the whole is covered, and in troop the doubts and fears that only thrive in the darkness.

Perhaps the stealthy step of "the pale horse," with its relentless rider, comes unexpectedly upon the track of our companion in arms, our counselor and friend, the prop that seemed to bear the heaviest share of the weight; and we are appalled at the blow. For a little space the sweet blossoms of hope close their starlike eyes, and every green thing withers and withers. Yet God knew it before it happened, and, had it been best, would have prevented it. It may have been part of his plan for us as well as the fallen worker; and at least it must be counted in with the "all things," that, whether permitted or planned, are to work together for our good.

As we emerge from each such eclipse of faith we wonder if ever, again the darkness will be quite so dense, and we remember Peter's words, "For a season if need be ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations, that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearance of Jesus Christ." After all there is more real comfort in walking with Christ in the dark than going alone in the light.

The past few weeks have been full of anxiety over the determined effort being made by godless capitalists to break down the safeguards of the day of rest. Many of these men are Americans. The disregard of the fourth command that painfully strikes the Canadian visitor in an American city, has trained them to indifference, one might almost say contempt, for the usages of our more law-abiding land. The street car magnates wanted Sunday cars, not only in the cities, but all through the country sections, with special lines to parks and pleasure resorts. One can hardly conceive of any one move that would have more completely destroyed the peace of our Sabbaths—the villages and towns emptying their weak and wicked elements into the temptations of the cities, and the cities pouring out their scum and froth into the Sunday pleasure resort. If we find it difficult now to enforce the Sunday closing of bars, how increasingly so would it become with the added opportunities and importunities for the violation of the law.

At the writing of this article the House has not yet closed, and consequently the danger is still on, but we do not believe that Sir Oliver Mowat and his Government will barter the people's best interests for the influence of these soulless corporations.

Every such danger makes one wonder why it is that the Christians of these Provinces have no representative in Toronto whose peculiar duty it should be to watch legislation on behalf of the subjects of Christ's kingdom. A stray paragraph in a Montreal paper startled hundreds into eager protest against the proposed wrong. Why should we know of the evil almost too late to prevent it? Where are the Christian editors of the daily and de-

nominal papers—surely they might have sounded an alarm!

When we are young we long to know the future. When the years have surrounded us with their disappointments and sorrows, we are thankful for the kindly providence that gives us but one step at a time.

What a pall of sadness would have fallen over the joys and activities of our last Dominion convention, could the busy workers have known that the master hand guiding their deliberations and directing their energies, was wielding, for the last time the symbol of official headship!

Dear Mrs. Williams! We who never saw her but in health find it difficult to realize our loss. So brave and patient and full of sweet submission to the Father's will, she fills beautifully one's ideal of a Christian soldier.

A lady physician told me once of a bitter disappointment she had just passed through. She was called to attend one of whose Christian character, she had a very exalted opinion. To her surprise he clung to life "just like any of us common mortals," she said, and added, "I thought there would have been at least a perfect yielding up of his will in the matter." This unseemly eagerness to remain "in the far country," and away from "the Father's home" is always saddening.

Our chieftain's character rang out true and clear at this crucial point. She knew in whom she had believed, and was persuaded that he was able and willing to keep that which she had committed into his charge—her immortal soul. So she faced the future, free from fear, and full of glad submission to the will of her father. No doubt this is one of the main reasons why her life was prolonged beyond the expectation of her physicians; and why she was enabled literally "to die in the harness." The absence of fear and anxiety gave the life forces every advantage, in their struggle against the fatal malady that was destroying them.

Mrs. Williams was elected Dominion president at the Ottawa convention in 1892. Her first presidential address was delivered in Winnipeg at the Convention of 1893. Let me give its concluding words; they come as a bugle call to her comrades yet in arms:

"Objectors sometimes tell us that if we attempt so much departmental work we shall lose sight of the one great aim and object of our existence as an organization, 'total abstinence for the individual, and total prohibition for the State.' Suppose a wise general was planning a campaign against a strongly entrenched enemy, would he simply order a corps of infantry to stand in straight lines, and fire never-ending volleys at the foe, or would he employ cavalry, artillery, engineers and all other branches of the service likely to be of use? Whether digging entrenchments, carrying orders, or firing cannon, every man, if doing his work to the best of his ability, is helping towards the final overthrow of the opposing force. In like manner, in this war against the liquor traffic, the Women's Christian Temperance Union proposes to use all proper means to secure the final victory, and whether it may be giving of her means, speaking, writing, or simply lying on her bed of pain and praying for the cause, let us remember that it is all a part of the same great work for God and Home and Canada."

Mrs. Williams' second and last address was delivered in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of London, on the evening of the 2nd of June, 1894.

Its concluding words are so significant of the speaker's own estimate of life, as borne out by her living of it, that we commend them as a motto to her loving admirers.

"God has blessed our work during the past year. In the year to come may we be more devoted to his service, remembering the poet's words: 'A sacred burden is this life ye bear, Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly; Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly, Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin, But onward, upward, till the goal you win.'"

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.

Rev. Dr. Shaw in Ottawa.

Said the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw in effect, during her recent visit to Ottawa: "When I think of the temptations which beset the path of men I feel like taking off my bonnet to every good and pure and true man whom I meet."

The reverend lady has certainly created a favorable impression in Ottawa, even among those who prefer to see a representative of the stronger sex leading the worship of a mixed congregation.

Combatting the oft-repeated declaration of men, that women have no business to meddle in politics, she asserts the right of women to meddle with anything that meddles with them, and draws a most touching picture of the evil which sometimes falls upon the little brood which some fond mother has cherished as more dear than life itself; and many an aching heart, and saddened face, and stealthily-dropping tear, witness that she depicts no imaginary woe. Dr. Shaw traced the growth of that great institution, the W. C. T. U., from the little band of praying women who had organized—in their despair and sorrow—for the purpose of praying the saloon-keepers out of their business, until one "Pat Murphy" had referred them to "the other fellows in the business," i. e., the government of the country who had licensed him to distribute his poison. Thenceforth their platform had consisted of two planks—total abstinence for the individual and total prohibition for the state. The reformation of the drunkard, she declared, was all but impossible under existing circumstances, for with a poor, weak, shattered man arrayed against an open saloon, the contest would end, in 9 cases out of 10, if not in 99 cases out of 100, in victory for the saloon. To attempt to remove the curse of drunkenness by the reformation of the drunkards would be like attempting to dip the ocean dry with a teaspoon, for thousands of young men not yet drunkards are day by day acquiring the habit and preparing to fill the places of those now fast sinking into drunkards' graves.

A. C. GALT W. C. T. U.

The usual monthly devotional meeting took the form of a memorial service for our late Dominion president. After the Bible lesson, which was appropriate to the occasion, special prayers were offered for the work at this crisis, and for the Dominion vice-president, upon whom the leadership devolves until the next annual meeting. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. J. R. Cavers both spoke feelingly of Mrs. Williams and her valuable labors in the W. C. T. U. and other lines of work. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

Hesperia W. C. T. U. recently held a very successful parlor meeting. An interesting programme was prepared and Mr. George Chapman ably performed the duties of the chair. Mrs. J. R. Cavers, of Galt county president, was the speaker of the evening. After briefly referring to the origin of the W. C. T. U., its aims and objects, she urged the importance of the work and the duty of mothers especially, identifying themselves with it. Two of the pastors who were present expressed their hearty sympathy with the W. C. T. U. One in referring to the unfettered wine department, which he especially commended, said the Lord's table ought to be made a safe place for the weakest of our brethren, who desire to remember the dying love of their Redeemer, and wished the union God-speed in this and every branch of their work.

Hesperia Union has a flourishing Band of Hope, and are actively working in other departments.

Miss Willard in England.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National and World's W. C. T. U., accompanied by Miss Anna Gordon, has arrived in England.

Miss Willard is occupied in completing in time for publication for the World's W. C. T. U. convention her manual of organization for the White Ribbon societies, and will therefore take no public engagements until the meetings of the World's W. C. T. U. in London, June 14 to 21.

Miss Gordon is acting secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., and is busy with preparations for the great convention.

Through the efforts of Miss Gorham, national superintendent of the evangelistic work in the British Woman's Association, 100 pulpits have already been secured for meetings in connection with that convention.

It is expected that not fewer than 100 White Ribbon women will be present as delegates from the United States. The meetings will be held in Memorial Hall, Farrington street, the Congregational House of British Congregationalists and in Exeter Hall, both halls are in the business part of London.

UNEQUALLED.—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyendinaga, Ont., writes: "I have to thank you for recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."

Ian Maclaren's Views.

Power of Other Worldliness—The Author of the "Bonnie Briar Bush" on an All-Engrossing Topic—What of the Present? as Well of What of the Future?

Last Sunday the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) preached at his old church, Free St. Matthews, Glasgow (Dr. Stalker's). His subject at the morning service was "The Power of Other-Worldliness," and he took for his text Hebrews, vi., 4-6.

Explaining the phrase, "the world to come," he said it was so called, not because it does not now exist, but because it has not yet arrived for us. The author in these verses (he continued) is pleading for the legitimate influence which that world ought to have upon us. As the sky with its infinite variety of colors tinges the earth, so our motives, our aims, our ideals ought to be dominated by that great arch of eternity which overhangs our present life. Of the existence of the world to come there are evidences from science and philosophy which no intelligent man will disregard. But these may reach the intellect alone without influencing the life. There is another sphere—the sphere of faith—in which the men to whom this epistle was addressed found their firmest convictions and strongest incentives to noble life. Dominated by this faith in the other world, they sent their prayers not into the sky, but to the ears of a loving Father. If a man believes after that fashion in the world to come, what influence ought it to have upon his life? How it ought to counteract the influences by which life is deadened and made coarse!

There are times in youth—and they occur more frequently in middle age—when we feel it almost useless to struggle against the world. We continue to cherish many ideals, but we conform to the world. We turn to the life of Jesus and we find no struggle there, but a mere negligence of the world. He did not care for anything it said. Its charms never allured him; its contempt never allured him; it might cry out "Crucify Him!" but he was unmoved. How could the world influence him when he knew his path was watched with living interest by living angels' eyes, and while he held such constant communion with his Father? Take, again, his loyal follower, Paul. I do believe that the most cynical man that lives must honestly say, from a careful study of the life of Paul, that he would not conform in the least to the world. It might offer him the Imperial crown of Rome, but it would not allure him. He was so ruled by the power of the world to come that neither the enjoyments nor the sorrows of the present world could leave a dint on his soul.

There is nothing so mean as to express an affected contempt for the present world to disparage things we do not possess, but which we secretly wish we could enjoy. That is not the way to conquer the world. We shall overcome, not by a depreciation of the present world, but by a greater appreciation of the world to come.

Another sorrow which comes to men as they grow old is a sense of the tedium and weariness of life. They are weighed down by a feeling of sameness. They walk the same streets, and enter the same office; they go through the same routine and retire, to go back through the same streets, to spend the evening in the same way; they go to bed to wake up on the morrow with the same duties again awaiting them. What are we to do? I say, let us reinforce ourselves for the duties of the present world to come. Countries which have no seaboard endeavor to push their way gradually to the sea, and then at last when they have gained but a single harbor, they send out ships manned by brave men. These ships will go anywhere, anywhere—that's the point—and carry out what poor things they have to sell, and bring in return the greatest treasures. So it is with those who do not rest content with the things of the present life alone, but trust themselves to the power of the world to come; all things acquire a new meaning, there is nothing common, no, not even the cleaning of a kitchen or the making up of a book-keeper's account.

You enter a young man's room. You look around and see Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Carlyle. It is a small room. Small? The dimensions you see do not measure that room. The walls do not shut it in. The authors you have noticed are windows open towards the sky—which look out even unto the throne of God.

Finally, the world to come brings compensation. One notices sometimes, with regret, that politics and sociology are not widening the hearts of men, and kindling a great and true ambition. The kingdom of God is too often contracted to the market-place, and men's endeavors are limited to making a Paradise of it here, as if they had no concern with a hereafter. Let us suppose a man of uniformly good health, let us suppose he is also wealthy, and that he lives in a house and neighborhood which are all that can be desired. Let us give him life up to 90. Let us further suppose—and these are great suppositions—that the members of his family are healthy and happy.

But that man has a soul. That can-

not be satisfied even by the best things of this world. This soul wants to go over the crest of the hill and see what is on the other side.

But that man is remarkably well treated. Let us consider other cases. What are you going to do with the man who has the seeds of a disease in his body? What are you going to do with the poor who will never be happy till the millennium? What are you going to do with the widows whose husbands have been snatched away, leaving them unprotected for—what with the prodigal sons—what with the victims of a loveless marriage—what with the men who have secret troubles which your bread-and-butter promises can never alleviate? You ask, What am I going to do? What is this author doing? He gives them the hope of the world to come. The cruellest thing I know of is to take away from sufferers the consolation and hope of the "glory which shall be revealed in us."

There is no family here represented which has not been broken. I will not insult you by asking, Do you think your departed ones are alive? or, Do you think they are conscious? You are surrounded by a cloud of witnesses, and you believe that the dear ones who have left you follow your movements. What influence have those who have passed within the veil? Less? I tell you they ought to have more. The mother's anxious care and love was not fully appreciated until after her chair became vacant. It was not until the father was gone that he was properly understood, and we felt his tact, his integrity and his wisdom. Jesus Christ was not understood until he left the world, and now, after eighteen centuries, he is still growing in the world's estimation. Through those who have gone before us, heaven, in its spiritual, not in its material, aspects, is made clear to us. Its coast comes out from the mist.

I remember a prayer which was common at one time in Scotland. I am afraid it is dying out now. But it is a good prayer. "Lord, help us to live every day as we would wish we had done when we come to die."

When a man comes to die he has things to regret, but they are not the sacrifices he has made for the kingdom of God, nor the aspirations he had after the higher life. It is not cowardice to look forward to the world to come.

The Latest News.

Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

Co-operation in the Field of Social Reform Now General.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, the eminent United States worker, has returned from her trip to England, and spoke at Montreal last night. She comes to London soon.

An interesting sketch of Sherborne Prison for Women, U. S. A., is given in the Women's Signal, by Lady Henry Somerset, who describes her interview with the warden, during her recent visit to America. The wise and humanizing discipline by which the prisoners are governed, has had surprising results in the moral elevation of the inmates; a spirit of emulation, self-respect and obedience, has been aroused in some of the worst classes of women who have entered the prison. A perusal of these articles on Sherborne Prison will give the ordinary thinker a new glimpse of the great possibilities which at present are barely considered in the reformation of our criminal classes.

A new and important feature of the National Council meetings of the British Women's Temperance Association will consist in devotional services on Sunday, June 16, which will be set apart for special meetings under the auspices of the association in over 200 places of worship and halls in London and the suburbs. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard will address a mass meeting on that

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day, and due announcement of the place and time will be made later on. The National Council of the British Women's Temperance Association will assemble on Monday, June 17, in the City Temple, and will be in session for two days under the presidency of Lady Henry Somerset.

Mr. George Douglas, a Scottish missionary, from whose private letters extracts appear in the Scotsman, gives some interesting details as to the Japanese doings in Manchuria. In a letter dated Neuchang, Jan. 8, he says: "It is interesting to note how well the Japanese are received by the common people. It is said that in Hai Cheng and elsewhere the new Japanese governors are issuing a law that opium smoking is to be abolished within four months, and that all offenders after that will be severely dealt with. And I have lived in a no place where such drastic regulations are more required."

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.

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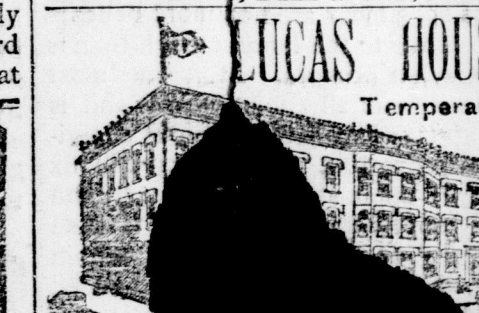
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WOMEN'S

Madame

Our Young People

Fluffy

He came across from China
In a lovely White Star liner,
And you ought to hear the name
that doggie brought.
But 'twould take too long to tell it,
And, beside, I couldn't spell it,
So suppose we call him Fluffy just
for short.

He'd the sweetest disposition,
And he liked his new position,
And our funny, busy land across the
seas;
Finding dogs of every nation
Standing round him at the station,
He addressed them in his very best
Chinese.

But they growled, and seemed to hate
him
For they couldn't one translate him,
And he found himself in quite a
dreadful row;
Till his mistress came and caught him,
And most patiently she taught him
How to talk the real American bow-
wow.

The language wasn't easy,
And his phrases are Chinesey,
While a slightly foreign accent still
prevails;
But he's paid for all his labors
By the friendship of his neighbors,
For they smile at him and wag their
little tails.
—Harper's Young People.

The Rose-Colored Ribbons.

It was almost dark. Jessie Halsted sat in the swing under the maple tree, reciting to herself the piece she and her cousin were to speak at the school picnic next day. She said her parts over and over without opening the book, until she was quite sure she knew them perfectly. Flora Brooks, her cousin, had come over to spend the night, so as to be ready for an early start in the morning. She was racing through the grass with Sport, who barked with delight.

"Come over and let's go through our dialogue once more," Jessie called. "I know my parts," Flora answered through her panting and laughing, with Sport biting at her heels. "Come, let's have a race; it's almost dark."

"Just once," Jessie coaxed. "I'd hate miss. You know Father promised me a new book if I do well. I've chosen the 'Old-Fashioned Girl.'"

"Oh! very well."

She sat down at Jessie's feet and went over the piece. When they had finished it was quite dark. The children went to supper in the big farm kitchen. A merry tableful there was, too. Conversation turned naturally to the school picnic, in which all were interested.

"Early to bed and early to rise," Mr. Halsted said,—"it we are to get an early start, that is. It's good five miles to Cranley Woods."

"My! won't you two be glad when your speech is over?" Tom said, looking across his teacup at the cousins. "I'd rather dig potatoes half a day than get up and make a speech before the school commissioners."

"We know that, Tom," said his father smiling; "but I think it an honor to be singled out on such an occasion to speak. It shows that both Flora and Jessie stand well in their classes."

"Oh! it won't take very long, either," Flora said cheerfully. "I guess we'll get through all right, and afterward have a lovely time. I'm glad uncle is going, so we'll have a row on the lake."

"And dinner on the grass in the woods," Tom echoed, nudging his smaller brother. "That's what you'll like—plenty of tarts and cream-puffs."

The sun rose unusually early and shone unusually bright, it seemed to Jessie, next morning. She was up before Flora. While she dressed she looked over her dialogue and hummed softly, for her heart was light and happy in anticipation. Her clothes were laid out on a chair—a plain white dress, with little ruffles at neck and sleeves, white sailor hat and shining shoes. It had looked very pretty before, but now, beside Flora's embroidered dress, thin and fine, with rose-colored ribbons on the shoulders and at the waist, and the rose-colored mitts, it looked very common and plain indeed.

Flora was an only child. Her father was able to give her pretty clothes to her heart's content, while Jessie's father worked very hard to keep his family of growing children neatly clothed and well schooled.

Jessie thought of this when she compared the two dresses, for she was a plain girl and the difference struck her keenly.

"Mamma," she said, while helping her prepare breakfast, "mamma's dress is lovely. How shall I make mine, speaking my piece?"

"Don't worry, child, I could have given you a dress, if you feel that way," she whispered to Flora, and smiled to see Jessie's face unclouded and happy again. "You will both have a very happy day, I know."

And they did.—[Sunday School Times.

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

grave and thoughtful.
"Flora is a King's Daughter. She might have been more—more considerate and worn a plainer gown. She knew just what I was going to wear."
"Perhaps she has not once thought of it."

"And she has so many pretty things, and so many chances to wear them, she could afford to be generous. Why—"

"Con't, daughter. I am sorry. Let us not talk about what we can't help. Try to do our best today and everything will come out right."

Flora dressed after breakfast and went down into the sitting-room, where Mrs. Halsted was helping the younger children dress. She looked very pretty and dainty in her thin gown with its rose-colored ribbons. She wore slippers and silk stockings with rose-colored feather stitchings. Even her white sunshade had a rose-colored bow on the curved handle.

"I'm not half through," Jessie said, buttoning her own boots, and glancing at her cousin. "I had to help mamma."

The baby insisted on taking Flora's white sunshade, so Mrs. Halsted advised her to wait in the front-room until the wagon was ready, to keep peace.

Flora went out on the veranda, where the warm spring sunshine twinkled through the honeysuckle vines, and the air was full of fragrance. The sitting-room window was open. Quite accidentally Flora heard her name spoken, in half-angry, half-tearful tones, by Jessie.

"I did not think my daughter was such a foolish girl," Mrs. Halsted answered gravely. "You make me feel very sorry, Jessie."

"How can I help it?" Jessie answered. "I do want pretty things, just like other girls. If I saw two girls speaking a dialogue, and one was so pretty, and the other so homely and poorly dressed, I'd notice it quick enough—so will everybody else."

Flora's face under the wide Leghorn hat grew red. She looked reflectively at her slippers and the bow on her parasol, then suddenly remembered her cousin's plain attire.

"The worst of it is," Jessie went on moodily, "I'll likely be so silly as to forget my piece, or speak it badly. But I can't help it, really," she added in a tearful voice.

Mrs. Halsted made answer in a very low voice, and Flora remembered that she should not be listening. Tom came running in at the gate just then.

"The harness strap broke!" he cried. "That will have to be fixed before we can get off."

"How long will that take?" Flora asked.

"Oh! a quarter of an hour. We'll have to oil it, too, father says. It's a rough road over," he called, disappearing round the corner.

Then Flora went into the front room, and looked at her pleasing reflection in the mirror. She stood on the rung of a chair to get the full effect. Jessie was quite right, she thought; her dress was certainly very pretty. She would not have thought much of it if it had not been remarked upon; for she was used to pretty things and had been taught to be pleased with them, not vain of them. It occurred to her that just then she had a rare opportunity to prove herself a true King's Daughter, and observe the Golden Rule.

She ran softly upstairs and began to take off the pretty soft dress, with its ruffles and ribbons, assuring herself that her mother would fully approve if she knew the circumstances. In fifteen minutes she was down again, this time dressed in the sprigged muslin dress she wore the night before. It was perfectly plain in the skirt, and had a frill of embroidery around the yoke and neck. Her russet shoes matched it very well, so also did her hat; it was clean and neat—the very suit she wore to school.

Tom whistled merrily—a long, shrill call. Mr. Halsted's voice rose above the whistle, however.

"All is ready," he said.

Jessie came to the door. "Why, Flora Brooks!" she exclaimed in surprise. Her face was suspiciously red. She looked at Flora, then at her mother, who came to see them off.

Flora smiled sweetly. "I thought—I thought I should have a better time in this dress," she said. She was going to say she was afraid she might tear or soil the other, but she checked herself, knowing that would not be the truth.

Jessie tried to laugh, but the tears were too near her eyes. She caught Flora's hand impulsively.

"Did you do that for my sake?" she asked.

"Yours and mine," Flora answered, shyly.

"Flora Brooks, you are the very most unselfish girl! I am ashamed—"

Tom's whistling call grew very loud and urgent.

"Let's go," Flora said, laughing, pleased and happy; "I know we'll have a lovely time!"

Mrs. Halsted helped the girls into the wagon.

"Thank you, little King's Daughter," she whispered to Flora, and smiled to see Jessie's face unclouded and happy again. "You will both have a very happy day, I know."

And they did.—[Sunday School Times.

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.

Like a Queen.

Oh, like a Queen's her happy tread,
And like a Queen's her golden head!
But oh, at last, when all is said,
Her woman's heart for me!

We wandered where the river gleamed
'Neath oaks that mused and pines that dreamed.
A wild thing of the woods she seemed,
So proud, so pure, and free!

All heaven drew nigh to hear her sing,
When from her lips her soul took wing;
The oaks forgot their pondering,
The pines their reverie.

And oh, her happy, queenly tread,
And oh, her queenly golden head!
But oh, her heart, when all is said,
Her woman's heart for me!

—William Watson, in the London Spectator.

A Little Parable.

I made the cross myself whose weight
Was later laid on me.
This life is torture as I toil
Up life's steep Calvary.

To think mine own hands drove the nails!
I sang a merry song,
And chose the heaviest wood I had
To build it firm and strong.

If I had guessed—if I had dreamed
Its weight was meant for me,
I should have made a lighter cross
To bear up Calvary.

Napoleon's Midnight Review.

When the midnight hour is come,
The drummer forsakes his tomb,
And marches, beating his phantom drum,
To and fro through the ghastly gloom.

He plies his drumsticks twain
With fleshless fingers pale,
And beats and beats again, and again,
A long and dreary reveille.

Like the voice of abysmal waves
Resounds its unearthly tone,
Till the dead old soldiers, long in their graves,
Awaken through every zone.

And the slain in the land of the Hun,
And the frozen in the icy North,
And those who under the burning sun
Of Italy sleep, creep forth.

And they whose bones long while
Lie bleaching in Syrian sands,
And the slumbers under the reeds of the Nile.

Arise with arms in their hands.

And at midnight in his shroud,
The trumpeter leaves his tomb,
And blows a blast, long, deep and loud,
And he rides through the ghastly gloom.

And the yellow moonlight shines
On the old imperial Dragons;
And the Cuirassiers they form in lines,
And the Carabineers in platoons.

At a signal the ranks unsheathe
Their weapons in rear and van;
But they scarcely appear to speak or breathe,
And their features are sad and wan.

And when midnight robes the sky,
The Emperor leaves his tomb,
And rides along, surrounded by
His shadowy staff through the gloom.

A silver star so bright,
Is glittering on his breast;
In a uniform of blue and white
And a gray camp-frock he is dressed.

The moonbeams shine afar
On the various marshalled groups,
And the man with the glittering silver star
Rides forth to see his troops.

And the dead battalions all
Go again through their exercise,
Till the moon withdraws, and a gloomier pall
Of blackness wraps the skies.

Then around the chief once more
The Generals and Marshals throng;
And he whispers a word oft heard before
In the ear of the aid-de-camp.

In files the troops advance,
And then are no longer seen:
The challenging watchword is
"France";
The answer is "St. Helene."

And this is the Grand Review,
Which at midnight on the wolds,
If popular tales may pass for true,
The buried Emperor holds,
—Clarence Mangan.

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 Parlee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

Curiosities of Definitions.

Richard Huloet's Dictionary, published as early as 1552, contains: "Pickers or thieves, that go by into chambers, making as though they sought something."

Henry Cockerham's "English Dictionary," 1623, has: Pole is "the end of the axle-tree whereon the heavens do move." "An idiot is an unlearned ass." "A heretic, he which maketh choice of himself what points of religion he will believe and what he will not." "The barble, a fish that will not meddle with the bait untill with her tail she have unhooked it from the hook."

Here are a few quaint Natural History definitions: A baboon is said to be "a beast like an ape, but farre bigger;" a lynx is "a spotted beast—it hath a most perfect sight, inasmuch as it is said it can see throw a wall;" and a salamander is "a small, venomous beast, with four feet and a short tail—it lives in the fire, and at length, by his extreme cold, puts out the fire."

Sometimes explanations and definitions in the dictionaries are blunders, pure and simple. Edward Phillips defines a gallon as "a measure containing two quarts;" and again, a quaver is stated to be "a measure of time in music, being the half of a crotchet, as a crotchet the half of a quaver." Dr. Johnson defined pastern as "the knee of a horse;" this blunder was, however, corrected in subsequent editions. Dr. Ash, in his dictionary of 1775, explains "esoteric" as merely an incorrect spelling of "exoteric." Webster, in his first issue, defined wicket-keeper as the "player in cricket who stands with a bat to protect the wicket from the ball," and a long-stop as "one who is sent to stop balls sent a long distance."

Wesley defines Methodist as "one that lives according to the method laid down in the Bible."

Richelet, author of an early French dictionary, remarks under the head of grocer, that "that these people wrap some of their merchandise in gray paper, or in a few sheets of wretched books, which one sells to them because one has been unable to sell them to others; the translation of Tacitus by the little man d'Abancourt has had this misfortune."

Dr. Johnson defines oats as a "grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." The doctor's inexplicable prejudice against Scotland is well-known. He defines a Puritan as "a sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion." A Whig is merely "the name of a faction," but a Tory (that he himself was) is "one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the State and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England, opposed to a Whig." Pensioner is a "slave of state, hired by a stipend to obey his master." An excise is "a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged, not by the common judges of property, but by wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid. Lexicographer is "a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the origin and detailing the significance of words." An example of Johnson's Johnsonian style is found in the explanation of the word network, which is "anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between intersections."

Ponderous definitions of this kind are often met with in technical works. A boil is described in a book as "a circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation, suppurating, with a central core, a furunculus." A kiss is "the anatomical juxtaposition of two orbicularis oris muscles in a state of contraction." All the above are examples of unconscious humor; here are a few of the conscious kind: "Dust is mud with the juice squeezed out." "A lawyer is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it for himself." "A luncheon is base ingratitude to breakfast and a premeditated insult to dinner."

"A bachelor is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable."

"Matrimony is an insane idea on the part of a man to pay some woman's board."

Flirtation is an attention without intention.

"What is mind?"—"No matter."

"What is matter?"—"Never mind."

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parlee'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.

Two children had a pet hen that died. They were allowed to bury it with honors. Afterwards, the little five-year-old said it was a "real good Henetarian funeral." A child of older growth, a young girl in one of the public schools, in reply to the question, "What is a humanitarian?" answered, "I suppose a humanitarian is the opposite of a Unitarian."

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

A Smile And a Laugh.

A pushing young man always gets ahead in the world. So does a cabbage.

"Don't sit by that window, Bobbie, dear. There's quite a draft there, and I'm afraid you'll catch cold."

"All right," said Bobbie; and then he added, "Is dat why they're tailed windies, mamma?"

Beggar—Kind gentleman, I beg your pardon—

Gent (promptly)—Granted. I thought you were begging for money.

Uncle Dick—Well, Rob, are you getting on any better in arithmetic?

Rob—I should say so. The boy that sits with me knows his lessons always.

Frances and her papa had a few squares to go and the latter said: "Frances, shall we walk or take the street cars?"

"Well, papa," replied the little girl, "I'll walk, if you'll carry me."

"The last April-fool trick I played," said the old settler, when I was a boy in school. I'd put a bent pin in the teacher's chair, and, do you know, he made me sit in that chair before he'd try it himself. Consequence was I got the pin, and it didn't strike me as being a funny joke, after all."

Clara—I hear your father has forbidden Mr. Higgin calling on you.

Coro—No, you are mistaken.

Clara—Did he not tell him last night never to darken his parlor again?

Coro—He did, but that referred to his turning down the lamp.

Old Gent (to 'bus conductor)—Why didn't you wake me up, as I asked you? Here I am half a mile beyond where I wanted to get down.

Conductor—I did try, but all I could get out of you was: "All right, Maria; get the children their breakfast and I'll be down in a minute."

Clergymen will appreciate the story Archdeacon Farrar tells of Charles Kingsley, who used to approach the pulpit with fear and trembling. Kingsley said: "Whenever I walk up the choir of Westminster Abbey I wish myself dead; and whenever I walk back I wish myself m-m-more dead!"

Two distinguished literary men were one day discussing certain peculiarities of our modern youth, when one of them remarked:

"There is no more emotion among them. My children read books over which I used, at their age, to weep copiously; but they are apparently unmoved."

The 12-year-old daughter of the speaker sat near by, drinking in the discussion. At this point she felt it necessary to defend her class.

"You are entirely mistaken, papa," she interpolated with some heat. "It is not that emotion has gone out. It is that self-control has come in."

EVOLUTION OF THE FOLDING BED.—Mrs. De Flat—Have you anything new in folding beds?

Dealer—Only this, madam; and it really is quite a success. On arising in the morning you touch a spring, and it turns into a washstand and bathtub.

After your bath you touch another spring, and it becomes a dressing case, with a French plate mirror. If you breakfast in your room a slight pressure will transform it into an extension table. After breakfast you press these three buttons at once, and you have an upright piano. That's all it will do, except that when you die it can be changed into a rosewood coffin."

IT WAS THE COOK.—Apropos of domestic servants and their ways, a contemporary tells the following story: A lady was sitting alone in her dining-room the other evening, when she heard an elegant knock at the door, which, when opened, admitted someone feminine, whose skirts, rustling with the frou-frou of silk, seemed to speak of the coming of some friend.

But the maid did not come to announce anyone, and the lady after a few minutes rang the bell, and asked the housemaid who the visitor was.

"O, it's cook, ma'am, come in," was the answer.

"Cook! but I thought I heard a silk skirt, and cook does not wear a silk dress, surely."

"No, ma'am; but she always has her walking dresses lined with silk."

Two young Americans have been riding through Asia on bicycles. The Chinese viewed the machines with great curiosity. The most graphic description, perhaps, was given by a Chinaman whom we overheard relating to his neighbors the first appearance of the bicycle in his quiet little village.

"It is a little mule," said he, "that you drive by the ears, and kick in the sides to make him go."

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.

Grieving for a Lost Eye.

Portrait-painting, where royalty is concerned, is apt to be a ticklish affair, as many artists can attest. A young Englishman visiting Korea was induced to paint the portrait of the commander-in-chief of the Korean land forces, Prince Min Yomy Huan. Eleven o'clock in the morning was the hour fixed upon for the sitting; at 6:30 the Prince, having been unable to sleep from excitement, arrived at the place of appointment, and the artist was forced to hop out of bed and begin work.

"As I posed him, he did not utter a word nor wink an eye. And during the whole of a sitting of nearly three hours he sat motionless and speechless like a statue."

"It is finished," I finally said, and he sprang up in a childish fashion and came over to look at the work. His delight was unbounded, and he seized my hand and shook it at intervals for nearly half an hour; after which he suddenly became grave, started at the canvas, and then looked at the back of it. He seemed horrified.

"What is it?" I inquired of his royal highness.

"You have not put in my jade ornament," he said, almost in despair. "I had painted his portrait full-face, and as the Koreans have the strange notion of wearing their decorations in the shape of a small button of gold, silver, jade or amber, behind the left ear, this did not appear thereon. I then tried to remonstrate, saying that it was impossible in European art to accom—"

"sh such a feat as to show both back and front at once, but as he seemed distressed at what was, to him, a great defect, I compromised the matter by making another large but rapid sketch of him from a side point of view, so as to include the decoration and the rest rather magnified in size."

"You will find no fault with this one," I remarked jauntily and with overconfidence.

"Alas! My Korean sitter advanced to the portrait, scrutinized it carefully, and turned to me aggrievedly. 'Yes,' he admitted, 'you have painted my decoration well, but—where is my other eye?'"

Woman's Cause Advancing.

Full woman suffrage in South Australia is an accomplished fact. The telegraph announces that Queen Victoria has signed the bill, and it has become a law. More than 1,000,000 square miles of territory with a fertile soil and temperate climate, a country larger than all the United States east of the Mississippi River, and destined to support a population of hundreds of millions at no distant day is dedicated for ever to equal rights for women. This is the greatest single victory the cause has ever gained.

New South Wales is about to join South Australia and New Zealand for woman suffrage. At Sidney, N.S.W., March 13, Premier Reid pledged the government to establish it, though for the present it will not be possible to introduce the bill.

Why Men Should Marry.

It was clearly meant that all men, as well as all women, should marry, and those who, for whatever reason, miss this obvious destiny are, from nature's point of view, failures. It is not a question of personal felicity (which in eight cases out of ten may be more than problematic), but of race responsibility. The unmarried man is a skulker, who, in order to secure his own ease, dooms some woman, who has a rightful claim upon him, to celibacy. And in so doing he defrauds himself of the opportunities for mental and moral development which only the normal experience can provide. He deliberately stunts the stature of his manhood, impoverishes his heart and brain and chokes up all the sweetest potentialities of his soul. To himself he is apt to appear like the wise fox that detects the trap, though it be ever so cunningly baited, that refuses to surrender his liberty for the sake of an appetizing chicken or rabbit, which may after all be a decoy, stuffed with sawdust; while, as a matter of fact, his case is that of the cowardly servant in the parable, who, for fear of losing his talent, hid it in a napkin, and in the end was deemed unworthy of his stewardship.—[From "The Matrimonial Puzzle," by H. H. Boyesen, in North American Review for February.

A Shameful Fact.

"Does slavery survive in England?" asks our contemporary, the London Christian World, and this is its answer: "After reading last Saturday's 'special' number of the Schoolmaster on the subject of 'Half-timers,' we find it difficult to answer that question in the negative. An inspector writes: 'I examined a child yesterday who rose at 5:30, worked at a mill, and then walked a couple of miles to examination. This should be stopped. It is cruel.' Another girl of 11 arose at 5 a.m., and walked through the frost and snow nearly two miles to the mill. Work commenced at 6 and continued until 8:30, when there was an interval at breakfast, the child not leaving the mill. At 9 work again till 12:30—six hours in all—and then dinner at the mill. At 1:30 the child trudged off to school.' How many British children are liable to this sort of experience? Not less than 17,000! Shame on us!" Such facts are a shame, indeed, to any civilized, not to say any Christian community.

A Darwinian Talks

His Strong Defense of Christianity—He Was Forced to an Acknowledgment of Its Rightfulness by His Later Investigations—A Book Which Has Caused Much Recent Comment.

Among the most distinguished scientists of modern times a place is assigned by common consent to the late George John Romanes, the author of "Darwin and After Darwin," and a number of other important biological works. For many years he preached the gospel of naturalism and agnosticism, and denied the claims of religion and faith. He held that there was but one method of arriving at knowable truth, and that was the method of science. The postulates of religion he did not admit, since they are incapable of the proof yielded by purely scientific evidence. In 1876, Dr. Romanes published an anonymous work entitled "A Candid Examination of Theism," in which he argued against the necessity of religion or any of its fundamental beliefs. Among the conclusions of that book were the following:

"Undoubtedly we have no alternative but to conclude that the hypothesis of mind in nature is now logically proved to be as certainly superfluous as the very basis of all science is certainly true. There can no longer be any more doubt that the existence of a God is wholly unnecessary to explain any of the phenomena of the universe, than there is doubt that, if I leave go of my pen, it will fall upon the table."

So far as the world is concerned, it has not had until now any reason to believe that Dr. Romanes entertained any other views at the time of his death, which occurred in 1894. It now learns from an introduction written by Canon Gore, of Westminster, to some notes left by Dr. Romanes in manuscript, which are now published under the title, "Thoughts on Religion," that Dr. Romanes "returned before his death to that full, deliberate communion with the Church of Jesus Christ which he had for so many years been conscientiously compelled to forego." Dr. Romanes did this because he had come to recognize "the spiritual necessity of faith" and the "legitimacy and value of its intuitions." His notes on religion, the editor tells us, show "a perception of the positive strength of the historical and spiritual evidences of Christianity." In fact, the notes are largely a refutation of Dr. Romanes' own early views as expressed in his "Candid Examination," and everywhere exhibit, as Canon Gore says, a "tendency of mind from a position of unbelief in the Christian revelation toward one of belief in it."

The "notes" deal in a fragmentary way with the questions of design, causation, free will, Christian dogmas, and other branches of the general subject of the relation between science and religion, and were obviously prepared as a skeleton for a large work. We shall quote portions of the most interesting of the notes.

With regard to the controversy between the champions of science and religion, Dr. Romanes says:

"It has been assumed by both sides . . . that as soon as this, that, and the other phenomenon has been explained by means of natural causation, it has thereupon ceased to be ascribable to God. The distinction between the natural and the supernatural has always been regarded by both sides as indisputably sound."

"It is still assumed on both sides that there must be something inexplicable or miraculous about a phenomenon in order to its being divine. . . . I can well understand why infidelity should make the basal assumption in question, because its whole case must rest thereon. But surely it is time for Theists to abandon this assumption. The assumed distinction between causation as natural and supernatural no doubt began in superstition in pre-historic times, and throughout the historical period has continued from a vague feeling that the action of God must be mysterious, and hence that the province of religion must be super-sensuous. Now, it is true enough that the finite cannot comprehend the infinite, and hence the feeling in question is logically sound. But under the influence of this feeling men have always committed the fallacy of concluding that if a phenomenon has been explained in terms of natural causation, it has thereby been explained in toto—forgetting that it has only been explained up to the point where such causation is concerned, and that the real question of ultimate causation has merely been thus postponed."

Referring to his "Candid Examination," Dr. Romanes says in one of his notes:

"When I wrote the preceding treatise, I did not sufficiently appreciate the immense importance of human nature, as distinguished from physical nature, in any inquiry touching Theism. But since then I have seriously studied anthropology (including the science of comparative religions), psychology and metaphysics, with the result of clearly seeing that human nature is the most important part of nature as a whole whereby to investigate the theory of Theism. This I ought to have anticipated on merely a priori grounds, and no doubt should have perceived, had I not been too much immersed in merely physical research."

"Moreover, in those days I took it

for granted that Christianity was played out, and never considered it at all as having any rational bearing on the question of Theism. And, though this was doubtless inexcusable, I still think that the rational standing of Christianity has materially improved since then. For then it seemed that Christianity was destined to succumb as a rational system before the double assault of Darwin from without and the negative school of criticism from within. Not only the book of organic nature, but likewise its own sacred documents, seemed to be declaring against it. But now all this has been very materially changed. We have all more or less grown to see that Darwinism is like Copernicanism, etc., in this respect; while the outcome of the great textual battle is impartially considered a signal victory for Christianity. Prior to the new (Biblical) science, there was really no rational basis in thoughtful minds, either for the date of any one of the New Testament books, or, consequently, for the historical truth of any one of the events narrated in them. Gospels, Acts, and Epistles were all alike shrouded in this uncertainty. Hence the validity of the eighteenth-century skepticism. But now all this kind of skepticism has been rendered obsolete, and forever impossible; while the certainty of enough of St. Paul's writings for the practical purpose of displaying the belief of the apostles has been established, as well as the certainty of the publication of the Synoptic within the first century. An enormous gain has thus accrued to the objective evidences of Christianity."

Evolutionists generally maintain that the doctrines of the Incarnation and the Trinity are absurd from a purely scientific point of view. Dr. Romanes in his early days shared this view, but in his notes he states that his early notions were irrational and due to blindness of reason itself. He says:

"But it is opposed to common sense. No doubt, utterly so; but so it ought to be if true. Common sense is merely a (rough) register of common experience; but the Incarnation, if it ever took place, whatever else it may have been, at all events cannot have been a common event. 'But it is derogatory to God to become man.' How do you know? Besides, Christ was not an ordinary man. Both negative criticism and the historical effects of his life prove this; while, if we for a moment adopt the Christian point of view for the sake of argument, the whole raison d'être of mankind is bound up in him. Lastly, there are considerations per contra, rendering an incarnation antecedently probable. On antecedent grounds there must be mysteries unintelligible to reason as to the nature of God, etc., supposing a revelation to be made at all. Therefore their occurrence in Christianity is no proper objection to Christianity. Why, again, stumble a priori over the doctrine of the Trinity—especially as man himself is a triune being, of body, mind (i. e., reason), and spirit (i. e., moral, esthetic, religious faculties)? The unquestionable union of these no less unquestionably distinct orders of being in man is known immediately as a fact of experience, but is as unintelligible by any process of logic or reason as is the alleged trinity of God."

Dr. Romanes finds both negative and positive evidence in favor of Christianity. He discusses its effects on the individual, the family, and society at large, and arrives at the conclusion that its superiority to all other religions cannot be due to any other cause than revelation.

"Thoughts on Religion," by the late George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., edited by Charles Gore, M.A., Canon of Westminster. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company, 1895.

Ye Shall Laugh.

Mr. Herbert Stead, M.A., warden of Browning Hall, preached a very breezy sermon at Milton Congregational Church, Gravesend. Taking as his text the words, "Ye Shall Laugh," he said the third Beatitude was the charter of the church. Carlyle had said that "laughter was sympathy," and it was this whole-hearted genial mirth that was the blessing of God. Laughter such as that was the natural expression of human joy. The mocking mirth of fools was like a set of bells tinkling out of tune. It was the ringing laugh that was healthy, and which Christ promised to his followers. The church had been established on earth to realize this ideal, and it was its function to promote hilarity, and to make life merrier and brighter. Christ had just founded his church and selected his apostles, and was delivering his inaugural address when he proclaimed the promise, "Ye Shall Laugh," yet there were many who thought the sign of church membership was a long, sad face, very much opposed to hilarity. What we had to do was to look to the command of Christ, in spite of all the asceticism, paganism, and puritanism, the church had done a great deal to put hilarity—real glee—into life.

Short-Sighted Dr. Parkhurst.

Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, has enlisted the sympathy of reformers the world over, by his vigorous and fearless onslaught on the Tammany thieves of New York. Owing to his persistent pugnacity, he has succeeded in exposing to legal penalties a system of organized blackmail which every business man in New York has known to exist, by his own personal experience, for more than 30 years. In spite of the complicity of both political parties, a partial and temporary reformation has been effected. How partial and temporary begins already to appear.

In this political crusade Dr. Parkhurst has not hesitated to enlist the women of New York City. Led by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, they proved so effective that it is believed the measure of success attained at the polls was largely due to their organized efforts. And yet, there is not in New York a more narrow, bigoted, and unfair opponent of woman's enfranchisement than this same Dr. Parkhurst.

In the Ladies' Home Journal is one of a series of articles so insulting to women that they have already seriously lessened the popularity of the paper with the sex upon whose patronage Mr. Bok depends. Dr. Parkhurst says:

"Some of my eloquent sisters are giving us to understand that men are very wicked and very much disposed to neglect their civic obligations. . . . Each one of these wicked and unfaithful men was born of a woman, and if his mother had been a more faithful mother the probability is that he would have been a better man and a more faithful citizen. . . . 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 spherity 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 am really sorry for those women that wish they were men; I wish they were, it would be such a relief to the rest of us as well as to them; but it is a little late to move for a repeal, and without it any masculine experiments which they may venture will never quite succeed or satisfy."

Dr. Parkhurst assumes that voting is a function exclusively masculine, and that women who want to vote wish they were men. On the contrary, we want women to vote because they are unlike men, and need the ballot to represent themselves.

Now mark our prediction; with all the glamor of apparent success, the spasmodic effort for reform in New York politics will soon die out. Within five years a Republican-Democratic ring of tricksters will take the place of the old Democratic-Republican ring of tricksters known as "Tammany," and every abuse of 1893 will go on unchecked in 1900.

And why? Because the only condition of permanent reform in a representative government is a reform in the voting constituency. Given a body of voters a majority of whom are selfish, ignorant, corrupt, preoccupied and careless and the result is Tammany in some form and under some adroit organizer and distributor of public plunder. Either the suffrage must be taken from a great body of irresponsible persons who now vote, or it must be extended to a great body of responsible persons not now voters. The first is practically impossible; the latter is municipal suffrage for women upon an educational qualification.

Dr. Parkhurst, if, as I believe, he is an earnest, sincere, public-spirited man, will wake up one of these days to the fact that he is attempting the impossible—cutting off the hydra which is sprouting anew. Then he will give his aid and co-operation to the only permanent reform—a reform in the voting constituency by the extension of suffrage to educated, responsible, public-spirited women made to be the political helpmeets of men.

Lucy Stone has well said: "There is only one name under heaven whereby America can be saved politically, and that name is 'woman.'"—[Boston Woman's Journal.]

The State and Railways—How the Purchase Will Come About.

Mr. Carroll Wright, writing in the Forum on this subject, says that although he dislikes the prospect, he cannot ignore the fact that in the United States events are tending rapidly in favor of the control by the Federal Government of all the railways of the country. The Chicago strike was a sensational incident, but it only advertised the revolution that is going on, of which the Interstate Commerce Act was the first great indication. That act, however, is a comparatively small affair outside of which Mr. Wright writes as follows:

"This pending legislation is demanded at the instance of the shippers and the railroads of the country, and its passage is being aided by a powerful lobby in their service. The railroads base their advocacy of the bill on the claim that it will be to the interest of the shippers to have such a law. The bill provides for a great trust, with the Government of the United States as the trustee. It provides that the roads of the country may enter into contracts, agreements and arrangements, which are enforceable between the parties thereto as common carriers, for the regulation of freight pooling, and that under proper rules of procedure every

such contract, agreement or arrangement may be changed or abrogated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"When the first bill to regulate commerce was passed the great and powerful wedge of state-socialism, so far as control of railroads is concerned, was driven one-quarter of its length into the timber of conservative government—of that government which means democracy. The pending bill, the moment it becomes law, will drive the wedge three-quarters of its length into the timber. There will then be needed but one more blow to drive the wedge home and that blow will come at the instance of business and not of labor—entire governmental control of all the railroads of the country instead of partial control under the laws now existing or proposed. With 25 per cent of all the railroad interests of the country now under the control of the government, through its courts, it is but a very short step to that final blow which will send the wedge its full length and bring entire governmental control. This blow will be struck in the most seductive way. It will come through a demand that the government shall take charge of the roads, not purchase them—shall take charge of the roads and out of the proceeds of the transportation business guarantee to the existing stockholders of the roads a small but reasonable rate of dividend. Under such a seductive movement the stockholders themselves, conservative men, will vote for the striking of the blow."

The industrial moment, therefore, will also reinforce this tendency by making it clear that the railway employees have also the right to be considered as well as the railway companies and their customers. Mr. Wright says:

"The Chicago strike is exerting an influence as a subordinate phase of a silent revolution—a revolution probably in the interest of the public welfare. It is because it emphasizes the claim that there must be some legislation which shall place railroad employees on a par with the railroad employers in conducting the business of transportation, so far as the terms and conditions of employment are concerned; it is because the events of that strike logically demand that another declaration of law and of the principles of the Federal Government shall be made; a declaration that all wages paid, as well as charges for any service rendered in the transportation of property, passengers, etc., shall be reasonable and just. A declaration of this character, backed by the machinery of the Government to carry it into effect, would give to railroad employees the status of quasi-public servants. The machinery accompanying such a declaration should be modeled on the Interstate Commerce Act."

A Story of Spoons.

The following story was told in a paper read by Mrs. M. J. Coggeshall at a recent meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Society of Des Moines, Ia., and published in the Saturday Review of that city.

Today, when we women have not outgrown the petty fad of collecting souvenir spoons, the great variety and beauty of which were unknown to our grandmothers, allow me to recall the story of a great aunt of ours who also loved spoons, but whose plain cupboard drawer contained no sets of dainty after-dinner coffees like those from which we love to sip as we sit in our clubs and talk of culture.

This aunt, when a young woman, was a teacher in a country school until she had saved enough money to indulge her great desire for a set of silver spoons. She was married soon after to the young man of her choice. Six years passed by, years of hard work and economy for both; happy years, though no children had come to bless their union, when by a sudden illness the husband was taken away. The day after the funeral the grieving wife was surprised by the entrance to her home of the two brothers of her husband, bringing with them the village lawyer. They told her they had come to set a value upon their brother's property in order that she might know what part of it was hers.

She held her peace as they set down the worth of each article of furniture in the little home, until they finally came to the box of spoons.

Then she spoke and said, "These are mine. I bought them with my own money before I was married." "Yes, ma'am," said the lawyer, but you know, ma'am, that after a lady is married everything belongs in law to her husband." So all the little property was divided, the brothers taking half, and she took the spoons with the rest at the price that had been set upon them. But it obliged her to give up the home, and she with her few effects went into rented rooms and began life anew. Occasionally teaching a school and always sewing when possible she supported herself very comfortably for about three years, when a life-long friend of her husband, an excellent man, offered her his hand in marriage. She liked him well, and her friends told her it was the best thing to do, and she thought with pleasure of again being mistress of a home. So they were married.

In a few years the husband's health declined, and for many months she gave him most tender and unceasing care. She had a few times spoken to him about making a will, but as it seemed an unpleasant subject she had ceased to mention it. Finally the end came. There had come to attend the

funeral his nearest relative, a nephew from New England, whom she had never seen before. In a day or two he brought two men to the cottage to appraise the property, and again was there a price set upon the well-preserved spoons. On the evening of that day, as she was preparing supper, the nephew entered the kitchen and said, "Aunt Liza, I am disposed to be very easy with you; the worth of all of uncle's property has been carefully estimated, and I will allow you to include in your half of it any article of furniture you may choose." And again she paid the price of her first darning purchase of silverware. But there was not enough left after the half was taken for her to keep the house and lot, so they went into the hands of strangers, and with her cat Aunt Liza again went into cosy, but hired rooms. She was a pattern of thrift and tidiness, as a smart widower of the neighborhood was well aware, and in less than a year he made a call upon the comely matron. He was wise enough to make his first visit short, but lingered a moment in the door and suggested that in the near future they become better acquainted.

She answered, "I am living here very comfortably, and I think, Mr. Johnson, that it will not be worth while for you to call," and closing the door hastily she turned to her cat and said: "No, Tommy, I have bought those spoons three times and I don't intend to risk them any more."

Blessings in the Unknowable.

Our truest blessings are things that cannot be proved or known by reasoning. Philosophers are yet divided over the question whether we have life, or prove that there is such a thing as matter; and "advanced" philosophers insist that the spiritual realm and spiritual existences are absolutely unknowable. We cannot by searching find out God, and, at the best, the argument in favor of God's personality from the evidences of design in the universe is sufficient to convince only a certain class of thinkers. Yet we need have no doubt as to our own existence, or as to the personality of God. Both truths are very real to us, more real than any fact that is proved by mathematics or logic. We know very much that we cannot prove, and our chief joys are in the realm of the unknowable.

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Art of Talking

The Graceful Science is Almost a Thing Forgotten—Olden Conversationalists—Mrs. E. Lynn Linton Tells How the Faculty May Be Revived.

A thoroughly satisfactory conversationalist is as hard to find as a writer of perfect English or a draughtsman whose lines are absolutely true. Most people think too much of themselves and too little of their interlocutor to be conversationalists of the first rank, writes Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, for rampant egotism spoils manners as much as it contracts the intellect and debases morals. As we are all tarred with the same brush in varying degrees of intensity, and every mother's son of us wants his own mind, to talk with one whose great "I" stands like a verbal Eiffel Tower, overshadowing everything, is at once fatiguing, humiliating and exasperating.

This rampant egotism takes many forms. Sometimes it appears as contradiction—that universal "otherwisemindedness" which cannot be appeased even by assent. Say to one of these that more closely you study Shakespeare the more stupendous you find his intellect—incontinently he flings into your face, as mocking defiance, the collective learning of the times and the grandeur of the Elizabethan dramatists generally, and cites Marlowe's "mighty line" as shoulder high with Shakespeare's. Agree to this, quote that magnificent passage in "Faust," and the name of Spenser, Bacon, Ben Jonson to the roll call of high wits molding the thought and enriching the literature of the age; before you know where you are, you are snapped at as a dullard, and irrelevant at that; told that none of these men approach within miles of him who wrote "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," and finally snubbed into silence by the mere uselessness of remembrance. These otherwiseminded folk can never discuss. Discussion means fair give and take, the flint and steel, bright interchange of thoughts and views; the playing round or deeper probing of a subject—which is conversational in its highest sense. But a contrivance of assertion that reduces all talk to a mere game of noughts and crosses, where his cross scores out your nought. Twin brother to this is the omniscient person who can solve all doubts, settle all disputed questions, catch by the hair and bring under the scalpel all those cosmic mysteries which have baffled the wisest to explain. Your omniscient interlocutor is never baffled. He can even dispose of the First Cause, which he tucks up comfortably in a little parcel, labeled "Inherent," and when he says this he has found a floor for his tortoise to stand on, and the explanation is complete. But he cannot converse. He can only lay down the law on these great cosmic mysteries, as well as on political difficulties, the state of Europe, the exact time of the day, the whole subject of monometallicism and free trade, how to make a plum pudding and how to behave should be rendered. He will not discuss any subject whatsoever. "I have gone through all that twenty years ago," he says, his nose in the air, and shuts up your thought, as it were a Jack-in-the-Box, with the lid slammed down. No conversation, properly so called, is possible with one who conducts himself in this manner. He is a mere contrivance to bring the talk around to his own feelings, his own experience, his personal knowledge—which always goes beyond yours. You can tell a good story, and he takes off the edge by another which reduces the worth of yours, as the plain likeness of a pretty girl lessens the supremacy of her beauty.

What kind of conversation is it when you hold with those notes of interrogation who are always putting you in the witness box and asking questions, the answers to which you are obliged to give, not care for the answers, but are created in their own minds to office of universal reformers, they controvert all you say—not in opposition so much as showing a more developed knowledge of changes while it enlarges your thought. They seek to be the angels leading you on the way by hand and guiding you on the way by word. They are always a step beyond you—a step higher in the world of thought and truth; but they are generous and will share their advantages and impart instruction as freely as the skies shower down sweet summer rain. Argumentative and superior, they treat you as a benevolent school master might treat a woolly-pated lad, lamentably deficient, but not wanting in good will. But superior bars conversation; and to be taught and preached at is not the same thing as talking with a companion.

When, however, we do get hold of some one who does understand the art of conversation, as Madame de Savigne and Horace Walpole understood that of letter writing, what a charm it is! "Glad at the uplink," a good talker is like an adroit fencer, quick to parry, light and rapid in thrust, lunging with grace, courteous in salute. He sees all the advantages given him by his interlocutor, and utilizes them, but with unfailing good temper, to match his readiness of riposte. Without insincerity or shallowness, he never lets the talk drift into polemics; and even those whose passions are roused as easily as the wild balsam is made to shed its seeds, even those can find no occasion when they can legitimately "fly." He has the art of diverting from dangerous channels as from dull dead trenches the pleasant stream which he causes to meander through the flowery fields of now philosophy, and now art and literature, now metaphysical speculations, and again the last new play, the latest novel, the new exhibition, the political outlook and the latest games of science. Whatever he touches he beautifies, and always adds a little nugget of gold to the cairn of thought and knowledge.

When he instructs he neither bores nor humiliates; when he opposes he does not offend. He brings into the conversation just so much of his own personality as gives it point and vitality; just so much criticism as sharpens the flavor and takes off sickliness; just so much learning as heightens the scale without pedantry; just so much of his own peculiar "shop" as interests and instructs without nauseating. With him all is duly proportioned, and he leaves on you the sense of harmony and smoothness, lightness and brilliancy. There has been no coarseness in the gliding—no excess in the shadows—no display of fireworks blinding as they flared and ending in smoke and a charred stick. He has not interrupted you nor pressed on his own account; nor taken your best stories out of your mouth; nor mended your grammar; nor rectified you acent; nor set your dates and facts on four equal legs; nor played the superior schoolmaster anyhow. He has made you pass one of the pleasantest hours in your life with his mingled web of anecdote and epigram, keen flash of wit and glimpse of deeper thought, good-tempered retort and subtle sense of humor, the tossing up of iridescent bubbles and the uncovering for an instant rare precious gems. And if the sex be changed, and it is a woman who has discoursed thus divinely, you will probably kiss her hand when you leave her, and wish the gods

HINTS FOR HOUSE HUNTERS.

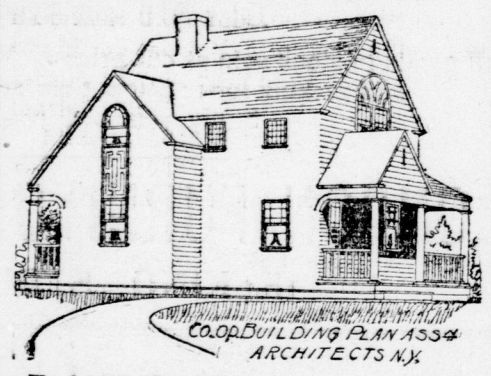
How a Model \$1,000 Suburban House Can Be Provided.

(See this column next Saturday for a lakeshore or mountain cottage for \$1,800.)

(Copyright, 1895.)

During the past few years the proportion of families who own their homes has been increased, owing to the multiplication of building and loan associations. It is no longer necessary that a man should be possessed of a snug capital before he can transform himself from a tenant into a householder. There is a mistaken idea very prevalent that a small house that shall be attractive enough for a man of taste cannot be built for less than two or three thousand dollars. Less than half that sum is sufficient if it be judiciously expended. Any amount of money can be squandered in non-essentials and in decorations that are as useless as artistic. In the main we only require from a house, as from a man, that it perform its duty well, and do the things it was intended to, in the best way and be pleasing and graceful in doing it. A model home, if it be skillfully planned, can be erected for a surprisingly small sum in these days. The inventiveness of Americans which has devised all sorts of machines for joining and carpentering to replace the expensive hand work has made this possible.

Wise men who look to the future are gradually availing themselves of the present conditions. The near-by suburbs of all cities are being built up with inexpensive homes, and the effect will soon be felt in the problem of municipal reform. The assertion does not need proof that the householder is a poor citizen in that he is more keenly alive to the administration of affairs, than the dweller in a rented house. He feels that is not a mere privilege, but a duty as well, to exercise the franchise and to give keen scrutiny to the acts of the public servants; he has a personal interest in the affairs of state, as a householder and a taxpayer; when he speaks of home, a veritable "home," in his eye he has pictured a perfect cottage, something like the one below.



To build this house would cost about \$1,000. General dimensions: Width through dining-room and kitchen, 23 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 33 feet 6 inches.

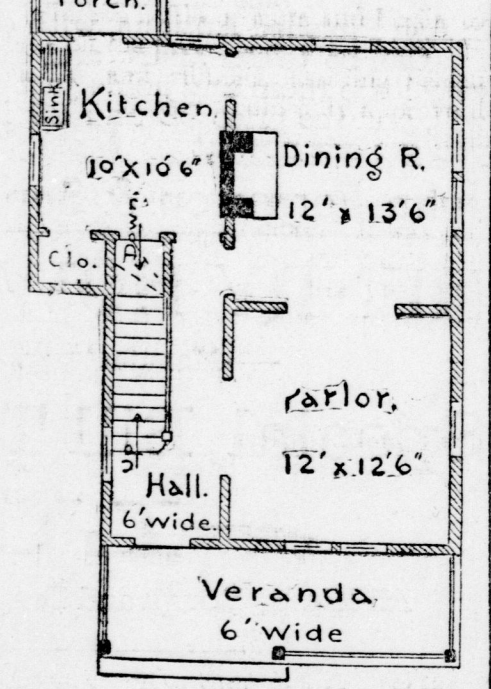
Heights of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 8 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet.

Exterior materials: Foundation, stone and brick; first and second stories, gables and roof, shingles.

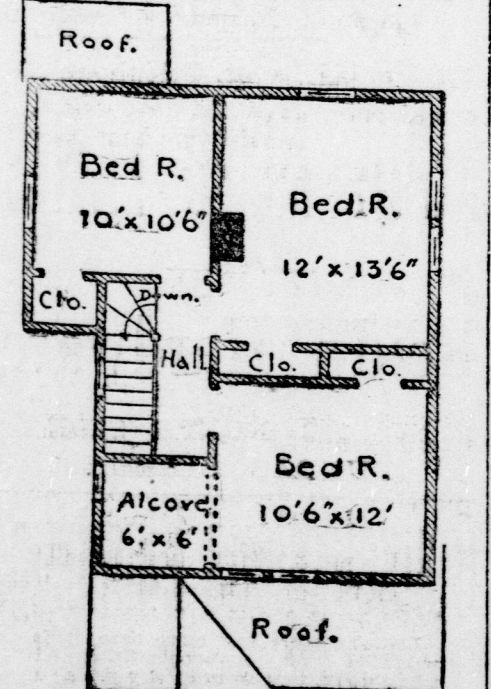
Interior finish: Two coats plaster; soft wood flooring, trim and stairs; inferior wood work painted colors to suit owner.

Colors: Body, all shingles dipped and brush-coated in oil; trim painted white; roof shingles dipped and brush-coated red; sashes painted bronze green; blinds colonial white; veranda, porch floors and ceilings.

The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor



First Floor plans. Cellar under parlor and hall. Loft floored for storage. Open fireplace in the dining-room. Double folding doors connect parlor with hall and dining-room. Alcove off front bedroom serves as a dressing-room.



Second Floor This design is subject to many feasible modifications. Sliding doors may connect hall, parlor and dining-room. Another chimney may be introduced in parlor. Alcove off the front bedroom

may be partitioned off for a hall bedroom, with entrance directly from the hall. Bathroom with a full or partial set of plumbing may be introduced in second story.

The price (\$1,000) is based on New York prices for materials and labor, and in many sections of country the cost should be less. Materials, ranges and heaters are not included in the estimate, being left for the individual builder to select.

Additional signs of reviving trade and encouraging evidence of improvement are seen in all directions. Since Jan. 1, 1895, to the present time the increase in real estate in the vicinity of New York is 40 per cent and in building permits 70 per cent. In Chicago the increase in real estate is 25 per cent, and their increase in building permits 40 per cent—a greater increase than there has been for the same period of time for the past five years.

Figures in the last census present a striking picture of the home conditions under which the mass of wage workers in this country live. One of the recent bulletins show that out of every 10 families in the United States 52 hire their homes or farms, 35 own them without incumbrance, leaving 13 in every 100 who own them with incumbrances. The proportion of dwellers in the cities who own their homes is, of course, smaller than this. In 423 cities and towns having a population of from 8,000 to 100,000, 64 in every 100 families hire their homes, 12 own them with incumbrances, and 24 without incumbrances. It may be predicted with confidence that the next census will show even a better record than this.—By the editor of the Co-operative Building Plan Association, Architects, New York.

Survived from His Aunt-Wife.

Harry McClelland of Baltimore has been granted a divorce from his wife, who is also his aunt, they having married four years ago without knowing that it was unlawful for a man to marry his aunt. The couple lived together two years, when they learned that the union was illegal. Then they separated. They have no children. First they applied to the court for an annulment of the marriage, but the court decided that divorce proceedings must be instituted. Both were anxious for a divorce, though pained at the separation, as they were devotedly attached to each other as husband and wife.—Washington Star.

Japan to Have an Eiffel Tower.

A number of patriotic Japanese in Tokyo will erect a tower a la Eiffel in memory of Japan's victory over the Chinese. It will be 1,000 feet high and contain a hall, in which will be exposed samples of the industries and commerce of Japan. It will also have a picture gallery, in which will be placed photographs of the Japanese who have distinguished themselves during the war. The total cost will be \$350,000, which has already been subscribed, and drawings and sketches have been received from the large iron works in France, Germany and England.—Berliner Tageblatt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Like a Solid Ball.

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As a perfect cure physicians now prescribe and recommend Paine's Celery Compound; the action of this noted medicine is prompt and decisive. It never fails to regulate the action of the digestive organs, and it always restores to perfect health. Numberless testimonials have been sent in from the people of Canada, proving clearly that no other medicine in the world can so

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Mr. Thomas Pethick, of Bowmanville, Ont., writes for the benefit of suffering men and women: he says:

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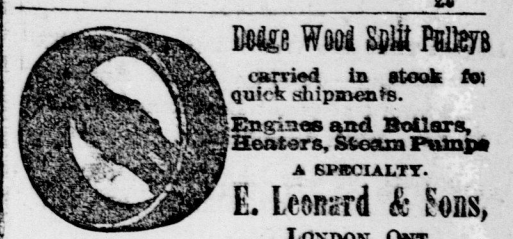
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The New Spring Goods are here. Compared with former seasons, and no stronger comparison could be made, the house has certainly surpassed itself, and more than held its acknowledged position of leadership in House Furnishings. This may be explained, perhaps, in the great change in colorings, from the light, insipid shades to the darker, richer and more durable colorings. The fact remains, and the new goods will win favor with all.

The firm have added to their Drapery Department by giving that portion where Rugs were kept, thus increasing the light, and enabling them to make a worthy exhibit of their Liberty Department—Cretonnes, Silks, Muslins, etc.

In Carpets let attention be directed to the largest assortment of Wiltons and Axminsters the firm have ever imported in one season. Many prices, but only goods that can be recommended. The assortment is attractive in small, Indian and geometrical designs, suitable for halls and rooms. Also some noble designs in larger figures in the new Empire greens and rose tints. A line at \$1 50 net, regular price much higher.

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Petitions to Be Sent to Organize the Turkish Army.

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Regret That He Was Compelled to Kill Frenchmen—Joachim Murat Appears. The Sword of Count Beaulieu—Falls in Love With Josephine.

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IX.—BEGINNING OF ORDER BY THE SWORD.

The motive of Napoleon in refusing to accept an honorable appointment in the field gives rise to speculation. His action reveals both character and policy. He deemed it not expedient to change from artillery to infantry, unless to the independent command of an army. He now foresaw the tremendous opportunities about to be afforded to military genius. War was to be the order of the day, not only for France, but for all Europe. The field opening for the Army of the West was narrow. A general in that quarter must assail Frenchmen only.

In La Vendée there was no British flag—as at Toulon—to add provocation, and justify attack. Loyalty there was



JOSEPHINE.

rampant, and General Hoche, who takes the place intended for Bonaparte, will find it hot work to reduce the insurgent Vendéens to subjection. The presence of Napoleon in refusing the command lies in the question, What will become of Hoche? Moreover, the rapid changes in the military management of the Republic left little doubt in Napoleon's mind that his services would soon be sought. Finally, the striking of his name from the list of general officers was only from the list of those on active duty. Thus his rank was preserved with little injury to his future prospects.

On the 14th of September, 1794, Napoleon, partially restored to favor, was given the command of the artillery in a proposed expedition to Corsica; and this post he nominally held until March of 1795; but the period was without events. Meanwhile, finding himself with no command at all, he conceived what may be regarded as his first great project of statesmanship.

Bonaparte perceived that the ultimate enemy of the ascendancy of France was England, and that one great aim of her power was her influence in the Eastern Mediterranean countries. This might be broken, mark it well, by the agency of Turkey. If the Republican administration of France will send to Constantinople, to organize and discipline the Turkish army, then the Ottoman power will be sufficiently strengthened and Europeanized to renounce the influence of Great Britain and, in full autonomy, to become a member of a possible coalition of European powers against the common enemy of all!

During the period of his enforced inactivity at Paris, Napoleon prepared a plan intended for the National Convention, outlining his purpose. It was a virtual petition that he be sent to Constantinople, with six or seven competent officers, to organize the military power of the Turkish empire against Great Britain in the East. Bourrienne justly remarks that if the clerk of the War Office had only written the word "granted" on Napoleon's paper, that one word would probably have changed the political fate of Europe for centuries to come. Napoleon at this time was twenty-six years of age. His scheme was worthy of Richelieu, of Talleyrand, of Metternich, of Disraeli in his ripest years.

The word "granted" was not written. The French Revolution rapidly worked out its own results, and in doing so provided a place for Bonaparte according to the higher laws of destiny. After the overthrow of the Terror the Convention went on, rather temperately, to complete the new frame of government called the "Constitution of the Year III." That instrument was adopted on the 22nd of August, 1795. It proved to be not sufficiently intemperate for the statesmanship of the Panbours. The Parisian centers of agitation began to resound with denunciations of the latent aristocracy in the new plan of government. For about a month the broil was kept up by democratic pamphleteers and orators who made the basements of St. Antoine vocal and smoky with their objections.

Then the mobs began to rise in sacred right of insurrection. Several of the Forty-eighth Sections took up arms against the Convention; and that great body was imperilled by the onrushing of a counter-revolution. Matters came to a crisis in the beginning of October. The Convention had to protect itself by force or perish. Swift, swift was the work now necessary to be done. The stifled, but not extinct, Jacobinism of Paris began to bellow; and mobs from the disaffected quarters of the city came on tumultuously to assail the Convention Hall and overthrow the existing government.

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Pills do not cure Constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels.

Never has history shown a more dramatic scene than that which now ensued. It was the 5th of October, 1795. In the peril of the hour the Convention drew to itself the troops that were still faithful to the established order. A commander was necessary. By a hasty decree this dangerous honor was conferred on Paul Francois Barras, president of the Convention. He was intrusted with the fearful responsibility of protecting the body and preserving, if possible, the half-ripe—but ripening—fruits of six years of legislative toil and travail. He had already shown himself capable in two preceding riots. This one, however, was more formidable. What he most of all needed in the emergency was a real commander, who had the courage and skill to extemporize, with all haste, a division of troops for the defense of the government. Barras arose in his place, and nominated as his lieutenant and second in command Napoleon Bonaparte. He had seen that officer at his guns before Toulon.

Napoleon himself was sitting, obscurely, in the gallery when his name was presented for the perilous duty. He accepted; and immediately there was speedy work. A young officer, whom Napoleon knew, Joachim Murat by name—whom history will presently record as the great cavalry general of the empire—was sent with all speed out to the Champ de Sablon, to whirl in the batteries stationed there. In a few hours guns were planted around the Convention Hall, and at the near-by bridges of the Seine, commanding all lines of approach; and at the breaches stood grim gunners with lighted matches.

Here, then, was business for life or death. The insurrection rolled itself in great volumes along the streets. It might be seen coming on like the sea. The Section Lepelletier leads the van. The insurgents get possession of the church of St. Roch, nearby, and then of Pont Neuf, and then bristle up face to face with the guns of the Corsican. There is not a moment's hesitation. The order to fire is quick and sharp. The Convention Hall is suddenly shaken to foundation stones with the roar of artillery. The guns are loaded with grape and canister. Horrid gaps are cut in long bloody alleys through the insurgent mob. Men—Frenchmen—are blown by hundreds to horrid death. They go back before the hail of destruction. The National Convention is saved. General Bonaparte has the honor of suppressing the last mob of the French Revolution!

Strange to note what the effect of all this was on the man himself. He was in nowise jubilant. Indeed he had hesitated for a half hour before accepting the place of general against the revolted Sections. In his report he covered up his own responsibility—as the facts gave him opportunity to do—making it appear, contrary to his wont, that not he, but others, had put down the mob. He had acted only under orders of the National Convention and General Barras! Ever through life, moreover, he looked back with regret to this hour and event of his career. Doubtless, at bottom, he was a Jacobin himself; but he was an Imperial Jacobin. The two elements in his character did not consist; the one was at war with the other.

Thus much only is certain, that Napoleon would gladly have had his great triumph over the Parisian insurgents blotted from the record. No doubt he was at heart at one with insurrection; but he was also the friend of order. His success in restoring order in the capital may be said to have made Napoleon famous. He had already become an adviser of the Committee of Public Safety. Indeed he held that relation before his name was stricken from the list of generals in active service. Eleven days after the suppression of the Sections, he was made provisionally General of Division, and four days afterwards the "provisionally" was struck out, and he was appointed commander of the Army of the Interior, having as its central field of operations Paris itself.

Destiny reserved for the winter of 1795-96 another capital fact in the life of her devotee. Napoleon found Josephine. He first met her at the house of Barras. She belonged to the Societe des Victimes—"Society of the Victims." To enter this band of the new elite Parisiennes, one must have lost recently a near relative by the guillotine! Josephine had lost one—her husband. The Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais had married Marie Joseph Rose Tascher, the beautiful Creole of Martinique, in December of 1779. She was then in her seventeenth year. In 1780 the Vicomte came to America with Rochambeau. Afterwards he was a deputy in the States-General, and was twice president of the National Convention. He commanded, under Custine, at Metz, in 1793, when that place was surrendered to the Germans. To surrender was death. He was haled to trial, condemned and guillotined only five days before the collapse of the Terror. When Robespierre fell, the Societe des Victimes was formed. The light creatures took wing like butterflies from the blood-pools of the Place de la Revolution. They still wore crepe on their arms when they began to dance anew in Greek sandals and chignons and classical scarfs girdled at the waist. Napoleon saw one of them, and admired and loved.

So he told Bourrienne, while pointing out Josephine one evening at a fashionable cafe. There was a swift courtship. A story goes that Eugene Beauharnais went to Napoleon to recover his father the Vicomte's sword, which had been taken at the disarmament of the Sections. The youth got the sword, kissed it, won the General's sympathy—and Madame de Beauharnais came to thank her benefactor. If this happened, she knew him already; and he knew her. The marriage occurred on the 9th of March, 1796. The disparity of ages was six years and two months. To close this chasm, the marriage certificates dated her birth forward four years, and antedated his by sixteen months. Documents must conform to the exigencies of the great!

A Fact Worth Knowing.
Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III. SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 21.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxiv, 42-51.—Memory Verses, 44-46.—Golden Text, Mark xiii, 33.—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

42. "Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." During this eventful week, upon which we entered two or three lessons ago, He taught them many things from day to day in the temple, the record of which, with the events of the week, occupies nearly a third of each of the gospels. One of these days, as He departed from the temple, His disciples called His attention to the great stones and buildings, upon which, to their great amazement, He told them that the whole thing was to be thrown down. They then inquired somewhat confusedly as to when this should be and what would be the sign of His coming and of the end of the age. In Mark xiii, 3, we find that it was four of the disciples who asked Him privately of these things as He sat upon the mount of Olives. If, in reading the three parallel accounts in Math. xxiv, Mark xiii, and Luke xxi, we distinguish between the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple and the end of the age at His coming, all will be quite plain. The Old Testament everywhere teaches that He will come to build up, not destroy, Jerusalem, as in Ps. cii, 16; Isa. xvi, 9, 10; Jer. li, 17; Zech. xiv, 3, 4, 8, 9, so that we must never confound the Lord's coming with the destruction of Jerusalem, but always associate it with the rebuilding of Zion.

43. "But know this—that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up." The coming of the Lord is associated with vengeance upon His enemies, and the redemption of His people Israel, as in Isa. xxxiv, 8, xxxv, 4, lxi, 4, and He will come upon those enemies as a thief, suddenly and unexpectedly, for their destruction (II Thess. i, 7-9), but children of light will not be thus overtaken, for they are supposed to be continually watching for Him who loved them and redeemed them by His blood that they might reign with Him (Rev. v, 9, 10; I Thess. v, 4-6).

44. "Therefore, be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." We only wait for the completion of the elect body, the church, before that body shall meet Him in the air (I Thess. iv, 16-18), and inasmuch as He only knows when the last member of that body shall be gathered we keep on bearing testimony, expecting any hour to be gone to meet our Lord, saved by His blood, waiting for the power of the Spirit and waiting for Himself.

45. "Who, then, is a faithful and wise servant whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season?" The virgins of the next chapter tell us how to be wise, and the parable of the talents teaches us how to be faithful. Results and success He will see to. Wise and faithful is our part. The only good and nourishing meat and bread for the household is found only in the king's garner, the "all Scripture," which is all sufficient for all His people (II Tim. iii, 16, 17).

46. "Blessed is that servant whom His Lord, when He cometh, shall find so doing." Blessed is the man who has learned for himself to do well continually in Jerusalem and at the King's table (II Sam. ix, 13). Even though he be lame on both feet, happy and peaceful and satisfied shall he be. He will be sure to be telling others of the abundant and invigorating food which the King supplies day by day without fail (Jer. li, 33, 34; Ez. vi, 9), and thus He shall minister most in due season to the glory of the King and the joy of His people. I can testify that the people are hungry for and receive greedily the food which the King provides without any of the accompaniments of the fixings and desirings of man.

47. "Verily I say unto you that He shall make him ruler over all His goods." As Eliezer had control of all the goods of Isaac, which his father had given unto him, that he might obtain a bride for Isaac, so the Father, having given all things unto the Son, has sent the Spirit with full control over all to complete the bride of Christ, and he who is filled with the Spirit has control of all as the human instrument through whom the Spirit works.

"All are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's" (I Cor. iii, 23). "But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My Lord delayeth His coming." If not wise, with lamps filled and brightly burning and vessels full also and faithfully using the talents and the pounds, occupying till He come, then it looks as if we must be evil servants. If not constantly expecting Him, but saying or acting as if we said, He will not come in my day, He is not coming for a long time yet, such and such things must happen before He can come, is there not a danger of being classed with the evil servants? 49. "And shall begin to smite his fellow servants and to eat and drink with the drunken." To eat and drink with the drunken is suggestive of all those, professedly the Lord's, who find their joys and satisfying portion with the people of the world, who are intoxicated with its pleasures and pursuits, its aims and ambitions, its fashions and follies. They may be moral and temperate in the eyes of the world—yes, even teetotalers, so called—yet in the eyes of the Lord drunken and blinded with the transient vanities of this present life.

50. "The Lord of that servant shall come in an hour when he is not aware of." Let all tremble to say, "Where is the promise of his coming?" (II Peter iii, 4) lest sudden destruction come, from which there shall be no escape (I Thess. v, 3). Rather let us see to it that we so abide in Him that when He shall appear we may have confidence and not be ashamed before Him at His coming (I John ii, 28).

51. "And shall cut him asunder and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." It is impossible for any of Christ's sheep to be lost (John x, 27-29), for any true servant of His to perish. Such may have their works burned up and they themselves saved as by fire (I Cor. iii, 14, 15). But there are many both in the pulpit and in the pews who, being hypocrites, shall have to share the hypocrites' portion. The Lord only knows who they are. It is not for us to judge each other, but rather to judge nothing before the time until the Lord come (I Cor. iv, 5). If we judge ourselves as in His sight, it will leave us neither time nor inclination to judge others. Our business is to be wise and faithful servants, and by the Spirit help others to be the same. Wherever weeping or wailing and gnashing of teeth is mentioned it is always for those who profess to be what they are not.

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