

EXCEPTIONS TO EXEMPTIONS;

The Cold Storage Matter Again Warmed Up

By No. 1 Committee—Further Information Secured, and It Again Goes to the Council—L. and P. S. R. Syndicate Matters Revived.

At the last meeting of the finance committee, the cold storage exemption question was first brought up, and after hearing the views of the L. R. E. O. P. A. in the matter, the committee reported to the council. That body, however, sent the question back, in order that further information might be secured, and at last night's session of No. 1 Mr. Williams, divisional superintendent of the C. P. R., was present, and addressed the members in reference to the storage. Mr. Williams said that the company had come to an agreement with Mr. Cook, who was applying for the exemption, whereby the latter was to lease the building for a term of years. The C. P. R. had constructed the storage, but were the exemption not granted, Mr. Cook, not the company, would have to pay the taxes.

From Ald. Carrothers' remarks it appeared that the subject had been broached at the council some time ago, and Mr. Cook had intimated to him that the exemption would be granted.

Mr. Williams—Yes, it had been up, and it was on the understanding that the building would be exempted that it was put up. Mr. Cook had an offer to go to Woodstock, and would just as soon have gone there as come here.

The petition from Messrs. Slater and others objecting to the exemption was read. It also stated that the exemption granted Mr. Cook they would ask the same.

Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald—I am in favor of granting it now. The council has given them to understand that they would be exempted, and I move that the committee recommend the council to exempt it.

Ald. J. W. Jones—I am against exemptions. I do not believe in such work, and I will vote the same as before.

Ald. Pritchard—I am also opposed to it. When we have residents paying taxes on similar buildings for years, it is an injustice that a new concern should come here and get let off without taxes.

Ald. Pritchard moved in amendment that the matter be again referred to the council with the information supplied by Mr. Williams.

The motion was put and received the support of Ald. F. J. and Jas. Fitzgerald and Carrothers, while the amendment was supported by Ald. Jones, Judd and Pritchard.

The vote being a tie, it was decided to refer the matter to the council.

L. and P. S. R. syndicate matters were again revived, when five claims for wages, referred to the new council from last year, were read. In all the claims amounted to \$700, and the petitioners asked that the sum be paid out of the \$25,000 now lying in the Bank of Montreal.

On motion of Ald. J. W. Jones the requests were referred to the city solicitor to ascertain whether or not the money could be paid without prejudice.

Simon Mitchell and eighteen other residents north of the city limits and south of the River Thames, on part of lots 15 and 16, in the 3rd concession of the township of London, were desirous of obtaining suitable school accommodation within a reasonable distance, and in case such accommodation was provided north of Chesapeake and west of Wellington streets, they would be willing to immediate annexation of the property to the city.

The communication will be dealt with at a future meeting.

Mr. Fleming, a member of the Christian Workers, appealed against the assessment on their Richmond street hall, which was used only as a place of worship.

The Workers had occupied the place since 1892, and had been told by the assessor that every place was assessed, and that they would have to appeal did they object to it.

The committee, however, had no power, and the matter will be sent to the council.

Benjamin Hubbard and H. J. Gorman appealed against statute labor tax. The appeals were granted.

The petitions of Mary Norris, Helen Harris and Charlotte Johnston were granted, but that of Mrs. Caroline B. Clark was filed. W. J. Stirling's appeal against income tax was filed.

Correspondence from Stephen Grant, re single tax system, was laid over.

Mrs. R. Wigmore appealed against certain assessment. Filed.

A sub-committee composed of Chairman Judd, Ald. J. W. Jones, Treasurer Pope, City Solicitor Meredith, and Mr. G. F. Jewell was appointed to confer in the matter of the disputed school moneys between school section No. 2, Westminster, and the city.

J. J. Hawkins, Brantford, wrote the council calling their attention to a communication of Dec. 22 in re the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company, and a certain agreement existing between the C. P. R. and the city. The secretary will answer the communication and give all desired information.

Anderson, Robinson & Co.'s claim of \$33 for interest on check sent with electric light tender was filed, and A. B. Powell's application for insurance on boiler at No. 1 fire hall was referred to No. 3 committee.

An appeal from the proprietors of an advertising sheet requesting city printing was considered.

Ald. Judd said that the concern had been given the voters' lists, and they were delayed two weeks.

Ald. J. W. Jones was strongly in favor of giving the work to the London Advertiser and the Free Press. It was the only way in which the people could be given proper notice of any proposed local improvements.

Then the question came up whether or not the petitioners published a "news-paper" or merely something as an advertising medium. The matter was laid over.

BIGGER THAN EVER.
(Port Arthur Miner.)

The chances are that Mowat will go in as he has always done, with a bigger majority than ever.

VERY DISGUSTED PROHIBITIONISTS
(Goderich Signal.)

These eminent lifelong prohibitionists, the Hamilton Spectator, the London Free Press and the Toronto World, are a little down in the mouth at the attitude of the Provincial Premier on the prohibition question. They would much prefer to have seen him take it into his "serious consideration," instead of putting on his warpaint in the good, old-fashioned way.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairer. A civil solicitor. 402 Talbot street.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRUCE.

Rev. Stuart Acheson, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Toronto, has received a call from the congregation of St. Paul's church, Warton, at a salary of \$1,000.

Mrs. Klein, wife of the junior judge of Bruce, died on Wednesday after a lingering illness of several months.

ELGIN.

Rev. D. M. Kennedy, of Talbotville, has received an invitation from the Methodist Church at Romney, to take pastoral charge of that circuit at the beginning of the new conference year in July.

R. H. Lindsay, of Malahide, who was nominated as the Patron candidate for East Elgin for the Commons, has accepted the nomination. Mr. Lindsay has hitherto been a Conservative in politics.

ESSEX.

Clever counterfeiters are being circulated around Windsor. On Thursday the Bank of Commerce in that city was successfully victimized by the new scheme. The bank officials have in their possession a \$20 bill. It is made from the quarters of four \$20 bills that have been cleverly split and quartered, one quarter being used in the new bill, thus making \$100 out of \$80.

Morton Christie will commence an action at once to compel the Windsor Council to pay for the 2,000 feet of hose that was ordered by the last year's council and delivered, and which the present council have refused to pay for.

Angus Sinclair, an extensive breeder of thoroughbred horses, has secured eighteen acres adjoining the Windsor Driving Park, and will erect stables and train his horses on the mile track.

HURON.

One of the old residents of Stephen, in the person of Mr. Wm. Welsh, of con. 3, died recently at the age of 79 years. Born in England, he came to Canada at an early date, and settled in the township of Stephen in the primitive days. He leaves a widow and grown-up family of sons and daughters.

J. M. Buchanan, of Wingham, a shoe merchant, was stricken with apoplexy on Wednesday evening and is not expected to live.

The general depression of trade has a bad effect upon the salt business, for at present there is literally nothing doing. Utter stagnation alone describes the condition of trade. There is, seemingly, no demand whatever for an article of such prime necessity.—(Clinton New Era.)

Patrick Kelly, ex-warden of the county of Huron, and ex-reeve of Blythe, died on Wednesday morning at his residence in Blythe. Deceased had been ill since his trip to the old country last fall, and latterly had been under medical treatment in Toronto, where very little could be done for his relief.

KENT.

On Wednesday Felix Bourassa, one of the most highly respected residents of Dover for the past 28 years, died at the residence of his son, Mr. Theodore Bourassa, of Chatham, at the age of 91 years. He came from St. Jacques, Quebec, in 1836, and has resided continuously in the township of Dover since that date until two months ago, when he removed, with his wife, to whom he was married nearly 68 years ago, to Chatham, to reside with their son. Thirteen children were born to this venerable couple, ten of whom survive.

Mrs. Bathia Ironside, an old citizen of Theford, is dead. She had lived there twenty years and came from Scotland.

Peter Cairns, a pioneer of Plympton, died suddenly the other morning, aged 76. He leaves a wife and one son, James Cairns.

Pastor F. Harvey has resigned the charge of the Arkona and Theford Baptist Churches, and is open to correspond with any church requiring a minister.

Thomas Foster, con. 10, Rossanquet, will probably lose his life. He was struck in the eye by a piece of bark while splitting wood.

MIDDLESEX.

John Baynham, of McGillivray, died the other day, aged 83 years. He was a staunch Reformer, and a Methodist for 50 years.

Two old residents of Belmont are dead—Mr. Horatio Greece, aged 84 years, and Mrs. Wm. Eden, aged 83.

Rev. J. M. Markwick, Baptist, Lobo, has been asked to stay there another year.

OXFORD.

Daniel Shultz, night watchman at the G. T. R. station, Woodstock, saved the life of S. Burrows, of Belleville, the other day and was awarded a bounty of \$50.

It was about to board a moving train when his foot slipped, and he would have certainly been dragged under the wheels and killed but for the timely assistance of the watchman.

The Robertshaw estate, valued at from \$70,000 to \$80,000, has been administered at Woodstock. The property is to be divided equally between his children, Mrs. John Poers, of East Oxford, and Mrs. Hill, wife of Dr. Hill, of Norwich, and John Robertshaw, of Woodstock. Owing to the death of the latter his children will receive the father's share.

Administration has been granted in the Poole estate, Ingersoll. The property, which belonged to the late Samuel Poole, consists of a block of stores in Ingersoll valued at \$10,000. The four heirs are: Mrs. Emily D. Poole, of New York; Samuel Poole, of London; James Poole, of Wyoming Territory, and the heirs of Solomon J. Poole, deceased.

PERTH.

Stratford Young Liberals have organized a school.

The amount of milk used by the Donegal cheese factory during the past season was 1,391,715 pounds, which was manufactured into 132,042 pounds of cheese, thus taking 10.54 pounds of milk to make 1 pound of cheese. The total money received for cheese was \$13,370.28, and the average price per pound was 10.125 cents.

Stratford friends of home rule are raising money for the cause.

Robbed a Faro Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The faro game of Carroll & Webber in this city was held up by two men at 3 o'clock this morning. The robbers secured nearly \$5,000. One of the robbers was taken into custody and identified as a son of ex-Harbor Commissioner Paul Sell. The other escaped.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—During the performance at Col. Boone's arena at the Midwinter Fair last night, the electric lights went out, and in the darkness one of the keepers, Carlo Thiemann, was attacked and horribly mutilated by two fierce lions. Grave doubts are entertained as to Thiemann's recovery. He was rescued by the coolness of Col. Boone, who entered the cage and beat the animals back from their victim.

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CLOSE TO SPRINGTIME IN GEORGIA.

Gettin' close to springtime—know it by the way
The sun is streamin', gleamin' in the middle o' the day;
Know it by the river that is laz'ly along,
An' the mockin' birds a-primpin' o' their feathers for a song!

Gettin' close to springtime—know it by the signs;
Hear it in the whisper o' the maples an' the pines;
Feel it in the blowin' o' the breezes, singin' sweet,
See it in the daisies that are dreamin' at my feet!

Gettin' close to springtime; hope she'll come to stay;
Got a million kisses for the red lips o' the May;
Wearyin' to meet her—list'nin' all the time
For the tinkle o' her footsteps—her roses an' her rhyme!

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

To-day's and This Evening's Programme at the Grand-Next Week's Attractions.

PROF. C. NORRIS' CANINE PARADOX.
This exhibition is spoken of very highly. His troupe of 50 stars all take part in this grand entertainment, understanding and obeying correctly over 1,000 commands given by Prof. Norris, who has spent his whole lifetime in designing the most attractive way of exhibiting their intelligence. Don't fail to improve the opportunity and go and see them at the Opera House matinee and night to-day. Prices in reach of everybody, 10, 20, and 30 cents.

PROF. D. M. BRISTOL'S WONDERFUL EQUINES.
Next week ADVERTISER readers will have an opportunity to see one of the greatest shows on the road. It is not only great in the way of novelty, but it is the largest hall show ever transported from place to place. That is Prof. D. M. Bristol's Equestrian curriculum. This mammoth concern will be placed on the stage of the Grand next Monday evening, to continue two nights. Matinees on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. The entire performance is given by the horses, who do everything but talk. They are possessors of almost human intelligence, understanding everything said to them and obeying commands without being made to by the use of the whip or rein. All should see this novel and interesting entertainment, for the particulars of which readers are referred to the advertisement which appears in another column. All children attending the matinee of these horses are given a free pony ride.

"AFTER THE BALL," an adaptation from the French, was presented to a large audience at the Grand last night. The title is a happy thought of the management from a financial standpoint. The play can trade on the popularity of that remarkable song, though it is not without a good deal of merit in itself. It has likely lost some of its pungency in the process of translation, but the residuum is highly favored enough for the average audience here. The plot is ingenious, if thin spun, and the endless complications very amusing. The work of Mr. R. E. Graham, as Paul Dibbs, was decidedly clever, and he brought out all the absurdities of which the role is capable. His support was capital. Mr. Drake as Brown and Mr. Herbert as Hicks were particularly good. The farce was written as a mirth-provoker without rhyme or reason and it fulfills its purpose.

FATAL BOXING BOUT.

A Harvard Junior Dying From a Blow Given by a College Companion.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Arthur Foster, of the sophomore class of Harvard, is training for the opening contents of the M. I. T. games, and he and E. H. Linder, of the junior class, had arranged to have a bout for practice. They sparred for a short time on Tuesday night, when Foster landed heavily on Linder's face, midway between his chin and ear.

Linder staggered, said the blow was "a good one," and put up his hands to renew the bout. Suddenly, feeling faint, he said he should have to rest a few minutes; then he fell unconscious. A doctor was called, but it was found that concussion of the brain had been caused by the blow. All night the doctor worked over him, but without success. It was believed that Linder could not live unless he was brought to consciousness within six hours.

Late at night he was still alive, but showing no sign of returning to consciousness. The lower part of his body seemed to be completely paralyzed. Prof. Cheever, of the Medical School, and Drs. Marcy, Hildreth and Homer are in attendance, but they do not expect that the patient will recover.

Foster and Linder were good friends. The former was the substitute quarter-back of the last football eleven.

Masked Train Wreckers.

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He Dispatches the Trains That Connect Two Great Oceans.

Though a Man of Advanced Years, Paine's Celery Compound Maintains Him at the Post of Duty.

Mr. G. Swain, Station Master at Winnipeg for the Canadian Pacific Railway, is Made a New Man—The Doctors Failed—Scores of Medicinal Preparations Were Tried and Proved Useless—Paine's Celery Compound Works a Wonderful Cure.



STATION MASTER G. SWAIN.

Mr. G. Swain, the veteran station master at Winnipeg, is one of the old and tried officials of the great Canadian Pacific Railway. He left England in 1853, and settled in Montreal, where he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., spending over twenty years of his life with Canada's pioneer railway corporation. In 1880 Mr. Swain went to the Northwest and settled in Winnipeg, where his experience in railroad secured for him his present position.

Mr. Swain, though a man of extraordinary physique and giant strength, was some time ago made as helpless as a child, from the sufferings and agonies of rheumatism, to which terrible disease he had been a slave for fifteen years.

After utter failures with doctors and medicines, he was induced by Capt. Douglas, the genial proprietor of the Leland House, to try Paine's Celery Compound. The trial proved wonderful; the results and cure perfect.

Mr. Swain, although sixty-seven years of age, is now as smart as any man of forty, and can do more work in a day than the majority of younger men. All this new life, renewed strength, younger looks, perfect sleep, and good digestive vigor, is the direct result of using Paine's Celery Compound, the great medicine that makes people well.

Mr. Swain, in a very recent letter, says:—

"Last winter I was in bed suffering from rheumatism. Having tried scores of prescriptions from doctors and neighbors, I was at last induced to try your Paine's Celery Compound. I was immediately relieved of my pains which, I am glad to say, have not returned since. Having been a slave to rheumatism for fifteen years, I am now able to do as big a day's work as any man. I recommend this wonderful remedy to all suffering humanity. I attribute my present condition to a careful use of your Compound. It saved much money and gave me much comfort."

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Fans,
Cards and
Novelties

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

New Designs Will Be Ready in a Short Time.

DO NOT ORDER UNTIL YOU SEE OUR SAMPLES.

Advertiser Printing Company
LONDON, ONTARIO.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY OF DETROIT.

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman, Midwinter Dullness

Does not prevail here. Stock taking over, we have commenced the clearing up and re-arrangement of every department, and the store is already putting on its

Spring Dress.

Everything points to an early spring, and the orders placed by us during the winter months are being forwarded in consequence, all of which is further evidence that

WE STILL LEAD!

The balance of winter goods are being cleared at unheard of prices. No matter which department you may visit, some very startling bargains may be had.

An Established Rule

here is never to carry over goods from one season to another that can in any way be disposed of. Although it necessitates the sacrificing of goods at the end of the season, we find it more profitable than keeping them on the shelves.

Not Half

ever gets into the papers, and it is only by visiting the store that you can prove what money-savers we are to you.

We Show To-day

in our large east window a number of dress patterns at \$3. The former prices of these goods ranged from \$4 to \$6.50, and they embrace some of our finest materials. The best always go first. Hence the advantage of

An Early Visit

Most interesting is our Silk Department at this season of the year. We are pre-eminently the Leading House for Silks, Largest Stocks and Lowest Prices. The prices are lower than ever, as will be seen from the new goods we are now showing. All the leading shades are constantly kept in stock here, and we cheerfully mail samples to out of town customers.

Our Mantle Sale

on the second floor is being continued, not one to be carried over. The styles are all this season's, and not a cent over cost is being asked for one of them. Our Dress and Mantle Makers are the best in the city.

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman,
176 & 178 Dundas Street

THIS IS A FOOD YOU CAN
DEPEND ON.



You cannot get as much nourishment in as small compass in any other form

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company, Montreal.

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founded by John Cameron in 1863.

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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
 By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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Gods in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.
 —(BROWNING.)

Never bear more than one kind of
 trouble at a time. Some people bear
 three kinds—all they have had, all they
 have now, and all they expect to have.
 —(EDWARD EVERETT HALL.)

London, Saturday Feb. 17.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning
 and evening editions, covers the ground.
 With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY
 MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-
 ronto.

—Only those communications to which the
 writers are willing to have their names ap-
 pended in print will be published in these
 columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-
 lication of anonymous letters can be justified.

A GREAT LIBERAL TRIUMPH!

A notable Liberal victory was scored
 in South Lanark yesterday. Mr. Mc-
 Lenaghan, the Conservative member of
 the Ontario Legislature, elected at last
 general election by a majority of 431 over
 his Liberal opponent, recently resigned his
 seat to accept an office in the gift
 of the Dominion Government. This
 necessitated yesterday's bye-election,
 which has resulted, as will be seen from
 our telegraphic columns, in the return of
 Mr. J. M. Clark, of Smith's Falls, a strong
 and progressive Liberal who has been
 prominently connected with public affairs
 in the county for many years. In Mr.
 Clark Sir Oliver Mowat gains a supporter
 that will do the cause which he advocates
 credit. The triumph for Liberal principles
 on this occasion presages the result in the
 elections which are at hand.

—There is so much distress in Toronto
 that a mass meeting of citizens has called
 upon the mayor and council to start relief
 works for the unemployed. At the risk of
 being dubbed Anarchists by Millionaire
 Gurney, we would humbly submit that the
 "N. P." which he and his associates foisted
 upon an unsuspecting electorate has broken
 its contract. Plenty of work always and
 big wages were promised.

WINDSOR UNIFORM OR KILT.

Lord Aberdeen is the most democratic
 governor-general Canada ever had sent to
 her, and at the same time the greatest
 stickler for effect on occasions of State. It
 is reported from Ottawa that his Excel-
 lency will come up from Rideau Hall to
 open Parliament in a State coach, drawn
 by four horses, with outriders in gay
 uniform, after the method of her Majesty's
 viceroy upon entering Dublin. The State
 ceremonies at Rideau Hall receptions will,
 we hear, be on a similar scale. Many mem-
 bers of Parliament, however, have always
 objected to much flummery in connection
 with these social functions, claiming that
 in a democratic country simplicity of
 habits is a virtue that should be cultivated
 even by those in high places. So eminent
 statesmen as Hon. Edward Blake, Hon.
 David Mills and others that could be
 named, though Privy Counsellors, have
 always objected to appear in Windsor
 uniform at Rideau Hall State functions.
 Their objection was not so much to the
 style of dress as to the fact that it was
 prescribed from Downing street. The
 contention was that if Canadian Min-
 isters of the Crown and ex-Ministers
 were to wear court dress at vice-
 regal gatherings they, and not old
 world officialdom, should be the judges
 of the nature of that dress. Those who drew
 up the rules regarding the outfit of Can-
 adian statesmen certainly sized them up as
 "colonials" and of a third-rate standing, as
 it was stipulated that the uniform should
 be that of the third class civil service. Any
 self-respecting Canadian legislator could
 naturally be expected to demur from being
 placed in such a classification. A happy
 thought strikes us. The present repre-
 sentative and his wife are both Scotch; her
 Excellency is a child of the Highlands. In
 view of the fact that the session will last
 away into the summer months, when it is
 intolerably warm at Ottawa, how would it
 do to excuse all legislators from appearing
 at State entertainments in the uniform
 called for by their class on condition that
 they don kilts? There would be midsum-
 mer comfort and appropriateness in such a
 diversion, and there are no classes among
 the kilt wearers. The kilt is as democratic
 as it is free and airy.

AN IMPORTANT REFORM PROM-
ISED.

Much interest is taken in wage-earning
 circles in regard to the measure promised
 by Sir Oliver Mowat, during the present
 session of the Legislature, to provide
 councils of conciliation.

The settlement of disputes between
 capital and labor is a difficult question to
 deal with, but strong hopes are entertained
 that the measure promised will be fair and
 satisfactory to both parties. The ideal
 means for disposing of disputes of this
 description is by mutual arbitration, be-
 cause it is next to impossible to establish
 compulsory arbitration, and in Great
 Britain they have gone a long way in the
 direction of establishing conciliatory
 agencies that shall have the effect of aver-
 ting such disastrous struggles as occurred
 in coal mining last year. Gladstone and
 Lord Rosebery have managed to establish a
 precedent in the recent mediation between
 the owners and the men that may be far-
 reaching in its effects.

Nearer home, there are in neighboring
 States examples of what can be done here
 with advantage to all parties. The senti-
 ment in favor of avoiding strikes—always
 costly to both sides, no matter which
 triumphs—is growing, and there is an in-
 creased demand for arbitration of labor
 difficulties. This sentiment has been
 voiced by the Legislatures of twelve
 States, which have passed laws look-
 ing to the arbitration of labor
 difficulties. Five States have regularly
 constituted boards of arbitration. A
 recent experience in an adjoining State
 has demonstrated the necessity for a prop-
 erly organized board to carry the law into
 effect. Without such machinery laws
 simply recommending arbitration become a
 dead letter. In New York State there is a
 "State Board of Mediation and Arbitra-
 tion," which has just issued its annual
 report. It points out that there have been
 fewer strikes and lockouts in the State of
 New York during the year ending Oct. 31,
 1893, than have taken place in any other
 twelve month since the erection of the com-
 mission. This is due to some extent,
 doubtless, to the existence of this board,
 which has found in many cases that both
 employers and employees freely enter into
 the spirit of the law of the State and sub-
 mit their differences to arbitration. "In
 several notable instances," says the report,
 "during the past year the results have been
 eminently satisfactory to both parties.
 When the employer recognizes the indis-
 putable fact that combinations of workmen
 exist, and also their right to demand
 fair compensation for services, and other
 conditions, it is not difficult for the board
 to bring representatives of the two parties
 together and accomplish an adjustment
 of their differences. When employers re-
 fuse to recognize organized workmen,
 and will treat with them only as indi-
 viduals, thus effacing the trade organiza-
 tion, there remains substantially but one
 party to the case, viz., the employer; hence,
 little opportunity for arbitration."

The New York State Board of Mediation
 and Conciliation adduces one notable in-
 stance of how amicable relations between
 employer and employee can be maintained
 by conciliatory arbitration. The electrical
 trade is now a great industry in that State,
 and it has appointed a permanent board
 of arbitration. Four members of the
 Electrical Contractors' Association represent
 the employers and four representatives
 of the Electrical Wiremen's Union have
 been selected by the workmen upon the
 local board in New York city. A ninth
 arbitrator is named by the other eight
 members. When differences arise as to the
 carrying out of the agreement between
 employer and employee, the matter is re-
 ferred to this board. It is gratifying to
 report that no trouble has, since the adop-
 tion of this plan, arisen in this trade,
 although it has become an important factor
 in the building interests in the State and
 includes thousands of employees.

Another leading organization, the Struc-
 tural Iron Setters' Union of the United
 States has resolved to suppress
 strikes in the future. Its constitu-
 tion provides that all questions arising be-
 tween the members and employers shall be
 settled by a local arbitration board, from
 which there is no appeal. This stand is
 worthy of imitation by other trades. It is
 in accord with one of the most important
 of the National Congresses that assembled
 at the World's Fair, which elaborately dis-
 cussed and unanimously recommended that
 all troubles arising between employers and
 workmen be submitted to arbitration.

Undoubtedly the establishment of con-
 ciliatory boards, looking to a settlement of
 all labor disputes by arbitration, is a
 worthy task for a Government to set before
 it. We have little fear that the Ontario
 Government measure promised will be both
 progressive and workable.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has
 abolished the annual fast day, which
 came down from the Puritans, and has
 substituted April 19, the opening day of
 the baseball season, instead. This is a
 commendable step. Fast days on this
 continent are a farce. They are either
 ignored or devoted to pleasure-seeking,
 and the church services are attended by a
 mere handful of even the ordinary church-
 goers. Take Thanksgiving Day in Canada,
 for example. Who will say the mass of
 the people demonstrate by their conduct
 that they are any more thankful on that
 day than any other holiday?

Huron and Erie

LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

The 30th general annual meeting of this
 company was held at its office in London,
 Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1894.

Present: Messrs. J. W. Little, Philip
 MacKenzie, F. E. Leonard, V. Cronyn, A.
 W. Porter, F. P. Betts, Geo. A. Somerville,
 J. M. McWhinney, John Hadfield, Hume
 Cronyn, Alfred Robinson, Geo. F. Jewell,
 Geo. T. Brown, F. W. G. Thomas, Thos. A.
 Browne and others.

The president, Mr. J. W. Little, took the
 chair, and the manager, Mr. G. A. Somer-
 ville, acted as secretary. The minutes of
 the last annual meeting and special general
 meeting were read and approved, after
 which the report and financial statement
 were submitted as follows:

The Annual Report.
 The directors of the Huron and Erie Loan
 and Savings Company beg to submit herewith
 their 30th annual report, showing the
 results of the business of the company for
 the past year, accompanied by the balance
 sheet to Dec. 31, 1893, duly audited.

After defraying all expenses of manage-
 ment and all other charges, the net profits
 have been sufficient to pay two half-yearly
 dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per
 annum, together with the shareholders' in-
 come tax of \$2,189 67 thereon, to make an
 addition of \$24,000 to the reserve fund,
 and to increase the balance carried forward
 by \$2,594 13.

Late in the year new shares to the
 amount of \$500,000 were issued, and a call
 of 20 per cent. with 50 per cent. premium
 thereon, amounting together to \$150,000,
 was made. These shares were all promptly
 taken, and at the close of the year \$57,
 110 16 had been paid upon the same, the
 remainder being payable on or before July
 15, 1894.

The reserve fund has been increased by
 the addition of \$20,129 16 of premium re-
 ceived on the new stock and \$24,000 from
 earnings, in all \$44,129 16, making the
 reserve now \$67,129 16, or 50 per cent. of
 the paid-up capital stock of the company.

During the year there has been an in-
 crease in Canadian debentures of \$232,
 424 11, and the total assets of the company
 have reached the sum of \$5,909,032 84,
 being an increase for the year of \$335,
 757 19.

The value of the real estate held by the
 company other than office premises is \$12,
 536 45. This sum includes all properties
 remaining unsold which have come into
 possession of the company by foreclosure,
 failure to obtain purchasers under power of
 sale or otherwise.

Since the last annual meeting the
 directors have to regret the removal by
 death of one of their number, Mr. John
 Beattie, vice-president, who for many years
 had been a director of the company and
 was greatly esteemed. Mr. Philip Mac-
 Kenzie was elected vice-president.

Your directors desire to bear testimony
 to the very efficient manner in which the
 manager and other officers of the company
 have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. LITTLE, president.

London, Ont., Jan. 30, 1894.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR
 ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

To dividend No. 58, 44 per cent.....	\$88,500 00
Dividend No. 59, 44 per cent.....	58,729 57
Income tax.....	7,159 07
Interest on deposits.....	\$52,632 20
Interest on sinking debt.....	62,032 16
Interest on Canadian de- bentures.....	\$39,251 37
(including interest accrued, but not due).....	153,946 73
General expense account.....	\$13,493 13
Other expenses, including directors' fees, solicitors' fees, municipal taxes, etc.....	4,981 39
Commission on loans.....	7,164 67
Land inspection.....	4,521 43
Commission and other ex- penses on sterling debentures.....	2,913 90
Losses on real estate.....	33,074 62
Transferred to the reserve fund.....	24,000 16
Balance.....	7,341 12
	\$340,247 42
By balance brought forward.....	\$ 4,746 99
Interest earned.....	335,059 13
Rents collected.....	450 00
	\$340,247 42

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
 AT DEC. 31, 1893.

Liabilities to the public:	
To depositors.....	\$1,597,068 57
Sinking debt.....	1,510,518 31
Canadian debentures.....	996,618 89
Interest accrued, but not due.....	30,881 69
	\$3,835,087 64
To the shareholders:	
Capital stock paid up.....	\$1,336,981 00
50th dividend, due Jan. 2, 1894.....	58,729 57
Reserve fund.....	\$2,505,000 00
At Dec. 31, 1893.....	20,129 16
Added December, 1893:	
From stock premium.....	24,000 00
From earn- ings.....	670,129 16
Unclaimed dividend.....	184 05
Balance.....	7,341 12
	\$2,673,365 29
	\$5,909,032 84

Cr.

By cash value of se- curities.....	\$5,763,348 19
Less amount retained to pay prior mort- gages.....	64,153 57
	\$5,699,694 62
Government inscribed stock and accrued in- terest.....	61,090 09
Rent collected.....	12,539 45
Office premises.....	19,900 00
Cash in office.....	2,555 49
Cash in banks.....	113,756 31
	\$5,909,032 84

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have carefully
 audited the books and accounts of the
 Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Com-
 pany for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893.
 The cash and bank accounts have been
 audited monthly; the postings and bal-
 ances of all the company's ledgers examined
 quarterly; and we find the whole correct
 and in accordance with the above state-
 ment. We have also examined the com-
 pany's securities and find them in order.

Geo. F. JEWELL, F. C. A., Auditors.
 THOMAS A. BROWNE.

London, Jan. 30, 1894.

In moving the adoption of the report,
 the president said: It affords me much
 pleasure to congratulate, not only the
 shareholders, but also the depositors and
 debenture holders of the company, upon a
 most successful year's business as well as
 on the fact that the reserve fund is now
 equal to 50 per cent. on the paid-up capital.
 From the year's earnings that fund has
 been increased by \$24,000 and when the
 remainder of the call on the new stock has
 been paid in it will amount to the hand-
 some sum of \$700,000.

The cash value of mortgages is now
 about \$5,700,000, or \$470,000 more than at
 the end of last year, whilst the expense
 account shows no corresponding increase.
 The savings bank deposits and sterling
 debentures have increased \$5,500 and \$8,
 950 respectively, and Canadian debentures
 \$232,400, a very gratifying evidence of pub-
 lic confidence, especially in view of the

stringent and unsettled condition of the
 money market during the latter part of the
 year.

The company's funds continue to be
 loaned only in Western Ontario on prop-
 erty carefully inspected by our own
 officers. As a result of this cautious policy,
 together with prompt attentions to col-
 lections, the arrears of principal and inter-
 est amount to only \$86,532, or about 13 per
 cent. of the mortgage loans.

The real estate on hand consists of five
 farms, in all 447 acres. Since this state-
 ment was prepared, 150 acres have been
 sold without loss, and negotiations for the
 sale of the remainder are now in progress.
 The issue of new stock authorized by the
 shareholders at a special meeting held on
 Nov. 7 last, was most successful. A very
 large proportion of the stock was taken by
 those to whom it was allotted, and within
 ten days after their option had expired the
 subscription books were finally closed,
 applications more than sufficient to absorb
 the remaining shares having been received.

The large increase in the company's
 business and the consequent accumulation
 of title deeds, etc., have rendered the
 vaults now in use inadequate. It will be
 necessary shortly to provide additional
 accommodation and this will probably in-
 volve some changes and improvements in
 the banking room and offices.

Reference is made in the report to the
 very sudden death of our late vice-presi-
 dent, Mr. John Beattie, who for about
 fourteen years was a most efficient and
 valuable member of the board. He has
 been succeeded in the vice-presidency by
 Mr. Philip MacKenzie, whose long experi-
 ence as a director eminently fits him for the
 position.

Mr. V. Cronyn, who for 30 years had
 carefully guarded the interests of the com-
 pany as its solicitor, resigned that office
 some months ago. Messrs. F. P. Betts and
 Hume Cronyn, the remaining members of
 the firm, are now the solicitors for the com-
 pany.

Before closing I may state that having
 recently visited Great Britain at the re-
 quest of the board, in connection with
 the expiration of the agreement with
 our agents, I am pleased to be
 able to report that, so far as I could judge,
 the high standing of the company is fully
 recognized by investors there and our de-
 bentures are in good demand. The new
 arrangements made for our representation
 in Great Britain will result in a consider-
 able saving to the company.

I beg to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. Philip MacKenzie, vice-president,

seconded the motion.

Mr. Cronyn complimented the direction
 and management upon the report, which he
 thought would compare favorably with that
 of any other similar company in Canada.
 He particularly alluded to the exceedingly
 small amount of real estate held for sale by
 the company through failure of mortgagors
 to meet their payments to the great in-
 crease in the company's Canadian debentures
 as evincing public confidence, and
 tending to render the company independent
 of foreign capital; and to the fact that the
 late issue of stock was subscribed much
 more promptly than any previous issue.

He thought the wisdom of the board was
 highly to be commended in that they had
 confined their loans to Western Ontario
 and had not attempted business at such
 long ranges as Manitoba and the Northwest,
 where, owing to great fluctuation in value
 and failure of crops, most serious loss had
 been entailed upon those lending there.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The president, directors, manager and other
 officers of the company.

Messrs. Geo. F. Jewell and Thos. A.
 Browne, having been appointed scrutineers,
 reported the following gentlemen elected as
 directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. J.
 W. Little, P. MacKenzie, Prof. Wm.
 Scudgers, A. W. Porter, F. E. Leonard and
 V. Cronyn.

At a subsequent meeting of the board
 Mr. J. W. Little was elected president and
 Mr. P. MacKenzie vice-president.

ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA

Terrible Sufferings of Little Baby.
 Seven Doctors and two Hospitals
 Fail. Cured by Cuticura.

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with
 eczema. The itching and burning was intense;
 and the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face, and
 head. He was miserably covered; his torturing
 agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace
 and but little rest night or
 day. He was under treat-
 ment at different times at
 two hospitals and by seven
 doctors in this city without
 the least benefit. Every pre-
 scription of the doctors was
 faithfully tried, but he grew
 worse all the time. For
 months I expended about
 \$3 per week for medicines,
 and was entirely discour-
 aged. I purchased CUTI-
 CURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and
 sufferings were ended, and rest and sleep per-
 mitted. He steadily improved and in nine weeks was
 entirely cured, and has now as clear a skin and
 is as fat a boy as any mother could wish to see.
 I recommend every mother to use it for every
 Baby Humour.

Mrs. M. P. PIERSON,
 86 W. Brookline St., Boston.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Babies on fire, babies burning up, babies in
 agony from torturing and disgusting itching
 and burning skin and scalp diseases. None but
 mothers realize how they suffer. To know that
 a single application of the CUTICURA Remedies
 will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep,
 and point to a speedy cure, and not to use them
 is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of
 suffering entailed by such neglect. Cures made
 in childhood are speedy and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,
 Talc, Soap, Sec.: RESOLVING, \$1.50; PORTER DRESS
 AND CURE, \$1.50; CUTICURA, \$1.50; CUTICURA
 AND CURE, \$1.50; CUTICURA, \$1.50; CUTICURA,
 \$1.50. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PAIN

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.
 Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflam-
 mation, and Weakness of the Aged is
 CUTICURA-Pain Plaster. The
 first and only pain-killing plaster.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
 by a new perfected scientific method that
 cannot fail unless the case is beyond human
 aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a
 benefit every day; soon know yourself a king
 among men in body, mind and heart. Drains
 and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy
 married life removed. Nerve force, will,
 energy, brain power, when failing or lost,
 are restored by this treatment. All small
 and weak portions of the body enlarged and
 strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses,
 reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from
 folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain
 your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last
 stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks
 have robbed you. Let us show you that medi-
 cal science and business honor still exist;
 here go hand in hand. Write for our book
 with explanations and proofs. Sent scaled,
 free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

SPECIALS

—AT—

CHAPMAN'S
TODAY.

Specials in Drygoods.

Specials in Clothing.

Specials in Millinery.

Specials in Mantles.

20 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and
 white, worth \$1 25, for 99c.

24 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and
 white, worth \$1 50 per pair, to-
 day \$1 21.

37 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and
 white, worth \$1 65 per pair, to-
 day for \$1 39.

51 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and
 white, worth \$1 75 per pair, to-
 day for \$1 44.

27 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and
 white, cheap at \$2 25, your pick
 for \$1 75.

36 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and
 white, good value at \$2 75, to-day
 only \$2. See our west center window.

5 Bales Factory Cotton, fine finish,
 worth 6½c a yard, to-day 5c; 20
 yards for \$1. Customers can
 have any length they wish.

25 Pairs All-Wool Blankets, the best
 make, worth \$4 75, to-day \$3 68.

20 Pairs All-Wool Blankets, worth
 \$3 25, to-day your choice for
 \$2 60.

LADIES' WRAPPERS

Have you yet seen the Wrapper we
 are selling for \$1 50, made of standard
 prints, in a beautiful assortment of pat-
 terns and warranted to wash, in sizes 32,
 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust? See our west
 window.

TERMS - CASH.
 PHONE 791.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

Candy -- AND -- Cakes

The freshest to be procured in the city.

H. F. YSH
220 Dundas Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON
grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-
quired.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
drug store, 660 Dundas street east. Re-
sidence, Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
CHAS. F. GILWELL'S Popular Music
House, 189 Dundas street, and 489 Princess
avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
jeweler, 462 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.

BRADLEY-FLETCHER—On Wednesday
evening, Feb. 14, at the family residence,
King street, by the Rev. J. R. Gundy,
J. G. Bradley, of this city, to Nellie,
eldest daughter of Henry Fletcher. No
cards.

Accurate Dispensing

of physicians' prescrip-
tions by skilled chemists
is a specialty at Shuff's
Drug Store, 660 Dun-
das St, East End.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
**BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.**

USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
477 York Street,
TELEPHONE 118.

Physicians'
Prescriptions
and Family Recipes
receive the utmost care at
BOYLE'S DRUG STORE,
652 Dundas street.

Order Your

Wedding Cakes, Ice Creams,
Water Ices, Jellies, Russes,
Creams, for all kinds of
entertainments, at

BOOMER'S Confectionery,
181 DUNDAS STREET.
Telephone 478. eod

R.K. Cowan
Ferreter, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

A. B. POWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
Office 457 Richmond Street (Ground Floor)
Telephone, 735.

FIRE COMPANIES—
THE GUARDIAN,
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
THE NATIONAL,
THE ATLANTIC,
THE QUEBEC.
Also agent for the Steam Boiler and Plate
Glass Insurance Company of Canada.
District manager for The Manufacturers
Life, Accident and Employers Liability Com-
panies.
Loans made on real estate.
Real estate bought and sold. yf

W. FAIRBAIRN
THE TAILOR,
Has Removed to Edgo Block (up stairs)

GENTLEMEN!
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

**FULL
DRESS
SUITS.**

SLATER BROS.
399 Richmond street.
TELEPHONE 84. ywt

BICYCLES
price Lists for 1891.
WM. PAYNE, London.
TELEPHONE 697. yf

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread
4c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818
ywt

New Goods!

CARPETS

—AND—

CURTAINS

—AT—

Priddis Bros.
158 Dundas Street.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

Guns and Bicycles repaired, Door and Safe
Locks repaired, Keys fitted, Razors hollow
ground and set, Scissors and Knives sharpened.
Skates hollow ground and General Repairing
done promptly by

WM. GURD & CO.
185 DUNDAS STREET. Telephone 890.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Fire Insurance Association.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Insurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 542.

MILDER-LIGHT SNOWFALLS.

Toronto, Feb. 16—11 p.m.—The
storm in Eastern Canada last night is now
east of Newfoundland. High pressure has
followed, and now extends from the At-
lantic to the lakes, accompanied by fine,
cold weather. In the Northwest the pres-
sure is low and the weather for the most
part clouded with snow in Assiniboia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 4° below—16°; Edmonton, 24° be-
low—2° below; Battleford, 8° below—8° be-
low; Prince Albert, 10° below—2°; Qu'Ap-
pelle, 10° below—8°; Winnipeg, 12° be-
low—18°; Port Arthur, 20° below—16°;
Toronto, 2°—10°; Kingston, zero—8°; Mon-
treal, zero—2°; Quebec, zero—2°; Halifax,
18°—26°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
Toronto, Feb. 17—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Fresh to strong
south to west winds, with higher tempera-
ture; light local snowfalls at night.

SPRING HATS

THE NEWEST STYLES

Are the easiest selling goods,
and these can be found with
us, and that is the reason of
our steadily progressive trade.

OUR AIM

Is to sell the nobbiest hat in
town.

Be Alive to Your Interests and

Buy Your Spring Hat From

BELTZ'S
144 DUNDAS STREET.

Our prices are such as to give
the largest possible satisfaction.

Close Figuring Necessary.
Elderly Maiden—This is so unexpected,
Mr. Wellalong, that—that you must give
me time!
Elderly Lover—Time, Miss Rebecca? Do
you think there is any to spare?

Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively
cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgia
instantly. Sold at all drug stores.

China Puzzle—What is the difference be-
tween A. Ives and the male portion of the
population of China? For answer apply to
A. Ives, china and glass riveter and general
repairer, 308 Dundas street. ywt

Wonderful Enamel Paint.—Blundell
Spence & Co., of London, Eng., are the
manufacturers of a very superior enamel
paint, every color of which will stand the
test of hot water and guaranteed not to
fade, and will produce exceedingly fine
gloss. When used in connection with the
celebrated Gold Leaf Substitute paint for
decorating purposes very fine and lasting
effects can be produced. For sale in all
colors by E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas street.
ywt

We are clearing out balance of fancy
rockers regardless of cost, and are giving a
life-size India ink portrait free to all cash
purchasers of \$10. Come and get one at
KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite
Market House.

Fine watches, clocks and jewelry repaired
at 374 Richmond street. CHAS. H. WARD.

A City Alderman

Says: "Kur-a-Kof is the best
known remedy for Coughs,
Colds, Bronchitis and Sore
Throat. I have used it and
can recommend it."

—SOLD BY—

Anderson & Nelles

DRUGGISTS,

240 DUNDAS STREET

CITY VOTERS' LISTS.

Names of Well-Known Citizens Left Off
the Lists.

By accident, no doubt, the following
well-known citizens have found their names
left off the Dominion voters' list:

Thos. Hobbs, sen., 296 King street.
Thos. Taylor, 287 Dundas street.
Geo. Loveless, sen., 185 St. James street.
Rev. W. J. Clark, 307 Wolfe street.
Lou Paladino, 464 Talbot street.
John McKinley, 2114 Dundas street.
U. A. Buchner, 287 Talbot street.

These gentlemen discovered, by a per-
sonal inspection of the voters' lists, now on
view daily, afternoon and evening, at the
Young Liberal rooms, Oddfellows' block,
that they were disfranchised, and they are
enabled, under the new Ontario law, to
have their names placed on the lists by ap-
plication at the Liberal rooms without the
necessity of going before the county judge.

Is your name on or off the list?

No one can be certain unless he person-
ally inspects it.

The only necessary qualifications are:

1. You are a British subject.
2. You are 21 years of age or upwards.
3. You reside in the city.

This afternoon and evening will
be a most suitable time to examine the
lists and make the necessary affidavit,
which cost the voter nothing. Be sure
now, and avoid disappointment on election
day.

THE HURON AND ERIE.

We direct attention with pleasure to the
30th annual report of the Huron and Erie
Loan and Savings Company, which appears
in another column. It is gratifying to note
that, notwithstanding the unusual depres-
sion of the past year, London's widely known
and popular monetary institution has been
enabled by prudent management to present
a statement showing increased earnings
and accumulated strength. From a review
of previous reports it is learned that the
assets of the company have increased over
\$2,000,000 during the past five years, and
now amount to about \$6,000,000. The
reserve fund has in the same period in-
creased nearly 50 per cent., and is now
\$670,000.

The confidence reposed in the Huron and
Erie by local investors, who have the best
means of judging as to its stability, is made
strikingly manifest by the fact that in 1893
the Canadian debentures increased nearly
\$250,000. These debentures, being a legal
investment for trust funds, continue to
grow rapidly in favor with executors and
trustees, who make security rather than a
high rate of interest their first considera-
tion.

The increase for the year in the total
amount of the company's mortgages is
shown to be \$470,000, and no doubts the
reputation the company has borne so long
for equitable and honorable dealing con-
tributed in no small degree to produce this
result. The recent issue of \$500,000 of
stock will enable the company to enlarge
the volume of its business, and thus assist
towards maintaining the earnings at their
present high standard, while continuing to
give borrowers the advantage of the lowest
current rates of interest. It is a matter for
congratulation to the public generally that
there is in London an institution affording
such sound security for depositors and at
the same time supplying so satisfactorily
the legitimate needs of borrowers on mor-
gage of real estate.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

You may break, you may shatter
the vase if you will;
But stay with us, Bridget,
We'll pay your vase still.

—Rev. J. R. Gundy will preach mission-
ary sermons in Petrolia to-morrow.

—The Orient Minstrels, of London, ap-
pear at the opera house, St. Thomas, Mon-
day night.

—Mrs. R. W. Scott, wife of the city
agent of the G. T. R., Chatham, and two
children have left for a week's visit with
friends in London.

—F. Leigh, formerly of Romney, has
been appointed to Delhi parish by the
Bishop of Huron, and has gone there to
enter upon his duties.

—Messrs. Dayton & McCormick an-
nounce the opening of the last term of the
season for their different classes at the
Palace Dancing Academy next week.

—The annual meeting of the Western
Fair Association, will be held in the City
Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 p.m.,
for the election of directors and general
business.

At the last meeting of the Watford High
School Board, it was voted "that T. Ker-
foot endeavor to secure the services of
Arnold Cook to visit the London Collegiate
Institute to see how they have their science
room arranged, and if thought right, to
proceed to arrange Watford High School
thereafter."

There are plenty of people who look all
around town before they buy. You may
be sure they don't come back here just to
do us a favor. They come back from
selfish reasons. They come because they
have found that our siding, shingles,
lumber are the highest grades and our
prices save them money. W. D. WILLIS &
Co., corner York and Adelaide streets. yf

science room in the same manner." Imita-
tion is the sincerest flattery.

—Evangelist Parke and wife will conduct
both services in Wellington Street Metho-
dist Church to-morrow. They will also ad-
dress the Sunday school in the afternoon
and conduct special services each evening
next week.

—The Ebenezer Literary Society of
Romney, has been debating the subject:
"Resolved, that the city offers more ad-
vantages for the development of a perfect
man than does the country." The support-
ers of the affirmative doubtless had the
Forest City in mind.

—Right Rev. M. S. Baldwin, Bishop of
Huron, tells an amusing anecdote of him-
self. "One time when I was rector of a
congregation," he said, "while
making the usual announcements, I grave-
ly announced that next Wednesday being
Good Friday, special services would be
held in the evening."—[Tiverton Watch-
man.]

—Ottawa City Council has followed the
example set by the London aldermen a
year ago, and will apply to the Ontario
Legislature for power to acquire and op-
erate a municipal electric light plant. The
municipal ownership is all right, but the
Ottawa people should see to it that after
having obtained the power to buy a plant
they do not go to the electors for the
money before they are able to show beyond
a doubt what the plant will cost in the first
instance and what the taxpayers will have
to pay to keep the plant going. London
property owners voted down municipal
ownership because they did not have time
to consider the question as finally present-
ed to them.

Donations Acknowledged.

Mrs. Tilley further acknowledged for the
Eldridge family, Muskoka: Judge W.
Elliot, \$2; William W. Gray, \$2; a friend,
50 cents; Mrs. Ward, of Wyoming, \$2;
King's Daughters of Cobourg, \$18; T.
McCormick, \$5; Mrs. Labatt, senior, \$5;
Mrs. Mathewson, \$1; a friend, \$10;
Rev. R. Wilson, Birr, \$5; L. R., 50 cents;
Mrs. Beaumont, Parkhill, \$1; Miss Elliot,
clothing; Mrs. King, clothing; Mrs. T.
Cost, clothing and spoon; Mrs. Evans,
clothing and spoon; Mrs. Watmough,
clothing; Priddis Bros., bed spread; "Inas-
much" Circle, London South, pair of
blankets; Havergal Mission Band, parcel of
bedding; Mrs. Beattie, clothing; Mrs. W.
J. Reid, clothing; L. R., clothing; Mrs.
Sanborn, blanket; bale from St. James'
Church, Ingersoll, bedding and clothing;
English Church, Parkhill, clothing; St.
James' Church, W. A., South London,
clothing; St. James' Church, Junior W.
A., South London, clothing; St. James'
Church Mission Band, South London,
clothing; Mrs. Anderson, Ridout street,
two pairs of blankets; a friend in Dela-
ware, clothing; Mrs. Bullen, clothing; Mrs.
Ede, clothing; Mrs. Labatt, senior, cloth-
ing; several people, no name attached,
clothing.

Daughters of England.

Lodge Princess Beatrice, No. 6, Daughters
of England Benevolent Society, held their
second anniversary in Cullis Hall, Wellin-
gton street, and celebrated the occasion by
an "At Home" and concert. The meeting
was presided over by Mayor Essery, and
the hall was filled to its utmost capacity.
After the chairman's address the following
programme was given: Instrumental selec-
tion by Prof. Green; duet, Misses Brown
and Johnson; Miss Templeton, Highland
fling; Mr. Robinson, song; Mr. Brennan,
one of his specialties; Misses Trace and
Brown, recitation, "The Quarrel"; Mr.
Wicks, a song; club singing by four
young ladies; Mr. Madge, song; Prof.
Howlett, musical selections; Mr. Harding,
song; Misses Templeton and Rutherford,
duet; Mr. Brennan, comic song. Then
came an intermission for refreshments,
after which the programme was continued
as follows: Instrumental selection, Miss
Traleigh; Miss Essie Cook "The Valentine";
Mr. Brennan, comic song; Mr. Madge,
song; Mrs. Brimmacombe, "Carlew Bell";
Miss Partridge, club singing. The
National Anthem was then sung, and thus
closed one of the most successful enter-
tainments ever given by the lodge. Votes
of thanks were tendered those participat-
ing, and also the ladies for the excellent
repast gratuitously provided.

The Electric Light
Is a matter of small importance compared
with other applications of electricity. By
this agency Polson's Nerviline is made to
penetrate to the most remote nerve—every
bone, muscle and ligament is made to
feel its beneficent power. Nerviline,
pleasant to take, even by the youngest
child, yet so powerfully reaching in its
work, that the most agonizing internal
pain yields as if by magic. Nerviline re-
lieves neuralgia instantly and for the
speedy cure of nerve pains of every de-
scription it has no equal. Sold everywhere.

Stammering successfully cured by Prof.
Clark, of Scotland, at Grigg House. 54f

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS
To make room for spring importations.
Call and secure a bargain.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,
Merchant Tailor.
262½ Dundas Street.

NEGLECTED
Colds &
Deep Seated
Coughs
SAFELY AND SURELY CURED BY

**Allen's
Lung Balsam.**

**Plumbing
Hot Water Heating.
Mantles and Grates.
Electric Supplies
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Combination Fixtures**

W. H. HEARD & CO.,
267 Richmond Street.

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THAT COUGH THAT COLD
THAT COUGH THAT COLD

Invariably succumbs to

BARK - WELL'S
BRONCHIAL BALSAM

Baby's Own Soap, 8c cake.
Pear's Unscented Soap, 10c cake.
Pear's 30 per cent. Soap, 15c cake.

BARK-WELL.

COUGHS and COLDS
Are cured by taking
McDERMID'S
Honey and Horehound
Large Bottle 15c. Pleasant to take
N. I. McDERMID
174 Dundas Street.

ARTISTIC
WOOD MANTELS.
Gas and Coal Grates and Tile.
R. R. BLAND,
Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street.
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We are selling all our large stock
of Fancy Goods at 20 per
cent. discount.

Comprising Ladies' Companions, Dressing
Cases, Shaving Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar
and Cuff Boxes, Albums, etc. in Silver and
Plush, Oak, Celluloid and Leather. Call early
for best selection.

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HIGH CLASS TAILOR.

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ON THE — ywt

Smith Bros.
—ARE THE—
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Call and see their goods in
working operation in their
showrooms, and then you will
know how good plumbing is
done.

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Opposite Masonic Temple,
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BUY YOUR

Pianos and Organs,

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OF ALL KINDS,

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For sale by first-class grocers and
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MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, ONTARIO

MARA'S

Monstrous

Bargain

Day

Monday, Feb. 19, '94

On Monday, our Bargain Day,
we are going to offer you the
GREATEST SELECTION of
CHOICE GOODS ever offered in
London.

Mr. T. E. Mara has just re-
turned from the east after pur-
chasing for SPOT CASH an enor-
mous quantity of the following
goods, 24 cases in all:

*Dress Goods, black and
Colors.*

Silks, all shades.

Prints.

Towelings.

Table Linens.

Cottons.

Towels.

Table Napkins.

Flanneletts.

Laces.

Hosiery.

Ribbons.

Wives * and * Daughters

Christmas in India.

How the Festive Season Was Spent in a Far-Off Country.

[Written specially for this paper.]

KINNOOL, Madras, India.

Christmas in India! Yes; even here has reached the joy of the Christ Child's coming, and we, too, "keep Christmas." Not as in Canada, however. There is no snow for coasting, no ice for skating, no blazing fires around which to gather telling stories, roasting nuts, eating apples, the merry ringing of sleigh-bells, the white-clad fields and diamond-sparking trees, are sounds and sights unknown. But on the shaded lawn and broad verandas, with flowers blooming all about, and bright-winged birds flitting among the trees, we keep holiday.

Throughout the grounds gay flags are tossing to the breeze. The verandas are beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, and chains of many colored paper. The white tent spreading itself so proudly covers long tables weighted with good things. Doors and windows are thrown wide, for we keep open house to-day. Within and without all is in festive array.

It is 3:30 p.m. Through the gateway flanked with banana and palm trees, and arched with "Merry Christmas" in letters of gold on a green background, over which floats the British flag, guests are already passing. Ignoring benches the gaily clad, bejeweled girls of our caste school, and their mothers, seat themselves on the grass. Still they come, English, East Indian, native, high caste and low caste, heathen and Christian, all mingling together on this glad day. Bright is the picture and truly oriental.

At 4 o'clock the exercises begin. First the girls sing an action song; then the boys march from the school singing a beautiful hymn, and forming in line, go through their drill like little soldiers. Tea follows. The European children of our Sunday school are led to the tent, while the older folk are served on the verandas; the natives meanwhile looking on with interest, but not caring to participate.

A pleasant half hour thus passes, and then the games begin. A "tug of war" heads the list, and the victor captain comes proudly forward to receive his laurels, a green and gold badge entitling him to some piece of fruit from the wonderful tree in the library. Other games follow, games for young and old, for all must be young to-day. Everybody laughs over the comical "bag-race." Everybody is intent as with pots well poised on their heads another set of racers leave the goal—who will be first to return with still balanced pot? Everybody eagerly watches to see whose feet fingers will be first to thread the needles filling the cork. And so the merriment continues till set of sun.

A happy scene is that next presented, as the children of our four-day schools gather about a large table piled with green and yellow and red and white tartan bags well filled with sweets and fruit, each to receive one. Great, indeed, is their delight. Some of them never before possessed anything so bright and pretty as that wonderful bag.

This pleasant task performed, all repair indoors, where the laden tree must yield up its strange fruits to eager hands. Some friends of Mr. Thompson's in Nebraska sent a generous donation for this occasion. The dolls, picture books, and other toys from the "Busy Bees" of my church in Brooklyn, made happy many little hearts; and, indeed, when the tree was stripped it was found Santa Claus had passed no one by. Smiling faces be-tokening happy hearts greeted us on every side. When the last hymn was sung and the last guest had departed, we sank into chairs "tired, so tired," but realizing the truth of: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

HESTER ALWARD.

Dec. 22, 1893.

Starving Sewing Women.

In the midst of the general attention being directed to the 80,000 idle men in this city who need food, clothing and shelter, it is well at this time to turn to the condition of that most pitiable class—the starving sewing women of this city. Competition in manufacturing and trade shows itself to be without pity and without remorse. In order to undersell a rival by a few cents on an article and yet retain a margin of profit, the manufacturer will grind the poor and defenseless down to wages that do not deserve the name, and they are actually too low to keep the worker from starvation. A simple statement of the prices at which the so-called "sweaters" are forcing the sewing women of this city to labor seems almost incredible. We may well recall this subject as we are in the midst of the privations of mid-winter.

And let us say, at a recent meeting of the New York Working Women's Society a letter was read from Miss Arria Huntington, a daughter of Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, revealing the startling fact that "the usual rates for making corset-covers, including the materials, paid to boss 'sweaters' were 50 cents a dozen, the

'sweaters' in their turn paying their employees 25 cents a dozen. If a woman works hard on a machine run by steam power she can make on an average one corset-cover an hour, and if on a machine run by foot power one every two hours."

According to this a poor woman must work twelve hours for 25 cents on a steam running machine, or for 12½ cents on a foot power machine! It would really seem as if there were some mistake here, for such figures ought to be impossible in a land like ours and under the influences of a Christian civilization. No wonder that such a miserable pittance excites the indignation of all right-thinking people. Who can bring fairly before his imagination the picture of a human being sitting twelve hours in a crowded and filthy tenement-house and stitching her life away hour by hour for a few coppers without lifting the cry "O Lord! how long wilt thou suffer these things to be?" It is enough to shock our sense of patriotism, to say nothing of our Christianity, to think that Tom Hood's appallingly pathetic "Song of the Shirt" is realized right here in a land which is supposed to be the poor man's paradise:

"O men, with sisters dear!

O men, with mothers and wives!

It is not linen you're wearing out,

But human creature's lives!

Stitch, stitch, stitch,

In poverty, hunger and dirt,

Sewing at once, with a double thread,

A shroud as well as a shirt."

Here surely is a case where combination for resistance is amply justified. And it is a source of satisfaction that sewing women are organized branches of the Knights of Labor. Nothing but a general and firm front resulting from union can meet the exactions of the "sweaters." No philanthropic or moral appeals will have the slightest effect. The sweaters say they are compelled by their employers; and the employers say they are compelled by their customers, who will persist in buying where they can get goods cheapest; and so the responsibility is divided and unloaded, until it vanishes and nobody blames himself at all for the whole or any part of the murderous business. Let the working women band together then and demand living wages, and they will succeed. The power of wise, moderate, yet rigid combination is a stern necessity in order to meet the heathenism of trade and competition.—[Christian at Work.]

The Argument Against Women's Enfranchisement.

[By William Hayes Ward, D. D., in Woman's Journal, Boston.]

The one only argument against the enfranchisement of women is that women cannot be soldiers. As an opponent of the claim of women once put it, "In case of a conflict between men and women the men could push the women into the Atlantic Ocean, with scarcely the shadow of resistance." That is true. Any ten average men could beat any average ten women in a contest of physical force. But the day of physical force has passed. It was the day of Ajaxes, who were valiant by the weight of the stone they could hurl or the stiffness of the brazen bow they could draw. Since then we have learned that brain is stronger than brawn, and muscular strength counts for very little in the government of the world. We do not select navvies and longshoremen to be our legislators.

The day of armies is past, very nearly, and the reign of intelligence and morality is well dawning. Our cities have some stout policemen, and the United States has few other soldiers, but all so few that the majority of our people never see a United States soldier, and perhaps never saw a policeman.

It is said that the world is still governed, in the last resort, by force, this is true; but it is boughten force. The force and the brains do not go together. The force is purchased and paid by the money. The man with money is not a soldier nor a policeman. It is those who have a paucity of money and brains that enlist as soldiers, but who put to use what they have—bare muscular power.

Now, if men do not rule by muscular power, but by brains and money, and buy their muscle when they want it, women can certainly do the same. Their money is just as good as a man's for this purpose. Leaving out of view the matter of the right which property has to representation, feminine money as well as masculine money, it is clear that the argument that physical force rules the world breaks down as against female suffrage, because feminine money can buy brawn in the shape of soldiers and policemen as well as masculine money.

But it is said that women have not the masculine brain nor the masculine money, that the preponderance of brains and money is with men. Very well, if that be true, and if we make brains and money the test of a voter's rights, let men have the preponderance of voting right as well as of these qualifications for it. But there are hosts of women just as well educated, and intellectually as strong as men. In this

day women are actually getting to be better educated than men, on the average. Shall these women be denied the ballot? But we apply no such condition to men. We let all men vote, ignorant and educated alike; and we do well. Why not the same with women?

When it comes to money the same holds true. In these days an increasing number of women hold money of their own. Many of them earn as much money as men, and not a few carry on a lucrative business. Women inherit just as much money as men, and control an immense amount of wealth. If a man should vote because he has money, so should a woman. In this day every argument against female suffrage utterly breaks down.

*

Things That Are Excellent.

"As you grow better," once said Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, "there are some things which are always growing looser in their grasp upon you; there are other things which are always taking tighter hold upon your life. You sweep up into the necessity of truth, courage, virtue, love and God. The gravitation of the earth grows weaker, the gravitation of the stars takes stronger and stronger hold upon you. And on the other hand, as you grow worse, as you go down, the terrible opposite of all this comes to pass. The highest necessities let you go, and the lowest necessities take tighter hold of you. Still, as you go down, you are judged by what you can do without and what you cannot do without. You come down at last where you cannot do without a comfortable dinner and an easy bed, but you can do without an act of charity or a thought of God. The poor sot finds his misery sealed with this double seal, that he cannot miss his glass of liquor, and he can miss without a sigh, every good company and virtuous wish.... He who lives in the spirit acquires a certain sort of feeling of the infiniteness of some things and the finiteness of others, so that renown, wealth, dignity, sympathy, comfort, friendship, amusement, life, stand on one side; and honor, truth, bravery, purity, love, eternity, God, stand on the other. These last he must have. Those others he can do without."

*

Moral Effect of Woman's Franchise.

A Conservative member of the English Parliament was making the point to a Liberal woman suffragist that women, if enfranchised, would all vote the Conservative ticket, and he instanced the fact that they had done so in a recent election for the chief municipal officer of a city in which there was an unusually large proportion of women voters, and in which the Liberal party had been accustomed to win. "What do you think is the reason that the Liberal men voters were not able to persuade the women to accept their candidate?" asked the suffragist. This was the answer which, unconsciously to the Conservative gentleman who made it, cut the ground from under his hypothesis. "Oh, we were obliged on account of the women to put up a man of such high character that the women were attracted by his superior habits and record, so that it was of no use to talk to them about the Liberal candidate, who was morally a very much lower grade of man." So then it seems that even on the admission of an opponent, women will make morality the highest test.—[Union Signal.]

*

Royal Marriages for Love.

Instead of marrying the Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand and becoming later the Empress of Austria, the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria had wedded a poor lieutenant in the German army, who has an income of \$400 a year. If Baron Seefried is to be congratulated, his wife is equally worthy of it. The occasion recalls many royal persons who have married below their rank and yet seem to have had as happy if not happier lives than most. To mention but a few, the late Prince Alexander of Bulgaria became simple Count Hartenau in order to meet half-way the woman he loved, and who was made a countess by the kind-hearted Austrian Emperor. The father of Prince Alexander had also wedded beneath his rank.

The morganatic marriage of another Hessian Prince, the late Grand Duke Louis IV., with Madame de Kolentine is as well-known, as is the wrath of his mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, who could not allow her daughter's memory to be slighted, and who had this second marriage immediately annulled. The wife of the present head of the house of Meiningen is Ellen Franz, once an actress, while Prince Nicholas of Nassau married Natalie von Pushkin, daughter of the Russian poet. Other well-known cases are those of Princess Frederica of Hanover, who married Baron von Pawel-Rammigen, while a year ago Prince Ludwig of Bavaria gave his hand to Antonie Barth. Best known of all are the happy wedded lives of Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg, and that hard-working physician of Breslau, Dr. Willim, and of Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-

Holstein (aunt of the German Emperor) and Prof. von Esmarch, the famous surgical scientist of the University of Kiel.

*

Banish the Cigarette.

Why do not those good souls who profess such intense anxiety about the future physique of the human race every time a woman displays unexpected energy of body or brain, and who never seem to remember that children have fathers as well as mothers, turn just a tithe of their anxious attention to the increasing and pernicious habit of smoking among young boys and youths? It is now no uncommon thing to see newsboys and errand-boys and office-boys indulging quite openly in cigarette smoking. Whatever may be said in regard to the use of tobacco by grown men, to the majority of whom it is a somewhat doubtful advantage, and little more than a not very cleanly habit, there is no question at all that it is injurious to boys, who only take to it from moral cowardice or deplorably mistaken notions of what is "manly." We may grant that a grown man must please himself (even at the expense of annoyance to people of more cleanly tastes); but with lads under 15 smoking is simply a vice, and nothing else. It is said that quite recently several youths who presented themselves for the army examinations were rejected on physical grounds, and that a physician who took the trouble to investigate the matter found that the silly boys had thrown away their chances of a career and injured their nervous systems and the action of their hearts by smoking.

With the Poets.

On the Bridge of Sighs.

It changeth once to every soul
Within a narrow hour of doubt and
dole,

Upon life's bridge of sighs to stand,
A palace and a prison on each hand.

A palace of the rose-heart's hue!
How like a flower the warm light falls
from you.

O prison with the hollow eyes!
Beneath your stony stare no flowers
arise.

O palace of the rose-sweet sin!
How safe the heart that does not enter
in!

O blessed prison walls! How true
The freedom of the soul that chooseth
you!

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Wants.

We women want so many things;
And first we call for happiness—
The careless boon the hour brings,
The smile, the song and the caress.

And when the fancy fades, we cry,
Nay, give us one on whom to spend
Our heart's desire! When love goes by
With folded wings, we seek a friend.

And then our children come to prove
Our hearts but slumbered, and can
wake

And when they go, we're fain to love
Some other woman's for their sake.

But when both love and friendship
fail,
We cry for duty, work to do;
Some end to gain beyond the pale
Of self—some height to journey to.

And then before our task is done,
With sudden weariness oppressed,
We leave the shining goal unwon,
And only ask for rest.

—E. G. R.

Meeting.

The gray sea, and the long black land;
And the yellow half-moon large and
low;

And the startled little waves that leap
In fiery ringlets from their sleep,
As I gain the cove with pushing prow
And quench its speed in the slushy
sand.

Then a mile of warm, sea-scented beach;
Three fields to cross, till a farm ap-
pears;

A tap at the pane, the quick sharp
scratch
And blue spurt of a lighted match,
And a voice less loud through its joys
and fears

Than the two hearts beating each to
each.

—Robert Browning.

Old John Henry.

[By J. W. Riley.]

Old John's jes' made of the common-
est stuff—

Old John Henry—
He's tough, I reckon, but none too
tough—

Too tough though's better than not
enough!

Says old John Henry,
He does his best, and when his best's
bad

He don't fret none, nor don't git sad;
He simply 'lows it's the best he had:

Old John Henry!

His doctern's jes' o' the plainest
brand—

Old John Henry—

A smilin' face and a hearty hand

'S religion 'at all folks understand,

Says old John Henry,
He's stove up some with the rheu-
matiz,

And they hain't no shine on them
shoes o' his,
And his hair hain't cut—but his eye
teeth is:

Old John Henry.

He feeds hisse'f when the stock's all
fed—

Old John Henry—
And sleeps like a babe when he goes to
bed,

And dreams o' heaven and home-
made bread.

Says old John Henry.

He hain't refined as he'd ort to be
To fit the statutes o' poetry,

Ner his clothes don't fit him—but he
fits me;

Old John Henry!

—The Century.

World Strangeness.

Strange the world about me lies,
Never yet familiar grown—
Still disturbs me with surprise,
Haunts me like a face half-known.

In this house with starry dome,
Floored with gem-like plains and
seas,

Shall I never feel at home,
Never wholly be at ease?

On from room to room I stray,

Yet my host can ne'er espy,

And I know not to this day
Whether guest or captive I.

So, between the starry dome

And the floor of plains and seas,

I have never felt at home,

Never wholly been at ease.

—William Watson in Macmillan's.

Sensitiveness.

Time was, I shrank from what was
right,
From fear of what was wrong;
I would not brave the sacred fight,
Because the foe was strong.

But now I cast that finer sense
And sorer shame aside;
Such dread of sin was indolence,
Such aim at heaven was pride.

So, when my Saviour calls, I rise
And calmly do my best;
Leaving to him, with silent eyes
Of hope and fear, the rest.

I step, I mount, where He has led;
Men count my haltings o'er;
I know them; yet, though self I dread,
I love His precept more.

—Cardinal Newman.

The Minister's Busy Day.

Years ago, when railroads were in their infancy, I was traveling on horse-back through a sparsely settled district in South Carolina, when I came to a small village. A storehouse or two, a bar-room and an inn formed the nucleus of a settlement of very plain, honest, rural people. These villagers had been deprived of religious privileges for several months, as their pastor had gone to his final rest, and they had been unable to supply his place. When they learned I was a minister, they requested me to preach for them on the following day, which was Sunday; to this I readily assented.

After the sermon a young man, ungainly and rustic looking, but with large mournful eyes that had an appealing look in them, came to me and in the uncultured dialect of the neighborhood gave me to understand that he wished me to preach a funeral sermon for his wife, who had been dead some time. And no minister was accessible when she died, she had been buried without the usual rites. I expressed the sympathy I felt, and though I was preparing to depart, promised to remain over, and appointed an hour for the exercises.

At the time named I repaired to the church and was met by several of the brethren, who asked me to perform a marriage ceremony at the conclusion of the funeral service. Without asking the names of the parties, I entered the church at once. On the front seat with several female relatives—as I inferred from their mourning garments—sat the young man with the mournful and appealing eyes who had approached me the day before. I had procured some data from him in regard to the good qualities of his wife, and wove them into my sermon, making it as affecting as possible. I spoke of the brevity of life; of bereavements being sent for our good—that we should accept them as divine dispensations and never murmur nor rebel.

The young man was much affected, as was evidenced by the frequent application of his handkerchief to his eyes, and the mourning relatives sniffed audibly. But ever and anon my mind reverted to the marriage ceremony to be performed. There is a glamour and interest surrounding a prospective marriage that is irresistible, and I could not keep my mind entirely on the services I was performing. I set my lips together and determined I would put the wedding out of my thoughts, but in spite of me my mind would revert to the forbidden subject.

As I neared the end I saw a young girl, fresh and blooming as a May morning, enter the church with an elderly lady and take a seat near the door. She was attired in a bright pink dress of some light material, and wore a long white veil. I instantly surmised that this was the girl whose destiny was soon to be made or marred; but where was the prospective bride-

groom? I preached on, but failed to see him enter, nor could I find anyone in the assembly who looked like the conventional happy man.

I gave out the final hymn, "When waves of trouble o'er us roll," but still the tardy groom failed to appear. I wondered if the lovely girl—for such she really was—could be doomed to disappointment and mortification, and was becoming really provoked with the laggard by the time the fourth and fifth verses were sung.

We knelt in prayer and I tried to shut out everything from my mind but the mournful occasion of the meeting. I prayed long and fervently that the bereaved husband be given strength to endure, so that when the final summons came he would be reunited to his loved and lost where partings are no more.

When the doxology was sung, and the young man with the large eyes, more mournful and more appealing than ever, stepped forward and approached me, I thought it was to thank me for the feeling remarks I had made. Instead he told me that as "preachers were so scarce in them parts, an," as I was so accommodatin' he wished I would do another favor for him.

I must admit that a look of embarrassment stole over his face several times in addressing me, as though he were not quite certain I would indorse his course, but with an occasional clearing of the throat and the same appealing look he proceeded to explain that he was "mighty lonesome in a big house by hisself, and that Miss Pinky Lou Ogiltree, a near neighbor of hisn," had promised to marry him.

Too much astonished to speak I assented, I know not how, and the hero of the hour stepped down the aisle and led to the altar the blooming and blushing Miss Pinky.

I was so disconcerted at the unexpected turn of affairs, and my ideas of the eternal fitness of things so disturbed, that when the couple stood before me I started out with: "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble," but merged it quickly into the orthodox marriage ceremony.

I have always been a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer, but I confess consolation had come to my young friend sooner than I expected, and that the strength to endure and rise superior to affliction which I had so fervently prayed for was vouchsafed in an unexpected and marvelous degree.

God also will be ever doing new things. He is forever active. He has purposes concerning me which he has not yet unfolded. Therefore each year grows more sacred with wondering expectation. Therefore I and the world may go forth from each old year into the new which follows it, certain that in that new year God will have for us some new treatment which will open some novel life.—[PHILLIPS BROOKS.]

Laundering the Stomach.

"Laundering the stomach" is one of the newest things in medical practice. If the wisecracks are to be believed, it means a revolution in the treatment of dyspepsia. "Laundering the stomach" is a medical slang phrase, not to be too literally taken by dyspeptics. It does not involve the washing or ironing of the organs of digestion in the sense that the terms are used in most households on Monday. The idea of washing the stomach, or to be more exact, the idea of rinsing it out with warm water, originated in Paris, like many of the other good things in life. In Paris it was used with most gratifying results in the treatment of celebrities who were chronic sufferers from dyspepsia. Recently, Dr. Edsion and other New York practitioners got hold of it, and after ten weeks' experimentation, they declare without hesitation that within a year's time the physician who does not take in laundry-work will be far behind the times. The operation consists of nothing more or less than thrusting a small rubber tube down your esophagus into your stomach and pouring in through the tube a quart of warm water, which is afterwards siphoned out in much the same way as the farmer empties the contents of one cider barrel into another.

The average human stomach holds a quart, although bibulous persons often do not recognize this limit. Therefore a quart of warm water constitutes a "dose," and four doses are given to the patient at each treatment. The water is allowed to remain in the stomach for a brief space, during which a general rinsing movement goes on, nature lending the doctor a helping hand, as she invariably does when she agrees with him. The apparatus required for the treatment consists of a soft rubber tube six feet in length, a rubber funnel, a receiving basin, a pitcher, a gallon of water, and a sensible doctor. It is no small trick to put a rubber tube down a human esophagus, nor for that matter, is it a trick to be attempted by a novice, who, in all likelihood, would get the tube into the windpipe instead of the esophagus. The patient throws back his head so that his esophagus is in as nearly an upright line as possible. The doctor thrusts the tube in slowly, and it slides down the mucus-lined canal as easily as if it were a spoonful of Christmas pudding and the subject a 5-year-old boy. After the treatment is finished, the patient is a trifle weak, and, in the words of one who has tried it, "Your stomach feels the way your foot does when it is asleep." It won't be long before a man, meeting a friend on the street, will hear him say: "In a hurry. I feel all out of sorts and I'm going to have my stomach laundered."

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Tom's Robber.

Trapper Tom lived alone in a dug-out in the Black Hills.

Tom had a hard time of it, for some one or something was forever stealing his things. First he lost his hat, then a boot, then a piece of bacon. This was followed by the disappearance of his washing basin, and there was a robbery from his traps.

It was perplexing in the extreme, for if he went away even for a couple of days and left his door open, which, by the way, he could not avoid, having no means of securing it on the outside, something was quite sure to vanish.

Tom was not a capitalist, but in summer he earned a living by digging cellars for new settlers and in winter by trapping. Neither was Tom's house a work of art. He had literally dug it on the top of a knoll and roofed it with sods, so that from the outside it had very much the appearance of a large molehill. The knoll which Tom had selected for his home was bounded on one side by a lake and on the other side by a poplar grove which abounded in rabbits.

In the winter Trapper Tom, as he was familiarly called, trusted almost entirely to this grove to supply him with food. He always kept several gin traps in the rabbit runs among the red willows which grew in profusion around the outskirts of the heavier timber.

One evening at sunset Tom arranged the traps and as usual went directly to bed, for he could not afford to burn much oil. He had been sleeping for several hours when he was suddenly awakened by a succession of loud cries from the direction of the poplar grove. Believing that he must have caught a fox in one of his rabbit traps, Tom sprang out of bed, put on his pants, coat and boots, seized his spade, which was the best weapon he possessed, and started for the grove.

The moon was shining brightly, and the light was good, for the white poplars were not very tall, but even if this had not been the case Tom would have experienced very little difficulty in locating the cries on account of the persistency with which the animal kept them up. Before he had advanced 50 yards through the deep snow he found himself face to face with a shaggy coated animal.

At the trapper's approach the unfortunate creature turned toward him, bristling with rage, and revealing quite plainly the broad bands of brown with which nature has decked the sides of the wolverine and troublesome wolverine. The animal was caught by one of its hind feet in a steel trap, which in turn was secured by a chain to a small log in no way adequate to hold so large an animal. Fortunately, however, the chain was fastened to the middle of the log, and this, owing to the number of small trees, made the escape of the wolverine almost impossible.

Had Trapper Tom been armed with a gun, there would have been little merit or little difficulty in winning the battle, but as his only weapon was a spade he realized that the conflict would not be by any means one-sided. Nevertheless Tom was no coward, and he began circling around the animal, watching for an opportunity to close with it. As he walked around and round he noticed that the wolverine also kept turning, so he concluded to keep it up till the animal had twisted the chain into a knot.

As Tom kept circling and the animal kept turning the chain kept getting shorter, until the animal's leg was drawn close to the log. This was the desired opportunity, and Tom rushed in and dealt his captive a violent blow with the blade of the spade.

In attempting to avoid a second attack, however, the wounded animal sprang back and pulled the steel spring of the trap so violently against the log that the jaws flew open and set it free.

Instead of running away, the half stunned and maddened wolverine glared for one moment at his assailant and then sprang open mouthed at his throat.

Tom leaped behind a friendly poplar just in time to avoid the attack, and as the animal passed he dealt it a second blow, this time on the back, but in doing so he lost his balance and stumbled forward into the deep snow.

Before he could regain his feet the animal was upon him, and he found himself engaged in a hand to hand struggle with the savage creature. It seized his heavily-coated arm in its teeth and commenced striking at him with his muscular hind legs, which, being armed with heavy claws, would have inflicted terrible wounds had they been able to get in their work.

With his free hand Trapper Tom gripped the animal by the throat and compressed its windpipe until it released his arm. Then he thrust it over upon its back into the loosened snow and with both hands tried to strangle it. In this he might have been successful had not the struggling animal just at the supreme moment struck him squarely in the chest.

The blow staggered Tom and caused him to relax his hold, when the animal, finding itself once more free, sprang to its feet and prepared to renew the attack.

The young man grabbed the spade, which lay beside him, and quickly scrambled to his feet. Then for one moment man and beast stood confront-

ing each other, silent, watchful and desperate.

But the wolverine was nearly disabled. Its hind limbs appeared to be half paralyzed, and it was soon evident to Tom that so far he had had much the best of the fight. Without waiting for attack, therefore, he lifted his spade and stepped forward to deliver the blow of mercy. Just as the spade fell, however, the animal threw itself forward and instead of receiving the blow upon the head received it upon its back.

Before Trapper Tom could recover his balance the wolverine seized his leg, and the next instant he felt the agony of its teeth.

Again he lifted his spade, clutching it with both hands, and brought it down with a digging motion upon the back of the animal's head. It was the finishing stroke, and Tom had the satisfaction of dragging his prize after him as he limped back to his dugout.

Next day Tom nailed the pelt to his door as a trophy, and it was the finest wolverine pelt ever taken in that district. Trapper Tom is doubly rejoiced to find that in capturing the beast he also captured the robber, for he has never missed anything either from his dugout or his traps since the day he worsted the wolverine.—[New York Press.

✱

British House of Commons.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., the author of the well-known "History of Our Own Times" and a number of other valuable works, has contributed a paper to the North American Review in regard to the present British House of Commons. Many of the facts it contains are of interest to Canadian readers. Mr. McCarthy is the leader of the Irish Home Rule Party in Parliament. He writes:

The House of Commons has some 670 members, and it has seats for little more than half that number. Even if we take into account the members' galleries, which run along the sides of the chamber, there still is not nearly room enough for all the men who are entitled to take their places in the House of Commons. What are the members to do who have not got seats? They are to do the best they can—to do anything they like short of taking seats in the House.

They may crowd the bar—I do not mean any place of refreshment, although they may crowd that bar, too, if they please—I mean they may stand below the line which is supposed to represent the brass bar that can, when occasion requires, be drawn out from either side, and so conjoined as to represent the division between some petitioner or some alleged offender and the House of Commons itself. They may stand in the newspaper-room or the tearoom; they may fall asleep in the library; they may walk on the terrace; they may lounge in the smoking-room; but they cannot sit in the House.

As in England there are so many superfluous women who could not possibly find husbands here under our present matrimonial system, so in the House of Commons there are so many members who cannot possibly find seats. The struggle for seats from day to day is a curious and interesting competition, of which, so far as I know, the English House of Commons has an absolute monopoly.

It is in one sense a question of first come first served. The House of Commons usually meets at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A member may come down to the House as early as he pleases and select a seat. If he comes very early—say at 8 in the morning—he has, on ordinary occasions, a fair chance of a good place. He selects his place and he puts his hat into it. Then he goes away to return at 3 o'clock, when prayers are said by the chaplain of the House—at present and for some time past my distinguished friend Archdeacon Farrar.

In the meantime our member in quest of a seat must not stir one inch outside the buildings which belong to the House of Commons. His claim to a seat is supposed to rest on his attention to the service of the House, and if he crosses a threshold for one moment outside the precincts of the House, his claim to a seat is forfeit. So he spends from 8 o'clock until 3 lounging about the library and the smoking rooms and the newspaper room, and at 3 he comes back into the House and listens to the prayers. Then, having complied with all that ceremonial and having spent his whole day in nominal service of the House, he is entitled to insert a little brass frame at the back of his chair, a small card bearing the printed words "prayers" and his own name written beneath, and thus he has secured that seat for the one sitting only. The struggle has to begin afresh on the very same conditions on the morrow.

✱

Quite a Difference.

London Truth tells this story: One of the upper 10,000 who was visiting America accepted the hospitality of a gentleman in New York. When taking farewells of his host, the latter asked him what he thought of the American people. "Well," answered the nobleman, "I like them immensely; but I miss something." "What is that?"

asked the Yankee. "I miss the aristocracy," replied the Englishman. "What are they?" naively asked the host. "The aristocracy?" said the nobleman in a somewhat surprised sort of voice, "why, they are people who do nothing, you know; whose fathers did nothing, you know—in fact the aristocracy." Here he was interrupted by the American, who chimed in with him "O we've plenty of them over here; but we don't call them aristocracy; we call them tramps."

✱

Companionship of Books.

Books, we know, Are a substantial world, both pure and good, Round which with tendrils strong as flesh and blood, Our pastime and our happiness can grow.

—Wordsworth.

A man may be usually known by the books he reads. "Books," said Hazlitt wind into the heart; the poet's verse slides into the current of our blood."

Books introduce us into the best society; they bring us into the presence of the greatest minds that have ever lived.

Shakespeare is not dead, though his body was buried in 1616. His mind is as much alive in the world now, and his thought as far reaching as in the time of the Tudors.

At the head of all biographies stands the great biography, the "Book of Books." One of the best prelates that ever sat on the English bench, Dr. John Sharp, said, "Shakespeare and the Bible have made me archbishop of York." John Wesley was accustomed to caution his young friends against over much reading. "Beware you be not swallowed up in books," he would say to them. "An ounce of love is worth a pound of knowledge." It has been truly said that the best books are those which most resemble good actions. Erasmus thought that books were the accessories of life and clothes the luxuries. Bacon: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man." "Histories make wise men, poets witty, mathematics subtle, natural philosophy deep, moral grave, logic and rhetoric, able to contend."

"Not only in the common speech of man, but in all art, too, biography is almost the one thing needful."—Carlyle.

GEORGE WILSON.

✱

A Family of Giants.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes:

"The best evidence of the truth of the theory of heredity I ever saw," said T. E. Lucas to the corridor man at the Lindell, "is a family named Walker living in Mitchell county, North Carolina. There are at present seven brothers and five sisters, the lowest stature of any of them being 6 feet, which is the height of one of the girls. Her sisters run in regular gradation as to height 6 feet 1 inch, 6 feet 2 inches, and 6 feet 3 inches. The tallest brother is 7 feet 9 inches, and the shortest 6 feet 3 inches. The mother is short, being about 5 feet 8 inches, while the father, from whom the children inherit their remarkable growth, is 7 feet 2 inches. He is of a family of nine brothers, the tallest of whom was 8 feet in height, and the shortest 7 feet, and all of them lived to a considerable age, the only one surviving, however, being the father of the sons and daughters mentioned. If the present family were arranged, one above the other, they would reach 73 feet 6 inches in height. It is said that all of the ancestors back through several generations were of like proportions."

Just for Fun.

HALF KILLED.—Do you want some nice pork, sir?" said the butcher to an Irishman, who was intently regarding half of a hog hanging outside the door. "No sore! Oi was only wonderin' whin ye was goin' to kill the other half of that pig."

✱

A CLEVER SON.—A poor woman declared to a friend that "since the world was a world there never was such a clever boy as Bill; he has just made two chairs and a fiddle out of his own head, and has plenty of wood left for another."

✱

The Atlanta Constitution reports a bit of conversation between two men who had formerly been close neighbors:

"All your boys turned out well, did they?"

"Yes, I reckon they did."

"What's John doing?"

"He's a-curin' of fever in Texas."

"And Dick?"

"He's enlargin' of a country newspaper an' a-collin' of subscriptions."

"And William—what's he doing?"

"He's a preachin' of the Gospel an' splittin' rails for a livin'."

"And what are you doing?"

"Well, I'm a-supperin' of John an' Dick an' William."

✱

A young lady organist in a church in Colorado was somewhat captivated with the young pastor of the church in the next street, and was delighted to hear one week that by an exchange he was to preach the next Sunday in her own church. The organ was pumped by an obstreperous old sexton, who would often stop when he thought the

organ voluntary had lasted long enough. This day the organist was anxious that all should go well, and as the service was about to begin, she wrote a note intended solely for the sexton's eye. He took it, and, in spite of her agonized beckonings, carried it straight to the preacher. What was that gentleman's astonishment when he read, "Oblige me this morning by blowing away till I give you a signal to stop. MISS ALLEN."—[Youth's Companion.

✱

A boy of 12 years, going to confession lately, revealed to his father confessor that he had been guilty of turning "flim-flams" on the previous Sunday. The father, desirous to award a suitable penance, but ignorant of the exact character of the offense, inquired, "What are these flim-flams, my son?" "I'll show you, father," said the boy, and he jumped up from his knees and turned a couple of handsprings before the confessional box, to the utter astonishment, but the secret amusement, of the priest. The next penitent in turn, who had anxiously witnessed the strange performance, was a stout, red-faced, middle-aged woman, who knelt with evident trepidation, and stammered out, "Och, father, dear, don't be givin' me such a Lenten penance as that, for the dear Lord's sake!"—[Cambridge Chronicle.

When Ponce-de-Leon sought to find The fountain giving back lost youth, It may be that he had in mind That draught which seems to make a truth.

Out of the fable ages old, For drinking it the old grow young; It is, indeed, a draught of gold, Surpassing all by poets sung.

The draught meant is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, of course. It is a most potent rejuvenator of the weakened and debilitated system. It drives out all poison, all impurity, enriches the blood, and makes the old and worn out feel young and vigorous. Ponce-de-Leon didn't discover it, but Dr. Pierce did, and he rightly named it when he called it a "Golden Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure permanently constipation, indigestion and headaches. All dealers.

✱

CARRYING THE HOD.—Inquisitive Party.—And do you go up that ladder all day long? Pat—No, sir; half of the toime Oi come down.—[Judge.

✱

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parlee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

✱

Little Effie (who has stroked the kitten until she has begun to purr)—Maudie, do you hear that? Sister Maud—Hear what, Effie? Effie—Why, I do believe kitty's boiling!—[Harper's Bazar.

✱

TELL THE DEAR.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine, having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

✱

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

✱

A DISTANT RELATIVE.—Meeting a negro who was very sad, a friend said, "You have lost some of your friends, I see." "Yes, massa, I've a heap of sorrow." "Was it a near or a distant relative?" "Well, purty distant, 'bout 24 miles."

✱

Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parlee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

✱

"Look on the bright side," said a pastor to a young parishioner who was despondent. "But there is no bright side," replied the poor young fellow. "Then, my boy," said the cheery parson, "you must polish up the dark side."

✱

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED.—Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials, and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany buildings, 39, Victoria street, Westminster, London, S.W. 14ui

We Must Protect Ourselves.

[For the Citizen and Home Guard.]

We shall never have wisely-formed and well enforced prohibition laws until we have governments in the Dominion and in the Provinces in full sympathy with such measures; nor can we expect them until a majority of our law-makers are men earnestly desirous of making such laws efficient and successful. It is useless to elect men as our representatives who are not themselves in sympathy with the temperance movement, or who have a monied interest in the liquor business, or who are largely dependent on the liquor votes and influence for their success at elections. To help elect such and then to petition them to enact prohibition laws are among the heights of absurdity.

It is now the clear duty of all friends of prohibition to do their best to get good, honest, well-tempered men in the field as candidates for the coming elections and to help elect such, whether they happen to belong to our old time party or not. We should refrain from voting for any candidate who is opposed to such measures, or even doubtful about them, even though we may thus have to refuse to vote at all. Let the party managers of both parties know that there are hundreds of men in their ranks who will not vote for any but a reliable man on this great issue and who will do all they can to help elect candidates of the right stamp, and great care will be taken to select the right class of men as candidates. In Toronto at the last mayoralty election even the ward politicians clearly saw that so many of both parties would not vote for any but a good clean man that all other aspirants were discarded and both candidates were temperance men and Christian workers. That lesson ought not to be lost sight of throughout Canada.

Our churches and temperance organizations are now strong enough to make their influence felt for great good in the composition of our next parliament and legislatures. It does not even require united political action in one party, which seems a pretty difficult thing to accomplish; it merely means that each member shall resolve to refrain from voting for any man who is not well worthy of confidence and of hearty support. In New York State at the recent State elections there were tens of thousands of Democrats who "bolted" the name of Maynard from their tickets because of a lack of confidence in his honesty, and, of course, the party was badly beaten. The party wirepullers have there learned that if they expect the support of the people they must select clean and reliable men as their candidates.

JOSEPH RYAN.

Guelph, Jan., 1894.

A Prosperous Company.

The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

Eighth Annual Report.

Hon. G. W. Ross Reviews the Situation.

Statement of the Company's Financial Situation—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

TORONTO, Jan. 24, 1894. Your directors have the honor of presenting to you to-day the company's eighth annual report and financial statement, and the pleasure of congratulating you on account of a year of great prosperity in its business.

During the year 1,680 applications for \$2,020,000 of insurance were received, and 1,517 policies for \$1,775,500 issued, the same strict scrutiny of the risks before acceptance being maintained that has always characterized our business.

Our insurance in force at the end of the year was \$5,299,620 01 under 4,148 policies upon 3,892 lives, being an increase of \$726,444 insurance, 674 policies and 642 lives.

The classification of our risks was as follows: In the temperance section there were 3,155 policies for \$3,780,710. In the general section there were 993 policies for \$1,488,910.

The increase for the year in the temperance section was 496 policies for \$528,037, being more than our entire increase in the previous year.

The increase in the general section was 178 policies for \$198,407. Our cash income for the year from premiums and interest was \$126,651 22, being an increase of \$10,073 13 over the previous year.

Our death losses for the year were \$20,000 under fourteen policies on thirteen lives. The loss of four of these lives, carrying \$6,000 of insurance, was caused by accident. Our losses were at the rate of 3.64 per 1,000 of the average number of lives at risk, and \$4 07 per \$1,000 of the average amount of insurance in force during the year.

The very low mortality which has been experienced from year to year, from causes other than accidental, indicates the care which has been exercised in the selection of the risks placed on our books, and promises well for the future of the company, as the company which exercises the greatest care in the selection of its risks may most desirably business offering.

Our assets for the protection of policy-holders were \$277,334 45, and our liabilities \$189,201 17, as shown by last year's report to the Government, and in this year's report they are respectively \$338,422 33 and \$237,359 66, making an increase in the surplus for policy-holders' protection of \$12,928 99.

The most rigid and careful economy has continued to be exercised, and, although the expenses for securing business and for medical examinations have necessarily increased in amount on account of the largely increased amount of business transacted, they have not increased in ratio, and all the other expenses of the company have

been kept at the lowest limit consistent with progressive management.

We have confined our business almost exclusively to the Province of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, believing that by so doing we could increase our business as rapidly as was desirable with a better selection of risks, and at a less cost than by entering a wider field.

That the policy pursued has been a wise one is shown by the fact that in each succeeding year for five consecutive years steady gains have been made in every important feature of our business.

Your directors note with pleasure the appreciation shown by total abstainers for our company and by the public generally, for our very safe, liberal and equitable plans of insurance and policies, which have been devised to give the best results attainable through life insurance.

We have again to express our satisfaction with the faithful and efficient manner in which the officers and agents of the company have discharged the duties devolving upon them.

The certificates of the auditing committee of the board and the company's auditor, attached to the financial statement, are warrants of its correctness and for the correctness of our accounts.

By section 9 of our act of incorporation all directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

Geo. W. Ross, H. Sutherland, President. Manager.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1893. Cash income, premiums and interest, \$126,651.22. Expenditure for claims, management, surrenders, values, etc., 74,908. Assets for policy-holders' protection, 338,422.33. Reserve and other liabilities, 237,359.66. Surplus for policy-holders' protection, 101,062.67. A large number of stockholders and policy-holders were present, and much interest and enthusiasm were manifested.

The old board of directors and all the officers were unanimously re-elected as follows:

President—Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., R. McLean, Esq., Secretary Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.

Directors—P. H. Burton (Caldecott), Burton & Co. (wholesale merchants), Toronto; Thos. Caswell, deputy city solicitor, Toronto; William Waterworth, capitalist, Ingersoll; Geo. H. Wilkes, capitalist and director of the Royal Loan and Savings Company, Brantford; W. H. Bowley, Q.C., LL.D., Berlin; J. Lyons Bigger, broker and real estate agent, Belleville; Jos. A. Fife, M.D., Peterborough; Richard Hewson, Toronto; J. S. Williams, wholesale lumber merchant, Goderich; A. J. Wilkes, Q.C., LL.B., Brantford; J. A. Robertson, M.D., Stratford.

Medical Referee—William Nattress, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Eng.

Manager—H. Sutherland.

Colds, coughs, Catarrh and Rheumatism cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Dose: two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ANALYSTS.

O. S. JAMES, GRADUATE, S.P.S., AN. ANALYTICAL chemist, room D, 19 and 21 Richmond street east, Toronto. Residence, 102 Howard street. Phone 1,767. G 14iu.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

WILLIAM JAMES & SON, DOMINION AND Provincial land surveyors, civil engineers, draftsmen and valuers, 19-21 Richmond street east, Toronto. G 14iu.

MEDICAL.

W. C. ADAMS, L.D.S., E. E. CULBERT, D.D.S., Dentists, 35 King street east, Toronto. Established 1894. Appointments may be made by mail. Specialty—The study of the best method of developing healthy teeth in the young, and preserving the natural teeth through life. G 14i.

A. M. ROSEBROUGH, M.D., EYE AND ear surgeon, 127 Church street, Toronto. G 14n.

W. REAR, M.D., 19 GERRARD AVE. CADE, Toronto. All chronic diseases treated. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Residence, 15 Maitland street, Toronto. G 14ck.

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—AND—

Restaurants.

51 King Street East, 51 King Street West, 152 Yonge Street, 68 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, - - ONT.

DEBENTURES

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold. Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

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New York, Montreal and Toronto Stock purchased for cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of interest.

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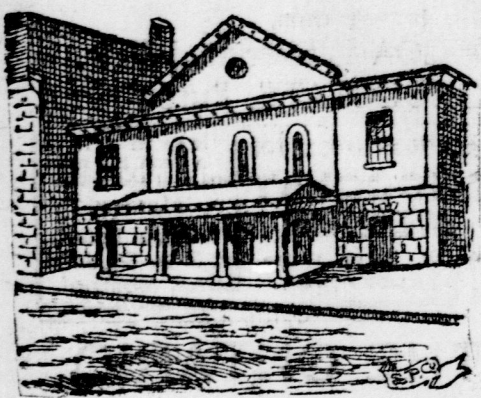
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IN MONTREAL'S ANNALS

THE COMMERCIAL CITY'S OLDEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

The Theatre Royal Past and Present—Its Forerunners and Their Fates—Edmund Kean and Charles Dickens on the Montreal Stage.

Among the earliest of Montreal's places of amusement was the "Circus," remarks the Herald of that city, which stood on the space now occupied by the dining-room of the St. Lawrence Hall. This building was used indifferently as a play-house and hippodrome. After the opening of the Theatre Royal, the circus received less patronage than formally and was finally



THE OLD THEATRE ROYAL.

(Where Bonaparte's Market now stands.)

closed. At this time it was owned by the late Hon. Peter McGill. It was afterwards bought by Hon. Henry Starnes and was by him used as a store-house for flour and feed.

In those early days, though the date of its erection is uncertain, there was also a kind of play-house or amusement club, at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Jean Baptiste streets, now occupied by the store of Hearn and Harrison. Inside it had, as was usual at that day, a "pit" where the orchestra stalls now are, two tiers of boxes and a gallery for the "gods."

"It was opened," writes Mr. Brown, "by a namesake of mine named Fred Brown, whose wife was a sister of Charles Kemble. She was an excellent actress, but horribly plain. They had a company of seventy-one persons which broke down at the end of the season from its own weight. I saw Fanny Kemble perform there when the house was so full that people sat upon the stage. When Edmund Kean came to this city in 1827 the theatre was closed; but the citizens were so anxious to see him that a company was formed with Mrs. Barnes and some circus performers who happened to be in the city at the time, and he gave four performances. In the last one he was extremely drunk. He was playing the part of 'Daguerforth' in a comedy and during the performance had to stand on his head on a chair. The gallery liked this, and shouted 'Another tumble, Mr. Kean!' Kean thought they said 'Another tumbler Mr. Kean!' and he got furious and rushed off the stage and out of the theatre. The gallery in their turn got angry, and started to smash things generally. Kean was hastily sent for, and was found in bed at the Masonic hall. He was dressed and brought back to the theatre where he made a graceful apology to the audience, winding it up, however, by saying: 'As for the man who told me to take another tumbler I despise him!' This was given in his deepest and most tragic tones and fairly brought down the house."

It was at this Theatre Royal that the celebrated Charles Dickens played during his visit to Montreal. A copy of the program dated May 28th, 1842, (nearly fifty years ago) is still preserved by Mr. Henry Hogan at the St. Lawrence Hall. It stated that Mr. Charles Dickens, assisted by the Garrison Amateurs, composed of officers of the 23rd and 85th regiments, would appear there on Saturday evening, Mr. Dickens taking the parts of Alfred Highflyer in "A Roland for an Oliver," Snobington in "Two o'clock in the Morning" and Philip in "High Life Below Stairs." The performance was a repetition of one given on the previous Wednesday, which had proved a great success.

Among the players who figured at the Royal about this time, were: George Abbott, who played here during the early forties; Barton Hill, brother of Mrs. Alexander Murray, of McGill College avenue, widow of the late Alexander Murray; J. R. Isaacson; Fred Judah, now Q. C., and Matthew Baxter. Most of these were members of the "Sack and Buskin Club," whose existence covered a period of one season.

The career of this first Theatre Royal appears to have been a very chequered one. Most of the time it seems to have been closed, and it was finally destroyed by fire. For some time afterwards Montreal was without a regular theatre, until in 1848 Mr. Moses J. Hayes erected a large stone block at the corner of Notre Dame street and Dalhousie square, at the back of which was a theatre which was indifferently called Hayes' theatre and the Theatre Royal. It was in this theatre that the Legislature met for a short time after the destruction of the House of Parliament by the mob in 1849. It was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1851, which burnt 1,100 houses, rendered 8,000 persons homeless and did damage to the extent of over \$1,000,000.

In the winter of 1849 the "Garrick Club" had come into existence, and gave a series of performances at this theatre. The Garrick Club was first organized for the purpose of giving a benefit performance to Mr. Jos. Smith Lee, who had just been dismissed from a lucrative government situation. This was the year of the riots in Montreal, during the course of which Lord Elgin was mobbed, and party feeling ran high. Mr. Lee had in some manner incurred the suspicion of the powers that were and his summary dismissal followed. The play given by the club at this benefit was "Rob Roy." Encouraged by the success of this first venture the Garrick Club continued to give performances at the Royal until the destruction by fire of that institution, when they rented a brick building on St. Jean Baptiste street, now used as a spice mill by the firm of Evans, Sons & Co. During the two years of the club's existence, they played, "The Merchant of Venice," "Tower of Nesle," "Lady of Lyons," "Honeymoon," "Othello," "Douglas," and a comedy by Douglas Jerrold, called "The Bride of Ludgate," while at the close of each performance was given a one or two act farce, as was the fashion in those days. Among the members of this club were J. H. Isaacson; George Smith, brother of the designer of St. Andrew's church; Henry Starnes, brother of Hon. Henry Starnes; Capt. Lovelace, afterwards Col. Lovelace; Matthew Baxter; F. J. Locke; John Sharpe; P. Christopher, and a man named Paris. The last name ended his days begging coppers on St. James street. The female parts in these plays were mostly taken by Christopher and Sharpe, whose stage names were respectively Miss Kitson and Miss Dudley.

The location of the Theatre Royal, or Hayes Theatre, on Dalhousie square was at this time in the most fashionable quarter of the city. Several companies of artillery and infantry were located then at Montreal, their barracks being on the ground now covered by the C. P. R. station. The officers of the military were the lions of Montreal society and St. Denis street was to the city then what Sherbrooke is now. After the fire of 1851, and previous to the building of the present Theatre Royal, on Cote street, performances were given by several visiting companies in the ballroom of the present St. Lawrence Hall. The Heron family appeared here on several occasions and were very favorably received by Montreal audiences. Here also Mr. and Mrs. Skerrit gave some very clever performances, in some of which they were assisted by the well-known Sir Wm. Dawn, who had previously been starring in Australia.

From what was saved from the ruins of the old Hayes Theatre, the Theatre Royal of to-day, was built. From it the model and much of the material of the present building was secured. In fact the present Theatre Royal is the one that was used in the Hayes Theatre. Directly after the fire, Mr. Jesse Joseph purchased all the material, scenery and properties that were saved and commenced the construction of a theatre on Cote street. This theatre was opened by Mr. J. W. Buckland, on the 19th June, 1852. The office was then at Mr. Herbert's piano store on Notre Dame Street. In those days the pit (where the orchestra stalls now are) was the cheapest part of the house. It extended clear from the stage to the back of the house, and the admission was two York shillings, or 25 cents. Montreal's young men evidently were not expected to go alone to the theatre in the fifties as they do now, for all the seats were quoted so much per couple, and in the dress circle, which was then the aristocratic part of the house, no single tickets were sold. The price was seven shillings and sixpence currency per couple, or \$1.50 in our money. In the family circle the price was 75 cents for couples and three "sevenpence half-pennies" for single tickets. The private boxes brought \$10 each.

When Mr. Ben de Bar came on from New Orleans, he brought with him a number of new ideas, and proceeded to remodel the theatre. He abolished the twenty-cent pit and replaced it with orchestra stalls. He turned the family circle into the gallery, and the noisy "pitties" became the "gods." After de Bar, the theatre was leased to Harry Lindley for two years. Mrs. Buckland then resumed the lease and held it until 1875, when she retired.

In 1875 Mr. Joseph overhauled the entire house, and, after keeping it himself for six months, leased it to O'Brien and West. They only kept it for a few months and then it passed into the hands of the present lessee, Mr. J. B. Sparrow, who ran it during the following years with such attractions as "The Panker's Daughter," "A Celebrated Case," "Jannushek," "Charles Thorne" and other plays by Daly's and Union Square companies. Mrs. Scott-Siddons also appeared here during this period. The career of the theatre was a chequered one until 1884 when Mr. Sparrow entered into partnership with Mr. Jacobs, of New York, forming the firm of Sparrow & Jacobs, under whose management the Theatre Royal has proved a grand success as a theatre for the masses at popular prices.

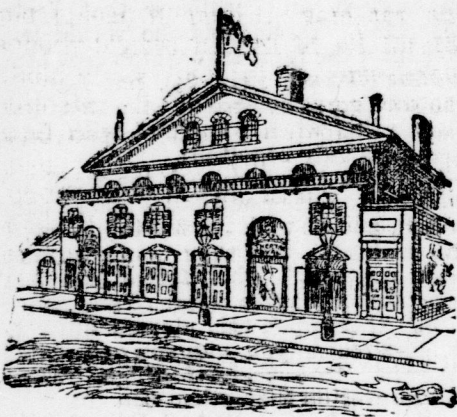
It has been well said that as a popular priced theatre the Royal has no superior. Old and young, rich and poor, patronize the Royal to such an extent that often it happens that every night in a week hundreds of people are unable to gain admission. This is truly a remarkable thing in the history of any place of amusement. Other theatres in Montreal and in American cities are, every now and then visited by good attractions. When this happens big audiences gather, but at the Royal you will find crowded houses the rule and light houses the exception.

Mr. J. B. Sparrow, the lessee, was born in St. Catharines. Always full of life and energy, he has worked to secure the position which the theatre holds to-day. He is exceedingly particular as to the character of his attractions and will allow nothing on his stage that would bring the least discredit on it. Montrealeers admit its great popularity by their patronage and in turn the attaches who have grown to manhood and womanhood in its service, are always courteous and willing to add to the pleasure of an hour spent at the old Royal.

A Beneficial Lesson. The habits of practical economy forced on the people of this country by the hard times will survive when prosperity comes again. Many people have learned to make a dollar go as far as they used to find two able to go, because the dollar was the only one they had, and it had to do. When they are more fortunate, and have two dollars where they now have one, it is not likely that they will continue to live on the one, but a large part of the other will be put by.

Chimneys of Paper. Paper has been applied to many purposes of construction, one of the most remarkable being lately announced in Le Genie Civil of Paris. It is a factory chimney 48 feet high, composed of this material, which has just been put up at Breslau, and said to be absolutely fire-proof. The cupola of the new government observatory, at Greenwich, Eng., is to be constructed of paper.

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MONTREAL'S THEATRE ROYAL.

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For further information apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas Sts.

HOW STRENGTH IS GOT.

THE FOUR STRONGEST MEN IN THE WORLD TELL THE WEAK HOW.

The Value of Rational Exercise—Art Aids Nature and the Weakest Can Become Powerful by Adhering to a Few Simple Rules.

All men and women, unless they are afflicted with some organic disease, can be strong and healthy, if they will. That desirable result can be obtained if they simply follow the rules of action their ancestors were governed by. To accomplish this some self-denial is required. The majority of men and women are too self-indulgent. They eat, drink and sleep too much.

I am not a cynic and do not believe in banting, semi-starvation or any of the drastic methods which some physicians advocate to reduce one's adiposities and to gain strength after it has been depleted by an excess of adipose tissue. Strength cannot be regained in that way.

There is only one absolutely curative remedy for both, and that is exercise. By that I do not mean that people should overtax their physical energies to attain health and strength. On the contrary I insist that the process shall be gradual. The lighter the exercise to begin with the better. Increase the amount as your strength increases. Never through

not follow any set rules, but be guided by your own natural inclinations. Walk, run, jump, row, wrestle, box, swing clubs or dumbbells as best suits your gifts. Do not go, however, too far in any one branch.



J. W. KENNEDY.

Give them all a trial, but follow the one branch of sport to which you yourself can easily perceive you are best adapted. If you vary the routine you will strengthen every muscle of the body and stimulate the vital organs.

Study the problem of health and strength as you would a profession. Study yourself. Exercise, then, mildly, constantly and judiciously both inside and outside. Quit when you are tired and refresh yourself with a shower bath and a good rub down. If you follow these rules I will bet a dollar to a doughnut that your physical condition will soon be improved in every way.

ATTILA.

Men are not as strong now as they used to be. This is due largely to the way they live. Every one wants to get money and get it in a hurry, too. Consequently, health is a minor consideration nowadays in the mad race for wealth. Men think of money, sleeping, walking and even eating. The result is, first, that the mind is overworked and naturally the body fails. People cannot rob themselves of sleep, bolt down food against time and violate every law of nature, and expect to be healthy and strong.

Men who wish to become strong must rigidly follow the example of their good old ancestors. Eat, drink, work and play as they did, earnestly and honestly. Get your full rations of sleep, exercise and rest. Do not give all your thoughts and devote all your energies to "business" and the accumulation of wealth. Above all things, do not steal time from sleep and then "brace up" on cordials or liquors of any kind to enable you to get through your day's work. Physically and mentally, too many, alas, try this after late supper and "three parties" of the night before. That is, the "upper ten" do. The "lower five" do the next best thing. They "nerve up" on whiskey or an abstinence cocktail to enable them to get through a day's labor after a night of dissipation.

How then, in the name of goodness, can men be strong when they follow such practices? Their ancestors, were they native born Americans, Irishmen, Englishmen, Germans, Norwegians, Swedes or what not, did not do it, and consequently were a stronger and better race of men. There was an age of industry, not luxury, hence their physical superiority. Our children can become as strong as our fathers if they follow in their example and not ours. Learn men to walk, run, box and wrestle as you would a problem in arithmetic. Practice, too, indoor athletics. Cultivate every muscle of the body and you are bound in time to become strong. If you have any disease of the lungs, heart, liver or kidneys, exercise judiciously taken is sure to ameliorate if not entirely cure it. Be careful, above all things, not to overtax your powers. Take exercise constantly, but lightly.



LOUIS ST. CYR.

Everybody can become strong. The trouble with this age is that it is too easy-seeking, and many sport is neglected. The age is a commercial one, and physical prowess plays but a secondary consideration in the daily affairs of life.

Would you breed a race of strong men like the hardy Danes, Norsemen, Normans and Saxons, who conquered Europe? If you would, encourage and foster manly sport of all kinds. Indulge in outdoor games in spring, fall and summer, and in indoor games in winter. Go more to the gymnasium, river, field and chunder path, and less to the theatre and tap room.

Now, would you know how to get strong? First, indulge in outdoor exercise. Walking is the best. When your system is tuned up, try gymnastic exercises. Light dumb-bells, light clubs, the rowing machine, and what boxers call the "medicine ball," will all aid in the solution of the problem. Do not cultivate any one set of muscles at the expense of the other. Work them all. Never exhaust yourself, but quit exercise feeling stronger than you began, and with the desire to continue. Never fail to take a quick shower or sponge bath after your exercises are concluded, and a vigorous rub down. Cool off and rest thoroughly before eating and do not gorge yourself with food any more than work. Take solid, substantial food, and such as your good sense or your physician advises you to eat. Your system needs, and above all things avoid excesses in the way of liquor or tobacco.

If you follow these precepts you are bound to become strong, but it will take some self-denial to do it.

LOUIS ST. CYR.



SANDOW.

pride or any other reason strive to do that which you cannot, without extreme effort, perform. A man or woman should always feel better and stronger, not weaker, after taking exercise, outdoor or indoor.

Exercise judiciously taken, I believe to be the panacea of all ills. If any man, primarily sound physically will follow the systematic course of training that I have pursued I will guarantee he will become stronger and healthier than his fellows. The rules are simple and easy to follow. Fat men and women should avoid—or rather decrease by degrees—ales, porters, liquors, starchy cereals or fattening substances of any kind. Lean people should partake of these in moderation. Both can partake of juicy joints, be they from the sheep or from the ox, only let them avoid too much seasoning in the way of salt, pepper or sauces. These create an unnatural thirst which nothing but copious draughts of liquor of some kind can quench. Too much liquid overworks the kidneys and liver and indirectly affects the heart.

Never sleep more than eight hours a day. Eat regularly and at stated intervals in the manner already described. Walk a mile or more after each meal before attempting any labor, physical or mental. A janitor of two, three or five miles in the afternoon, when nature is at her best, will not harm you a particle. You are to be governed entirely by your powers and nature will tell you when you have had enough. Then go to a gymnasium and exercise with light dumb-bells for an hour or two every day, with frequent intermissions for rest. Any athletic professor can teach you all the curves. In this way you will develop the muscles of every portion of the body and surprise yourself at the end of a twelve-month by the improvement in your condition. Of course a quick bath—a shower is the best—and a vigorous rub down should be taken after exercise.

EUGENE SANDOW.

The best way to acquire physical powers is to throw physics to the dogs and main-



ATTILA.

tain a strict observance of nature's laws. Eat and drink whatever the system craves, only don't go into excesses. Nature will tell you, as she tells the beasts of the forest—for, after all, man is only an animal of the higher type—what your system needs. The lion and the tiger are voracious animals and will take only meat. An elephant or a horse disdains meat and will partake only of hay, oats, bran and the like. A cow will chew grass and a squirrel crack nuts or acorns.

So with man. Nature tells him what he requires. You can take chops, sweetmeats, cereals and cordials because you are emaciated and your system demands them.

So much for diet. Now for action. Exercise moderately and persistently. Do

KEARSARGE-ALABAMA.

THE NOTED NAVAL DUEL BETWEEN THEM RECALLED.

The Kearsarge Now a Total Wreck Herself by Striking on Roncador Reef in the Caribbean Sea—Story of the Battle Between These Historic Warships.

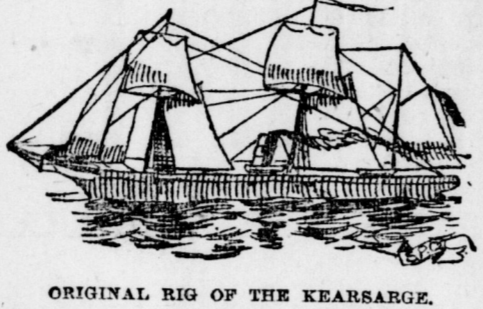
The United States corvette Kearsarge, flagship of Acting Rear Admiral O. F. Stanton, was wrecked on Roncador reef on February 2. The Kearsarge was under both sail and steam at the time and was going about ten knots when she struck. The officers and crew had a desperate battle with the waves and the flames, the vessel having taken fire, but finally they escaped with their lives. The total loss of this historic warship recalls the story of her victory over that

Terror of the Seas.

the Alabama. The history of that event is thus told:

On June 11, 1864, the Confederate cruiser Alabama, which had been engaged since August, 1862, in destroying United States commerce, entered the harbor of Cherbourg, France. Captain Raphael Semmes, her commander, expected to get leave to dock and refit his ship there. Instead of getting such permission, however, he received a hint that he had better go to sea.

On the 14th the United States corvette Kearsarge, which had been lying off Flushing, in the Scheldt river, arrived off Cherbourg, and took up a watchful position over



ORIGINAL RIG OF THE KEARSARGE.

side the harbor. Captain John A. Winslow commanded the Kearsarge. Captain Semmes, evidently believing that he could capture the federal cruiser, prepared for a naval duel.

Cherbourg Harbor consists of an indentation in the coast, with a long breakwater across the front, behind which is a fine deep water roadstead. A vessel in the offing thus has a clear view of the movements of any ship in the harbor. The Kearsarge did not anchor in the roadstead. Had she done so the Alabama would have gone to her, and the French government would then have protested against the Kearsarge from leaving until twenty-four hours after her enemy had sailed, the Alabama would have been miles away before the federal cruiser could have even lifted anchor for pursuit.

Up and down along the breakwater ran the black corvette, watching every movement in the harbor. Captain Semmes had sent word to Captain Winslow that he would come out and fight, but it was not safe to relax the watch kept by the Kearsarge's crew. From Tuesday, June 14, till Sunday, the 19th, the Kearsarge kept her vigil off Cherbourg.

Shortly after 10 o'clock that Sunday morning, just as Capt. Winslow stepped up the Kearsarge's quarterdeck to begin divine service, the lookouts reported a man-of-war coming out of the harbor. It was the Alabama, which came along to see that no hostile act took place in neutral waters. In their wake was an English yacht, the Deerhound.

The ship's bell ceased tolling for church, the quick beat to quarters followed, the guns were cast loose and all was made ready for battle. To ensure being far beyond the three mile limit of French jurisdiction, the Kearsarge was run to seaward to a distance of about seven miles. Then she rounded to, headed toward the Alabama and pivoted her guns to starboard.

Aboard the Confederate cruiser also all was in readiness for action. Capt. Semmes had never before voluntarily met an enemy of even approximately equal force, and he probably would have tried to escape in this instance if he had not believed his ship to be superior to his antagonist. There was no reason for attacking cowardice to Capt. Semmes for avoiding a fight since it was his proper policy to destroy the merchant vessels of the United States and to avoid the cruisers.

Aboard the Kearsarge were two 11-inch smooth bore pivot guns, each throwing a spherical projectile—solid shot or shell—weighing 120 pounds. These guns could pivot around so as to fire on either side. On the forecannon she carried a 30-pound Parrott rifle, which also pivoted around. Amidships she carried four 32-pound smooth bore guns, two on each side. Thus the Kearsarge could fight five guns at a time, throwing in all 334 pounds of metal in one broadside.

The Alabama carried one 100-pounder Blakely rifle and a 68-pounder, both pivot, and six 32-pounders, three on each side, with ports for shifting two of the latter to either side as needed. She could thus fight seven guns on each side, throwing a total of 328 pounds of metal in one broadside.

The Coroner stopped at the three mile limit and returned to Cherbourg. On came the Alabama alone, the Kearsarge heading straight for her. When about a mile apart the Alabama yawed to port, and as her whole starboard battery was thus made available, she opened fire with her 100-pound rifle, following it up with a broadside from every gun that would bear.

There was little sea—merely such as is ordinarily met with in the Channel—but the guns were all aimed, and not one shot struck the Kearsarge.

"Serve wet and sponge!" "Load with cartridge!" "Load with shell!" "Run out!"

Rapidly these orders dropped from the lips of the Alabama's officers as they reloaded their guns for a second broadside.

Again a rapid succession of sharp explosions showed the Confederates' nervous haste to wing their enemy. Still on came the black corvette flying the "Stars and Stripes," at her sparker gaff, with another ensign stopped at the mizzen in case the peak colors should be shot away. Loading and firing as rapidly as possible the Alabama, lying almost broadside to, had every chance to rake the federal ship but her shots still flew wide.

Captain Winslow was standing at the mizzen-mast, apparently indifferent to the presence of a hostile ship, watching his crew at the starboard battery, with the pivot guns also pivoted to starboard. At a distance of about eight hundred yards from the Alabama he played his first card.

"Starboard your helm!" he said to the quartermaster at the conn.

Quick as cats the men at the wheel threw

it over to port, and the ship with equal readiness responded. Veering to port she not only brought her starboard battery to bear, but also held a course that threatened to bring her stern of the Alabama and rake her.

"Fire when you're ready, sir!" was the order to Lieutenant Commander J. S. Thornton, the executive, which he passed along to the officers of the gun divisions. Suddenly her starboard side burst into flame and smoke. Smoothbore 32-pounders, and the 30-pound rifle roared and cracked together, followed by the deep diapason of the 11-inchers. Almost simultaneously a 100-pound shell from the Alabama came through the starboard rail and burst near the after pivot gun. Three men went down—one fatally and two slightly wounded.

But not on one side alone was there damage done. The men at the look lanyards of the Kearsarge's guns, who had stood in idle silence during the Alabama's long range fusillade, had not hastened their work to its disadvantage. When orders were given to fire, each gun captain, with every faculty alert, lock string in hand and eye down on a line with the sights, brought the enemy's lanyard in range literally, tautened his lanyard, and pulled on the downward roll just as the Alabama's water line showed over the tip of the muzzle of trunnion sight.

As the shell hurtled over the space that lay between no one stopped to see the effect. Down the throats of the smoking cannon were thrust the dampened sponges, followed quickly by fresh cartridges and shells. Again the guns were run out, careful aim being taken before firing. But the Captain and the executive, closely watching their antagonist, saw the black globules at the end of their curving flight plunge into the sides and upon the decks of the Confederate.

"Well done, after pivot! That hulled her. Only seven hundred yards now; take good aim. Splendid line, but a little over. Slightly your elevation." Such were some of the monitions addressed to the Kearsarge's gun captains by her officers, until the men caught the certainty that the battle was going their way and shouted to each other as they handled the heavy guns like toys.

"That's a good one!" "Give her another like that!" "We'll lick her without trying!"

"About the Alabama? Well, it was different. One shell came through the side and laid low every man on one side of a gun. Then another took off the remaining men on the other side, and presently a third struck the gun carriage squarely. Down came the sparker gaff with the Confederate flag at the peak—a downfall that was hailed by the Kearsarge's crew as an omen of her final surrender, though new colors were quickly hoisted at the mizzen. Then shell after shell tearing open the Alabama's water line, tearing near the hull and demoralizing the men. No wonder that they fired recklessly and without proper aim.

Meanwhile the two ships were turning in circles with port helms, keeping nearly broadside on to each other and gradually narrowing the distance. After an hour and ten minutes Captain Semmes found his ship in a sinking condition. His engineer reported the water nearly up to the furnaces. As he came around with his head to the coast he made one last effort—an effort to escape. Setting all the sail he had Captain Semmes stood in toward the French coast, hoping to get into neutral waters. But Captain Winslow's early maneuver—going well out to sea before beginning the fight—here stood him in good stead. The distance was too great. The Kearsarge, practically uninjured, stood across her bow ready to rake her, while the Alabama could man only two guns in her port broadside.

Lieutenant Keil, the Alabama's executive, writing of her condition at this time, said: "The port side of the quarter deck, so encumbered with the mangled trunks of the dead that I had to have them thrown overboard in order to fight the after pivot gun."

Lieut. Keil went below, and, returning reported to Capt. Semmes that the vessel



THE 11-INCH FORWARD PIVOT GUN OF THE KEARSARGE IN ACTION.

would not float more than 10 minutes. The colors were then struck, and though several shots were fired by the Alabama afterward and replied to by the Kearsarge, the white flag of surrender was soon shown and the action ceased.

A few minutes the Alabama, which was already deep in the water by the stern, threw her bows up in the air and foundered, leaving many of the crew struggling in the water, her mainmast going over the side at the same time. Capt. Semmes and many of his crew escaped in the English yacht Deerhound or in French fishing boats.

Capt. Semmes laid all the credit for the Kearsarge's victory to the fact that the latter had ranged the chain cables of her sheet anchors along her sides abreast her boilers near the water line.

The Kearsarge's casualties amounted to three wounded, of whom one—Seaman William Gouin—died of his wounds.

Hidden A Hundred Years.

A romantic story attaches to a quantity of precious Gobelin tapestry woven to illustrate classical legends, which has recently been found in Turin. When Marquise of France was married to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, she carried these twenty pieces of tapestry with her to Italy. When Napoleon invaded Italy, the priceless webs mysteriously disappeared. The two officials who had hidden them died, and no one could find the place of concealment when it was again safe to make use of them. After nearly a hundred years, they have recently been discovered in a secret chamber behind some chests in a store-room on the top-floor of the old palace.

Queer Use of Words.

English as she is spoke by the English is, often, and provocatively of both amazement and amusement. A newly imported English governess was recently told by her American lady patroness that, owing to a sudden shortage in servants, she would have to ask her to have the care of her own bedroom until the deficiency in service was supplied.

To which the accomplished Englishwoman naively replied: "Well, I will willingly make my own bed, but I tell you frankly, madam, I will not broom a room."

Modern Vegetables.

Tomatoes were not cultivated one hundred years ago.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 25.

Trial of Abraham's Faith—Text of the Lesson Gen. xlii, 1-13—Golden Text, Heb. xi, 17—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

I. "And it came to pass after these things that God did tempt Abraham and said unto him, Abraham. And he said, Behold, here I am." In due time the promised son was given and was named Isaac as God had commanded (xvii, 19). Abraham was now living at Beersheba in the extreme south, and Isaac had grown to boyhood when this proving (R. V.) or trying came upon him. Consider how God proved Israel (Deut. xii, 10). These are the trials that are precious and in which we are by grace to rejoice (Jas. i, 2, 12; 1 Pet. i, 7). Abraham's "Behold me" (margin) is the same word used by Samuel and Isaiah (I Sam. iii, 4; Isa. vi, 8).

2. "And He said, Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of." If Abraham's heart centered in Isaac, then this would crush him, but if in God, who gave Isaac, then he would see God and still live. Heb. xi, 17-19, tells the story. Compare Rom. ix, 21. On this mountain the Lord afterward appeared to David, and there Solomon built the temple (II Chron. iii, 1).

3. "And Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass and took two of his young men with him and Isaac, his son, and went unto the place of which God had told him." Trials are God's vote of confidence in us and are our opportunities for manifesting Christ. Abraham's life was from one trial to another, and from one separation to another until he was separated from Isaac to heaven, there to rest and wait for the complete fulfillment of every promise in God's good time.

4. "Then on the third day Abraham lifted up his eyes and saw the place afar off." It was on this same day that he received him from the dead in a figure, and from the third day of the creation story when the land rose up out of the waters and became covered with grass, herbs and trees—the third day seems to speak of resurrection. The third day marriage in Cana (John ii, 1), suggesting another when all cups of water service shall be changed to the wine of the kingdom at the marriage of the Lamb. See also Hos. vi, 2.

5. "And Abraham said unto his young men, Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship and come again to you." See his faith—the lad will go yonder and worship and come again to you. "See his faith—That is true worship which carries with it an obedience that costs something. David said he would not offer unto the Lord that which cost him nothing (II Sam. xxiv, 24), but David's was nothing as compared with this, and what is this when compared with God giving his only begotten?"

6. "And Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering and laid it upon Isaac, his son, and he took the fire in his hand and a knife, and they went, both of them together." This father and son were perfectly agreed (verse 8 and Amos iii, 3). Gaze upon this picture until it becomes real to you, and you can enter somewhat into their feelings. Then look forever on that other Son bearing His cross, whom it pleased His Father to bruise for our sakes (Isa. liii, 10).

7. "And Isaac spake unto Abraham, his father, and said, My father, And he said, Here am I, my son. And he said, Behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" What grace to enable him to answer as he does in the next verse! Was ever a father brought so near to the heart of God as this father?

8. "And Abraham said, My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering. So they went both of them together." And He has provided the costliest in the universe, even His own Son, of whom John the Baptist said, "Behold the Lamb of God" (John i, 29), and whom the beloved John saw in glory "a Lamb as it had been slain" (Rev. v, 6). When God provides, He does so abundantly. Are you satisfied with His provision?

9. "And they came to the place which God had told him of, and Abraham built an altar there and laid the wood in order and bound Isaac, his son, and laid him on the altar upon the wood." Isaac now understands about the Lamb, but he murmurs not—he is a willing sacrifice. Wonderful son of a wonderful father! But turn to Him whose name is Wonderful and hear Him, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God." "I lay down my life that I might take it again. No man taketh it from Me, but I lay it down of myself" (Ps. xl, 8; John x, 17, 18).

10. "And Abraham stretched forth his hand and took the knife to slay his son." The promise centered in Isaac (xvii, 19), and through him was to be it through. It was Abraham's part to obey and let God arrange the difficulties. It was for Abraham to see God and not Isaac—the giver rather than the gift.

11. "And the angel of the Lord called unto him out of heaven and said, Abraham, Abraham. And he said, Here am I." Every movement had been watched in heaven, every heart pang and sigh had been noted there. The limit had been reached; it is enough. Why do we not believe that every step and act and word and thought is seen by Him who understandeth even the imaginations of the thoughts?

12. "And He said, Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou anything unto him, for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from Me." The Bible has much to say about the fear of the Lord. Is this, then, the meaning of it? Such unbounded confidence in Him that we fear not to do anything He tells us, sure that He will keep His promises though everything may seem against it.

13. "And Abraham lifted up his eyes and looked and behold, behind him, a ram caught in a thicket by his horns. And Abraham went and took the ram and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of his son." Isaac was spared, but God spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all (Rom. viii, 32). Just as truly as the ram died in the stead of Isaac so Jesus died in my stead. He was delivered for my offences and raised again for my justification (Rom. iv, 25). And the gift of Himself to us must include all else. Therefore my soul should ever sing Jehovah-jireh. See margin of verse 14.

CHOCOLAT MENTIER.



A Common Error.

Chocolate and Cocos are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—TAKE THE Yolk from the Egg, TAKE THE Oil from the Olive, What is left?

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HOME-MADE MEASURES.

Some Directions For Making These in Common Use.

It takes but a little time to nail together several bushel or half bushel measures. The former are the more convenient. A standard bushel contains 2,150 2-5 cubic inches, hence a box eleven and one-fifth inches wide, eight inches high and twenty-four inches long inside measurement, contains one bushel. The bottom should be on the inside and firmly nailed in place, as shown in the engraving. Cleats, a one inch square, should be nailed across each end



HOME-MADE BUSHEL MEASURE.

two inches from the top. The sides should be of half-inch clear stuff, the bottom of the same, and the ends of inch stuff. All the boards should be placed upon both sides. The box will cost about fifteen cents when materials for several are obtained at one time. They will be found almost as convenient to handle as a basket, and if there are several they will prove convenient to hold apples or other fruit or vegetables, and to set away full in the cellar until the contents are needed. A half-bushel measure should of course be one-half the length. Smaller measures are as readily made, but would not need the end cleats.—American Agriculturist.

SPECIAL FARMING.

Some Things Which the Average Agriculturist Should Consider.

One of the most serious objections to special farming is the difficulty in maintaining the fertility without either purchasing foods or fertilizers. It is a well-settled fact that any system of farming that does not return to the land in proper quantities those constituents of plant food that are drawn from it by such system, must, in the long run, be a ruinous one.

If situated where food or fertilizers can be secured at a price that it will pay to purchase and use, special farming can often be made very profitable. But in this the conditions must be favorable. Still, climate and market must be favorable. The natural capacity of the soil must be considered. If special fertilizers are used one must understand the nature of the soil and of plant growth in order to use them to a good advantage.

Nearly all local markets are easily overstocked, and unless convenient to a general market prices will usually get low. The kind of product must determine this. Some products will bear transportation much better than others. Generally the more condensed and the less perishable the better they will bear transportation.

Dairy farming is often followed with profit, but ordinarily this means the purchase and use of more or less milk seed. Gardening or truck farming is followed with profit, but this means the purchase and use of more or less manure as a fertilizer. Both require good and reasonably convenient markets to be most profitable. General farming admits of better opportunities for keeping up the fertility and of taking advantage of the markets and, under average conditions, of making most profit.—Prairie Farmer.

How to Catch Mice.

Take a jar or tin bucket and fill it about half full of water and place it where mice are in the habit of prowling. Take a board 18 or 20 inches long, one end of which lay on the floor, or ground, as the case may be, and the other end on top of the bucket. Sprinkle a handful of oats over the water in the bucket. This will not sink, but will remain on top and hide the water from view. Now sprinkle wheat, corn or anything else that mice like on the board so as to entice them to the top, when they will see the oats in the bucket and jump in to get it, and soon perish. I have tried this plan with quite satisfactory results. The trap is always set and when a mouse once gets in there is no getting out. Of course it should be noticed every day or two, and the drowned rodents removed. I have never tried to catch rats in this way, but think if a jar that would hold six gallons or more were used the plan would prove quite satisfactory.—Ohio Farmer.

Facts for Farmers.

Bi sulphide of carbon is death to the grain weevil.

A strong decoction of tobacco is a good thing for lice on stock.

The winter promises to be long and severe, which means more feed for the stock.

If evergreens stand where the water will get round them and freeze in winter, do something to prevent it.

It requires careful, shrewd management to make the farm anywhere near a paying investment in these times.

The apple crop is short and the quality is not very good. Apples, it would seem, would bring a good price before spring.

It is all nonsense to say that only poor farmers declare that farming does not pay. It can't pay at present prices of farm products.

The boy who intends to be a farmer should be a constant reader of agricultural newspapers and books and should become a student, when possible, in an agricultural college.—Farmers' Voice.

A Profitable Crop.

Mr. John McMillan, Weston, Ont., sold Mr. George Keith, Toronto, \$1,365 worth of Alsike clover seed, and retained seven bushels for his own use, making a total value of \$1,430 from a crop of thirty two acres. The total export from Toronto this season up to date has been about twelve thousand bags, an average of about \$30 per bag, making a total of about \$360,000. Mr. Keith's sales have been principally in Great Britain and Germany.

A Winter Hint.

It is not advisable to wash an animal in winter, but the skin must be kept clean, however. To do this, a vigorous brushing should be resorted to. The cow is as much benefited by being curried and brushed as the horse, and more so in reality, as so much depends on the cleanliness of the milk and butter.

ABOUT MUCH.

The Interesting and Profitable Experience of One Farmer.

As swamps are mostly full of water it is not so easy to dig out the muck as if it were dry. But in the fall months it is drier than at any other season of the year, and then is the time to go to work. I have taken out hundreds of tons of muck for use in the stables as litter and absorbents, and for making composts, and in a few years the manure thus made, with that from the cows and horses, with some pigs to do the turning over, made a poor sandy farm a rich dark loam, that gave over one hundred bushels of corn, and thirty-five of wheat to the acre. The drained land became a verdant meadow, the ditches were filled with water cress, that sold in the winter, when protected by sahes. A peck basket was filled from a single square foot, and among the water cress thousands of brook trout on the insects that lived on the cress.

At first it required some planning to dig out this muck when the swamp was five feet deep above the clay bottom, but the difficulty was overcome. A few boards were driven through the muck and into the clay, and supported by a beam fastened down by stakes on the surface; by this a dam was made. Then the muck was dug out in a space twelve feet long by eight wide, and the muck was taken out and thrown on the bank the water was dipped out by the grain scoop used for the digging, and the man, with a pair of rubber boots, worked comfortably until the section was completed. The dam was made solid, and an overflow provided to let the surplus water run off. Then a new piece was measured out, and a foot of muck was left for a dam, to keep out the back water. This section was taken out, as before, and thus one piece after another was dug out, until as much as was wanted for the winter was secured. So far, instead of an unsightly wet swamp, there was a nice piece of clear water, the best possible for a fish pond, and for taking ice in the winter. The bottom was full of springs and the water was pure, instead of being, as formerly, a bad smelling mud hole.

Then, after a number of sections were thus dug and the divisions broken down, a strip six feet was left between the pond and the next digging, and this protected by planks, and made a permanent dam between the first and second ponds, with a sufficient overflow to carry off the surplus water. A few water lilies planted made a water garden of the ground thus cleared, and the supply of water for the stock thus gained was worth all the cost.

The greater part of the muck was composted. A layer of it was first spread on the ground, six inches in thickness. Air-slaked lime, freshly prepared, was spread on the muck, at a rate of a bushel to the square yard. Manure was spread on this six inches thick, and a layer of the muck, then lime, and then manure. This work began as soon as the manure had gathered sufficiently to make a heap that would not freeze. The manure had a quantity of plaster in it used in the stables, and this kept it from wasting whatever ammonia was produced by the heat. In addition to this, muck was thrown into the gutters behind the cows, under the horses, in the pigpens, and in the yard where the cows stayed in the middle of the days. Thus nothing was lost. The next year, when work was begun on the next series of diggings, a flat boat was made, set on runners, into which the muck was thrown, and thus drawn to the edge of the swamp with its load. This was dumped instantaneously, by hooking a chain to one side and starting the team, which upset the load easily. A span of horses did all the work, and two men took out a section of 8x12 feet in a day, at a cost of twenty cents a cubic yard. The nitrogen in the muck, thus taken out, cost at this price ten cents a pound, which was cheaper than it could be procured in any other way, and all the other advantages cost nothing. Besides, it made work for two good men through the winter, keeping them for the next season's labor.—S. Henry, in American Agriculturist.

An Easily Made Halter.

Where many halters are wanted for cows and calves as well as for horses and colts, the cost of buying and replacing them when worn out amounts to no inconsiderable sum. The illustration, reproduced from the American Agriculturist, shows how a halter can be easily made of any desired size, and at small expense. A small-sized but firmly woven rope is fashioned as indicated in the sketch, the loop for the nose being secured by a "square" knot, and all other "joints" by a wire tightly wound about them. The throat-latch is secured by a snap and small ring.

This halter is made wholly from one piece of rope, except the throat-latch and the part passing over the top of the head, which is made from another piece. One end of the rope is spliced into the off side of the nose piece, and the other by some extra knots, not shown in the illustration, is carried to the middle of the back piece behind the chin, from which point it pulls evenly and is used as a tie or leading strap. The rope used is soft, so that it will not chafe the skin, and should be of a kind which does not change its length very much by getting wet and then drying, as it may in variable weather.

A GOOD ROPE HALTER.

Specimens of Model Farming.

Here is a list of vegetables raised by Joseph H. MacFarland upon a piece of ground sixty two feet square in Middletown, Delaware County. Three hundred and seventy-five head of cabbage, seven baskets of string beans, sixteen quarts of lima beans, three baskets of peas, twelve baskets of tomatoes, ten bushels of potatoes, 200 heads of lettuce, 113 baskets of onions, one-half bushel of onion sets, 300 bushels of radishes, thirty dozen ears of corn, three dozen cucumbers, five dozen peppers, fifteen bunches of beets, 2,300 celery stalks. These were sold for \$100.66, and Mr. MacFarland estimates that if he had bought the same in a regular market they would have cost him \$160.

—Philadelphia Times.

LIVE STOCK

STOMACH WORMS IN LAMBS.

Symptoms of Their Presence and a Simple Remedy for the Trouble.

During last autumn there was great complaint of mortality among lambs, says George W. Franklin in February number of the American Agriculturist, and this was not exceptional, for it is so nearly every year. The lambs are taken from their dams suddenly, and placed apart in some inclosed lot, and in a few days of bleating for their dams they begin to retrograde; parasites increase in numbers as the lamb deteriorates and fails to obtain the nutrition necessary to keep up thrifty growth. If malnutrition sets in, the lambs soon lose their appetite, diarrhea ensues, they become emaciated, their breathing is difficult, and a swelling is noticed about the throat and lower jaw. If not relieved, death results. When lambs have become so affected, some owners apply lotions, liniments and salves to the swellings, and lance them with a sharp knife. Such treatment is erroneous, since the trouble lies deeper. The swelling is an indication of malnutrition, which is induced by the presence of countless thousands of thread-like worms in the stomachs. We are led to ask why the swelling on the jaws when the trouble is in the stomach? Dropsical effusions are general symptoms attending many forms of disease where imperfect nutrition is present. It is the presence of great numbers of the twisted stomach worm (Strongylus contortus) in the stomach of the lambs, which interferes with the digestive functions. As the lamb is robbed of its proper nutrition, dropsical swellings result as outward indications of the trouble.

Long before the swelling occurs in the throat of the lambs, they will show signs of languor, which indicate that they are not well. This is the time when treatment should begin, before the swelling appears under the jaws and the loss of appetite has become emaciated the lamb. The affected lambs should be separated from the remainder of the flock, and given twice daily a dose of one-half ounce turpentine in one to two ounces of raw linseed oil. This will not only remove the stomach worms, but also any intestinal or lung worms which may be lurking in the system. This species of the strongylus is found in great numbers in adult sheep, but in lambs its numbers are in direct ratio with the unthrifty condition of the lamb.

The practiced eye of the shepherd can see when the first symptom of irregularity comes in the lamb, and he is at once prompted to use proper treatment for preventing any further disturbance when the first signs of the system are the incipient of any disorder is the time to begin treatment, for a very sick sheep or lamb is difficult to treat with medicine, and one may as well kill it at once.

The lung worm (Strongylus filaria) is sometimes troublesome, but this species is indicated by somewhat different symptoms. The lamb coughs a great deal, and a mucus runs from the mouth and drips down the under lip, though the lamb will always have a good appetite. The disease caused by this parasite is known as the "paper skin," owing to the bloodless condition of the skin. The treatment recommended above will prove beneficial in this disease, and will reach the worms through the blood.

Details in Care of Stock.

Have a fixed hour for feeding and watering stock and rigidly observe it. The animal system is a machine which works best when operated by the same rules. Additional food is necessary to restore normal condition when an unusual length of time has elapsed between meals. The feeder who is on time as faithfully as the hours arrive, saves fully half the cost of the food required where the intervals between feedings are varied. Stock grow discontented in a few minutes after their meal time arrives if not fed, and this restlessness causes a loss of flesh. The first cravings of hunger are greater also than an hour later, as Nature soon endeavors to supply the demands of the system from the stored reserve of fat. So a double loss is the result. The reserve is drawn upon, and this draft must be replaced. Water at the proper time always more suffering than food at its regular period. All experience testifies that a desire for a drink when thirsty is more intense than the cravings of hunger. Exercise for animals is as important as regular feeding and watering. Lack of it tends toward dyspepsia which wastes both flesh and energy. In some way the breeding stock should always be given exercise. The farmer who practices punctuality in the care of his stock, breeding operations included, will find himself a better man in all the affairs of life, and is much more certain of reaping the full reward for his labors.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Curious But Excellent Test.

In bulletin 57 of the New York station the question has been tested whether hens will lay well when kept away from the males, and in an expert experiment where eight pullets were kept separate from a male it was found that they produced eggs at about 30 per cent. less cost than in another pen where roosters were kept. In a second pen where the test was conducted over several months almost a similar proportion of reduction in the cost was noticeable. It was found also that in some pens where cockerels were not kept the birds began to lay from one to three months earlier than where the roosters were kept with the pullets. The feeding was only such as is usual in most poultry yards, as no attempts were made to force the hens to lay. Every one was given enough to eat, and allowed to lay when she felt like it, and the whole surroundings were about the same as those in the ordinary pen. The conclusion of the bulletin is that it is a loss to keep the cockerels in the pen with laying hens unless they are kept for the purpose of breeding. For simple egg production the roosters are unnecessary adjuncts to the pen, for they often worry the hens to such an extent as to stop their laying.

Don't Keep Stock Waiting.

The first cravings of hunger are greater than an hour later, as nature soon endeavors to supply the demands of the system from the stored reserve of fat. The feeder who is on time as faithfully as the hours arrive saves fully one-tenth of the food required where the intervals between feedings are varied.

STOCK HINTS.

The Principles Which Underlie All Success in Stock Raising.

It is the food that produces growth, and hence the expression "breed is in the trough." This is true only to a certain extent. There is something in the digestion of the food after it has been consumed, and as the digestive capacity of animals differs, the food may be fed at a loss, because the stock is incapable of converting it into the greatest possible product. It may also be true that the condition of the animals of any breed will fail to give satisfaction if there is an inefficiency of food, and the farmer will also suffer a loss if he has choice stock and fails to provide his animals with the materials so necessary for their comfort and the production of meat, butter or milk in proportion to that which is expected of the breed selected. When the stock has been reared up, and the animals have replaced those that were unprofitable, there must also be a change in the conditions of management. Nothing must be relied upon to secure success but feed and care. The Short-horn cow that has been accustomed to rich pastures cannot climb steep hillsides, or seek its food on scanty herbage, nor can it be made to produce a profit by being compelled to pick over straw and consume the extra corn fodder. In order to fatten and increase in weight it must be well provided with food. The deep-milking Holstein, while it is capable of giving good results under certain conditions, cannot give as full quota of milk from the same pasture, as the herd indicated. It is too rapid for such methods of feeding. The Merino sheep, which can range in large flocks, and secure food where some animals could not exist, produces but a small carcass, with a heavy fleece, but the Oxford or Shropshire would starve under the same conditions. That it will pay to feed heavily to animals that are capable of giving good returns from the food has been demonstrated by numerous experiments, and economy in feeding the pure breeds consist in giving them all the food that can be digested and utilized in production. It is not suggested that any animal be fed more than it should have, for that would be a waste, but it pays to feed liberally when the result is a gain in doing so. In fact, the object in using a pure-bred animal is to have the best as much as possible, those with the best appetites being the more valuable, but the production should be correspondingly as large. The pure breeds are not only better feeders than the natives, but they have been specially bred for capacity to digest and assimilate all they eat, and the record of the best animals showing that the cost of food is much less to produce a pound of meat, butter or milk from a pure-bred animal than from any other, thus securing a larger profit to the farmer.

A Cow of Especial Value.

A cow that will fatten rapidly after she has passed her usefulness as a milk cow is of especial value as a dairy animal. This is not the main point, but it is one of the points to be looked to when buying dairy stock. Now if it is a fact that the capacity to eat and digest which a good dairy cow must have is not always turned to the production of flesh and fat when she stops giving milk, how is a man to know, before he tries it, whether any particular cow will fatten or not? We think it may be set down as a rule with but few exceptions that cows that give a good quantity of rich milk will fatten readily on the same food when allowed to go dry. But "when they have passed their period of usefulness" means that they are too far gone to properly chew and digest their food and convert it into milk, and of course could not be expected to make beef readily. In their natural state cows are more inclined to make beef, for that is the method by which the system perfects itself and provides for future emergencies, while giving milk is only a temporary arrangement to feed the young calf, and the development of the young animal has been accomplished by over-coming and changing this natural propensity, and we see all grades of this development in dairy cows of the present time. Some cows will fatten while giving milk if well fed, and others cannot be fed so well but they will put all they digest into milk. The tendency of the breed is all the indication a heifer can show, and no man should expect a good dairy cow to make flesh after she is too far gone to make milk. Some whose tendencies are more the other way might do so.

What It Is Equal To.

Professor Dana says: "The quantity of liquid manure produced by one cow annually is equal to fertilizing one and a quarter acres of ground, producing effects as durable as do the solid evacuations. A cord of loam saturated with urine is equal to a cord of the best rotted manure. If the liquid had solid evacuations, including the litter, kept separate, and the liquid is soaked up by the loam, it has been found they will manure land in proportion, by bulk, of seven liquid to six solid, while their actual value is as two to one." The Journal of Chemistry contains strong testimony in regard to the value of liquid manure. "A cow under ordinary feeding furnished a year twenty thousand pounds of solid excrement and about eight thousand pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid."

Pumpkin Seeds a Remedy.

The Stockman says: "A simple but effective remedy for worms in horses is pumpkin seeds, thoroughly dried and ground in a coffee mill or pounded in a mortar until fine. Give a teaspoonful of the powder in feed morning and night for a week, then give one pint of new milk mixed with a half pint of West India molasses. Any molasses made from sugar cane will answer as well, but the glucose which is sold for molasses will not prove so effective. Pumpkin seeds will act on the kidneys, and horses which are kept at work should be used with great care when taking any medicines which act as a diuretic."

Diarrhea in Calves.

The calves which were fed in a field of wet alfalfa have diarrhea. Put them in their stalls, give each of them a quart of milk, in which a handful of wheat flour has been boiled for half an hour in a kettle of boiling water. This may be repeated every six hours. If there should be any diarrhea after a day or two, give Epsom salts two ounces, baking soda two drams, powdered ginger two drams, warm milk half a pint. If the diarrhea remains, give a teaspoonful of laudanum and a tablespoonful of tincture of cardamom in a teaspoonful of wheat flour gruel after each passage.

THE DAIRY

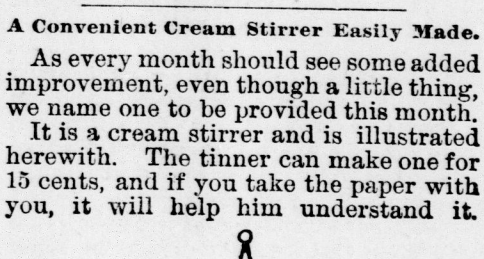
WINTER DAIRYING.

The Substance of Prof. Robertson's Recent Address on the Subject.

Prof. Robertson expressed the conviction that dairy farming was the farming which should be pursued in Ontario. He spoke of the splendid advantages offered and the high plane of civilization which existed in this Province. He attributed this excellent state of affairs to the prosperity and material comforts enjoyed by the people, and to maintain and increase this condition of things this prosperity would have to continue and increase. To obtain more of the comforts of life the farmer would have to produce what would bring him the widest margin of profits. Wheat crops at one time had been profitable, but the increase of the production and the decrease in its use had made it no longer so. The trend of consumption now was towards animals and animal products, and accordingly, the farmer, wherever he could produce these well, should do so. In Canada the condition for their production were most favorable. The climatic conditions were good and fodder could be easily and cheaply produced. He then pointed out how the cheese industry had been of such incalculable benefit to the farmers, how it had furnished them with money which they otherwise would not have obtained. He pointed out what a still greater benefit it would have been had this cheese money been twice as large as it was, and he insisted in clear and logical arguments that this increase to twice the amount could be obtained by means of winter butter-making in the cheese factories. He said that a great risk was run in the cheese manufacture of pushing it too far; there was also a risk of a fall in prices, but with the winter butter business there would be something to fall back upon. The question of whether this winter industry was practicable was gone into and he proved, evidently to the satisfaction of his audience, that it was practicable. He said he had proved that it was so to himself by working the problem out in the concrete. He had established three factories in Ontario, which made \$12,000 last winter. The cost of adapting the cheese factories for this purpose during the winter he placed at a little over \$1,000. He produced figures from the establishments already in operation to show not only that these winter butter factories would pay, but that they would put more money than that simply obtained from the sale of milk in the pockets of the farmers. The skim milk could be fed swine and calves and money would also be obtained from these sources. If then, the Professor argued, one out of every ten factories in the Province were utilized in this way in the winter it would net over \$600,000. He combatted the idea that this industry was hostile to the cheese industry. It would make cheese-making more profitable. He then went into the needs of winter dairying, the proper management and feeding of cows, and the way to handle the milk. In concluding he said that the business of agriculture in Canada was daily becoming to him a question of more serious import. The whole stability of the country was staked on it, and would be jeopardized if farming was not conducted on better paying principles. It was a question which concerned every Canadian, him and his children and his children's children, and it should be the duty of all to adopt any possible combination of conditions which would render this great industry permanently secure and beyond the possibility of being adversely affected.

A Convenient Cream Stirrer Easily Made.

As every month should see some added improvement, even though a little thing, we name one to be provided this month. It is a cream stirrer and is illustrated herewith. The tinner can make one for 15 cents, and if you take the paper with you, it will help him understand it.



A CREAM STIRRER.

Cream needs stirring every time an additional quantity is added, and if this convenient device is in the cream can, it is quickly and thoroughly done. It works to perfection, throwing the cream up from the bottom as if a young geyser were there. The one we use is 7 1/2 inches in diameter at the bottom and 4 inches at the top. It is 4 1/2 inches in perpendicular height, and resembles an inverted basin with a bottom, just a hollow shell. It is made of tin, the handle being a stiff copper covered wire soldered on and long enough to reach to the top of the cream can and yet permit the can cover to go on when the stirrer is left in.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Costly Dairy Apparatus.

Much fine butter finds its way to the market without the assistance of any patented apparatus, and tons more will follow. Good machinery alone cannot produce fine butter. It is understanding the requirements of the process under varying conditions, and not being afraid to do some work if needs be. On the whole, where a separator cannot be afforded, we think deep setting the best, but a pair eight inches in diameter and eighteen inches deep, if set in plain board tank of ice water, will cream milk very well. The improved machines save work in various ways, but so good an authority as Prof. Babcock says that if the conditions of setting are equal, the cheaper creamer will often do as good work as the more expensive and highly lauded machines.—American Agriculturist.

FREE GUARDS.

A Desideratum in Orchards Where Mice Abound.

It is astonishing how much damage two or three rabbits can do to a young orchard in a single night. Four years ago I had an orchard of seventy trees planted, on open ground, between my house and that of a neighbor. The orchard was well cultivated, and the ground kept entirely clear of all weeds and trash; and as my neighbor kept two hunting dogs, which made it their business to kill every rabbit that ventured into that locality, I thought it entirely unnecessary to provide any protection for the trees. Late in the winter, there came a light fall of snow as

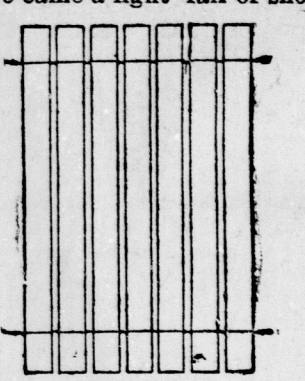


FIG. 1.—WOVEN TREE GUARD.

complicated by severe cold weather. I looked over the orchard the following morning, and not a track of any kind was to be seen, but the second morning I noticed a few rabbit tracks, and, to my great surprise, I found that fully one-third of the trees had been gnawed, four of them being completely girdled. The tracks showed plainly that the mischief had been done by rabbits. My neighbor brought his dogs and we hunted the entire locality over, but we could only find two rabbits, in the stomachs of which we found tree bark. We followed their back tracks and found that they had come from a swampy tract, six miles distant.

I immediately bound up the wounds on the trees with strips of cloth, and, as soon as the ground thawed a little, took four inch drain tiles, broke them open lengthwise, and, removing the cloth, enclosed each of the trees with one of them, binding them together with small wire. These tiles were then filled with fine soil, and kept full until the first of October, when they were opened and the trees examined. In every instance, the wounds were entirely

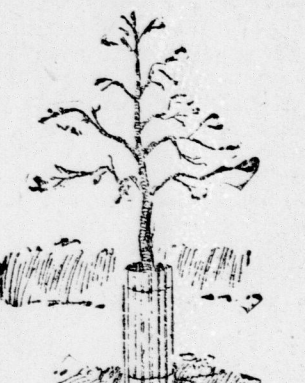


FIG. 2.—PROTECTED TREE.

healed, the bark having grown over them, and the trees were in a healthy, thrifty condition. In a few cases, roots had started out from the edges of the healing wounds, but the autumn drought had stopped their growth. During the last three years, I have tiled quite a large number of injured trees for neighbors and friends, and in every instance they have healed completely.

It is advisable, however, says a writer in American Agriculturist, to adopt effective measures for preventing injury to trees by rabbits and mice, and thus save much labor and anxiety. It can be done easily and cheaply, as follows: Take common plastering laths and cut them in halves; then, with fine wire, weave five to eight of the pieces together, at the top and bottom, as shown in Fig. 1, the same as wire and lath fence is woven, and set them around the trees, as seen in Fig. 2, giving the ends of the wires a twist about each other, to hold them firmly in position. This makes a very effective and cheap guard, eighteen inches high, and one that will last four or five years. If the laths are dipped in crude petroleum, they will last ten years, and prevent pigs and sheep, as well as rabbits and mice, from injuring the trees.

Watering House Plants.

Plants may be injured by too frequently watering the surface of the soil. To water thoroughly, when the plants require it, is essential, and this is the proper method. Many plants, when a solid ball of roots is formed, do not get water enough when it is applied in the ordinary way, as it runs off the surface or down through the pots, next the outside, without wetting the roots at all. It is a good plan, and a saving of time, once a week, to place the pots in a deep vessel, so that the water will come over the tops of the pots, and leave them for an hour or two, or until the air bubbles cease. Syringing over and under the surface of the leaves will not only keep them clean and free from insects, but will afford much of the moisture required. It is better not to water some plants until they indicate the need by the drooping leaves, then water thoroughly.

An English Chemist Writes "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try them. Price 25 cents a box.

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Coughing

leads to Consumption. Stop the Cough, heal the Lungs and strengthen the System with

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It is palatable and easy on the stomach. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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ADOWN WHITE RAPIDS.

A BRIGHT CANADIAN SKETCH OF THE ONLY TIME IT WAS DONE.

An Old Man's Story of the Early Days of the Century—A Thrilling Capsize and Subsequent Rescue by a Brave Canadian Girl.

Everyone in the sister countries, whether or no he has been a tour of the Great Lakes—those circled seas—familiar with the name, Sault Ste. Marie. Ordinary newspaper readers, in glancing over the current dailies, will, time and again be attracted by some news item regarding the great ship canal now rapidly nearing completion, summer tourists—each year innumerable—who have enjoyed the delights of a trip to Mackinac, remember the appearance of the beautiful river St. Mary, peacefully gliding along past the picturesque Indian Reserve at Garden River in our own fair Canada on one side and the high hills of the United States settlement at Sugar Island on the other.

Last midsummer I formed one of a gay party of tourists, who, for the first time, were feasting on the exquisite scenery, so delightful to the hearts of nature's lovers, extending from a Georgian Bay port to the Island of Mackinac. About noon of an ideal day the two "Soos" were sighted, built directly opposite. All were anxious to watch the working of that wonderful piece of mechanism known as the locks, and that which necessitated the construction of an artificial river claimed more than passing notice. The White Rapids, which years ago caused the French word Sault to be prefixed to these two settlements, religiously dedicated to the Mother of God, still "Gambol and leap on their tortuous way." Those of the tourists who were venturesome and fond of excitement were not satisfied with viewing them from the shore, but under the guidance of some dark-browed child of the forest they shot the rapids to their own infinite delight, but to the terror of their older and more timid companions, as from a good point of view they watched their apparently perilous descent. As yet no accidents have happened, no gay party has mingled their lives with the treacherous spray, for whether for real or woe, it seemed overcome with joy—then a look of sadness overspread his face as his eyes fell upon Murray. He crossed over to him, ran his fingers caressingly through his silky hair and then said:

"My boy, I cannot suffer you to accompany us. Did I do so I would not be fulfilling the promise I made your mother, for she wished for you to be safe, and to be a father to her child."

"A look of love, mingled with pride, came into the lad's eyes as he replied: 'You have always been a good father to me, and now I want to prove myself, a true, brave son of yours.'"

"At daylight next morning each man expressed his willingness to make the descent. Though we, with the Indians who had been made acquainted with their intention, felt sadly certain that inevitable death would be their reward, not one of the crew professed to be at all alarmed about the result."

"Before long the boat was in readiness; it was one such as the fishermen now-a-days use. The people of the settlement gathered along the shore (except the more timid ones who went inside the houses and closed the doors to keep out the terrifying sight). Poor sister Ray seemed awestruck beyond her years. A silent hand pressure had been her only farewell to Murray, and yet I felt that in the short time since his arrival they had, almost unconsciously, become more than friends. I stood with her as her eyes unwaveringly followed the course of the boat which, leaving the shore, moved steadily and easily in the calm water, gradually approaching the rapids. They started from yonder point; you see, where the stream begins to descend the water forms an inclined plain; presently it breaks into curling rolls which end off in miniature white foaming abysses, where the water has broken on the rocks below. On the brink of the plane the boat seemed to pause for an instant; a push of the oars and then straight and swift as an arrow it shot right down into the treacherous foam. A cross wave twisted her broadside, and then, horrible to gaze upon, the boat, so fragile to contend with the mad forces, steered straight for a rock."

"All the watchers were breathless in the excitement that knows no word. A rapid turn of the captain's oar at the right time, however, and she rushed past the black mass but in the rushing, overturning, from our point of view one man was seen on the top of a mad wave, and engulfed for a moment in the raging whirlpool, was seen to descend with the stream. The others, almost incredibly, clung to the boat, and righted it. They might reach land, but one has gone to meet his God, thought I. In my eager watching I had forgotten Ray and now turning to speak to her I found that she had left my side. I saw her snatch an enormous fishing hook that lay on the shore and, jumping into a boat, row toward the basin of the Rapids. Thinking her mind unhinged with the prolonged excitement (as the men had already put out to the rescue) I shouted to her to wait for me, but heedless of my cries, she steered ahead, and taking the hook whose weight at another time would have been beyond her strength, thrust it into the water. By this time I had seized another boat and was by her side just as she, to my terror and surprise, with an almost superhuman effort, raised the hook and displayed a black mass clinging to it. I hauled it into the boat, seeing as I did so, that it was really the body of a man."

"All this happened in less time than it takes to relate it. Instantly almost we were at the shore with our sad burden, the apparently lifeless body of Murray. Ray watched eagerly but despairingly as an old Indian doctor, with our assistance, began, what I thought the useless task of resuscitation. In the meantime the almost exhausted man, who had tenaciously clung to the remnant of the boat, had been brought to land and attended to by those on the shore. After some minutes, to our joy, but not less to our surprise, the old Indian pronounced the man alive. After many hours of suspense he opened his eyes, which fell upon Ray."

"Weary weeks of suffering somewhat brightened by little sister's presence and ministering care, went by, and Murray, though still very weak, was allowed to quit his bed. Ray had seen what not one of us had noticed—that he who had been dashed in the maddening flood was Murray and that there still might be a chance of saving his life—so she had steered for the point where the force of the waters and the force of the hook had quick-wittedly thought of its usefulness. I shall not dwell on his gratitude to Ray, too deep for words, or the captain's joy that his boy had been so miraculously saved. The captain, thankful

care! It was many weary months before we could persuade ourselves that mother was lost to us for all time.

"One summer day in the neighborhood of seventy years ago, a boat, much larger than those to which we were accustomed, sailed up the river and anchored near our dwelling. My father, who was at the shore, became engaged in conversation with the occupants, and, as they purposed remaining in the vicinity some few days, offered them the hospitality of our house. The party consisted of a captain and a crew of five, one of whom was a handsome boy of eighteen years, whose fine features, pale face, blue eyes and curling golden hair led the simple natives to suppose him an inhabitant of some other sphere. Ray, sweet, kind girl, busied herself in preparing the evening meal for the strangers, while we all sat around the fire chatting. The handsome boy, whom the others called Murray, followed her every motion while his eyes betrayed undisguised admiration. Ray was now fifteen but womanly beyond her years."

"After the sailors had eaten heartily of our humble repast the captain, in conversation, informed my father that he had come hither with the intention of investigating whether the rapids could really be safely descended. He thought there was nothing to prevent a boat coming down, if skilfully piloted; and if he found such to be the case, he intended running a steamer up and down. Could such an arrangement be perfected there was money—heaps of it—in it. Could he get some trusty Indian to make the venture? Did my father know of one who would be willing for the undertaking? He would pay liberally. My father shook his head doubtfully but mentioned Keen Eye—a noted boatman. I was despatched to bring him to the house, though my father gave the captain little encouragement. Keen Eye, after having the captain's wishes interpreted, stoutly refused to act in the matter. It meant death—nothing more or less. Even the application of the term toward to Keen Eye failed to move him from his stern resolve. Though unquestionably disappointed and also annoyed at his failure, the captain openly avowed his intention of descending the rapids himself if his crew would accompany him."

"The men, who loved their captain dearly, expressed their willingness to be guided by him whether for weal or woe. He seemed overcome with joy—then a look of sadness overspread his face as his eyes fell upon Murray. He crossed over to him, ran his fingers caressingly through his silky hair and then said:

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for his wonderful escape, vowed never again to endanger his life, and gave up the idea of the steamer."

"After some weeks employed in constructing a new boat, the party left for home; but one was to return. At the close of the year Murray would come for our Ray. I will pass hurriedly over that time in which father and I prepared ourselves for the parting with our treasure. Murray, who had other influential friends besides the captain, obtained a lucrative position in the captain's native town on the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence, and in a beautiful home there by the water, in memory of Ray's birth-place, furnished with no thought of those of love, Murray and Glendening and his wife lived the life of a truly noble couple whose union was actuated solely by principles of the truest and purest love."

"Father, at his own request, remained in his old home until his death, some few years later, after which I spent my time between my sister's happy abode and the mines in our Dominion, in which I was interested. Four years ago Murray and Ray after a long, loving, useful life together died within a month of each other, as if 'One could not smile in heaven till the other's kiss had come.' I have returned to the blue waters and the White Rapids to live over again in memory the scenes of my happy, free-from-care youth, awaiting patiently the day when God shall say 'Thy time hath come.'"

NAOMI.

RAILROAD MEN ARE SUPERSTITIOUS.

When They Escape From Any Great Danger They Regard It Merely as Luck.

If there is one thing that a railroad employee believes in more than another it is luck. No matter how clearly a practical man may analyze a certain odd occurrence, they will dubiously shake their heads and contend that it was a case of luck, good or bad, pure and simple. For instance, if one of their number had been ordered out on a certain train and through sickness had failed to report and the man taking his place had been killed, they will, one and all, emphatically declare it was a case of lucky sickness for the man that was compelled to remain at home. They fail to see the fact that the substitute proved negligent in his duty, and had the regular man been in his place it was a 100 to 1 chance that the accident would not have occurred."

It is, however, an undeniable fact that there are more strange and weird occurrences taking place daily in the railroad service than in any other branch of employment. The ponderous rolling stock, the swift flight through the country, over spider-like bridges, under the earth in long day tunnels and in weather varying from the first and only love, in the direction of the supernatural. Then, again, train service is not the kind that calls so much for brain as physical equipment. The element of chance does, to a certain extent, enter into the every-day service of trainmen, and that they should be superstitious is only following natural lines."

"Fake" Freaks. "Fake" freaks often draw better than genuine ones, but they do not last so long. A recent instance of this kind was an "electric girl." It was asserted that she was charged with electricity that one received a shock upon shaking hands with her. The illusion was really produced by the girl standing on a wire, and charged with electricity from a hidden battery and large enough for the visitor to stand on also. Another fake of the same class, which I came across not long ago, was a "wild man of the woods," who was crouching in a dark corner of what appeared to be a heavy barred cage, clanking the heavy chains that were attached to his limbs. A strong railing was placed in front so as not to allow visitors to approach too close to the man. The lecturer told the audience how this remarkable creature had been found running wild by a party of hunters on the west coast of Africa, and that he had been in captivity only a few months, and was very dangerous—so much so that his meat, which he would eat only in a raw state, had to be placed in the cage with a long iron fork. After the museum closed, this wild man doffed his chains and suit of hair and took the car to his home, where he was accounted one of the mildest and most henpecked of men."

Division of Sects. Not counting the 150 separate and independent congregations having no denominational creed or connection, there are 143 distinct bodies of Christians in the United States. These all stand aloof from one another for various reasons, real or imaginary. As some one has rather humorously expressed it, a person who wants to join the Church may be six kinds of an Adventist, seven kinds of a Catholic, twelve kinds of a Mennonite, twelve kinds of a Presbyterian, thirteen kinds of a Baptist, sixteen kinds of a Lutheran, seventeen kinds of a Methodist, two or more kinds of an Episcopalian.—New York World.

Not Easy to Levy on a Lion's Cage. It is rather difficult to distract upon a man's goods when his only earthly possessions consist of a cage full of lions. This fact has been forcibly brought home to M. Leclaire, a Paris engineer, who made a perambulating cage for a lion-tamer named Marck. M. Leclaire could obtain the 4,500 francs due, whereupon he put the law in motion. A broker went down to seize the wild beasts, who, possibly at the secret instigation of their owner, roared at him so threateningly directly he appeared that he did not care to have anything to do with their removal. M. Leclaire is casting about for a way out of the difficulty.—London Answers.

Evolution in Tailoring. The words breeches, trousers and pantaloons are now used interchangeably, but originally the distinctions were quite different. Pantaloons are said to have been at the first nothing but long stockings worn in Italy as a sort of religious habit by the devotees of St. Pantalon. Breeches originally reached from the waist half way to the knee, and finally to the knee. Trousers are the present style of leg gear, a combination of the former two.

The Fickle Negro. In Georgia the negroes out-marry the whites, some of them marrying two or three times a year. A negro will quit his wife in Atlanta and go up to Marietta and get another one and then he will quit her and get married and stick until she quits him or he gets tired of her, and then he skips over to Rome or somewhere and tries it again.

That Tell-Tale Beard. For forty years the principal of a young lady's school in Copenhagen has been respected as a lady. Lately "she" became very rude to one of her pupils and was arrested. After two days' incarceration it was noticed that "she" needed shaving. That it became manifest that the principal was really a man.

Ornament the Roadside.

The general appearance of the roadside can be much improved by clearing up the brush and loose fencing material, and by not using the roadside as a dumping ground for rubbish. Plant a few shade trees upon one side only, especially if the road runs north and south, as large trees on both sides shade the road so densely that it dries out very slowly after each rain. A few apple, or other standard fruit trees, with proper care, can be made to flourish and be as valuable along the roadside as in the orchard.

Curious Facts.

There are two hundred and seventy-six different kinds of plants which are eaten and relished by cows. Goats eat four hundred and forty-nine different plants or vegetables. Sheep eat three hundred and eighty-seven varieties, while the horse will taste of only two hundred and sixty-two, and the hog rejects all but seventy-two different kinds of food.

Age of English Oaks.

The life of trees is determined very largely by climate. Actual experiment has shown that the English oak, for instance, matures, and consequently dies, sooner in Canada than in England. The life of one of these trees across the water is estimated to be a thousand years, and Canada but 300.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

The Canada Citizen, of Toronto.
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.
Wives and Daughters, of London.

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Manager and Editor, John Cameron; Associate Editors, Mr. T. W. Casey, Mrs. John Cameron. Address: CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD OFFICE, London, Ont.

We have arranged to publish a symposium of a large number of leading and representative Canadian women on the question of woman's franchise. Quite a large number of answers are now in from well-known women of the country and more are being received. Read them on W. C. T. U. page.

The late George W. Childs, the great Philadelphia publisher and philanthropist, was one of the most successful and honored business men in the United States. All classes and parties held him in honor. He was a life-long abstainer from alcoholics and tobacco and attributes much of his good success to that fact. He frequently warned young men to total abstinence if they wanted to make the most of themselves.

The late Sheriff McKellar, of Hamilton, whose death occurred on Sunday morning, was a life-long abstainer and a friend of the temperance cause, both in public and private. He was in the temperance ranks when the cause was not so popular as to-day. He gradually rose from the position of an humble farmer's son to become an honored member of the Ontario Government, and one of the best-known public men in Ontario. The life and success of such a man are well worth the careful consideration of young men. If they desire to make the most of themselves they would do well to consider his temperance, diligence, and straightforward conduct.

M. Jurnet, a very noted French statistician, has recently written a paper for the Edinburgh Review in regard to the present wealth of the nations of the world. He computes the total aggregate wealth now at \$400,000,000,000. He places the three wealthiest nations thus: Great Britain, \$50,000,000,000; France, \$40,000,000,000; United States, \$30,000,000,000. That would make the British people, in proportion and population, by far the wealthiest of any in the world. A much larger proportion of the wealth of England, too, is in money. In fact, to-day England is the great money loaning country of the world. Other countries and governments are largely dependent on England for money with which to carry on ordinary every-day business.

The Hospital, a leading English medical journal, makes special note and comment on the fact that in the London County Asylum the use of beer in diet has been abandoned and since then the percentage of recovery among the inmates has largely increased. Of late nearly one half of all the inmates have recovered. At the large Provincial insane asylum in this city (London, Ont.) Dr. Bucke, the well-known superintendent, has for some years past entirely abandoned the use of alcoholics, even as medicine, or has done so to a very large extent. It is almost needless to say that the percentage of recoveries have largely increased since that time. The CITIZEN and HOME GUARD would be very glad to publish a statement of the doctor's results and conclusions in this matter.

The people of London were, we believe, the first in Ontario to set an example of a plebiscite in connection with the prohibition movement. The plebiscite taken here in 1891 in regard to the reduction of tavern licenses, and a decisive temperance majority was given. Of course the standard objection was made at the time of "That settles nothing," but it did result in the City Council reducing the number of licenses in the bylaw at once. The verdict of the people then was accepted by the City Council, just as the Provincial Government now accepts the verdict of the Ontario electorate on the more sweeping question. The good results of that London plebiscite are felt by the city to-day, just as, we trust, the good results of the new year's Ontario plebiscite will be felt for all time to come.

Whatever levels women down instead of leveling men up, strikes a dangerous blow at the houses which are the true temples of a people's purity.

—LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

The Provincial Legislature.

The Ontario Legislature has assembled this week, and the prohibition question will, no doubt, come up for consideration in connection with the presentation of the official report of the late prohibition plebiscite. At one time much interest was felt in regard to what might be the announcement of the Government's position on the question under the circumstances, but the answer of Sir Oliver to the convention deputation last week has probably settled that. Now there is an interest in seeing what may be the position of the Opposition under the circumstances. As a party it has not yet taken the country into its confidence. So far as we know Mr. Marter was the only well-known Opposition member of the Legislature who took the platform at all during the plebiscite campaign.

Last year the Opposition committed itself to the policy of cutting off all retail liquor licenses, which seemed to be going as far as it seemed clear that, constitutionally, the Provincial Legislature can go. Whether Mr. Marter will introduce his bill again remains to be seen. It seems now very evident, however, that the great majority of the people are anxious for a good deal more sweeping and comprehensive measure.

The Government has now committed itself to obtaining an opinion from our highest legal tribunals of just how far its power for prohibition legislation extends and then of legislating up to that point without delay. It is not probable, therefore, that it will introduce any further legislation until that opinion has been obtained. The question will be argued before the Supreme Court at Ottawa during the next few days, but because of its great importance the judges may require some time considering their final decision.

We are never so much disposed to quarrel with others as when we are dissatisfied with ourselves.

—HAZLITT.

The Convention Results.

The able and well-informed Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness, after giving an excellent resume of the work and results of the late Toronto convention, and of the straightforward answer of the Premier as to the position of the Ontario Government, concludes by remarking:

"The two-fold effect of this noteworthy meeting will be (1) to virtually eliminate the prohibition question not merely out of the coming session, but also out of the general election to follow, and (2) to ensure that before very long the experiment of prohibition must be tried in its completeness—that is, prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks. Within a few weeks a similar deputation will wait upon Sir John Thompson, and he will be asked what he will be prepared to do when the decision respecting jurisdiction is given. The general feeling among the best temperance workers is in favor of carrying out a complete system of prohibition, even if getting it involves a little waiting, rather than trying a partial measure that would be doomed to failure."

Death of Dr. Douglass.

By the death of the venerable Rev. George Douglass, D.D., which occurred in Montreal last Sunday, Canada has lost one of its best known and most distinguished citizens. He was a man of great earnestness in every movement that he thought was just and right, of wonderful energy and of almost peerless eloquence. Probably not another man in Canada exerted such a powerful influence on the public platform during the past quarter of a century. He was an ardent friend not only of Christian work but of whatever, in his opinion, appertained to it—to temperance and prohibition, to social and political purity and other kindred movements. His eloquent denunciations of the liquor traffic, of sensualism, of political corruption, and of gambling and the like, will long rank among the classics of Canadian eloquence. While he was intimately identified with the Methodist Church and its work, all Protestants are feeling that they have sustained a great loss in his death.

Though Dr. Douglass has passed through the severe furnace of physical affliction and suffering for many years—having become blind and much paralyzed in his extremities—yet his mental vigor was truly wonderful. His sympathies were broad, his purposes were earnest and his zeal and energy truly marvelous. He was "The old man eloquent" of religious work, and of moral, social and political reform in Canada. This country has been made richer and better because of the life-work of George Douglass. Others will follow on in his great work, but it is safe to say that not one of his co-workers can be expected to fill his place.

Agreement and Understanding.

The unanimity of feeling at the late Toronto Prohibition Convention was an unexpected pleasure to many. Men apart had been suspecting each other, but when they came together and compared notes they found that their objects and views were identically the same. In many cases it turns out that our differences with others comes from not better understanding each other. The advantages of such a great gathering of representative workers are great for the very opportunity it affords of such mutual acquaintance.

Those, too, who honestly suspected that the Premier and his colleagues were wanting to shirk and dodge the prohibition question, after having asked a public verdict respecting it, were agreeably disappointed at the straightforward and business-like answer Sir Oliver gave the deputation who waited on him.

The Hamilton Templar, the organ of the "Advanced Prohibition" movement, has all the time been giving its readers to understand that the Government need not be expected to commit itself to anything definitely. It now admits its error, however. Last week, after Sir Oliver's reply was given, it said: "There is no evasion or procrastination about this utterance. The Government has espoused the cause and taken the risk of all loss of support."

The Templar is delighted to know that the question of prohibition must now be a political issue, and that independent prohibitionists may ally themselves with a Provincial party which is a prohibition party.

The Templar was very favorable to Mr. Meredith and the Opposition during the last session and evidently then indulged a hope that much might be

ing purposes. Prices remain high and the demand excellent for dairy products—cheese and butter especially. Our country so far seems to lead the world in these things. Our apples, too, and some other hardy fruits are among the very best produced anywhere, and the demand for them, even in the Dominion, west and east, is sure to largely increase. Farmers will do well to cast about for important changes in their business to meet the changes of demand in the world's markets.

Selling Liquor to Lodgers.

A somewhat interesting case in connection with liquor law administration was disposed of by the Hamilton police magistrate on Monday. The proprietors of the Royal Hotel were prosecuted for supplying liquor from the bar to a lodger during prohibited hours and the defense put in was that the license law permitted sales to actual lodgers. The magistrate decided that such was not his interpretation of the law, and the defendant was therefore convicted and fined. The prosecution urged that under such an interpretation a pretty brisk trade could be carried on all Saturday night and Sundays to a house pretty well supplied with lodgers.

The wording of the license act in reference to just such cases is entirely too ambiguous and ought to have been amended long ago. It is such that different magistrates in different localities have given them entirely different interpretations. The wonder is that the actual meaning has not been made clearer than it is long ago. Section 54, after specifying that all places where intoxicating liquors may be sold shall be kept closed from 7 o'clock on Saturday night till 6 o'clock on Monday morning, and that no sales

Everywhere and Always, Evil.

Dark Chapter From the Record of the Rum Traffic in Alaska.

Editor CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD:

It is recorded of Chalmers, that prince of the Scottish pulpit, that "whatever subject he touched he raised and ennobled by the mastery of an intelligence which was the wonder of his age."

Of the liquor traffic it may be recorded that whatever it touches and wherever it appears it lowers, blights and degrades, proving a barrier to material progress and the general well-being of men. Looking beyond its ravages in English-speaking lands, the cupidity of men has perpetrated no greater outrage than the infliction of the rum trade upon the natives of Africa, excepting perhaps the slave trade. But whether in the south or in the north its evil consequences are alike apparent. Its dark stain rests even upon Arctic snows.

Among other references in the official report of the United States General Agent of Education for far-distant Alaska, I find the following:

"At Unalaska a drunken mother had taken a child out of the boarding department of the school."

"Upon one occasion the captain of the revenue cutter, learning that one of the citizens was making 'quass' (native beer) contrary to law, sent a force on shore to seize and destroy the liquor. The owner became so furious at the loss of his liquor that he called upon the men to take everything he had, saying that without his liquor life was not worth living, and when they left him he was smashing his windows, throwing his crockery out of doors and breaking up his furniture generally."

At the Cape Prince of Wales Eskimo School, "Elgnak, one of the wealthiest men of the village, and one of his wives, both in a state of beastly intoxication, tried to force their way into the house. . . . And again in November drunken parties tried to break in and make a disturbance. For two months the teachers taught, ate, worked and slept with loaded arms at hand to defend themselves."

The teachers of the Abognak school reports: "Intemperance is very rife among the people and many of the pupils of the school during the winter were on the verge of starvation because their parents had wasted nearly all of their living on intoxicating liquors. On visiting the pupils at their homes he often found both parents dead drunk and the hungry children shivering with the cold. Until some efficient means can be employed to prevent the introduction of liquors among them school work will be carried on under great disadvantages."

Prof. Roscoe, of the Kadiak district, writes: "There are many destitute children made so by the drunkenness and hence vagabond characters of their parents. In addition to a kind of beer which the natives themselves make from sugar and graham flour they succeed in buying large quantities of whisky from sailors and the more reckless class of traders. The salmon canneries are, generally speaking, a curse to the natives. The Chinese employes bring, or rather smuggle, immense quantities of 'Samsu' into the country and peddle it out to the natives. In the Aleut settlement the natives have sold the very fur bedding from their huts to obtain this vile stuff. The winter is upon them and until recently they had been so demoralized with liquor that they had not laid in the usual winter's supply of dried fish, their main subsistence. Without money and provisions and clothing, what misery and want will there be in that village, all because of intoxicating liquors? White hunters that arrived from the westward tell me it is the same out there. The natives are demoralized by drink. Now, the future of this race is that practically they will perish off the face of the globe unless they are Christianized, and that soon. It is a fact that generally the children do not show the terrible craving for strong drink. The pupils of my school are ashamed of their parents drinking and we never see them drink any. It seems, therefore, to be rather an acquired habit than an inherited appetite."

At Port Clarence whaling vessels were searched by the revenue cutter officers. The result was that eleven barrels of alcohol and six cases of gin were seized upon one schooner and emptied into the ocean. One captain seeing the officer coming emptied a barrel of liquor over the side of his vessel, and threw three gallon cans after it. During the past ten years hundreds of barrels of vile liquors have been emptied into the sea as the result of the vigilance of Capt. Healy and the officers of the revenue cutter. The amount of crime, suffering and destitution thus prevented can not be overestimated. The country and all interested in saving the natives of this coast from the demoralization of rum owe a large debt of gratitude to Capt.

Healy, who has practically broken up the traffic on this northwest coast.

At Cape Blossom, Hotham Inlet, the great international fair and market of Arctic Alaska is held. "The natives of the interior here barter their beautiful furs with the natives of the coast for seal oil, walrus hides, and seal skins, and with the natives of Siberia for reindeer skins, whisky, and breech-loading fire arms, ammunition, etc. Formerly these gatherings were visited by schooners, fitted out at San Francisco and Sandwich Islands, with cargoes of liquor in bottles labeled 'Florida water,' 'Bay rum,' 'Pain killer,' 'Jamaica ginger,' etc. This traffic has largely been broken up by the visits of the revenue cutters."

It is gratifying to note from the latter quotations that the United States authorities have been making determined efforts to break up this illicit and monstrous iniquity.

Derwent, Ont. WM. THOMPSON.

Toronto Topics.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

The annual meeting of the district council was held on Thursday evening last. The officers of the past year were, with one exception, re-elected. The list of officers is as follows: District councillor, D. J. Ferguson; past councillor, G. M. Lee; vice-councillor, Wm. Robb; chaplain, Dr. G. L. Martin; secretary, Robert Rae; treasurer, D. McLean; herald, J. Malcolm; guard, John Mason; sentinel, E. Males. Considerable of the time of the council was taken up in perfecting arrangements for the meeting of the Grand Council to be convened here on the 20th inst. The business sessions will be held in the Temperance Hall, and the public meeting on the evening of the first day in Cooke's Presbyterian Church, the edifice in which the great Pan-Protestant Council held its sessions rather more than a year ago. Rev. Wm. Patterson, pastor of the church and one of our most popular temperance advocates, will occupy the chair. The speakers will be W. W. Buchanan, Dr. McKenzie, and Rev. Jas. Henderson, the eloquent pastor of Carleton Street Methodist Church. A choir of 40 voices will form the musical attraction of the meeting.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

No large amount of activity exists among Good Templars. At least, in the city there is not that lead in work that has been common to the order in days of old. In view of the report submitted at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge in June last, which, as you will remember, did not contain many elements of encouragement, a good deal of anxiety is felt among old members of the order as to the nature of the coming year's report. The returns for the quarter ending Feb. 1, and which are now due, will answer the question. Leading Grand Lodge officials, who could speak authoritatively, say: "We think we will perhaps hold our last year's membership, but are not hopeful of doing much more."

The Good Templars of Toronto now hold large and successful meetings each Sunday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Yonge street. On Sunday last the speakers were Hon. S. C. Biggs, a leading American worker; Joseph Tait, M.P.P., of Toronto, and Joseph Gibson, P. M., of Ingersoll. The latter, though an old Conservative campaigner, spoke highly of the square manner in which Sir Oliver met the prohibition issue. As a temperance man and a prohibitionist, it was quite satisfactory to him. F. S. Spence presided.

SUNDAY AND TEMPERANCE.

The meeting of the Canadian Temperance League in the pavilion yesterday afternoon brought together, as has been the case regularly this season, without exception, a large audience. For the first time in the five years the league has been holding these Sunday gospel meetings the committee of management were unable to produce the speaker advertised. Dr. Bryant, M.D., of Washington, D.C., a famous colored orator, was to have been the speaker, and a letter was received from his agent on Saturday saying he would reach the city that day. However, he failed to appear up to the last train arriving at noon Sunday, and the committee were compelled to do some lively hustling. They provided themselves equal to the occasion and by 3 o'clock had on the platform Rev. W. F. Wilson, one of the most popular platform speakers in the city, and Mr. James L. Hughes, public school inspector, as substitute for the missing doctor. The large audience listened sympathetically to the explanations of President J. S. Robertson, and went away well pleased with two timely and rattling addresses from their own citizens, who, on an hour's notice, so capably filled the breach. At Association Hall a meeting was held under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. The audience was not large, but all listened with interest to three capital addresses from Hon. S. C. Biggs, Jos. Filson, of Ingersoll, and J. S. Tait, M.P.P. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

In no single point have Christians erred more signally than in their failure to grasp the power for good and goodness that a wise supervision of their young people's amusements might be made to subserve.—[Lady Henry Somerset.

Forward Movement.

expected from him. It now says, however: "Mr. Meredith has lost his opportunity. For more than a year this question has been at constant white heat. The Government hesitated. It was his chance. He gave no sign. He let the precious moments of opportunity slip away, and fickle fortune will not soon bring him such another chance."

Our Farmers' Outlook.

It is becoming a serious question with Canadian farmers whether wheat will probably regain its old-time remunerative prices or remain so cheap as to scarcely repay the cost of its production. The indications now are that low prices will prevail for years to come, unless some great failure of crops shall occur in one or more of the great wheat-producing countries. The fact is that more wheat is now being produced each year than there is a demand for. Wheat production in Canada, for example, is increasing much more rapidly than the population of the country is increasing. The same is the case with India, and to a much greater extent. It is the same also in the United States.

Statistics assert that in the States during the 40 years ending with 1890, the population increased nearly three times, while the production of wheat increased more nearly four times. Of course, as a natural consequence, the markets of the country have been glutted. The increased production of wheat in that country during the last three years has been even much greater than before, while corn, oats, barley, and other staple grains are also being very largely increased.

Throughout America and in India, especially the indications now are that grain raising will be carried on much more extensively than ever before. Great quantities of new lands are being reclaimed and put under successful cultivation; railroads and other transportation facilities are opening up immense grain growing sections, especially in our own Northwest and in India, where in virgin soils grains can be raised cheaply and abundantly.

Unless wars or famines shall come the indications now all point to cheap and glutted grain markets for some time to come at least. Mixed farming appears to be the only remunerative prospect, in Ontario especially, which seems so well adapted for general farm-

shall take place, except for actual medical purposes, goes on to specify "Nor shall any such liquor, whether sold or not, be permitted or allowed to be drunk in any such places during the time prohibited by this act for the sale of the same, except by the occupant or some member of his family, or lodger, in his house."

Probably the actual meaning is that all sales are prohibited and that liquors purchased elsewhere, or previously, shall not be consumed on any such licensed premises, except some one of the family or someone having a room may consume such. Surely the matter of wording the section so as to make it perfectly clear just what the law intends is not a difficult one. As it now stands the police magistrate of Toronto has interpreted the act one way and the magistrate of Hamilton the other, and a number, even of license inspectors, are divided in opinion as to which is correct.

If the law is not now clear that the bar shall be closed to lodgers as well as to frequenters during prohibited hours it ought to be made so.

The Opposition and Prohibition.

The Templar of last week has this to say for Mr. Marter, M.P.P., who introduced the no license act in the Legislature last session:

"If he had had his way the Opposition would be a prohibition party to-day and the Government would have had no chance to make love to the blushing maiden which is likely to save its political household from breaking up."

Mr. Marter has been, we understand, a temperance worker for many years, and though a very strong Conservative, has expressed a willingness to co-operate with any party in promoting a prohibition law. The CITIZEN and HOME GUARD will be glad to co-operate with Mr. Marter or any other temperance worker in promoting any wholesome legislation tending to decrease the evils of intemperance.

Several members of the present Ontario Opposition have been practical temperance workers for years. It is much to be hoped that on this important question party differences and feuds may be forgotten among the legislators as they have been among the electors. It is the one question on which all should unite.

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.
TREASURER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. John Cameron, Richmond street; Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris.
MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

A Woman's Symposium.

Opinions and Reasons For and Against Woman's Franchise.

The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD has invited a number of representative Canadian women to briefly express their opinions and reasons regarding the woman's franchise reform, the answers being confined to postcard replies. Others are also invited to send in their answers also.

This week we publish the first installment of these answers. More will be published from week to week for some time to come. They are of interest and value. As so many ladies have allowed us to publish their names we take the liberty of giving them all.

The following are the questions submitted:

1. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the extension of the franchise to women, married or single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal and school?
 2. What are your reasons for thinking as you do?

LEADS OFF WELL.

Mrs. Letitia Youmans, the well-known Canadian temperance worker, writes:

1. I am in favor of the general franchise to women, married or single.
 2. My reasons: Taxation without representation is tyranny. Women are amenable to the laws and they should have a voice in selecting the lawmakers. No sex in citizenship is my motto.

GOOD REASONS GIVEN.

Miss Lillian M. Phelps, the well-known Canadian W. C. T. U. worker and lecturer, writes:

1. Am in favor of the franchise for women on the same basis as men.
 2. (a) Because it is just.
 (b) Because it is right.
 (c) Because the State is in need of woman and her influence.
 (d) Because the ballot means "protection."

(e) Because whatever the saloon does not want I want. The saloon as represented by the Brewers' Congress has always passed resolutions condemning the extension of the franchise to woman.

ALSO IN FAVOR OF REFORM.

Mrs. H. J. Hurlburt, of Mitchell, editor of the W. C. T. U. department in the Recorder, says:

1. Am in favor of woman suffrage.
 2. Because women have the same interest in good government as men. They are quite as capable of giving an intelligent vote. More likely to vote from principle than for party, and the responsibility of the ballot would have a beneficial effect on the women themselves.

DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR.

Mrs. P. L. Grant, of Richmond Hill, Ont., a temperance worker and poet very favorably known, writes:

1. We are decidedly in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. We consider them equally capable with the men to discriminate and decide on all public questions, whether they be parliamentary or municipal, if they turn their attention in such directions. The record of their achievements in the past in the various public positions they have chosen should justify the conclusion.

We think they ought to stand on an equal basis with men; their interests are identical. Tennyson beautifully expresses this thought:

"Henceforth thou hast a helper; me that knows
 'The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
 Together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or free."

In all questions affecting her home or country she is often more reliable in discerning the true or false character of candidates for parliamentary honors, whether they will perform what they promise or fail in times of testing. She has a keen perception of what our country needs and what would extend its prosperity.

SEES THE OTHER WAY.

Mrs. Martha Blackstock Smith, Seaford, an elector and a W. C. T. U. worker, is of a different opinion. She writes:

1. Opposed.
 2. While I sincerely believe that in the settlement of all moral questions, which effect particularly the home life, women should have the privilege of exercising the franchise to shield their homes and loved ones from any threatened danger, I do not believe that the general extension of the franchise equally with men for all elections is at all desirable. Although a widow, and the owner of property upon which I always vote at municipal elections, I have no desire for any further voting privileges, and I think that if my poor, misguided sisters, who advocate what they term women's rights, would give more attention to the home work God has given women to do the world would be better.

EQUALLY WITH MEN.

Mrs. H. Birnie, of Collingwood, president of the W. C. T. U. of that town, writes:

I am in favor of women having the franchise equally with men, because—
 1. Women usually sympathize with true reform measures.
 2. They suffer equally with men from wrong legislation, and should, therefore, have a right to speak in the making of laws.
 3. I believe with the Scotchman who said, "A woman sees mair wi' the tail o' her 'ee than a mon wi' his twa 'een open," and they would vote accordingly.

HEARTILY IN FAVOR.

Miss K. M. Fisher, of Paisley, county president of Bruce W. C. T. U., writes:

1. Yes, I am heartily in favor of giving the franchise to women, married and single.
 2. I believe they should have the power to protect the homes and children for whom they toil and devote their best energies. When women pay taxes they should surely be allowed to have a voice as to who shall govern their outlay. Taxation without representation is tyranny. Women at present are amenable to laws that they have no share in framing, which is also unjust.

DECIDEDLY YES.

Mrs. Judge Jones, of Brantford, president of Brant county W. C. T. U., a veteran temperance and Christian worker, writes:

1. Decidedly yes.
 2. Reasons: Home is woman's kingdom, and she has, or ought to have power to protect the home. Those who pay taxes should certainly have the franchise, and as she has to obey the laws, she should have a voice in framing them.

ARE EQUALLY DESERVING.

Mrs. W. J. Miller, president of the Thessalon, Algoma, W. C. T. U., writes:

1. Decidedly yes.
 2. Thousands of women toil harder than their husbands; are equal to them in financial straits. In fact have to stand side by side with them in everything else. I have too many reasons for this small space.

DECIDEDLY FAVORABLE.

Dr. Amelia Youmans, of Winnipeg, one of the best known temperance workers in Manitoba, says:

1. In favor most decidedly.
 2. Because, while the franchise remains the only authoritative method of expressing opinion, it is a wrong, done both to individuals and the community, that any sane adult should be deprived of it.

Because women, in virtue of their maternity, with all that it implies, are naturally more competent as law-makers, in all the moral and social concerns of life, than men.

Because, the results of withholding it are to be seen in the present political degradation of men, and in the operation and results of immoral and unjust laws.

Because we can ascertain the true measure, strength, character and proportion of the influence exercised by the sexes upon each other only when both are equally free.

Publish my name if you wish.

EXTEND IT TO ALL.

Mrs. Thomas Coates, of Prescott, president of Grenville County W. C. T. U., is sanguine of our future. She writes:

We are in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, married and single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal and school. It will hasten prohibition. Then our boys and homes will be protected from the curse of the liquor traffic.

We do not approve of any half measures; nothing short of prohibition. I am not young, but I do want to live to see prohibition flags waving from our present distilleries and breweries. I think Ontario would be the grandest country in the world if we had prohibition. The W. C. T. U. must now educate their sisters in casting the ballot. Quite a number with us refused to vote because it was unbecoming for a woman.

A NOVA SCOTIA VIEW.

Mrs. Lizzie S. Hunt, of Mill Village, N. S., an officer of the Nova Scotia Provincial Union, writes:

1. I am in favor of full franchise for women.
 2. Because the right of citizenship belongs to her; it is in accordance with the Creator's plan, who said it was not good for man to be alone, made woman for an helpmeet, and gave her with him dominion over the earth. (Gen. ii., 26.)

Because she needs the ballot to protect the interests of her home and children. As our laws do not recognize

sex in imposing penalties, it is only just that they should not recognize it in dispensing rights and privileges.

HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO IT.

Mrs. J. R. Graham, president of Fencelon Falls W. C. T. U., writes:

1. I am most decidedly in favor of the franchise to women.
 2. I believe women can handle the ballot as intelligently as men and that their rights are equal.

Another very interesting budget is now in readiness for next week.

Toronto District W. C. T. U.

A Reception to Mrs. Thornley, the Provincial President.

The parlors of headquarters, 56 Elm street, were crowded Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, by W. C. T. U. women anxious to meet Mrs. Thornley, of London, Ont., W. C. T. U. president. The officers of the district regretted there had not been time to make the meeting more widely known, for, doubtless, a greater number would have been pleased to hear and see the lady who has made such a favorable impression this week on all temperance workers. Her sincerity of purpose and her eloquent speech, supplemented with her thorough acquaintance with modes of temperance work, have carried all by storm. The rooms were filled with many prominent temperance workers. There were present, among others, Mrs. Cavers, of Galt, ex-president; Mrs. P. Rutherford, vice; Miss Cosford, recording secretary of Provincial; Mrs. Jas. Forster, district president, with district officers.

At the request of the members, Mrs. Thornley gave a very interesting address, and drill on parliamentary practice. She encouraged the timid ones by saying that at one time in her life she was too much afraid to even rise and make a motion; by study and practice, however, this timidity had been overcome. All who attended Tuesday's convention can bear witness to the ease, ability and womanly grace which have taken its place. After giving rules of order and instructions how to properly conduct a meeting, a motion relative to the woman's vote at the recent plebiscite was put, and passed through all the modes of procedure used in parliamentary debate.

A very pleasant and profitable time was spent and the exercises of the afternoon were brought to a close by refreshments and a social cup of tea. The last week has been a red letter one in temperance work, and good results must surely accrue from the privileges participated in. A. S. BASCOM, County Secretary Toronto District.

Temperance Notes.

CANADIAN.

—At Halifax, N. S., one night last week Lizzie Rourke, a young woman of the city, was taken in an intoxicated state to the police station. She there tried to kill herself by cutting her throat with a penknife. Her life was saved.

—A Provincial Prohibition Convention for Manitoba was called for Winnipeg, on Thursday, Feb. 15, which was held in Toronto on the 6th, according to the call. We have not received a report of it at the time of writing, but hope to present one next week.

—A recent investigation of the Wentworth county jail, at Hamilton, shows that out of 2,583 commitments in the last three years, only 203 were from the county. The city's quota was over ten to one. There is over ten times as much liquor selling in the city as in the county.

—At Belleville the city police were called up one night last week to save a mother and sisters from being abused and driven out of home by Wm. Arnott. He had just ended a term of a week in jail for drunkenness and at once went on another spree. Hundreds of homes are thus disturbed.

—At the last meeting of the Kingston City Council a numerous and respectfully signed petition was presented, asking the passage of a bylaw to reduce the number of tavern and shop licenses. No action was taken at the meeting, but something will probably be done at the next sitting.

—The arrangement for the prohibition plebiscite at the coming Provincial election in Nova Scotia will be something similar to ours in Ontario. A separate ballot box will be used with a blue ticket bearing the words "yes" and "no." The voting will be confined to Provincial electors and will therefore exclude all women.

—A terrible spectacle, the result of intemperance, was seen in Montreal last week. Two old people named Racette, a brother and sister past 60 years old, lived in a hovel. Both drank heavily. They were found in their wretched room, the sister lying dead and the brother barely alive. He was taken to the hospital and she to a pauper's grave.

—In a recent sermon on temperance, Rev. J. McMorine, of Kingston, said that in Kingston drunkenness seemed to be steadily on the decrease. According to the police reports there were 458 commitments for drunkenness in 1882 and but 273 in 1892, while the population had increased in that time from 14,000 to 20,000.

—The Kingston Whig is not a pro-

hibition journal, but has this to say about the coming Nova Scotia plebiscite: "Thus is public sentiment to be sampled all over the Dominion, and if in the Maritime Provinces it is so overwhelmingly one-sided as in Ontario, the Dominion Government will see the wisdom of getting into touch with it at once."

—Hon. Senator Flint, of Belleville, was 89 years old on the 8th inst. He is still an active member of the Dominion Senate and its oldest member. He has been a life-long abstainer from tobacco and liquor. He was a member of the first temperance society formed in Upper Canada and has taken an active interest in temperance work ever since.

—Rev. Annie Shaw, a regularly ordained American Methodist minister, and a woman of much eloquence and ability, has just been visiting Hamilton under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. She preached to large congregations on Sunday in Centenary Church, and lectured on Monday evening on "God's Women." She is an earnest temperance worker.

—At the meeting of the Canadian Farmers' Institute in Toronto last week, representing the leading farmers of Canada, a motion was adopted against the adoption of the proposed French treaty with Canada, allowing the importation of French wines into this country almost free of duty. One member stated that last year we imported \$200,000 worth of wines from France.

—A deputation of Hamilton hotel-keepers waited on Mayor Stewart last week complaining that they are being persecuted by the police just now. Several of them have been hauled up for selling liquor during prohibited hours and most cases failed. The opinion has been very general and probably well-founded that such violations have been general for years past in Hamilton.

—A middle-aged woman named Mrs. Mary McDonald was found dead in her bed at a Kingston hotel one night last week. She was a stranger in the city, and came off a railway train during a storm and thinly clad, and got a room at the Anglo American. She died during the night. It turns out that she had been given to drink, and was wrecked in health and fortune in consequence. Her death was attributed to exposure and intemperate habits.

—The regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the Canadian Temperance League in the Toronto Pavilion last Sunday was addressed by Rev. W. F. Wilson, the well-known Methodist minister, and Mr. Hughes, public school inspector. President Robertson explained that for the first time in five years they were unable to produce the speaker announced for the day—Dr. Bryant, of Washington, who had failed them. Mr. W. F. Chapman presided. The meeting was a good one.

—Several Hamilton hotelmen waited on the police commissioners of that city one day last week to complain of "persecutions" of the police in attempting to enforce the Saturday night and Sunday closing law. One complaint was that the police came in plain clothes and acted as detectives, and another that their cases were not first submitted to the county attorney before actions were commenced. They got little sympathy, however, and went away not very well satisfied.

The mayor told them that the police were known to them, whether in uniform or not, and ought to be admitted. The police magistrate told them that all three cases before him that were dismissed were proper cases to come before him, as there was evidence to make out a prima facie case in each. The judge did not think there was any necessity in a police case in submitting for an opinion of the county attorney.

License law enforcement has been notoriously loose in Hamilton for years, and public sympathy goes out with the police now.

UNITED STATES.

The excise duty on spirits in the States has just been increased from 90 cents to \$1 per gallon, in the House of Representatives. It is quite probable that the Senate will confirm the increase.

—The New York Evening Telegram declares that the money spent each year in that city for drink, if saved and divided, would give every one of the unemployed now \$10 a week for the whole year.

—An attempt was recently made in Congress to extend the time that manufactured spirits and liquors may be kept in bond from two to eight years without being required to pay excise duty. The proposed extension was defeated by 104 to 79 votes.

—The New York Voice, on authentic official information, states that the money now invested in the manufacture of liquors, if invested in the six leading useful manufacturing industries of the country, would give employment to thirteen times as many men as it now does.

—The Chicago Interior of last week said: "We are turning toward another summer and no one has died of starvation in Chicago yet. There have been a large number of deaths from an over supply of whisky." The country is, no doubt, suffering now far more because of the liquor traffic than of actual want.

—In a recent report in regard to the revenues of the State the Governor of Louisiana makes the significant statement that the income from the

liquor business is falling off rapidly, owing to the spread of the no-license system, and cannot be depended upon in the future as a source of supply for public expenditures.

—There has been considerable bloodshed in South Carolina recently in enforcing the State control liquor law. M. B. Meetez, a liquor-seller of Charleston, fired at a constable in the discharge of duty and was himself badly wounded. At Spartansburg, Perry Moore, a saloon-keeper, fired at some officials and was himself shot and killed. These are a few of many.

—In New York the liquor laws do not contain the same wholesale provision as ours in Ontario disqualifying liquor license holders from being councilors. Quite a number of the city aldermen are saloon-keepers. The Mail and Express, one of the most reliable papers of the city, recently published the names of nine saloons owned by eight aldermen, which were open on Sunday in bold defiance of law. No wonder.

—The Chicago Union Signal says: "A national anti-gambling league has just been organized in New York city. Many well-known names are given as promoters of the league, which proposes not only to prosecute every form of gambling and betting, but to provide and distribute among young men such information of the dangers of the evil as will warn them in time against this insidious foe. It is proposed to organize in the churches."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—The Alliance News says that Lady Henry Somerset has engaged Exeter Hall for March 20, which is the 90th anniversary of the birthday of General Neal Dow, of Maine, America's foremost temperance champion, in honor of whom temperance demonstrations are to be held in all parts of the world.

—The Alliance News, the leading English prohibition journal, devotes a two column leading editorial to the recent Ontario plebiscite, heading it "Glorious News From Canada." It also gives some columns of reports of the voting in the various counties.

—In the English common schools temperance lesson books are not yet much introduced. Lord Templeton has just published a letter in the Times, urging such temperance instruction. He writes that the temperance question interests such vast numbers of the community that the evils of drinking, physical and moral, should be generally taught to the young.

—According to a leading English daily the number of deaths among young children because of drink is something dreadful. It states that many are due to suffocation because of the mother's intemperance. In three years in Leicester, Preston, and Blackburn, no fewer than 21,803 children died before they were a year old. No less than 28 per cent. of these deaths occurred between Saturday night and Sunday morning, and during that time no less than 32 per cent. of all the apprehensions for drunkenness took place.

—In England there are a large number of labor clubs and in many of them beer is sold. Mr. Keir Hardy, M.P., the labor representative in the House of Commons, recently caused some confusion by saying, in an address to one of these, that "The day was at hand when the labor clubs would require to face the question whether or not intoxicating liquor, with all its attendant dangers, should be sold within their walls. His experience was that wherever liquor was a curse followed. The man who would leave a club because there was no drink was not worth keeping."

Royal Templar Notes.

—Rev. J. W. Bell, missionary superintendent of the Grand Council of Ontario, has been holding some successful meetings in Hastings county. He recently instituted a new council at Bethel, Hungerford township. J. C. Johnson is S. C., and C. M. Huycke secretary.

—The Crusaders revival team are holding a series of successful meetings in various parts of Middlesex county this month. They will be in South London from the 17th to 23rd, and in Wellington Street from 24th to 28th. On March 1 they expect to begin a week's campaign at Komoka.

—This week the annual session of the Grand Council of Manitoba has been held at Winnipeg. That of the Northwest Territories was also held at the same time in Qu'Appelle, and of British Columbia in New Westminster. We have not yet received reports, but expect to publish them later on. The order throughout the Dominion is prospering, we believe.

—The annual session of the Grand Council of Ontario will be held in Temperance Hall, Toronto, commencing on Tuesday, 20th inst. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the Province. There will be a mass meeting held in Cooke's Presbyterian Church in the evening, Rev. W. Patterson, the pastor, to preside. Mayor Kennedy will deliver an address of welcome, and Rev. J. Henderson, Rev. W. Kettlewell, G.C., and W. W. Buchanan, will be the speakers of the evening.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Sons of Temperance Work.

—J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., assisted by H. H. Shaver, P.D.G.W.P., J. K. Morley, P.D.G.W.P., H. Garbutt, D.W.P., and other members of Burnhamthorpe, Cooksville and Summerville Divisions, instituted Islington Division No. 278, at Islington, Ont., on the 8th inst. J. A. L. McPherson, W.P.; A. J. Johnson, R. S.

—Hundreds of Sons of Temperance were in attendance at the great prohibition convention held in Toronto on the 6th inst. They were there from Renfrew, etc., in the east; from Grey, Simcoe, etc., in the north; from Elgin, Middlesex, etc., in the west; from W. L. Lincoln, etc., in the south; while from all the central counties they were present in crowds, not only as delegates from divisions, but very many members of the Sons of Temperance were there also as delegates from churches, young peoples' societies, W. C. T. unions, etc.

—Bro. Jonathan Parsons, P.G.W.P. of Halifax, and one of the oldest and best known Sons in Nova Scotia, writes: "Our methods of temperance work and our license laws have been copied in Ontario, and with much success. We keep temperance clear of party politics here and always have. We have educated our people every step of the way, so that there are only 4 to 6 liquor licenses granted in all Nova Scotia, outside of the city of Halifax. There are 110 licenses granted in that city. Women in Nova Scotia who are assessed have a voice in refusing or granting licenses. Drinking by the glass in bars is not allowed by our law. Licensed places must close all Sundays, and every evening at 9 o'clock and Saturdays at 6. Our Legislature has just refused to amend the law allowing glass drinking, and has given us a prohibition plebiscite in connection with the coming Provincial election."

—The following new deputies have recently been appointed by the G. W. P., viz.: P.D.G.W.P.s, E. W. McGee, Brockville; J. K. Morley, Cooksville; Rev. W. F. Perley, Delta; R. M. Horsey, Kingston; J. A. Gifford, Ororo; R. A. Jamieson, Renfrew; Rev. L. W. Hill, Port Perry; Rev. J. T. Dowling, Colborne; H. L. Schisler, Crowland; Dr. McCrimmon, Palermo. County P.G.W.P.s, James Ward, Renfrew, for Renfrew county; L. E. Wrinch, Merton, for Halton county; Rev. G. S. Reynolds, Elgin, for Leeds county. Division D.G.W.P.s, T. H. Mason, Stratfordville; Geo. Wilson, Caltou; Alex. Bygrave, Fermo; S. J. Hallett, Ravenna; Peter Muir, Priceville; Wm. Goodin, Prescott; C. Haley, St. Augusta; John Carson, Maynard; Wm. Cudmore, Palermo; Jas. Graham, Omagh; B. F. Howden, Hornby; Wm. Featherston, Trafalgar; Murray Field, Virgil; G. H. Lintott, Clandeboye; J. Clark, Grafton; R. E. Johnston, Mount Zion; C. J. Wilson, Brougham; J. Graham, Uxbridge; A. N. St. John, Derryville; John A. Card, Ashworth; Miss Florence Clarkson, Summerville; Allan Watt, Elmbank; J. K. Morley, Cooksville; John Grant, Rockland; W. W. Simpson, Marshville; A. E. Augustine, Port Colborne; J. E. Elliot, Don; G. Scrimmes, Coldstream; I. J. Cramer, Aultsville; A. F. Love, Queensville; David Bell, Rockton; F. W. Fligg, Newcastle; A. B. Hall, Lakeview; J. L. McPherson, Islington.

RISE OF THE ORDER.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 29, 1842, at Teetotalers' Hall, 71 Division street, New York, D. H. Sands, J. W. Oliver, W. B. Tompkins, Jas. Bale, Edward Brusle, I. J. Oliver, Thos. Edgerley, Geo. McKibben, J. K. Barr, Thos. Swenartow, F. W. Wolfe, J. H. Elliott, John McKellar, John Holman, Henry Lloyd, and E. L. Snow—the noble sixteen—met and organized the order of the Sons of Temperance, a fraternal and beneficent total abstinence society, destined to be an important factor and efficient agent in the greatest reform of the age, and one whose history, standing and aggressiveness clearly show the wisdom of its founders, "who builded better than they knew." Since its formation it has passed through varied experience, yet its motto has ever been "Onward!" It has withstood and survived secessions that resulted in other organizations, owing to the desire of some for more display, greater secrecy, a system of degrees, signs and grips, more complicated machinery, etc. It has passed through wars and rumors of wars. It has outlived the colored question, and others in their time, burning issues, and yet thus depleted it still stands in the forefront of the battle, stronger and better and purer for the trials of the past, and determined to fight on while there is a drunkard to reclaim, a youth or a home to protect, or a national curse to be uprooted and destroyed.

Temperance and General Life.

In another column appears the annual report of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company as submitted to its shareholders and policy-holders at its recent annual meeting. Its careful perusal is commended, as it reveals a degree of success that must afford great satisfaction and encouragement, especially to its large and constantly increasing body of total abstainers, for above all others this company claims to look carefully and specially after their business and to secure their confidence. In the temperance section of its business it had 3,155 policies for \$3,780,910, an increase of 496 policies for \$528,037 during the year. This should be regarded as highly satisfactory and should attract to the company a constantly increasing number of total abstainers. In every respect the report gives a clear and full record of the business transacted and shows most gratifying success.