

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII, NO. 68.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 10088

A Big Price.

Some of Japan's Conditions of Peace With China.

The Japs Make Two Successful Attacks on Their Antagonists.

A Snow Storm in Italy Results in Serious Loss of Life.

Disastrous Storms.

NAPLES, Jan. 11.—A violent wind and snow storm swept over Foggia, on the great plain of Puglia, today. Six houses collapsed. Eight persons were killed and many others injured.

The Baring Liquidation Concluded.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Baring liquidation has been formally and finally concluded. A circular was issued tonight thanking the guarantors and relieving them from all further liability.

The Gale in Great Britain.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—So severe was the gale here today that the Cunard Line steamer Etruria was unable to stop and was obliged to proceed direct to Liverpool, carrying mails and passengers for this port. The wind is southeast, blowing violently off the coast.

Death of Composer Godard.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Godard, the composer, died at Cannes today, after a lingering illness. Benjamin Louis Paul Godard was born in Paris in 1849, and began work in the conservatory at the age of 14. He wrote the opera "Les Bijoux de Jeannette," "Pedro de Zalamea" and "Jocelyn."

No One to Blame.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The inquiry into the circumstances concerning the collision on the London and North Eastern Railway at Chelford on Dec. 22, in which 15 persons were killed and about 30 wounded, was finished today. The jury found that nobody was criminally negligent.

Trouble in Corea.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Korean court is in great distress and wants money, even in such small sums as 500 yen, which cannot be got together without the greatest difficulty. The Tong Haks are gaining influence by degrees and are at present being met with throughout the whole extent of Corea. They are causing the greatest ravages in the north of Seoul up to Ping Yang.

Japan's Terms.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs: I learn from a good quarter that Japan's conditions of peace, beside demanding an indemnity, will provide that Corea be independent of China and under Japanese suzerainty; that China cede certain islands, raise the fort at Taku, dismantle Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei and demolish all fortifications on the route from Corea into China, and that Japan fix the future number and type of Chinese warships. The establishment of relations looking to a China-Japanese alliance will be required.

Peculiar Parisian Sweetmeats.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Visiting cards to those that you never think of on another day, kisses on each cheek to those that you do meet, and sugar plums galore, with or without other gifts, are distinguishing marks of the Parisian's New Year. The sweetmeats take every conceivable form. In the windows there are monkeys and baboons in chocolate, cats, dogs, pigs and doll millinery in tinted cream; sugar lilies, roses and orchids; even cabbages, carrots, turnips, onions and asparagus incredibly natural and all of which when their crisp outer crusts are bitten into will send down the surprised throat streams of cordial. Even men, relatives and friends, exchange satin bags of chocolate or caramels.

The Japs' Latest Success.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch dated Kaiping, Jan. 10, midnight, says that Gen. Negi, who commanded the Japanese troops which took part in the battle near that place, reports, "Over 200 Chinese are known to have been killed, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of their wounded. We took 150 prisoners."

Japanese reports that 1,600 Chinese troops under Gen. Sui were moving up to support Kaiping, but learning the result of the engagement there, are now retiring upon Yang Kow.

A telegram from Shanghai says: The Japanese army occupied Kaiping on Jan. 10. Gen. Sung and the other Chinese officers and soldiers made a precipitate retreat to Yankinging, and the latter town is now in great confusion. The foreigners at Kaiping have made their escape to Chin Chow.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Cologne Gazette advises the Government of Japan to make peace with China at once. It will be a dangerous thing for Japan, the Gazette says, if her desire for the fruits of victory increases, as her demands might become so exaggerated that the European powers could not allow China to concede them.

The army, under Major-General Osoko, came into collision with the enemy at a place between Ke Gai Sai and Ka Mah and Ka Kah Ga. The enemy fell back on Yung Kiu and to the west. According to a report by sea, there are 20,000 of the enemy and two cannon at Lin Yang, and 17,000 between Hai Ching and Lio Yang.

The number of the Chinese routed by the third division is over 10,000 men. Later advices say the number of Chinese casualties in this fight are about 200 killed and wounded. The five battalions of the third division and 50 field guns took part in the action.

Churchill's Relapse.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Randolph Churchill was suddenly seized last night with an attack of heart weakness which threw him into a state of coma. He rallied this morning and is now conscious but is weak.

Being Driven to the Wall.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin says the Japanese are steadily advancing upon Chin Chow and the Chinese are slowly retreating to the great wall, where they intend to make a stand. The progress of both is impeded by the heavy snow.

THE MIDDLEMARCH MURDER.

Welter's Cognizance of Hendershott's Insurance.

The Dead Man's Fiance in the Witness Box.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 11.—Evidence that Wm. Welter was aware of the fact that there was \$11,000 of insurance on the life of Wm. Hendershott, the victim of the Middlemarch murder, and that he knew that the beneficiary under the policies was his fellow-prisoner, John Hendershott, was adduced at the investigation yesterday.

TESTIMONY OF MISS WELTER.
Today the evidence of Miss Welter, the young lady to whom the murdered man was engaged, was taken. She detailed a conversation which took place between the prisoner Welter and herself while driving to this city shortly after the murder, but nothing of importance was elicited. She knew that the deceased had \$11,000 insurance on his life, but did not know who was the beneficiary.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Edwin Frost swore that he met the Hendershotts driving towards the city at 11:30 on the morning of the tragedy. Dr. Lawrence, who made the post mortem examination; read his report, showing a total of nineteen wounds and scars on the head and body and that they might have been caused by an axe or similar instrument. Drs. Gustin and Smith gave corroborative evidence. Dr. Duncombe, for the defense, said if the ground were soft the deceased's head might have been under the tree and not have been crushed, but said the wounds might have been caused by an axe.

The court resumes tomorrow at 9:30.

SCREAMS FROM THE EAGLE

At the Idea of Great Britain Hiring an Island.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The leading editorial in today's Sun is a scorching criticism of President Cleveland's recommendation that Necker Island be permitted to be leased to a British cable company. The Sun advocates the annexation of Hawaii and then, it says, a British corporation can be safely permitted to land a cable upon Necker Island.

CRANFORD, O., Jan. 11.—The Leader today has an editorial entitled "Keep the British Out of Hawaii," and goes on to say: All along the Welland Canal there are forts which could be put in position for defense at short notice. There are powerful British naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific in connection with the military stations. There is a military and naval station in the British West Indies, and British ships can easily patrol the entire Atlantic coast. British ships prowl about the Gulf of Mexico, and the British nose is poked into everything that is done in the interest of the people of the United States. If Great Britain were given a foothold in the Hawaiian Islands now, as the President suggests, there would soon be an attempt to follow up that advantage by a wholesale gobble of one or more of the islands.

BURNED OUT.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—Losses by last night's fire will amount to \$750,000, with insurance half that amount.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The furniture store of Jordan & Moriarty, on Park Row, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$20,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 11.—Tonight fire destroyed the express and baggage houses, the annex ferry house and sheds, and the express record office of the Long Island Road Company. Loss, \$50,000.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Joseph King has been definitely chosen as Mr. Conmee's opponent in West Algoma.

The Reform nominating convention for East York will be held in Boston's Hall, Little York, on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

A Liberal convention will be held at Cayuga on Saturday, Jan. 19, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislative Assembly for the county of Haldimand.

At the York county Conservative convention on Friday the only nominees whose names went to ballot were Mr. McLean and Mr. Henry Duncan. The result of the vote was McLean 192, Duncan 50.

D'Alton McCarthy addressed a large audience at Barrie Friday night.

Mr. John Fox, president of the North Middlesex Conservative Association, has called a meeting of that body for Jan. 29 to select a candidate for the Commons.

Why is Dr. Price's Baking Powder the most economical? Because its superior leavening strength expedites cooking and saves time and money.

Canadian Nail Combine.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Another nail combine has been formed with the result that the base price of cut nails has been advanced 50 cents per keg.

The Boodle Cases.

The charge of soliciting bribes respectively preferred against ex-Ald. J. E. Verral and ex-Ald. W. J. Maloney came up in the police court this morning, but was adjourned for a week, several witnesses being unable to attend.

Gone to the Happy Hunting Ground.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—James Paul, chief of the Micmac Indians, of Nova Scotia, died on Thursday on the Indian reservation of Stubenacadie, in the 96th year of his age, being born Jan. 5, 1800, at Rocky Lake. He was installed as chief by the late Archbishop Walsh 35 years ago, succeeding Francis Paul, and had since then been recognized in that capacity.

Carrying Coal Across Lake Erie.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 11.—Col. S. B. Dick and General Manager T. Blair returned today from Montreal, where they completed a traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk in co-operation with the Port Stanley and Lake Erie Railroad and the Conneaut, Port Dover and ferry system. The arrangement includes coal from the P. S. and L. E. Road and general merchandise to and from Canada by that route, including points south.

Late Canadian News.

Death of M. J. Power, Speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

A Gananque Woman To Be Tried for Bigamy.

Prince Albert is getting cool weather—46° below zero.

Hon. Mr. Taillon, Premier of Quebec, is reported much better.

Mr. Fleming has instructed his solicitors to ask for a recount of the votes in the Toronto mayoralty contest.

The recount in the Toronto mayoralty election will commence Monday next at 9 o'clock before Judge Macdougall.

The man who died in the Imperial Hotel at Niagara Falls on Tuesday has been identified as Wm. Stults, of Greenville, Pa. His daughter will take his remains home.

Mrs. James Dempster, who was arrested at Gananque on a charge of bigamy, was brought before the Brockville police magistrate for a preliminary hearing on Friday, and was committed for trial.

Inspector Wattam, formerly of the Northwest Mounted Police, died at Kingston asylum on Tuesday. He was present at the battle of Cat Kofs during the Northwest rebellion, and was an old British soldier.

The Province of Quebec used to reap \$12,000 yearly from licenses on peddlers. The bill imposing a tax of \$100 on peddlers, which came before the Legislature this session, is deferred till next year at the request of an influential deputation.

It is now feared by the Winnipeg police that A. M. Dillon, the missing newspaper hawker, has been murdered for his money. He had a large amount with him when he so mysteriously disappeared a week ago. His affairs are in satisfactory shape.

A BABY PRISONER.

A One-Year-Old Girl Sent to Prison—Charged With Disorderly Conduct.

TRINITY, Jan. 12.—Police Justice Courtier has committed Mamie Ford, a one-year-old baby, to the county jail as a disorderly person. The child belonged to Katie Ford, who lived in a notorious part of the town, and was committed to the jail for disorderly conduct. The warden refused to receive the child because it was not named in the commitment, so the police justice made out a new commitment for the one-year-old, and designated its crime as disorderly conduct. This commitment brought about a controversy. The warden still refused to receive the baby because he knew it had not been disorderly. The county solicitor and the presiding judge were appealed to. Judge Woodruff asked the police justice in what way the child had been disorderly. "It cried in court yesterday when the mother was on trial," Judge Woodruff advised the warden, for humanity's sake, to allow the child to remain with its mother, because it was sickly and not likely to live.

REPUTATED BY THE C. O. F.

A. E. Stephenson and H. Rosenbaugh Are Not in It.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 11.—A paragraph with the heading "Foresters Arrested" has been going the rounds of the papers, setting forth that one A. E. Stephenson, an ex-supreme chief ranger of the Illinois Foresters, and H. Rosenbaugh, of the Canadian Order, were arrested. As a matter of fact, these parties have no connection with the Canadian Order of Foresters. The head office of the Canadian Order of Foresters is located in the city of Brantford, and said order does not transact any business in the United States—its business is confined to the Dominion of Canada only.

WORK AND WAGES.

Large Reductions in the C. P. R. Working Force.

TORONTO JUNCTION, Jan. 11.—Large reductions have been made in the staff of the Canadian Pacific employees here. The bridge and tunneling department suffered the most, and nearly all the hands were laid off. The men along the line who keep the roadbed in repair have also been reduced, and each section is reduced to two men. Those who were fortunate enough to be on are only working a few hours each day. A small reduction was made in the traffic department.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—Following up the economy line, the C. P. R. will reduce the number of trains per week on the Manitoba branch lines.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan.—To the surprise of the motormen and conductors on the trolley lines of this city, a strike was ordered this morning.

Across the seas and around the world go the praises of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Beyond comparison "the most perfect made."

AFTER THE FIRE.

Insurance Rates in Toronto May Be Increased Twenty-Five to Fifty Per Cent.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—The 40 fire insurance companies that are represented in Toronto had representatives at a meeting of the Underwriters' Association today. A resolution was submitted that the rates of insurance be increased by 50 per cent on all buildings over four stories high, and by 25 per cent on all others. The meeting was in favor of adopting the idea, but it was finally decided to hold the resolution in abeyance, pending the action of the city regarding the purchase of steam engines and other equipment.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—Spectators at the ruins of the recent Globe fire yesterday afternoon witnessed one of the most thrilling sights imaginable, when a falling wall 60 feet high carried Eli A. Bowber down with it into the debris. The man is alive, and there are good hopes of his recovery. No bones were broken.

Mrs. Chen, who jumped from the Oranby building at the fire last night, is better, and fatal results are not anticipated.

THE LIBERALS GAINED

In the Revision of the South London Lists.

Revising Barrister Chisholm Presided—How Voters Were Dealt With.

The revision of the South London voters' lists for use in the coming Dominion election was held last night before Revising Barrister A. G. Chisholm. The Liberals were represented by Messrs. T. J. Murphy, B. C. McCann and John Macpherson, while J. C. Judd and Percy Moore were present in the Conservative interests. The results were satisfactory to the Liberals, the score standing: Liberal additions, 16; Liberal applications to add dismissed, 17; Conservative additions, 11; Conservative applications to add dismissed, 8; Liberal objections allowed, 39; Liberal objections dismissed, 24; Conservative objections allowed, 32; Conservative objections dismissed, 11, as follows:

Liberal additions allowed—George McLughlan, Theodore Knowles, Frank Watson, George Nichols, Wm McGreener, Thos F Marshall, Wilmoit K Clark, John Adair, James Kerrigan, Jan., Lawrence Nichols, James Calhoun, Banlet G Switzer, Frank Sheere, David H Hogg, G A Somerville, Jas Burgess.

Liberal applications to add dismissed—Ernest Wright, Blanchard, James Lepper, Jas Watson, Byron Kilbourne, Michael Clark, John Clark, W M Flitton, Wm Kew, Wm Nichols, D J Whitney, Wm Nixon, J K Montague, Wm McLeod, Wm Irwin, M Tackaberry, Erin Underhill.

Conservative additions allowed—Walter Gillespie, Hardy Nelles, Jas Tepp, Jun., John Burgess, Charles Le Clair, James Merritt, J H A Beattie, Stephen Garalde, Wm Skelly, Henry Martin, Allan J Muckleston.

Conservative applications to add dismissed—B Parsons, W H Smallman, Seward Lancaster, Jas M. Scarlett, P H Good, John B Reid, Thos J Hodgins, Charles Webber.

Liberal objections allowed—Robert J Abram, Leonard Ardill, Wm J Bate, Chas Bricklin, Thos Belcher, Ira Basley, Wm Bradshaw, W H Clark, Arch Chalmers, Chas Cowan, G Capel, — Carmichael, Alfred Flawn, E J Freeland, John Graham, Samuel A Gordon, John B Hill, Benj Holman, Chas Judd, Lewis P Lawrence, Robt Leathorne, Thos Mulhron, Mark Munce, R G B Moore, H S Mainmick (repeater), Arch Mackenzie, Wm Pratt, J Percell, Abraham Pinkham, Arthur Patrick, Herbert Patrick, Thos A Roder, Wm Sherbrooke, John Tanton, John Taisiaferro, Samuel Wilson, Chas J Winslow, Frank D Wiatat, Richard Whetter (repeater).

Liberal objections dismissed—George Betts, Herbert Beresford, Wm A Bolkwill, W D Bartlett, Thos Croft, Chas Davis, J H Dunn, Abner Doodman, Fred W Dewar, Wm Davis, Walter Dillon, Robert Garalde, Edward Gillis, Charles Hall, Wm Jeffries, Martin Kaufman, John Laing, Fred Leathorne, Robert McCullough, Wm H Pratt, Joseph Stanton, James A Thompson, E H Warburton, Thos Window (to Windell).

Conservative appeals allowed—W R Brown, Ira Basley, R D Colgrove, Eljah Cubbiers, Arch Chalmers, Wm P Callaghan, W H Clark, Donald O Dodd, Samuel J Draper, H M Elliott, Alex Gauld, John Holle, J Hartwick, F W B Harding, T S Hobbs, Fred W Hodson, Alex McKenzie, Andrew McCallum, Ed Patton, Walter Parsons (repeater), Thos Ross, J J Spettigue, C L Spettigue, W J Spettigue, Garret Stuk, John Sison, James Stewart, Wm Shell, Joseph M Symonds, Thos Treblecock, John Thomas and W D Taylor (repeaters).

Conservative objections dismissed—S Alexander, J Durham, Chas S Griffith, Edgar Hunter, Francis Harding, James Johnston, John Johnston, Malcolm Weston, Philip E Mackenzie, Aaron Wolfe, Augustus Werner.

J Spettigue was allowed as occupant, C L Spettigue on income.

Short-cake in which Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder enters is incomparably light, dainty and healthful, a veritable dream of perfection in cooking.

The Chief Has a Bad Cold.

HAMILTON, Jan. 11.—Owing to the illness of Chief McKinnon, who is confined to his room at the Royal Hotel by a severe cold, the investigation by the Board of Police Commissioners has been postponed till tomorrow. His friends are bringing all their power to bear against his dismissal, and as Mayor Stewart has taken no active part, he will likely be given another chance.

All Drowned.

NIAGARA, Jan. 11.—Three American soldiers from Fort Niagara were drowned on Thursday evening. The unfortunate men left the fort intending to cross the river to Niagara on the Lake, and when within about 200 yards of the shore the boat became fast in the moving ice. After drifting for some time a tremendous wave struck the boat, upsetting it. The poor fellows succeeded in climbing on the bottom of the boat, calling piteously for help to the throngs of spectators who lined the beach, unable to do anything to assist them. After clinging to the boat for an hour the soldiers were by one dropped off. Their names are unknown.

Dun's Weekly Review.

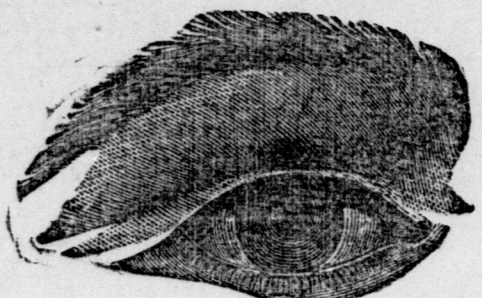
NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Neither the beginning of the new year nor the failure of the Currency Bill has brought any material change to business as yet. The Currency Bill with its possibilities of vicious amendments was a source of apprehension to some, but with that out of the way the deficiency of the treasury receipts remains, and the exports of gold do not cease.

Exchange through the principal clearing houses are 25 per cent larger than last year, but 24 per cent less than 1893.

There has not been much time for change in the industries, but the differences observed since the new year began are not in the direction of higher prices or larger demand. There are more indications of late that the stocks of different kinds of goods have been accumulating in consequence of the past increase in production. The failures for the week have been 420 in the United States against 474 last year, and 54 in Canada, against 57 last year.

The Siamese nobles have asked that the king appoint a crown prince. The eligible son is being educated in England now.

KEEP YOUR



KINGSMILL'S

THE TRUE OUTLOOK FOR Economy.

If you would know how great it is come here.

LOOK—EXAMINE—COMPARE.

The news today is full of money-saving selections, Surplus Stock bargains, Special Sale prices in every department and a goodness about each article and each price that immediately recommends it to your liking.

KINGSMILL'S POLICY—This business moves on fixed principles. There is the cardinal point that the public gets the best we can do in prices—we will never be undersold. There is no fakements around this store. If a thing costs too much we make the loss. If we buy cheap you get the benefit. If we have surplus stock, more of a line than we want, profit is lost sight of, forgotten. That is our position now. We have too much stock and must reduce it before the 1st of March. The half is not learned by reading these columns. You must come and see.

Silks.

"A charming collection in reduced circumstances" is the way a lady expressed her appreciation of our surplus offerings at

25 cents a yard.

You should see them.

Carpets.

The mere mention should be sufficient—everybody knows we are the leaders in both buying and selling. We have a few too many Tapestries. Beautiful designs. We are cutting them at 50c. Sixty pieces of this fall's importations of English Brussels at 75c and 85c. These two are rare bargains.

Ordered Clothing.

Some men want their clothing made to measure. For all such we have a Custom Tailoring Department, which, run in association with other stocks, costs less than if alone. Therefore, we can save money for the fastidious man, while we fit and please him with his clothes, more especially for the next two months, as we are most anxious to keep our work people employed. Stylish West of England Suits \$18 to \$22. English Worsteds and Serges, \$20 to \$25.

Blankets.

Their kind is legion. We have only the best and sell them this month at

\$3 15 the pair

Feel their weight.

Dress Goods.

Styles of last fall even are too old to live in this dress stock with the likelihood of new ones arriving inside of a month. We want the space they occupy.

25 cents a yard.

42-inch all-wool French Cashmeres. 44-inch Brocaded Cashmeres, all wool. 44-inch all-wool Cheviot Suitings.

32 cents a yard.

44-inch all-wool Surah Twills, usually 50 cents.

35 cents a yard.

45-inch Fancy French Costume Cloths, reduced from 75 cents; 32 different patterns and colorings.

50 cents a yard.

45-inch Repps, usually 67 cents; 45 inch Striped Camels Hair; 46-inch English Suitings.

At 55 cents.

50 inch Chintz Costume Cloth, reduced from 85 cents.

Men's Wear.

Bought by a man whose one study is the excellencies and defects of all drygoods a man can wear. His worst fault is buying too much; thinks he is buying for New York or Chicago. We have too many of the following: Heavy Top Shirts, full size, with laced fronts, only 32 cents; all-wool heavy Undershirts and Drawers only 39 cents each, usually 60 cents; heavy all wool Ribbed Socks, seamless, usually 17 cents per pair, only 10 cents; your choice of 53 different patterns of Silk Four-in-Hand Scarfs, usually 25 cents, for 15 cents.

AGENTS FOR
Butterick's Patterns
and Publications,
The Best in the World.

KINGSMILL'S

Whiskard's

230-232 Dundas St.

OUR BARGAINS ARE EVERY DAY.

See our special line of American Checked Gingham, with fancy border for aprons, 40 inches wide, only

12½c YARD.

Special line of Children's Bibs

5c EACH.

Ladies' Scaloped Border Embroidered Handkerchiefs, extra fine,

12½c EACH.

See our Fancy Apron Lawn, with drawn thread border, extra good value,

20c YARD.

We would call your attention to our Linen Department—

Extra Fine Table Linen, only 15c yard.

Extra Fine Table Linen, only 18c yard.

Extra Fine Table Linen, only 25c yard.

Large assortment of Table Napkins, colored border, fringed, for

5c EACH.

Just received, Butcher's Linen, 40 inches wide, embroidered, for aprons, only

25c YARD.

Something new, ladies—Blue and red checked Glass Toweling,

5c, 7c and 8c YARD.

See our 12½c Fine White Cotton, selling for

10c YARD.

See our special quality in White Cotton, 30 inches wide for

8c YARD.

Special line of Factory Cotton, yard wide,

3c YARD.

Ladies' Dark Print Wrappers,

\$1 and \$1 25 EACH.

Special line of Ladies' Corsets, perfect fit, only

\$1 PAIR.

Another line of Ladies' Corsets,

75c PAIR.

Evening Shades in Feather Fans.

Children's Wool Mitts, in black only,

12 1-2c and 15c PAIR.

Lee's best 200-yards Spool Cotton,

6 FOR 10 CENTS

Whiskard's

JUNE AND JANUARY.

That 16-Year Old Bride Was Mrs. Kidd of Mono Mills, Ont.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—The following dispatch was received from Toronto last night: "The girl who is reported in a Detroit dispatch to have called on the poor commission of that city with the story that her brother had brought her from Toronto to get her away from her 98-year-old husband, and then abandoned her, is evidently the child bride of John Kidd, of Mono Mills, who since last spring, when they were married here in Toronto, has deserted the old man several times, and while living with him at Mono Mills carried on disgracefully. The girl has openly asserted that she detests the old man, whom she married for his money, and the latter has been talking of securing a divorce, notwithstanding that he is on the threshold of his 100th birthday."

FREEMAN'S CASE.

One Particularly Interesting to Women as It Deals With Them.

LEAMINGTON, Jan. 7.—It has been a cause of wonder to many people why women will neglect the first symptoms, and continue to suffer from ill health, and from debility, when the means of relief can be so readily obtained. Before a cure can be effected the work of the kidneys must be renewed, the blood cleansed of poisonous material, and the ligaments and muscles strengthened and invigorated. The history of the case of Miss Nettie Freeman, of this village, whose life was saved by Dodd's Kidney Pills, has had one beneficial effect in that it has aroused scores of other women in this locality from the false modesty they were manifesting and as a result the sale of Dodd's Kidney Pills has been enormous, and the resultant good commensurate therewith.

Twenty-Six Persons Drowned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special from Buenos Ayres says: Montevideo, Argentina, has suffered terribly from floods. Vineyards have been destroyed and streets are under water or choked with sand and debris. Live stock and timbers have been washed away, and 26 persons drowned, mostly children.

All tests have shown the superiority of Dr. Price's Baking Powder in leavening, strength and purity.

East Middlesex Farmers' Institute.

The East Middlesex Farmers' Institute will meet in Byron on Jan. 18 and 19. On Jan. 21, when the following gentlemen will give addresses on the subjects opposite their respective names, after which discussions will be invited.

Byron, Friday, Jan. 18, 1 p.m.—A. H. Hunter, Harrow, Ont., sheep husbandry; Wm. Rennie, O. A. C., Cuckfield, Rotating of crops; A. McNeill, Windsor, Fruit growing on the farm; D. S. Ferguson, Odell, Feeding and care of dairy cows.

Evening, 7:30, A. McNeill, The farmer's library; Wm. Rennie, Beautifying the farm; A. H. Hunter, How roads should be constructed. Music furnished by Miss Murray, Wilton Grove, and Mr. Robson, Iderton, Monday, Jan. 21, 1 p.m.—Wm. Rennie, Clover culture; A. McNeill, The advantages of spraying fruit trees; Alfred Hunter, How roads should be constructed; T. B. Scott, Vanneck, The coming hog; evening, 7:30 o'clock, A. McNeill, Book-keeping for farmers; Wm. Rennie, Beautifying the farm, A. H. Hunter, How roads should be maintained. Music furnished for evening meeting. All welcome.

THOS. BAY, President, Wilton Grove.

A. M. MUNRO, Secretary, Glenworth.

IN A FINANCIAL FIX.

The Sinking Fund for 1894 Not Forthcoming.

Some \$33,000 of This Year's Estimate Spent on the Waterworks Pumps, and the City Treasury Is That Much Short.

No. 1 committee of the council of 1894 held its final meeting yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Judd in the chair, and Mayor Eserry, Ald. Carrothers, Pritchard, F. J. Fitzgerald and James Fitzgerald present. There was a final clearing off of communications, some of which were several months old and on which progress had been reported. One of these was Ald. Lamb's (Toronto) municipal fire insurance scheme. It was dated Aug. 2 and was passed on to the council of 1895. Some of the aldermen appear to think that there is something in the scheme, but apparently have not time to discuss it.

A dozen or more applications for remission of taxes were granted or filed, according to the circumstances of each individual case. Pathetic circumstances were revealed in connection with some of the petitions, as related in the inspector's reports. One old woman was supporting a brother, a niece and a helpless 60-year-old brother on the product of 40 hens. Another family of six living on \$3 a week, the earnings of a 15-year-old son, while two of the family were sick in bed. A couple of applications were refused where it was shown that relatives were well able to pay the taxes.

The taxes of the following were remitted: John Carson, Matilda (Car), Lydia Wassell, Mary Norris, Salvation Army Workmen's Castle, First Presbyterian South End Mission school, W. F. W. Findlater and G. Walker.

Not granted: Mary Ward, Bridges Baylis, Jane Baglar, Robt. Knott, G. A. Mihell, G. Walker, Geo. Hooper and T. Sargent.

A QUEER CASE.

A peculiar state of affairs was developed by the reading of an account from W. A. Hagerman, the well-known promoter of Conservative interests in East London. It was a bill of \$15 for the use of a room in the East End Hall for registration purposes. A memorandum from the city clerk stated that the room had been rented to Mr. Hagerman at \$2 a month, and Mr. Pope certified that the rent had never been paid.

"That's very funny," said Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald. "You could have taken the largest room and not have had to pay a cent."

"Why we selected the East End Hall for the very reason of not having to pay," said Chairman Judd.

"What's the use of discussing the matter," interposed Mayor Eserry. "I move that the account be paid."

And the motion carried.

The annual "honor" roll was then called. There were 26 meetings during the year, at one of which there was no quorum. The following table gives the attendance and absence of each member:

	Present.	Absent.
Ald. J. H. Pritchard	25	1
Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald	25	1
Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald	23	3
Ald. J. W. Jones	22	4
Ald. J. W. Jones	22	4
Ald. Judd	19	7
Ald. James Fitzgerald	19	7
Mayor Eserry	11	15

IN A "HOLE."

Treasurer Pope reported that in consequence of the waterworks debentures not being issued and sold the \$33,000 annually devoted to sinking fund purposes was not in the bank. The estimated receipts from the waterworks had been used to pay for the late pumping expenditure, which placed the city in its present position.

Ald. Judd said that he had private information that the Government, considering Engineer Keefe's report sufficient evidence of the necessity for the works, had decided some time ago to allow the debentures to be issued without going to the people.

Mayor Eserry attacked the Ontario Government, urging that their action had been actuated by political feeling.

It will be remembered in this connection that at the last session of the Ontario Legislature a law was passed at the instance of the city authorities empowering the council to issue debentures for \$50,000 for waterworks purposes, but not until after the taxpayers of the city had so voted. A vote has not been taken on the matter, although the money has been spent, and the Governor-General in Council has been appealed to to break the law and permit the City Council to issue debentures. Such a serious matter requires consideration, if indeed the application can be accepted in view of the fact that the Mayor Eserry on behalf of the city solemnly pledged himself to the Legislature that the vote would be taken. Mr. Eserry denounced the Government in general and Sir Oliver Mowat in particular for not breaking the law. He also charged that the ADVERTISER had made a political issue out of the same question. He further stated that the Ontario Government provided a law disqualifying for two years members of any council which failed to provide for the sinking fund.

Ald. Judd held that the members of the council were not responsible for the matter. Provision had been made in the estimates, but the amount had simply not been forthcoming.

Mr. Eserry replied that a judge would probably take that view of the matter, but still the condition of affairs laid the members open to aspersion.

The matter was finally referred to next year's council.

Ald. Judd was accorded a vote of thanks for the impartial manner in which he had conducted his duties as chairman during the year.

Without trace or taint of adulteration Dr. Price's Baking powder attains in its make up the ideal of perfect purity.

In a recent article on Coffee and Cocoa, the eminent German chemist, Prof. Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing cocoa by the addition of potash, and of the process common in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear turbid to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the cocoa substances. This artificial manipulation for the purpose of so-called solubility is, therefore, more or less inspired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of purity, pleasant taste, useful action and aromatic flavor. The treatment of cocoa by such chemical means is entirely objectionable."

Cocoa treated with potash or ammonia would be entirely unsuitable but for the supplementary addition of artificial flavors by which a poor substitute for the aroma driven out into the air is offered to the consumer. The delicious breakfast cocoa made by WALTER BAKER & CO., of Dorchester, Mass., is absolutely pure and soluble. No chemicals or dyes, or artificial flavors are used in it.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street. Xmas goods at lowest prices.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

London Choral Society's Coming Concert—Felix Morris Next Week.

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY.

The final arrangements for the Choral Society's coming concert have been completed, and it will be given in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday, Feb. 12. Music lovers will be glad to learn that the society is prosperous and will likely put a larger and more effective chorus on the stage than last year. The work to be rendered, "Hayden's Imperial Mass," supplemented by a short miscellaneous programme, is not so difficult as that which was given last year, but will perhaps please the audience even better than did "The Hymn of Praise." The committee have engaged Signor Baldanza, one of the foremost tenors on the continent, and his wife—a noted soprano—for the concert.

The signor is a pure Italian tenor and has filled engagements with the leading musical organizations of the continent, under Thomas, Gilmore, Sousa and others. He has also appeared in the principal roles in Her Majesty's Opera and has supported Patti and other famous singers.

Mr. Frank Firth, who has been away from the city for some time, zealously engaged in the study of music, will also appear, and his many friends will welcome the opportunity of hearing him again.

FELIX MORRIS THURSDAY NIGHT.

Those who enjoy art in its full sense will experience an absolute treat in witnessing Felix Morris, on Thursday night next at the Grand Opera House, in the double bill which is to be given. Mr. Morris has for a long time achieved distinction among the leading lights of the stage. He is not only an actor but a scholar, a student and master of several languages as well.

Mr. Morris is no stranger to London theater goers, and his character studies are a sweet memory with all who have seen him. The programme to be given will include that delightful pathetic gem in one act, "A Game of Cards," in which Mr. Morris will be seen as the Chevalier de Rochefort, followed by his most recent creation as Achille Duford, in his own adaptation and arrangement from the French "La Detente," which he calls "Behind the Scenes." The play is entirely new, and has proved one of the most brilliant successes of the season. The story is full of interest, the language bright and humorous, and stage settings novel. The play is in three acts, and among the company in support will be Mrs. H. O. De laungh, Miss Florence Wood, Miss Agnes Paxton, Miss Gertrude Rivers, Miss Fanchon Campbell, W. J. Constantine, Herbert A. Carr, Charles Charters, Frederick A. Thomson, Alfred Becks, J. W. Bowan and others, highly mentioned elsewhere for their excellent work.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME

Has Not Been Forgotten by the Charitably Inclined.

The Board of the Convalescent Home gratefully acknowledge Christmas and New Year gifts from friends as below:

Mrs. De la Hooke, Mrs. Labatt, sen., Mrs. Niven and Mrs. J. Labatt, a turkey each; Mrs. Jas. Mathison, leg of mutton; Mrs. G. Harris, Colborne street, 1 dozen of canned vegetables; Mrs. Mills, plum pudding; Mrs. Hyman, turkey and sausages; Mrs. Brown, goose, mince pie, preserves, cards and marmalade; Mrs. King's Daughters of Memorial Church, turkey and basket of delicacies; Mr. Gill, a quarter of lamb; Mrs. W. J. Reid, a bag of apples; Mr. T. McCormick, a box of fancy biscuits and candy; Mrs. E. P. Bucke, goose and vegetables; Church of England Flower Mission, plants and cards; Mrs. Ellen, Christmas and New Year cakes, pickles and preserves; Mrs. Croxson, turkey and cards; Mrs. (Dr) English, mince pie, pickles, preserves, cards and marmalade; Mr. A. McCormick (grocer), 20 pounds granulated sugar, 4 pounds raisins, 4 pounds currants, 4 pounds prunes, 3 cans of vegetables, and package of hominy; Mrs. R. Brown, beef; Mrs. Elphinstone (German), cutlery and spoons; Mrs. Cox, cake and preserves; a friend, preserves and pickles, Housekeepers' Mission, preserves; Mr. Phoenix, \$1 worth of milk tickets; the Ladies' Reading Club, tea, sugar and cake; Mrs. Macbeth, chickens and literature; the W. C. T. U., Mount Brydges, a basket of preserves and jam.

The following gifts in money have also been most thankfully received: Mr. John Wright, \$2; Mrs. E. Clegdon, \$2; Mrs. Bullen, \$4; Mrs. R. K. Cowan, \$2; Mr. A. B. Cox, \$5. And towards a special fund to provide the young girl whose leg was amputated with a substitute for the same: Mrs. John Ferguson, 25 cents; Mrs. Hayes, 25 cents; an aged friend, 50 cents; collected by a friend, 25 cents; the little nieces and nephews of a King's Daughter, self-denial money, 35 cents.

Any sum however small will be welcomed towards this deserving cause. The obtaining of sufficient money for the purpose may be rather a slow process, as it is pursuing the policy of gathering in a few contributions brought to the home or to Mrs. St. John Hyatt, Richmond street north. This patient is fast regaining a full measure of strength, and with this help would be capable of earning her living once more.

IF YOU ARE.

If you're a politician, knowing no wrong in all that you say; If you're a grocer man, fearlessly and boldly weighing brown paper with all the goods;

If you're a lawyer, whom a client can "see" by oiling your palm with a liberal fee; If you're a doctor who comes when we're ill and gives us large doses of pill and of bill;

If you're a traveler cutting a dash "At your month regular or all off for cash;" If you're a dandy with not enough brains To get under shelter whenever it rains;

If you're a man whose only vice Is pursuing the policy of gambling with dice; If you're a man, "white, red or blue" (Don't throw this down now, we're pretty near your pile)

If you want your hair cut in style And be shaved with comfort, you can just bet That you'll go to Tracy's quick as a wink; Can anyone beat him shaving? Not much, "I don't think."

A Few Snaps.

Solid oak rockers, 90 cents; solid oak or walnut tables, \$1; card tables, \$1 50; platform rocker, upholstered in plush or silk Florentine, \$3 50, cannot be got elsewhere under \$7; children's chairs, pictures, easels, etc. Buy now before the rush. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

We are making a specialty of fine watches, chains and rings; the finest watch repairing in the city. C. H. WARD, 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

A boon to the residents in the north is the new butcher shop, 569 Richmond street where first-class meat can be procured. W. A. FORTNER.

Blacksmiths' tongs and pinners, together with hammers, have been unearthed at Pompeii.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

How It Looks.

The State of Trade Throughout the Country.

As Indicated by Statements of the Commercial Agencies.

—Bradstreet's—

Takes a Brighter View of Matters.

BRADSTREET'S.

Bradstreet's says: The second week of the new year brings few reports of an increasing volume of orders for seasonal goods. Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New York and Philadelphia report relatively greater improvement, with increased orders for drygoods, clothing, rubbers, shoes, hardware and woolen dress goods. At some centers it is too early to judge of the outlook for trade.

Mercantile collections south and in the central west are reported fairly satisfactory or improving to a greater extent than for 30 days previously. Confidence of wholesale dealers in staple lines that the near future promises increased activity with an increase in quotations, is pronounced at some cities.

There are 405 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 373 last week.

IN CANADA.

Montreal advises report an improving demand for teas and some other groceries, and a firm demand for leather, but the report of the past year's business at that center are disappointing. Few concerns having added to their capital, and many having barely held their own, owing to the heavy falling off in the volume of business without a corresponding decrease in expenses.

Toronto enjoyed a rather better wholesale business in some lines in the earlier portion of the week, the demand weather having stimulated the demand for heavy goods and fabrics.

At Halifax business is quiet in all lines, and mercantile collections are only fair for the season.

There are 53 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada, as compared with 34 in the first week of the year, 42 in the second week of January, 1894, and 37 in 1893.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$22,630,000 this week, compared with \$17,091,000 last week, and as compared with \$21,322,000 in the week a year ago.

PATRIARCHS INSTALLED

By the D. D. G. P., John J. Reid—Harmony and Adelphean Encampments Hold a Joint Meeting.

In the Oddfellows' Hall last evening the members of Harmony and Adelphean Encampments, I. O. O. F., held a joint meeting, at which the officers of their respective camps were installed. D. D. G. P. John J. Reid conducted the ceremony, and was assisted by Past Chief Patriarchs R. J. C. Dawson, J. L. Spry and J. Hunter. After the ceremony a very pleasant hour was spent, during which some interesting speeches were attentively listened to. Songs and the exchange of pleasant remarks added to the pleasure of the evening.

The following is a list of those who will officiate the encampments during the present term:

Harmony Encampment, No. 3—P. C. P., J. Armeur; C. P., R. Wonnacott; H. P., D. L. Hardey; S. W., W. Lewis; J. W., J. Hennessy; R. S., A. Davis; F. S., J. Fletcher; Treas., E. Bell; L. S., A. Berryhill; O. S., A. Davis; Ist W. J. L. Spry; 2nd W., W. Maddelord; 3rd W., G. H. Young; 4th W., J. Haywood; Guide, T. D. Hastings.

Adelphean Encampment, No. 38—P. C. P., J. Whittaker; C. P., W. Scott; H. P., W. Jacobs; S. W., W. Watter; J. W., J. Fitzgerald; R. S., J. Barnes; F. S., F. S. Smith; Treas., E. Bell; L. S., A. Berryhill; O. S., A. Davis; Ist W. J. L. Spry; 2nd W., W. Maddelord; 3rd W., G. H. Young; 4th W., J. Haywood; Guide, T. D. Hastings.

Hydrophobia Patients Recovering.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Dr. Gibber, of the Pasteur Institute, was seen this morning, and said all his patients, including the dog Kent, were doing well. Past President, 6-year-old son of Rev. Dr. Cascard, of Arlington, Md., who was bitten by his pet dog 23 days ago, and who has been a patient at the institute for the past fifteen days, will be discharged this evening cured.

Deserving Confidence.—No article so deserving the entire confidence of the community as Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, the well-known remedy for coughs and throat troubles.

"They are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are excellently effective."—(Christian World, London, Eng.)

Roman lamps were of gold, silver, bronze, iron, copper, lead and earthenware.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Jeweler.—The inscription you wish engraved on the inside of this ring I understand is "Marceline to Irene." (A young man (with embarrassment)—Yes, that's right. But—don't cut the "Irene" deep.

Piles Piles! Itching Piles.

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

"So all is over between Slimpurs and Miss Goldcoin?" "Yes." Her money made the trouble, did it? "Yes; he thought she was worth \$100,000, and it was only \$50,000."

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

The world in 1830 had 210 miles of railroad; the mileage in 1893 was 254,314.

Don't.

Don't imagine for a moment that happiness depends upon surroundings. It is more often the result of disposition.

Don't deceive yourself by thinking you can succeed or be happy with a bad disposition. You cannot.

Don't make the mistake of thinking you can have an amiable disposition if you have bad health, or if there is anything deranged about your system.

Don't misunderstand the cause of bad feelings, irregular pains, weaknesses and depressions. They all have a common cause.

Don't doubt what so many eminent persons have declared, that there is one great cause for most of the troubles of men and women—deranged kidneys.

Don't deceive yourself by allowing these things to run along. Take them in time and by the best and most scientific manner possible.

Don't let anyone deceive you. There is only one great remedy known to the world for the cure of kidney and liver troubles. That remedy is Warner's Safe Cure.

Don't hesitate to use it promptly and constantly, so long as you feel any of the troubles above described. It is certain to keep you and prove "a friend in need."

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 30 years' experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN BOYD, Lucknow, Ont.

SKATING THE PAD IN LONDON THIS SEASON?

YES!

We confirm the report that we are getting a great many skates to grind by our new process. We also make a specialty of model making, rubber stamp, brass signs and general repairing.

D. McKenzie & Co.,

88 RICHMOND STREET—OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

PRICES MODERATE

THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT THE citizens of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that at 181 Dundas street, books and magazines of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully.

W. J. MOFFAT, BOOKBINDER.

1895

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1-4 OFF AT JOHN MILLS' Edge Bick, 404 Richmond St.

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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

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LONDON, - CANADA.

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

—[BROWNING.]

London, Saturday, January 12.

THE BROKEN PLEDGE.

We understand that after due consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council has consented to let the City Council of London break the provisions of the "act respecting the city of London," passed at the last meeting of the Legislature, and the city authorities will now be in a position to issue the necessary debentures to provide for the building of the new pumps at Springbank.

A most unwarrantable attack has been made upon the Government of Ontario because it took time to consider whether or not it would be justified in breaking the law of the land in an unprecedented way, as requested by the civic authorities of 1894.

The facts of the case will show that the Government, in obliging the citizens of London, has gone a long way beyond what the law passed at the instance of Mayor Essary and his associates empowered it to do.

Does Sir Oliver Mowat deserve the censure of those whom he has shielded from the consequences of their failure to keep the pledges which they made to the people less than a year ago?

The facts are here briefly given. At the municipal election in 1894, the citizens, by a large majority, voted down a by-law empowering the City Council to borrow \$150,000 for waterworks purposes. Then the City Council applied to the Legislature for an act to enable them to borrow \$50,000 for new pumps. The desire was to issue debentures for this money without the usual voting of the money by the taxpayers. When the measure came before the Legislature last spring, it was strongly opposed. Then it was seen that, as is customary when a proposed act to borrow money is opposed, it was impossible to get the Legislature to grant the council power to borrow \$50,000 or any other sum, the payment of which it is intended to spread over a series of years, without obtaining the consent of the people. Mayor Essary, representing the council, pledged himself to the opposing citizens and to the Legislature that not a cent of the money would be spent unless the people so voted. Then the following section was incorporated in the act and became law in the usual way:

"4. Notwithstanding the provisions of any act in law, but with the assent of the ratepayers under the provisions of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892, in that behalf, the said corporation may borrow, for any period not exceeding 40 years, such sum, not exceeding \$50,000, as to the council thereof may seem meet, and the moneys so borrowed shall be expended for additional hydraulic and steam-pumping apparatus, repairing or renewing the sluiceway, and extensions of mains, and shall be paid over to the water commissioners for the city of London for those purposes."

There can be nothing clearer than the provisions of this law, passed with the full sanction of Mayor Essary and his immediate associates. But the money was expended without the vote of the people so solemnly pledged and then came the demand at the eleventh hour that the Government of Ontario should break the law and enable the men responsible for not keeping faith with the people to go scot free. Meanwhile, the money that should, by law, be set apart as a sinking fund to aid in clearing off the city debt, has been illegally taken to pay for the pumps. And the men responsible for all this bungling ask the taxpayers to believe that it has been brought about because of political differences in the community!

For itself, the ADVERTISER resents in the strongest possible terms the assertion that it has acted in this matter with any other object in view than that of securing honest, faithful civic government. It has asked that men nominated for public office, whether local, provincial or Dominion, shall keep faith with the public, and if it has used illustrations of failure in this respect, supplied by one or more men in the community, it has to plead that these illustrations cannot be met by assailing the ADVERTISER or any other opponent of tortuous public conduct.

As to the condemnation of Sir Oliver Mowat, it is absolutely unnecessary when it comes from those who have, by their own confession, been compelled to ask the Ontario Premier to ignore the law in order that a municipal failure may be remedied. How anyone can hold Sir Oliver Mowat responsible for the shortcomings of the Mayor, Chairman Judd, or whoever may be responsible for not providing a sinking fund, as the law demands, is beyond the comprehension of intelligent citizens. The initial trouble came from breaking the law, passed at the instance of Mayor Essary and his friends. Sir Oliver Mowat cannot be blamed if he took a reasonable time to consider the request

made to him that he, too, should break the law in order to help the blunderers out of a hole and save the city taxpayers from the effects of the bungling.

—And now it is the Toronto Empire which is publishing cowardly anonymous letters against Mr. Goldwin Smith. These anonymous letters are discreditable to all concerned.

—Sir Oliver Mowat was asked to break the law to oblige the municipal authorities of London. He did so, because he did not desire that the taxpayers of London should suffer through the bungling of those who petitioned him. Now the offenders turn round and condemn the Premier! We live in a queer world.

The Pageantry of Death.

Letter From Mr. Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the LONDON ADVERTISER:—
 Etiquette killed Sir John Thompson by making him stand in a respectful attitude nearly an hour and a half at a Privy Council when he was in a critical state of health instead of letting him sit down. It owed him the only compensation it could give, a State funeral. But after reading the account of the pomp one could not help thinking of the lines of the poet, who, after describing a pageant of the same kind, says:

Yet surely when the level ray
 Of some mild eve's descending sun
 Lights on the village pastor, gray
 In years ere ours had well begun,
 As there—in simplest vestment clad,
 He speaks beneath the churchyard tree,
 In solemn tones—but yet not sad—
 Of what man is—what man shall be!
 And clustering 'round the grave, half hid
 By that same quiet churchyard yew,
 The rustic mourners bend, to bid
 The dust they loved a last adieu—
 That ray, methinks, that rests so keen
 Upon each briar-bound hillock green,
 So calm, so tranquil, so serene,
 Gives to the eye a fairer scene—
 Speaks to the heart with holier breath
 Than all the pageantry of death.

You would hardly find a single case in which a great man had given instructions for his own funeral without directing that it should be simple, and that death, in his case, should be unprofaned by pageantry. The three men who have perhaps done most for the English people in this century, Peel, Bright and Cobden, were all buried without any other pageantry than the mournings of the millions to whom they had given bread. Peel would have been buried in Westminster Abbey, but his will expressly enjoined that he should be laid among his household at Drayton. Bright was laid in the Friends' Burial Ground at Rochdale, and his funeral, according to his last wish, was strictly private, though spontaneous affection added a vast multitude to the simple procession. The Duke of Wellington's was an exceptional case, yet there were those who regarded his apotheosis as Paganism. His obsequies would have been nobler and more in accordance with a life devoted to duty, if, instead of a funeral car dragged by twelve horses and decorated with trophies and heraldic achievements, the hero had been borne to the grave on a gun-carriage. A spectator who was a man of taste told me that the only thing that impressed him in the ceremony was the descent of the coffin into the vault, which seemed to close an era.

We are told that all across the Atlantic one of the distinguished persons who was aboard the Blenheim watched the corpse all night. Was this to guard it from robbers or from evil spirits? If from robbers, it was a relic of barbarism, if from evil spirits, it was a relic of superstition. In either case it was a mockery of death.

If political motives or personal aims mingled, as there seemed reason for believing, with the ostentation of woe, this adds to the repulsiveness of the display. Now comes the question of public provision for the family. It is a serious question, because what is done in one case must be done in other cases of the same kind. Yet Sir John Thompson's family have a fair claim not only on our sympathy but on our justice. Sir John had been compelled, in conformity with the social requirements and the present scale of living at Ottawa, to expend on ministerial hospitalities more than his salary he could afford. The mimic court of Ottawa inevitably leads to expensive habits. Years after the departure of Lord Dufferin, who was the real creator of this court, it was said that the narrow purses of clerks in Government departments were still feeling the effects of his reign.

What is now going on will aggravate the evil. A Montreal paper gives a picture of the State "Drawing-room." It is a ludicrous imitation of the ceremony at Buckingham Palace. Her Excellency, has her trains held up by a page dressed "in an old French court dress of Francis I. of dark blue plush, lined with white satin, edged with beaver, lace ruffles, shoes with buckles, ribbons at the knee, large plush hat with long white plumes, and sword." There is a corresponding catalogue of ladies' dresses all in high court style. A Montreal journal announces that "Mr. MacDonald is teaching department, consisting of curtsying and other details necessary for their Excellencies' drawing-room next week."

It is wonderful that self-respecting people can take part in such a performance, at which they may be sure the pages are tittering all the time and their Excellencies themselves will laugh when all is over. The genuine thing in the old country has at least the grace of antiquity, while the performers do not need a posture-master to teach them how to curtsy. But what can the imitation among us generate except vanity and flunkeyism together with the habits of expenditure which have left the family of a Prime Minister in want of public assistance? Yours faithfully,
 GOLDWIN SMITH.

Steamship Arrivals.

Jan. 11. At
 Etanvia.....Quebec.....New York
 Vancouver.....Halifax.....Liverpool

Unchivalrous Attack

Unfounded Charges Against South London Women.

Refreshments Were Not Served to Influence Voters.

But to the Workers, As Is Usual in Every Election.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. residing in South London are very indignant over the unwarranted attack on them in yesterday's Free Press regarding the serving of coffee and cake at the Askin Street Methodist Church on election day. An ADVISORY representative called on two of the most active workers in the temperance cause this morning and learned the true state of affairs.

"The statements are contemptible and give an erroneous impression," said Mrs. Gordon Wright. "True it is that we served lunch in one of the class rooms, but it was merely to our scrutineers, our members who were working for us that day, and several gentlemen who were driving their own rigs and promoting the interests of the candidates that we favored."

"Were refreshments not served to voters in general, as alleged by the Free Press?" was asked.

"No, they were not. The statement is entirely false, and made without the slightest foundation. Further, we had gained permission from Rev. Mr. Cullen for the use of the room. It was unnecessary to bring it before a board meeting."

"We made a great many inquiries and found which candidates were likely to best serve the community in promoting its moral and general welfare, and we acted accordingly. Politics were never mentioned in the matter."

Mrs. N. Cosford, 23 Cathcart street, was also seen. "I do not know," said she, "how the Free Press never me serving of thing being. We have been doing it for some years. The lunch was merely served to the workers. I obtained permission from Mr. Cullen myself the Wednesday evening prior to the election. Several of the trustees were present and not a dissenting voice was raised. It is a most ridiculous thing to state that the refreshments were served as a part of the canvass. There were no grounds for the assertion and it cannot be proved."

"Did the W. C. T. U. decide at any meeting to support Mr. Little?" was also asked.

"Never, as far as I am aware. It was left with the members to judge for themselves. Personally I know neither one, though I found members of both political parties who believed that Mr. Little would make the most acceptable mayor."

By the way, the women of London have before now supplied refreshments to the officers conducting a municipal election, without regard to their views as to the candidates running. In the South London women now think they were doing no wrong. But if the Free Press is to be believed they were guilty of a heinous offense. Let them suffer at once! It must at least be boiling oil.

The attack on the women of South London for supplying with simple coffee and cake their scrutineers and workers who could not find time to go home on election night, is the more contemptible seeing that in recent political elections, the scrutineers and others similarly situated were supplied by their respective party friends with similar refreshments. The law in regard to supplying refreshments during an election is much more stringent than that which held no protests against those which govern municipal elections, but we have heard no protests from the Free Press against these men for supplying their fellow-workers with refreshments on election day. Our valiant contemporary has reserved its vitals of wrath for the women!

John Burns Arrives Home.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—John Burns, M.P., the labor leader, arrived here from New York today. In an interview Mr. Burns, speaking of his brief tour of the United States, said he liked the Americans very much, but in his opinion the American capitalist was an enlarged and offensively glorified edition of his English replica. Excepting in the skilled trades, he said, American workmen were not organized to the extent that the English workmen were.

Attacked the Missions.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mail advices from Zanzibar give further particulars of an attack upon the American and Swedish missions on the Tana River, by a band of Somalis on Oct. 30. An American missionary who took part in the fight which resulted in the repulse of the natives reports that after the Somalis retreated they were attacked and harassed by their hereditary enemies the Gallas. The Somalis were without food and became exhausted by the constant activity and enforced marches to which they were driven by the ceaseless attacks of their enemies. The Somalis finally reached their villages after having lost fully half of their number which, when they made their attack upon the mission, was fully 1,700.

A GREAT MAN COMING.

General Booth's Arrangements—The Army Hotel, Dining Room Business—Thanks Returned.

Interest is being largely awakened in respect to the coming visit of Gen. Booth, who, after touring through the eastern part of Canada and from the Atlantic States to the Pacific seaboard, has once again entered Canada. Fresh from the triumphs of a remarkable tour, this apostle of the nineteenth century will visit London on Jan. 26, 27 and 28. He will speak in the Opera House, at the Y. M. C. A. men's meeting on the afternoon of Jan. 27, and conduct a great Salvation service at night in the same place. Monday evening at the Queen's Avenue Methodist Church Gen. Booth will give an address on the "Darkest England" scheme. Admission by tickets, 25 and 10 cents. They can be had of any of the officers or soldiers of the Salvation Army.

The manager of the Workmen's Hotel wishes to acknowledge the following from friends of the hotel: Turkey and ham, Mrs. J. B. Elliott; two bags of potatoes and one of turnips from Mrs. F. C. Leonard; barrel of apples from Seandrett Bros.; fish and game from Horner Bros.; a hundredweight of flour from Mr. Pies; a bag of salt, A. M. Hamilton & Son; cakes from Mr. Boomer; goose and fish from A. McCormick & Son.

Extensions are being made in the bedding accommodation at the hotel, as it is a common occurrence to have to turn men away on account of all the beds being taken. On two consecutive nights this month nine men were refused. Mr. T. McCormick, through whose generosity and large pressure Commandant Booth was

induced to start the hotel, has volunteered to pay for the extra beds, 24 in number, and Adj. Fred T. Miller asks the ADVERTISER to mention that donations to enable him to cover the cost of the extension would be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE KEITH MURDER RECALLED.

Jessie's Parents Flooded With Sympathy—An Important Witness Found.

ARWOOD, Ont., Jan. 12.—Wm. Keith, father of Jessie Keith, the victim of the recent horrible murder, was a late caller at the Bee office here. Mr. Keith says that they have been besieged by callers every day since the murder, with the exception of two days, which goes to show the widespread interest taken in the horrible affair. The family have also been the recipients of bushels of letters from all parts of America, containing messages of sympathy and consolation. It will be interesting to know that the woman whom Shatelle spoke of as meeting face to face on the day of the murder, and who could not identify him better than anyone present at the inquest, has been located by the crown and her evidence filed in Mr. Idington's office at Stratford. It will be remembered that this woman was subpoenaed by the crown to appear at the inquest, but for some reason or other she did not appear.

CURLING.

BRANTFORD, Jan. 12.—A curling match between two Detroit rinks and two Brantford rinks was played last night, resulting in favor of Brantford as follows:

BRANTFORD. No. 1 Rink—John McLaughlin, J. Lamont, R. J. Brown, H. F. Westbrook, D. Jolly, skip.....15
 No. 2 Rink—J. Stephenson, F. Westbrook, J. H. Scott, J. W. Williamson, G. H. Golding, skip.....13
 DETROIT. No. 1 Rink—J. Lamont, R. J. Brown, H. F. Westbrook, D. Jolly, skip.....12
 No. 2 Rink—J. Stephenson, F. Westbrook, J. H. Scott, J. W. Williamson, G. H. Golding, skip.....11

Corruption in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—This city wants a Lexow investigation. Gross municipal corruption is charged. The president of a telephone company has made an affidavit in which he says that \$362,000 worth of stocks of a certain telephone company had been distributed to purchase the passage of blanket franchises through the council.

Twenty-three cases of Ammonia poisoning in a single year is a dismal record. Ammonia is used freely to adulterate certain baking powders. No trace of ammonia or other adulterant in Dr. Price's, "the most perfect made."

Beyond Comparison. Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrophula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c a box.

You don't have long to wait, boys. Three chairs going all the time at JOHN L. FOURNER'S barber shop, 219 Dundas street, opposite Oddfellows' Hall.

Two hundred thousand photographs of the Princess of Wales were sold last year in England. There are few comic opera stars who beat this record.

A THOUSAND THANKS

For K.D.C. CO. CO. CO. From

REV. M. E. SIPLE (Pastor)

BAPTIST CHURCH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

READ HIS STATEMENT—

"I had suffered indescribable tortures for two years or more—that is at times. Fearful pain and load at stomach, pain between shoulders and sensation as of being pulled tight in two in small of back. I died, using patent medicines, all to no use. Your K. D. C. third dose—completely relieved me, and four bottles, I believe, has cured me. I feel like a new man. I can study, preach and do my work now with energy and satisfaction as of yore."

FREE SAMPLES OF K. D. C. AND

FILLS TO ANY ADDRESS.

K. D. C. CO. LTD., New Glasgow, N.S.

Or 127 State Street, Boston, Mass.

LONDON Electric Motor Co.

W. BARTON, Manager. A. GORMAN, Sec. & Treas.

—Manufacturers of—

Motors, Dynamos for Incandescent Lighting and Electric Fans.

We are now placing a London Motor with the ADVERTISER Printing Company, which makes a total of 24 running laundries, spice mills, machine shops, printing offices, butchers, etc. in the city. We also have them running in Montreal, Toronto, St. Thomas and the principal cities of Canada.

Electrical and general repairing done and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

90 York Street, London, Ont.

IN YOUR COPY FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE

Western Advertiser

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

Any Time Before 3 p.m. on

WEDNESDAY.

The Weekly circulates largely

throughout Ontario, and has the

largest circulation of any weekly

in Western Ontario.

Saturday Night Sale

—FROM—

7 to 10 P.M. TO-NIGHT

—AT—

CHAPMAN'S

BOOTEES—Childs' Colored and White

Bootees, worth, 12½c.

Tonight 10c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemmed

stitched, worth 12½c.

Tonight 3 for 25c.

HOSE—Boys' and Girls' Heavy

Ribbed Wool Hose, double heel

and toe, at

Cost Prices Tonight.

VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Puritan

Vests, worth 25c.

Tonight 20c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Colored Border

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

worth 5c.

Tonight 8 for 25c.

HOSE—Misses' and Ladies' Heavy

Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced

knee, heel and toe, worth 55c.

Tonight 40c.

HOSE—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose,

seamless, worth 25c.

Tonight 15c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Heavy Fleece

Lined Cashmere Gloves, worth 25c.

Tonight 19c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Laced Kid

Gloves, all sizes, worth 75c.

Tonight 42c.

FRILLING—Cream and White Frilling,

worth 10c yard.

Tonight 5c.

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Hose, plain,

spliced heel and toe, worth 15c.

Tonight 11c.

GLOVES—Colored Josephine Kid

Gloves, light shades, worth \$1 25.

Tonight 75c.

COLLARS—Ladies' White Linen

Collars, worth 10c.

Tonight 4 for 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Fine

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, hem-

stitched, worth 18c.

Tonight 2 for 25c.

RIBBONS—Colored Silk Ribbons,

from 1 to 2 inches wide, worth 10c.

Tonight 5c.

VESTS—Fine Scotch Lamb's wool

Vests, worth 75c.

Tonight 63c.

CAPS—Colored Tam O'Shanter Caps,

worth 50c.

Tonight 36c.

GLOVES—Ladies' All-Wool Cash-

mere Gloves, worth 20c.

Tonight 12½c.

SHIRTS—Men's Blue Flannel Top

Shirts, worth \$1 25.

Tonight \$1.

SHIRTS—Men's Gray Flannel Top

Shirts, worth 80c.

Tonight 63c.

MITTS—Men's Lined Kid Mitts,

worth 85c.

Tonight 60c.

MITTS—Boys' Kid Mitts, worth 60c.

Tonight 40c.

CAPS—Men's Scalette Caps, worth 75c.

Tonight 50c.

SOCKS—Men's Home-made Socks,

worth 25c.

Tonight 20c.

MITTS—Boys' Wool Mitts, worth 25c.

Tonight 19c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Colored

Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

worth 20c.

Tonight 2 for 25c.

TOP SHIRTS—Men's Blue Knit

Top Shirts, worth 75c.

Tonight 60c.

GLOVES—Men's Driving Gloves,

worth \$1.

Tonight 75c.

JACKETS—Ladies' Brown Beaver

Jackets, full sleeves, large reverses,

worth \$10.

Tonight \$6 95.

JACKETS—Ladies' Black Beaver

Jackets, with beaver collar and fronts,

worth \$15.

Tonight \$9.

JACKETS—Misses' Jackets, navy and

brown, worth \$7 50.

Tonight \$5.

JACKETS—Misses' Navy Serge

Jackets, gray lamb trimming,

worth \$10.

The Magic Touch

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla. You smile at the idea. But if you suffer from Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills cure liver ills. 25c.

SEVEN TO FOUR.

London's Team Wins the Hockey Match With Stratford.

A Large Crowd Witnessed a Well-Played Game.

HOCKEY.

LONDON VS. STRATFORD.

With some 500 or 600 spectators to cheer them the Stratford and London hockey teams lined up on the Princess Rink to play their first game in the semi-final matches, under the rules of the Ontario Hockey Association, and a fast game it was, for as the players came on the ice, amid cheers and an imitation call such as might be heard coming from Capt. Foster's boat, the Thames, last summer, and which the boys sounded with vigor, it was seen that the teams were pretty evenly matched. Play was commenced with London guarding the east goal and Stratford the west. The referee's whistle blew at 8:15, and the game commenced in earnest with the teams in the following positions:

STRAFORD. Right wing G. Sippi
W. Miller (Capt.) Left wing G. A. Macbeth
J. E. McCadden Left wing G. A. Macbeth
G. Downes Cover point J. Brown
H. Gibson Point J. Brown
G. A. Kemp Goal J. Brown
M. A. MacFarlane Goal J. Brown

After the play had been going on for some time Stratford succeeded in scoring first goal, and again, without much time being lost, it captured a second. But here London awakened, and by a grand rush Skye shot a pretty goal from center. After the puck had been started it was shot by Brown to Skye, who passed to Macbeth, and he, shooting to the side, Skye followed and secured it, and by a fine shot won the fourth goal by shooting from the side at the entrance to the rink, for which he received a loud and hearty cheer from the onlookers. This tied the score—2 to 2, but it did not remain so long, for London, while with their backs to the goal, scored a third goal, and the puck, three-quarters way down the rink, Brown, with one of his old-time shots, secured the fifth goal, thus bringing London to the front. Stratford here came on with a rush, and they again scored, tying the score for a second time in the first half, 3-3. Play was again resumed, and this time scored for London their fourth point, and shortly after G. A. Macbeth, the coming man, scored for London another point, thus ending the first half with a score of 5 to 3 in favor of London.

After the rest of five minutes London took the west goal and Stratford the east, and as the game began it was plainly visible that Stratford had met a Waterloo, for London defended her goal for some twenty minutes bravely, with Becker making some pretty stops, assisted by Harry Southam, who played a strong game. Here Stratford managed to shoot the first goal in the second half, making the score 5 to 4. London again came on, and with signs of their fall game and tricks of Rugby football, they came down the rink with shoulders to the front, and the forwards, checking their men by a fast shot, Skye, the famous player of London's team, shot a goal, making the score 6 to 4. With only a few minutes to spare, the home team again came down like tigers, and Belz, getting the puck on his opponents' goal, secured the last point, making the score at call of time 7 to 4 in London's favor. Skye was taken from the center of the rink and carried away amid tremendous applause, while the ladies and young gentlemen of all ages soon took possession of the ice as Stratford retired defeated.

The referee, Mr. Wadsworth, time-keepers, J. A. Palmer and Lorne Becker, and goal judges, Mr. J. E. de Hertel and Alex. Furness, deserve praise for the way they filled their different positions.

NOTES.
The bank clerks' hockey match takes place this afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock in the Westminster Rink.

THE SURF.

CONVERS SOLD FOR \$1,750.

New York, Jan. 11.—At the horse sale today Cobwebs, ch. g. (2:12), from the

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST

That money can buy? If you cannot afford to pay more than 5c for a smoke, ask for

OLD LEAVES

You will find it a very superior cigar.

DONA LUCIA

Has no equal for 10c. Try these brands and be convinced.

Hugh Loveless,
2024 Dundas Street.

ONE CASE OF

New Fall Woolens

JUST RECEIVED.

Very Choice. Come and see them.

HARRY LENOX
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Prospect Farm, Newburgh, was sold to Andrew J. Welch, of this city, for \$1,750. **ATHLETICS.**

THE CANADIAN LOST.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 11.—At Harbor's theater tonight Martin Burns, of Big Rock, Ia., champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the United States, defeated D. H. Carroll, champion wrestler of Canada. There were three styles of wrestling, catch-as-catch-can, Graco-Roman and Cumberland. Burns won the catch-as-catch-can in 22 minutes, the Graco-Roman in 15 minutes, and Carroll the Cumberland in 13 minutes. The match was for \$250 a side.

PRINCESS ALIX IN A MINER'S SUIT

Present Empress of Russia Dons Marn's Garb and Descends a Coal Shaft.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Knickerbockers, bicycles, and divided skirts are subjects of deep interest to most female minds nowadays. Burning arguments "for" or "against" these articles are as rife in public prints as they are in private drawing rooms. It may, therefore, prove interesting to most people to learn that two years ago the present Empress of Russia, then Princess Alix of Hesse, visited the coal pits of Ruabon in Wales, and donned a costume that was neat, but scarcely dignified.

As the young princess insisted upon descending the shaft into the mine, and as her visit was entirely unexpected by the authorities and no preparations as to suitable costume had been made, she was induced to induce her royal persona into a pair of new corduroy trousers, a blue flannel shirt, and old cloth cap, heavy miner's boots, and very thick stockings. In these unusual garments the princess spent a couple of hours exploring under ground, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy the novel experience. When she emerged from the coal pit it is said that she looked quite lovely, the little miner's lamp fastened on her cap throwing a light on the flushed face that showed to great advantage the eyebrows and hair darkened with coal dust, and the little, though graceful, yet full figure in its queer habit. As nobody in the royal party seemed either shocked, surprised, or concerned by the adoption of "the breeks" by the Queen's granddaughter, I dare say the supporters of the knickerbocker-divided-skirt-rational-dress reformers will look upon the Czarina as one of their allies.

GRIP GETS A GOOD HOLD

In Long Island City, Where the Streets Reek With Filth.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Grip is epidemic in Long Island City. The streets are reeking with filth and the street cleaning contractor is away enjoying a vacation. Mayor Sanford is recovering from an attack of the malady and his family are still ill.

SUFFOCATED.

Two Men and a Boy Killed by Gas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Two men and a boy who were on the outlook for burglars were suffocated by gas this morning in a room on the third floor of the tenement house at 843 Grand street. The dead are: Jacob Rosenberg, 13 years; Abraham Beran, 22 years; Joseph Jacobson, 25 years.

An overturned gas stove caused the tragedy. The flat in which the men were suffocated while asleep is occupied by Jacob Rosenberg, the father of the dead boy. He is a butcher.

Some time ago the flat was robbed and Rosenberg decided to have his workmen, Beran and Jacobson, sleep there to guard against burglars. Young Rosenberg slept with them.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock this morning when another employee from the butchery came to wake Rosenberg he smelled gas coming from the room where the three slept. The door was burst open and all were found dead in their beds. The gas stove in the room had been overturned, and the pipe by which it was connected with the jet had been broken.

ABOUT CLOTHES.

(New York Sun.)

How things change all the time. In his speech in the Senate at the acceptance of the Webster statue last Thursday, Senator Morrill of Vermont spoke of the fashionable garb worn by "Black Dan" when he dined with him in Washington in 1852. "Mr. Webster," said the Senator, "appeared in his blue coat with gilt buttons, light buff vest, low shoes, and white silk half-hose, and led the conversation most happily, whether grave or gay." This was the costume of the great American statesman a little more than 40 years ago, a period which can be recalled by hundreds of thousands of our living citizens.

What would be thought of any man, even a Webster, who should appear thus dressed in our time? Would he not be an object of ridicule? Would anybody think of making him a candidate for the office of President of the United States, an office for which Daniel Webster was an aspirant in the year of which Senator Morrill spoke? Why, it would be ridiculous for any politician of today to wear such garments as Mr. Webster usually wore when he was Secretary of State.

The clothes of the American people have been getting plainer and duller, right straight along, for over 100 years. Look at the costumes of Washington, Adams, and the other great men after peace had been won through the revolution. Look at the rich and gay dress which was worn by men who could afford it when our own immediate sires trod the land. Then look at the black and white dress of fashion in the banquet hall in this unpicturesque and blustering age.

It is lovely woman alone who dares to make a display of colors, frills, flowers, feathers, fringes, spangles, jewelry, and ornament at this dismal time of the withering nineteenth century.

In the twentieth century we shall surely pick up new ideas.

Neither legitimate competition nor envious rivalry can shake the hold of Dr. Price's Baking powder on the public.

No resolution is considered good by some people unless it will stretch.

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

France has 1,200 miles of coast line.

England has a coast line of 7,300 miles. Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

FATTENING COWS FOR BEEF.

Sometimes It Pays; Sometimes It Is Cheaper to Kill the Cow.

Farmers in this part of the country do not fatten much beef—not much more than enough for their own use. In every dairy there are usually one or more cows that for various causes it is necessary to dispose of in some way. Besides those that are getting too old to keep longer, now and then one will fail for some reason to be profitable enough to continue longer in the dairy and must be got rid of in some way.

Much of the stock is pretty hard to dispose of at any reasonable price, and so some is fed on the farm, and the beef either made use of at home or otherwise disposed of.

As most farmers raise pumpkins they are usually fed to the cows that it is desirable to fatten as long as they will last or until it becomes cold weather. These make a good feed for the purpose and give the animals a fair start in the process of fattening. But it would undoubtedly be better to feed some grain along with the pumpkins. If corn is not the best for this purpose, then some other grain should be substituted, and what shall it be?

If too much starch is undesirable, then it is probable that gluten meal, with perhaps a little bran, would be about right. This would help to make good, tender meat, with little fat and more lean. But there should be fat enough intermingled with the lean to give a taste of richness, and aside from that used for steak to "cook itself." When tender and well cooked, this makes most worth eating.

It is usual also to feed the small potatoes to fattening animals. These do very well, but do not produce as high colored beef as pumpkins. These contain a large amount of starch and should not be fed in too large quantities at least.

It would hardly be economical to feed the potatoes and corn together, but the gluten might be substituted. Oats and barley also would be good, and a combination of these three should answer an excellent purpose.

A cow that has been a good milkier will usually feed well for beef if not too late. There are some cows that do not want to be killed at once when they are not wanted for milk, rather than undertake to fatten them, as this would cost more than the beef would be worth. Most full blood or grade Jerseys will feed well and make excellent beef.

Last year it was found necessary to fatten one—a young cow, half each of Jersey and Ayrshire. She was milked all of the time, but she made excellent beef, the best the neighborhood butcher said he dressed that year. In our own experience we have fattened but one grade Jersey that proved a poor feeder and poorer beef.—St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.

Twigs Paste For Cattle.

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman tells about the German experiments in utilizing tree twigs for cattle food: "First, twigs not exceeding half an inch in thickness were crushed, not ground; then water heated to about 100 degrees and malt were added, and the whole mess was left for several days. Dr. Jarow, reporting on this process, says: 'After three to four days the mash will have risen to about 150 to 160 degrees, by which the ferment in the malt converts the starch of the mash into sugar and affects the woody fiber so as to make it become fully digestible, while the valuable albumen in the mash is fully retained unchanged. In this way a twig paste is prepared, which is eaten with avidity by cattle, horses and sheep, and digested so completely that no undigested particles can be detected in the excrements of the animals.'

"It has been found by other German experiment stations that the best results are obtained by mixing the preparation with potatoes, turnips, beets, cut hay, etc. The stock, it is said, gained much more than when the best straw was the basis of the mixture. For the experiment twigs from the beech, linden, birch and maple were preferred, but the Germans claim that there is no reason why other trees, as fruit trees, pine and spruce, should not be used with equal success."

Live Stock Points.

At the New York horse show the hackney stallion Matchless of Lonsdaleboro appeared in the ring with 17 of his colts. Another hackney sire, almost as famous as Matchless, was Cadet.

Do not buy covers for the rubber tires of your pneumatic sulkies. One who has tried it says that canvas or leather covers on rubber tires will destroy them quicker than anything he knows of. The covers rub and rot out the tires.

Large, slow growing breeds of fowls must be hatched early in order to get them well started, so they can stand the cold weather and make good winter layers.

It is better to raise no horses at all than poor, mean ones. The market is getting very finicky in these days of electric street cars, rich carriage people and high stepping horses. "Tis well, by rooting out the poor scrubs the whole horse family will be bred up. It is almost a pity that the human race cannot be bred up in the same way.

The high kneed hackney bred to a Cleveland bay or Yorkshire coaching mare will produce a most attractive and desirable carriage animal.

Some time ago a lot of Canadian carriage horses sold in New York city for the fine average price of \$504 each. They were thoroughly well broken and a cross between hackney stallion and thoroughbred mare.

Early pullets make the best winter layers.

Where corn fodder is thrown about the barnyard promiscuously the animals waste as much as they eat. Have a fodder rack.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of a fine, spirited horse than a full, flowing tail. Colonel Lawrence Kip's prize trotting mares Mona and My May received much admiration at the New York horse show because of their undocked tails.

Paul Porlier, who resides near Butte des Morts, Wis., is 104 years old, but as well preserved as the ordinary man of 70. He was born at Green Bay in 1789.

At first success makes a name, afterward he name makes the success.

E. & J.
THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
Clearing, cold, snow flurries.

TOLD TWICE.

Twice have we told the people of London city and vicinity of our values in Cottons, of our low prices on goods of excellent quality. A number of our patrons and strangers have responded to the call, not because they desired to leave their money with us particularly, but because they wanted the best and most their money could buy. Our announcement would bear repeating o'er and o'er. It is good because of its truthfulness, so we will

TELL IT AGAIN.

PILLOW COTTON—40 inch, 15c; 42-inch, 15c; 44-inch, 18c; 46-inch, 18c, 48-inch, heavy, 20c; 52-inch, heavy, 20c; 42 and 44 inch circular, 18c, 46-inch, 20c.

HORROCKS' ENGLISH COTTONS are always good, but they have improved wonderfully in quality. 34-inch, 8c; 36-inch, 10c; 34-inch, fine quality, 12c; 36-inch, fine, 15c; 38-inch, "Queen's Own," very fine, the 12c kind, for 10c; 36-inch Superior Twill Shirting, at 12c, 15c, 18c and 20c per yard.

UNBLEACHED SHEETING—72-inch, plain, 18c; 72-inch, plain, American, 25c; 84-inch, plain, American, 28c; 72-inch twill, 25c; 84-inch twill, 28c. **BLEACHED**—84-inch, plain, 30c; 80-inch heavy, plain, 40c and 45c; 80-inch High Class Scotch Sheeting, linen finish, 45c; 90-inch, plain, High-Class Scotch Sheeting, 55c. **TWILL** at 23c, 30c, 40c, 45c and 55c. Flannel Sheet, one yard wide, at 25c and 30c.

FACTORY COTTONS—36-inch Factory at 3c per yard. Heavier at 5c and extra heavy at 6c and 7c. Our 36-inch Heavy Twill Sheeting at 10c. These are factories. Now for Bleached Cottons: 34-inch Canadian, 6c per yard; 36-inch, 7c and 8c, splendid value; 36-inch Lancashire Cambric, very fine American, 12c; 35-inch Dwight Anchor, very heavy thread, good value at 12c; this week at 10c; "Fruit of the Loom," a well-known cotton, fine, at 12c; 36-inch Lonsdale Cambric, good value at 18c, now 15c.

Our Cottons are all first quality, our prices low.

Smallman & Ingram,
149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Brussels magistrates have ordered that all the gambling houses in the city be closed.

George Lovell, the well-known book-maker, died at New York on Wednesday. His fortune is estimated at \$400,000.

The debate in the United States Senate Friday on the subject of the income tax occupied the better part of five hours and was adjourned till today.

Six poor travelers, "not being rogues or proctors," were entertained at Rochester on Christmas Day at Watt's Rest, as Dickens describes. They received lodging and a dinner, with pipas and tobacco, and on their way with fourpence each, according to the terms of the bequest made centuries ago.

OF THE 222,000 officers and men on the rolls of the British army at the close of the year, 106,000 are stationed in the British Isles, 26,000 of them in Ireland; 88,000 are in the colonies and Egypt and 75,000 in India. Malta has a garrison of 8,500 men, Gibraltar one of 5,000; Hong Kong takes 3,500 men, and Bermuda and the Straits Settlement have 1,500 each.

LONDON'S police force consists of 31 superintendents, 647 inspectors, 1,784 sergeants and 12,664 constables or a total of 15,126 men. Excluding those employed on special duties and those on the sick list, an average of one-fourteenth of the force is daily on leave, and the average number of men absent on account of sickness is 509 daily. The pay roll of the force amounts to \$6,255,741 a year.

At a recent meeting of the Crystal Palace School of Engineers statistics were presented showing that altogether \$1,250,000,000 are invested in electrical enterprises throughout the world. The total for America was \$500,000,000 and for Europe \$175,000,000. This money has been invested during the last ten years, a record surpassing any other enterprise, including those of railways, gas and water.

All modern dental operations performed Dr. ZIGLER, dentist, 1924 Dundas street, London.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED NOV. 18, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	4:02 a.m.	4:07 a.m.
Wabash Express.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:25 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	4:27 p.m.	4:32 p.m.
Day Express.....	10:45 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	4:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Mixed (C).....	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Detroit Express.....	10:50 p.m.	11:00 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	2:15 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:25 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
Lehigh Express.....	10:45 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	11:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	11:25 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	6:50 p.m.	6:55 p.m.
Mail.....	7:55 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Accommodation.....	7:55 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	4:02 a.m.	4:07 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B).....	11:20 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:20 p.m.	2:25 p.m.
Mixed.....	8:45 p.m.	8:50 p.m.
Accommodation.....	7:50 p.m.	7:55 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B).....	2:20 a.m.	2:25 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:30 a.m.	2:35 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B).....	10:50 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
Accommodation.....	11:20 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
Pacific Express (B).....	7:10 p.m.	7:15 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:45 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Mail.....	6:45 p.m.	6:50 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail.....	11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Express.....	2:05 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
Express.....	5:45 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
Express-Mixed.....	4:15 p.m.	4:20 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton-Depart.....	6:45 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive.....	11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Hamilton-Depart.....	6:45 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive.....	11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains for Toronto.

(a) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(b) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(c) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.**Trains South.**

Stations.	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4
Sarnia (G. T. R.).....	4:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Courtright.....	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.
M. C. R. Junction.....	8:37 a.m.	8:37 p.m.	9:37 a.m.	9:37 p.m.
Chatham (C. P. R.).....	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.
Fargo.....	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Blenheim.....	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.

Trains North.

Stations.	No.2	No.4	No.1
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Blenheim.....	8:25	12:05	6:35
Fargo.....	8:35	12:22	6:45
Chatham (C. P. R.).....	arr 9:00	12:42	6:55
	dep 9:10	4:48	
M. C. R. Junction.....	11:17	6:57	
Courtright.....	11:21	7:00	
Sarnia (G. T. R.).....	11:55	7:35	

In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Barley—There are a fairly active barley trade today, and the quoted prices realized shows the conditions on the market to be healthy. Canada lots sample sold: 10,000 bu at 63c and 8,000 lb 63½c; both lots will grade about No. 2 fair good; 20,000 bu choice, about No. 1 grade, at 64c, and 12,500 bu of Chevalier at 63½c. These sales cover about the only grades of barley except a little No. 1 Canada, which is held at 65c to 66c, and malsters think it is likely to be high. Cheap western barley would sell

CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11. — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; market weak; common to extra steers, \$12.50 to \$3.50; mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.50; cows and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.75; calves and bulls, \$1.50 to \$3.75; calves, \$2.50 to \$5.50.
 Hogs — Receipts, 35,000; market easy; heavy, \$4.35 to \$4.65; common to choice mixed, \$4.15 to \$4.50; common to fair, \$3.50 to \$4.10; culls, \$2.75 to \$3.50; mixed sheep, good to extra, \$2.50 to \$3.25; cull to fair, \$1.50 to \$2.40; export, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep, good to extra heavy, \$5.50 to \$4.30.

and funds, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing term by Bro. Chas. Moorehead, D. D., as high chief ranger, assisted by Bro. A. Isaacs as high marshal; Chief ranger, W. Taylor; vice chief ranger, E. Graham; chaplain, H. J. Childs; recording secretary, A. Isaacs; financial secretary, W. E. Long; treasurer, Geo. Bedgood. The woodwards and

ORDER FROM
DALY'S,
19 York Street. 'Phone 348.
Branch Office, . . . No. 3 Masonic Temple.

White Birch

Is the most conspicuous tree in all the forest, isn't it? Set one birch in the midst of the woods and you don't notice the others. Parkers Dye Works, Toronto, is a white birch. It is a real tree, and wherever you go you will notice one of Parkers' agencies or branch office. They do the best dyeing and cleaning in Canada.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,
217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.
Telephone 614.
Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY
W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
Drug Store, 639 Dundas street east, Hamilton, Ontario, corner William and Dundas streets. No witnesses required.

W. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES
Licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street.
No bond required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAK,
Jeweler, 422 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths**MARRIED.**

ADAM-WILKINSON—On Dec. 22, 1894, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bellevue, London township, by the Rev. Wm. Quance, Mary L., third daughter of Thomas Wilkinson, to James S. Adam, M.E., of Toronto.

DIED.

WARD—On Jan. 11, 1895, Edith, only child of John and Edith Ward, 39 Craig street, South London.
Funeral private.

**This Brand of Flour**

Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
287 York Street,
Telephone 111.

The Dominion Life Co'y

Is the winning life company in London just now. The rates are low. Their plans are the best. Women are insured at same rates as men. Big cash deposits with Government, also special surplus to their credit. **217 DUNDAS** Policies issued by the London office for December. Two applications already for January. Office, 437 Richmond street.

A. B. POWELL

District Manager for London and Western Ontario.
N.B.—Ten live agents wanted. **yt**

WOOD

Beech and Maple Long Wood, \$4 75
Beech and Maple Blocks, - - 5 25
Beech and Maple Split, - - 5 50
Knots for box stoves, - - 4 25

Coal at Lowest Prices**GEO. McNEIL**

Cor. C. P. R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, - - 607 Richmond Street
Phone 383. **yt**

W. FAIRBAIRN

MERCHANT TAILOR.
EDGE BLOCK UP-STAR

SAVE FUEL

By purchasing one of Powers' Temperature Regulators for Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air Furnaces

Smith Bros.

PLUMBERS, ETC.
376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 533.

Pictures Framed

—AT—

R. LEWIS,

434 RICHMOND STREET.

REX BRAND

SUGAR-CURED

Hams and Breakfast Bacon

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Their process of preparing and curing gives them that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted. Cured by

MOORE & COMPANY

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

THE Largest AND Cheapest

—STOCK OF—

GOOD

BLACK and COLORED

SILKS

IN LONDON AT

Pridd's Bros.**Southcott's**

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

Spring Sates, 68c a pair.

Union Club, 65c a pair.

Racing Skates.

Hockey Skates.

Skates sharpened and repaired at

GURD'S GUN SHOP.

CLEARING, COLDER, SNOW FLUR-

RIES.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—11 p.m.—During last

night the storm center moved northward across the lake region, and has today been dispersing north of the St. Lawrence valley. The high pressure has moved east from the Maritime Provinces, where today there has been a southeast gale, with rain.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 12° below—16°; Prince Albert, 46° below—4° below; Qu'Appelle, 30° below—8° below; Winnipeg, 24° below—8° below; Parry Sound, 18°—36°; Toronto, 30°—38°; Montreal, 16°—32°; Quebec, 8°—22°; Halifax, 29°—50°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: High west and northwest winds; clearing and decidedly colder, with snow flurries.

1-4 OFF

—ALL—

FURS

—AT—

Beltz's,

Manufacturing Furrier,

144 Dundas Street.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818

—YT—

GIANTS DO NOT LIVE LONG.

An Abnormally Tall Individual Gen-

erally Has One Fatally Weak Spot.

As a rule, giants are not long-lived. They have too many gunshots to run; being business and are therefore incorporated in vans, close rooms, and in the dingy and ill-ventilated air of the exhibition-room, says the Popular Review. Their not over-resisting lungs here inhale the combined effluvia and aroma that arise from the lungs, skin and not overclean or over-well-dressed clothes of their many admirers, all of which is not conducive to either health or long life. It would seem reasonable to believe that a giant—be he seven or ten feet tall—who is well-formed, and has every organ in a just proportion to his bulk, should live as long as a small man or as long as his heredity might otherwise permit; reasoning theoretically this would seem probable, but when we come to well analyze the subject and compare the actual facts we find that something or other always goes wrong and that owing to many an "if" we find that our giant dies early as a rule. Some one organ goes wrong and the great machine comes to a stop; or some organ does not keep pace with the rest of the increase in bulk, and he goes halting and queasy, or either an overwork or an underwork here or there and a physiological inadequacy of some sort is the result, with a general deterioration of the whole structure and with a finally premature death. If other words, there is sure to be a failing link in the physiological scheme of these abnormal beings, which, by giving way, breaks the continuity of the chain of life, and that independent of any of those moral delinquencies which are but too often the cause of an early breakdown. It is simply that the whole structure would not work abnormally in every detail.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE

134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS

175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

London and Environs

The time to get your Printing is now, the place is the London ADVERTISER Job Printing Department: Will our friends everywhere remember that we print positively everything, from a book down to the smallest card?

Either call in or write for prices and samples. You will be gratified to find how well, how reasonably, and how speedily your order will be filled. We try to keep every promise to the hour.

—Mr. Geo. M. Reid is confined to his house with a heavy cold.

—G. T. R. Conductor R. Dulmage, of this city, is seriously ill.

—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor of Wellington Street Methodist Church, will preach anniversary sermons in Seaford tomorrow.

—The patrons of the Westminster rink are every other evening treated to clever exhibitions of fancy skating of Mr. J. J. Graves, of this city.

—Mr. Herbert J. Page, of St. Marys, a clever inventor, paid a visit to the ADVERTISER office last evening.

—The St. Andrew's Society held a special meeting this evening at Ald. Jones' auction rooms, in connection with the Burns anniversary.

—The general stock of Andrew Duroche, Belle River, Essex, valued at \$1,641 69, was sold at auction yesterday by J. W. Jones to J. L. Roame, of Belle River, at 50 cents on the dollar.

—The names of Messrs. T. H. Lacombe and W. H. Bartram were accidentally omitted from list of those at the annual meeting of the Middlesex Bar Association on Thursday.

—The Dean of Huron entertained the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral at the deanery last night. Solos by Messrs. Sippl and Tancock and choruses by the ladies enlivened the reception.

—The first fancy dress carnival of the season will be given in the Westminster Rink on Monday evening, Jan. 21. It is under the auspices of the Balmoral Club, and promises to be an immense success.

—The reality of the McDonald estate, at the corner of York and Thames streets, was sold Thursday by order of the Court of Chancery. It had a frontage of 93 feet on York street and 120 feet on Thames street, and several frame tenements were erected on it. The assessors valued the property at \$3,400, but it was sold to Mr. Thomas Knott, of the Dominion Loan and Savings Society, for \$2,180.

—Mr. Arscott, of Wingham, has been visiting Mr. Frank Arscott and other relatives in the city for several days. Yesterday afternoon he drove down town and, meeting several friends, went to the Victoria House, Clarence street. The horse was tied to a post, but when Mr. Arscott came out of the house the rig was gone. The police were notified, and the outfit was found on a back street.

—The case of James Black, con. 1, London township, against his neighbor, Frank J. Miller, was argued before Squire R. F. Lacey last night. Black had several sheep killed by a dog, and he alleges that Miller's St. Bernard dog committed the crime. The case had occupied the attention of the court for several days. Judgment will be given on Monday. Mr. Magee acted for the defense, and Mr. Love for the plaintiff.

—A Cleveland, Ohio, telegram says: Mr. H. A. Everett has returned from Detroit. He told a reporter yesterday that he had consulted with his Canadian attorney, Mr. Kingmill, and that the latter had advised him that he had grounds for obtaining redress for the statements of Canadian officials that he had bribed Toronto aldermen. What methods of procedure would be adopted Mr. Everett declined to state. Mr. Everett will go to Toronto within a fortnight.

—At the Chesley avenue school in the fifth ward yesterday afternoon Miss Strimp, the most proficient pupil in the school, was presented by Trustee Blackwell with a handsome volume of Tennyson's works bound in morocco. Mr. Blackwell last year presented two medals for competition among the pupils writing the entrance examination in the fifth ward, but as the Chesley avenue school is not graded sufficiently high its pupils were shut out. Consequently Mr. Blackwell gave the book above presented.

—St. Thomas Times: "Miss Margaretta Saywell, graduate of the Boston School of Oratory, enraptured her audience with her first number, and their appreciation and admiration increased as she advanced them at will by pathetic, humorous or dramatic declamation. Her rendering of Manning's 'Li'l Boy' was exquisite as an artistic performance." Miss Saywell will recite Manning's 'Li'l Boy' at the concert to be held Jan. 15 in St. James' Presbyterian Church.

—At the last business meeting of the St. George's Y. P. S. C. E., London West, the following members were elected to office for the ensuing term: Honorary president, Rev. J. B. Sage; president, A. C. McMullen (acclamation); vice-president, F. A. Andrews; secretary, Miss Ida Mason (re-elected); assistant secretary, David Andrews; treasurer, Miss M. F. L. (re-elected); corresponding secretary, Mrs. Gahan (re-elected); organist, Miss Saunders (acclamation); assistant organist, Miss Mason and Mr. Woods; convener of look-out committee, Miss Gower (acclamation); convener of prayer meeting committee, Mrs. Mason; convener of social committee, Mrs. Taylor; convener of flower committee, Miss M. McNeil.

The "Y's."

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. was held in their rooms on Thursday afternoon. The usual Bible reading was given and the monthly reports were received. The general secretary's report stated that the total attendance at the rooms for December was 1,123, of which 707 attended during the day, 416 in the evening, and 598 were present at the noon hour. The Y. W. C. A. report showed the attendance at the evening classes to be good. The art class has met regularly and its members are preparing for an art evening to be held on the last Tuesday in January. Two Saturday evening talks were given—the first by Mrs. Boomer on "Travels in Other Lands," and the second, by Mrs. Gordon Wright, was on the "Evils of Intemperance." A lecture by Miss Edith Wright on "Invalids, Their Care, and the Preparation of Their Food," was both interesting and instructive. A collection was taken at this lecture for "Summerholm."

Business Changes.

Robert Graham, jun. and son, of Aldboro, have assigned to J. Pool. R. B. Hamilton, grocer, of Atwood, has sold out.

BARK-WELL'S BALSAM.

The distinguishing trait about this

BALSAMIC COUGH CURE!

What Is It? Can You Tell?

Why should BARK-WELL'S BALSAM have such a large sale over the countless number of mixtures put up in all parts of the country claimed by the makers to be just as good as

BARK-WELL'S BALSAM?

What Is It? Can You Tell?

Why BARK-WELL'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup and asthma after other preparations fail? If it has not some special merits above the common and ordinary countless number of cough cures which some dealers claim are just as good as

BARK-WELL'S BALSAM. Did it ever occur to you that such a dealer wished to deceive you? CAN YOU TELL your neighbor of the virtues contained in BARK-WELL'S BALSAM? IF NOT, WHY NOT TRY IT. THEN YOU CAN!

to J. McCoy. Mrs. Johnston, general store-keeper, Atwood, has been succeeded by W. R. Erskine. H. S. Gilbert of Berlin, has sold out his hotel. Mrs. F. C. and E. Rogers, general store, of Brussels, are offering to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. Gray & Brown, manufacturers of collars and cuffs, Chelvey, have dissolved partnership. A meeting of the creditors of Mrs. Harriet Trebilcock, drygoods, London, will be held on Monday next. Wm. Sloan, jeweler, of Milton, has assigned to M. Clements. Grocer W. McNab, of Owen Sound, is financially embarrassed. L. L. English, liquor dealer, of Ridgeway, have dissolved. Linerstrating Restaurant-keeper F. E. Johnston, St. Thomas, has assigned to B. Housinger.

Masonic Celebration.

On Wednesday next, in the Masonic Temple and Grand Opera House, the Masonic fraternity of London and their friends will tender a reception to Grand Master White. At the close of the reception, which will be open to every Mason in good standing, and at which an address of welcome will be tendered, a conversation will take place in the Grand Opera House, entrance thereto being only by the Richmond street door. The floor will be laid in the Opera House, and a convenient platform thereon erected near the front of the stage for those who intend taking part in the programme. The refreshments will be served in the banquet hall, and it is intended to arrange the details so that no crowding nor inconvenience will mar the affair. Only Masons and their lady friends will be admitted, and the prices of admission have been placed at a reasonable figure—\$1 per couple and 50 cents each for additional lady. Brethren unaccompanied by lady will be charged \$1. Some of the leading vocalists and instrumentalists of the city have been secured for the conversation, and it is intended to secure the London Harpers if possible. The tickets are in the hands of the committees and can also be obtained from W. B. R. E. Parker, C. P. R. city ticket office. There should be a very large turnout of craftsmen on the occasion.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings, beautiful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.) No. 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Lowest prices in watches, clocks, silverware and jewelry at J. E. ADKINS', East London. Special attention to watch repairing. **ywt**

Inspect H. Overmyer's livery, formerly Tripp, before you engage a conveyance for pleasure driving. **ywt**

History and Culture of the Gadfield and French Canals, with price list of hybridized seed and seedlings, LEMOINE, CHILDS and GANDAVEN. The first offered in America, free. H. H. GROSS, Simcoe, Ont. **884 J12 F2**

James Miller has opened up a new barbe shop in Collins' block, London West, and guarantees to do first-class work. Give him a call. **ywt**

If you want any jewelry repaired, a watch or clock cleaned, take it to T. R. BRYAN'S, 308 Dundas street. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ywt**

If a fool and his money are easily parted, will somebody tell us how it is there are so many rich fools?

Winward's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

It Was in "Ye Earlie Times"

When the First

Williams**Pianos**

Were Made.

They have been manufactured ever since and have steadily grown in favor with the leading musicians of the world. Special inducements offered this month, and you will find our prices "lower" and terms "easy" and that the Williams Pianos are strictly first-class in every respect.

You are respectfully invited to examine our Pianos and get our prices and terms before buying.

R. S. Williams & Son

171 Dundas Street.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

R. K. Cowan

Electrician, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

Electric Wiring and Fixture

CONTRACTORS,

99 Dundas Street.

Electric Bells put in and Electric Bells repaired.

ROGERS & DOSSTelephone 572 **yt****MARA'S****Bargain List**

—FOR—

MONDAY, JAN. 14**WE HAVE FINISHED : : : STOCK TAKING,**

And have "marked down" many lines which we will offer at half price, in order to make room for new goods which are arriving daily. Next Monday will be the first Bargain Day in the year, and we intend to do all in our power to make it a great success. Read the following:

1st—A line of 25c Black Henrietta, 44 inches wide, on Bargain Day, 18c per yard.

2nd—47-inch Black Henrietta, worth 65c, on Bargain Day, 48c per yard.

3rd—44-inch Fancy Plaids, worth 40c, on Bargain Day, 20c per yard.

4th—10 pieces China Silks for fancy work, worth 35c, on Bargain Day, 19c per yard.

5th—1 piece Fancy Cloaking, worth 55c, on Bargain Day, 33c per yard.

6th—3 pieces single fold Dress Goods, on Bargain Day, only 5c per yard.

7th—Your choice of 500 remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, etc., at half price on Bargain Day.

8th—A lot of Moire Sash Ribbons, costing from 15c to 50c per yard, all going at 15c for Bargain Day.

9th—Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs on Bargain Day, 3c per set.

10th—Ladies' 20c All-Wool Black Cashmere Gloves, on Bargain Day, 12½c per pair.

11th—Children's All-Wool Mitts, worth 25c per pair, on Bargain Day, 2 pairs for 25c.

12th—Ladies' fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, on Bargain Day, 6 for 25c.

13th—Ladies' fine Cashmere Ribbed Hose, on Bargain Day, 23c per pair.

14th—Ladies' Silk Net, in all shades, on Bargain Day, 2 yards for 5c.

15th—A special line of Children's Woolen-Ribbed Hose, at 10c per pair on Bargain Day.

16th—Silk Pon-Pons, for fancy work, on Bargain Day, 10c per dozen.

17th—Madonna Crochet Cotton, in cream and colors, on Bargain Day, 7½c per ball.

18th—Ladies' Long-Sleeve Vests, on Bargain Day, 23c.

19th—Scotch Fingering Yarn, in black and colors, on Bargain Day, only 50c per lb.

20th—Linen Thread on Bargain Day, 8c per spool.

21st—Pins and Needles, 1c per paper.

22nd—Large Honeycomb Shawls, worth \$1 75, on Bargain Day, 95c.

23rd—A large range of Breakfast Shawls, on Bargain Day for 25c.

24th—Ladies' All-Wool Jerseys, worth 75c, on Bargain Day, 42c.

25th—Ladies' Gray Gauntlets on Bargain Day, 90c.

26th—60-inch Linen, worth 40c, on Bargain Day, 30c per yard.

27th—Opera Flannels in spots and stripes, worth 50c, on Bargain Day, 35c per yard.

28th—Special line in Tweeds in dark and light colors, on Bargain Day, 25c per yard.

29th—Special line of Bleached Towels, on Bargain Day, 12½c.

30th—Best English Shaker Flannels, 33 inches wide, on Bargain Day, 8c per yard.

31st—Eight-quarter Bleached Sheet, worth 32c, on Bargain Day, 25c per yard.

32nd—A few odd Blankets left, on Bargain Day, 73c.

33rd—A special line of Comforters on Bargain Day, 60c.

34th—Ladies' Black Heavy Serge Jackets, former price \$6, on Bargain Day, \$3 49.

35th—Ladies' Astrachan Capes, worth \$3, on Bargain Day, only \$1 75.

36th—Ladies' Sealette Capes, worth \$3 50, on Bargain Day, \$2.

37th—Ladies' Greenland Seal Capes, Astrachan trimmed, worth \$25, on Bargain Day, \$18 50.

38th—Ladies' Gray Persian Lamb Capes, Ripple Collars, worth \$30, on Bargain Day for \$21 10.

39th—Children's Reefer Jackets, worth \$1 50, on Bargain Day, 85c.

40th—Ladies' Natural Opossum Muffs on Bargain Day, only \$2 35.

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895.

Motto for the Week:

What makes many persons discontented with their own condition is the absurd idea which they form of the happiness of others.—[French Proverb.]

Thousands of readers of the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Mary Torrens Lathrap, of Jackson, Mich., a leader in the temperance movement who has on several occasions addressed crowded audiences in this and other cities in Canada. Mrs. Lathrap has been ill for some time and her death, though at a comparatively early age, was not unexpected. The immediate cause was general neuralgia.

Some considerations put forward by E. W. Bok in the January Ladies' Journal deserve to be pondered. He points out that the indulgence in intoxicants of any sort has never helped a man to any social position worth the having; on the contrary, it has kept many from attaining a position to which by birth and good breeding and all other qualifications they were entitled. No young man will ever find that the principal of abstinence from liquor is a barrier to success, social, commercial or otherwise. On the other hand, it is the one principle in his life which will, in the long run, help him more than any other.

—Now that the cold weather is upon us and people are often wanting "something real warming" for themselves or their friends, it is timely to remind all such that a glass of hot milk has all of the advantages for warming purposes of fiery liquors, and none of the disadvantages. Hot milk is easily digested and gives strength as well as stimulant, which liquors do not, nor is it attended with any of the after reaction which is inevitable with alcoholic liquors. One kindly lady we know of has been in the habit of keeping a small quantity of fresh milk hot on the stove when any of the family or friends are out exposed to severe cold. In cases where something unusually stimulating is needed, the addition of some pepper adds a good deal to the milk. A capital substitute for brandies and the like is thus at hand.

A popular lecturer and a deep thinker has just been making a remark which is well worth a good deal of thinking about. It is to this effect: "Unless the social problem is solved by those who ought to solve it, it will be solved by those who ought not to solve it." That is very true of all important political problems as well. These truths cannot be impressed too strongly in the minds of all earnest, patriotic people. Canada is a great sufferer to-day, morally, financially and politically, because some of its very citizens who ought to have solved some of its most important problems have, through timidity or indifference, shirked their plain duties, and they have been thus handed over to the very men who ought not to have disposed of them. Christians and patriots are, in too many instances, not fully alive to their duties as citizens.

The Year's Progress and Prospects.

The past year has been one of great importance in the history of the temperance movement of Canada. Important practical steps were taken in the advance. On the very first day of the year the Ontario plebiscite vote took place, which settled in most candid minds the important question on which many entertained doubts, whether the majority of the people really favored prohibition or not. Out of that vote came the assurance of the Ontario Premier pledging himself and his Government to give the country all the prohibition legislation that it shall be legally decided lies in their power to give. We have every reason to expect the fulfillment of that pledge.

During the year Nova Scotia, too, has had its popular vote on the prohibition question, and the verdict in favor of such legislation was even more sweeping than that of Ontario. The Government of that Province, too, along with Manitoba, have given assurance of a determination to give all the prohibition that may lie in their power.

Just before the year began a similar vote was taken in Prince Edward Island and with similar results. In all three provinces the majorities favoring entire prohibition were much larger than those sustaining the Government in power. No honest reason was left

for doubt as to the well-understood wishes of the people.

It is almost needless to add here that the electors of Manitoba had given a similar verdict at their own last Provincial election.

During the year, too, the important question of the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments has been ably and exhaustively argued before the Supreme Court of Canada—our highest legal tribunal—and it rests with the judges to give their judgment, which the people had good right to expect before this time. Whether an appeal may be made from that decision to the British Privy Council, so as to set all doubt finally at rest, remains to be seen.

The prospects now are that the year to come will be one of equal importance with that just past, regarding this great question. The Supreme Court decision regarding the constitutional question will, in all probability, be given within the next few weeks, and that will clear away an important obstacle. There is good reason to believe that the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will bow to the decision of the electors to whom they have submitted the question. There is reason to expect similar action in New Brunswick, too, for though a plebiscite has not been taken there, the Provincial Legislature, fresh from the people, unanimously adopted a resolution at last year's session in favor of a prohibition law.

There is reason to look for some important step on the part of the Dominion Parliament during this year, too. That Royal Commission report, which is now two years overdue, must be presented within a few weeks at most. No kind of excuse can be given for any longer delay. That will take away the last vestige of excuse some have been making for inaction in the Dominion Parliament.

In all probability a general Dominion election will take place during the year, and that question cannot be ignored as successfully as in past elections. The next Parliament will, without doubt, have a larger number of Prohibitionists in it than this, and the question will be more determinedly pressed. No matter what way the constitutional question of jurisdiction is decided, there is good reason to expect forward action at Ottawa. If the decision is that the jurisdiction lies entirely with the Dominion Parliament, then all attention and efforts will be directed there. Or, if it is decided that large powers lie with the Provincial Legislatures and they proceed to make enactments there will be good reasons for looking for all necessary concurrent legislation at Ottawa.

The times are certainly portentous. They demand unusual activity and earnestness on the part of the friends of the great reform. Never was there a year when wise and united efforts were more needed and were more likely to be crowned with success.

T. W. CASEY.

About Municipal Voters' Reforms

Now that the municipal elections have been occupying so much attention throughout Ontario people's minds have been a good deal directed to the important question of good municipal government. The "boodles" developments and suspicions in so many localities go far to indicate that our existing systems need a good deal of amending. Prof. E. J. James, of the University of Philadelphia, recently read an able paper at a "national conference on good city government" held at Minneapolis. Among other things he advocated these changes: To eliminate every feature that relates to the rights of individuals as citizens, which should be relegated to the State or Provincial Government. Every individual to be considered as a stockholder in the city or town, its government, property and rights. A municipality should be governed by its tax-payers, and no one should have a vote at civic elections who does not pay a poll tax of at least \$1.

The ballot in the hands of women means reform, means purification, means the sanctification of the home, and means the prosperity of the Republic.—[Duluth (Minn.) Press.]

—The reading public the world over have been a good deal horrified concerning the recitals of the Chinese and Japanese barbarities in connection with the recent battle and capture of Port Arthur. The Central News states that unfortunately a number of the men got access to Chinese spirit stores and got mad drunk, and while in this condition began a series of atrocious cruelties on defenseless prisoners and others, which roused up evil passions and a desire for revenge in all directions. The "relapse to barbarism," so much referred to now, seems to have been the result of "the liquors of civilization" and too free exercise of individual liberty "to drink."

Christian Citizenship

What the Syracuse Christian Endeavor Union Accomplished in Six Months, and How They Did It.

When young people, with their fire and enthusiasm and their freedom from party ties, take hold of any moral movement they form an irresistible force. So long as they have wise leadership they will sweep all before them, and create public sentiment in a way that older workers must admire but can rarely imitate.

Through the Christian Endeavor Good Citizenship movement a bond of unity has been formed and a common platform found upon which a small army of the Christian youth of many American cities have taken their place, and proceeded to bombard the foes of impurity, vice, and corruption.

Their pre-eminent success in one city—Syracuse, N. Y.—led the writer to communicate with the president of the city union of Christian Endeavor, Rev. H. N. Kenney, 208 Delaware street, and inquire after plans, etc.

Rev. Mr. Kenney inclosed copies of the circulars distributed by the central committee on good citizenship, amongst the individual societies. In his letter he said: "But the main thing is that somebody should start something, and put it through. Attack some, perhaps, small evil, and right it. Go to 'headquarters' in person, or by petition."

To give an idea of the methods used, we will make a few extracts from the circulars. The first, for the past year, came out June 15, was addressed to every society, and ran as follows:

Dear Friend,—The good citizenship committee of the local union requests the formation at once of a good citizenship committee in your society to be composed of representative members.

For the purpose of keeping in touch with the members of your society, we ask you to send in any suggestions, or plans for good citizenship work that may occur to any of your members; this committee stands ready to co-operate with you in any needed work in your part of the city. For the present we have to request:

1. That a "Good Citizenship" meeting of your society be held the first Sunday in July.

2. That you request your pastor to preach on the subject of good citizenship on Sunday, July 8.

3. We are arranging for a series of mass meetings on this subject on Thursday evening, July 5, and we ask you to help in making these meetings a success.

4. The committee is now preparing a circular of suggestions for these meetings, and will send them to you for general distribution.

Please report at once to the secretary of this committee, the names of your committee; also whether your pastor will preach on this subject on the date named.

F. H. Ebeling, chairman, Reformed Church Y. P. S. C. E.

J. Morrison Colwell, secretary, First Presbyterian Church Y. P. S. C. E.

F. S. Bailey, First Methodist Episcopal Church Y. P. S. C. E.

G. M. Parce, Olivet Baptist Church Y. P. S. C. E.

W. A. Wheatley, Danforth Congregational Church Y. P. S. C. E.

Good citizenship committee of the Syracuse Christian Endeavor Union.

Just take note of the denominational interests included in this appeal: Reformed Church, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational. Is it any wonder that it succeeded? The divisions in Protestantism are its weakness. We have need to thank God whenever the petty distinctions that separate these great bodies of Christians are forgotten.

From the four-page circular of suggestions referred to in the appeal we can only make extracts.

This leaflet is headed:

"In the Name of the Lord."
"Syracuse Y. P. S. C. E. Christian Citizenship Movement, 1894, under the auspices of the Syracuse Christian Endeavor Union (43 societies, 3,300 members), object—To crystallize Christian sentiment into united activity against the forces of evil."

Then follow the names of the committee, and a plea for the union of all churches and societies throughout the city in the movement.

On the second page of the leaflet we read:

PRAYER MEETING SUGGESTIONS
FOR THE
WEEK BEGINNING JULY 1, 1894.

TOPIC:
CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

As citizens we too often throw our birthright away by allowing corrupt politicians to prostitute our citizenship to their own evil purposes.

SUGGESTED LINES OF THOUGHT.

The progress of the kingdom of God among men is hindered in public things by the following:

1. By the organized liquor traffic, the direct cause of three-fourths of the poverty, corruption and crime; the corrupter of officials, elections and courts—the destroyer, soul and body, of untold thousands of our fellow beings every year.

2. By the election or appointment of corrupt men to office, thus making possible the worst forms of lawlessness and crime.

3. By the enactment of corrupt laws. THESE THINGS ARE MADE POSSIBLE:

1. By the lack of an intelligent appreciation of the facts in the case on the part of Christian people.

2. By the apathy of Christian people and their failure to stand unitedly against them.

3. By the fear on the part of many men that to take such a stand would injure their business interests or their political party.

Hints in regard to the choice of hymns and Scripture lesson occupy a good share of the third page, the rest being filled with

TOPICS FOR SPECIAL PRAYER.

1. That the people of God everywhere may be led to take a united and uncompromising stand against all forms of public evil.

2. That men may prize their citizenship as a gift of God and use it first and always for his glory, and vote as he would like to have them vote.

3. That God-fearing men may be elected to fill public offices.

4. That the saloon and all its attendant evils may be banished forever by the efforts of Christian people.

The last page is devoted to the platform, and proposed programme, of the society, which are too lengthy to include in this article.

On Nov. 23, last, another circular was issued. It read like this:

CIRCULAR.

This committee would request that each society hold good citizenship meetings, under the direction of its good citizenship committee, as frequently as missionary or temperance meetings are held.

We urge each society to confer with other societies in your ward as to good citizenship work, and to report to this committee the name and address of any objectionable places in your ward.

We beg to offer the following suggestive points for your meetings and for study:

The Body Politic—What it is, and what it is to be a citizen.

The Town Meeting—Our political unit; whence it came, what it means and how it works.

Our Election Machinery—And the voter, the nominee, the office holder.

The Ballot—The sanctity, sacrifice and salvation of the suffrage.

Lawmaking—Who make and break the law, the loyalty we owe it.

The Executive—What the legally constituted authorities may claim and must be held accountable for.

Judges and Justice—With special study of the administration of police courts and the criminal code.

Diseases of the Body Politic—Social, moral, industrial and political, with special reference to local misrule and the liquor power in politics.

Power available for the redemption of the city and the realization of the ideal of the city of God.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE, LOCAL UNION.

J. MORRISON COLWELL, Secretary.

Now what was the result of this united and wisely-planned effort by these young Christian workers? From a December number of an American paper we clip the following:

A diploma for its efficient and practical work in good citizenship was awarded to the Syracuse, N. Y., Christian Endeavor Union of 43 societies at the International Christian Endeavor Convention in Cleveland. During six months the union's work was briefly, as follows: 1. A good citizenship mass-meeting held denouncing penny-in-the-slot machines and gambling houses. (Within a month the mayor suppressed the machines and the police raided the gambling houses.) 2. Anti-lottery (Honduras) petitions were circulated and sent to Congress. 3. License to liquor-dealers within illegal limits of a church successfully opposed. 4. The union secured 3,000 signatures to a petition asking the mayor to veto a saloon-keepers' ordinance forbidding temperance night-lunch wagons. He did so and the council sustained him. 5. Good citizenship prayer meetings were held in all local churches and nearly all pastors preached good-citizenship sermons, which were printed in all the papers, and 5,000 copies of a good-citizenship circular were distributed in the city. This is a noble record, and yet nothing more than could be done by any local union of earnest, alert

temperance Christians. Try it—[Union Signal, Chicago.]

What is the matter with our Ontario Christian Endeavorers, and Epworth Leaguers, that they are not heard from in municipal contests? We can never more raise the cry that our local politics are too pure to need such surveillance. If "Toronto the good" (?) proves to be a mild reflection of Tammany, what may we not expect in corporations where the citizens have put forth no effort for civic purity?

That men now seek office for the personal gain that may accrue from it, is admitted, in the baldest way, by even Christian people. "What's he running for?" is an every-day question at election times. And the reply is perhaps "He's the nominee of the liquor party; of some corporation with an axe to grind, or he owns a little axe of his own. A seat at the council board will give him an opportunity of purchasing supplies for his business at cheaper rates—not a sin per se, but a low motive for seeking office; he wants a contract for himself, and is willing to break the law to obtain it; relatives, who seek business at the municipality's expense, and may be induced to divide the profits, are the fulcrum upon which his ambition moves; a fat situation for a son or brother takes him into the local arena."

The school boards are not one whit better. There are trustees who have to sign their names with an X. One secretary, of whom we know, begins his minutes thus, "At the meeting of the board," etc.

The contest is looked upon as a good place in which a would-be alderman may practice for future honors. We are calmly told that Mr. — wants election because his business being in line with certain school requisites, will be benefited by it; or he has a son or daughter looking for a situation as teacher; or there are contracts to be let; in which he or his friends are interested.

Education, and a high moral tone such as should be examples to the children under their control, are apparently trifling considerations. Personal interests, and not a desire to form wise laws, and see them justly administered, set men clamoring for office. Politics, and private interests, and friendships, elect them; and the result is, as might be expected, official incompetency and corruption.

Good men are loathe to ask the suffrages of the people. When induced to stand for election, they have to be dragged reluctantly from a seclusion to which they eagerly return as soon as the pressure that brought them out is removed.

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To what are we drifting? Just the same condition of affairs as has disgusted Christendom with popular government in American cities. Unless the church arises and goes forth "to prepare the way of the Lord" in municipal government, Canada will, according to her more limited opportunities, rival in rottenness and misrule New York or St. Louis.

"Christ for the world and the world for Christ" is a popular rallying cry just now. But so long as the church hands over the world's government to the devil, this beautiful motto will have as little practical realization as the admittedly great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" had in our Savior's days.

God grant that the Christian manhood and womanhood of this century of royal discoveries may find and claim their rightful position in human government.

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Are there any hopeful signs? Yes, thank God, many. In our own city, by vote of the Ministerial Association sermons were preached, in many churches, on the responsibility of the municipal voter. One Young People's Christian Union got as far as passing some first class resolutions, and hope to do better next year.

In Montreal grand work has been accomplished by the young people. In England the finest Christian people are coming forward on the platform, and in the pulpits and press, to point out the evils that threaten our very life as communities, and to urge the formation of leagues, whose object shall be the bringing out of good men, and the concentration of the vote upon these, so as to insure their election.

All over the States a great wave of municipal reform is rolling; and while it has not accomplished half it might—too often from its want of common sense—it promises much for the future. The saloon chooses a man, "plumps" for him, and elects him. The church fools away its vote between three or four candidates and elects none of them. We must learn to be wise as serpents, as well as harmless as doves.

There is no need for discouragement. A change is coming. Let us each one do our little towards hastening it. If the W. C. T. U. woman who reads this article can do nothing more than bring to the notice of the local young people's societies the

Total Abstainers

should know that the Abstainers' Graded Plan used by

The Temperance and General Life

gives insurance at a lower guarantee cost than any other plan of any company in existence and before insuring their lives if they are wise they will write for particulars to head office or consult an agent of the company.

H. SUTHERLAND, Manager,
HON. G. W. ROSS, President.
Head Office, Manning Arcade, Toronto.

action of our Syracuse friends, let her do this much and so help spread the fire.
W. C. T. U. WORKER.
London, Jan. 7, 1895.

A Famous Dismissal.

The C. P. R. and a Temperance Deputation Agree About Agent Smith's Case.

A Montreal correspondent telegraphs: The conference between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the temperance deputation regarding the dismissal of Mr. W. W. Smith, of Sutton, came to an end on Tuesday. Mr. Smith had been a prominent temperance worker, and roused so much ill-feeling among liquor dealers that on one occasion he was assaulted and nearly killed last spring. The company alleged that Smith devoted too much time to temperance work and, after several warnings, dismissed him.

The Dominion Alliance took up the cause of Mr. Smith, and was indorsed by correspondence from Vancouver to Halifax. The company agreed to discuss the matter with the deputation. The following memorandum was drawn up today and accepted by the committee on behalf of the temperance people of Canada, and by Mr. Thomas Tait on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway: Memorandum of conference between Mr. Thomas Tait, assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a committee representing the temperance organizations of Canada in respect to the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. W. W. Smith from the service of the company. The Canadian Pacific Railway distinctly repudiates—as they have done from the commencement of the discussion—the expressions used by Assistant Superintendent Brady when demanding Mr. Smith's resignation, which expressions have been taken exception to by the temperance people. The Canadian Pacific Railway admits the right of employees to identify themselves with the temperance movement and work for the same, provided such work is done outside official hours and always with due consideration to the interests of the company.

The committee accept such declaration as satisfactory. The committee claim that the hasty and ill-advised language used in Assistant Superintendent Brady's correspondence and otherwise, has caused grave dissatisfaction on the part of the temperance people of Canada. The committee disclaim any attempt to coerce or dictate to the Canadian Pacific in the management of the company's affairs, but under the circumstances look to the Canadian Pacific Railway to place on record some substantial mark of their disapproval of the expressions of one of their staff, they having been the means of causing offense to a large portion of the community. The Canadian Pacific Railway, acknowledging that cause for dissatisfaction has existed, claim the responsibility of dealing with and will deal with the matter in such manner as they consider deserving in the premises. With this the committee concur. The C. P. R. claims that if for no other reason Mr. Smith's discharge was justifiable on the ground of neglect of duty.

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Temperance and Endurance.

Miss Kate Marsden has become very widely known because of her deep interest in the welfare of lepers and her extensive travels and many privations in Siberia in the interest of such unfortunates in that cold and rugged country. She has written an interesting book regarding her great work, and in it she gives this testimony to the practical benefits of total abstinence:

"I have never taken any active part in promoting temperance principles, but I think that the record of my exertions in Siberia, without the stimulants, may prove as beneficial to others, as if my voice had been raised in furthering the cause for years past. I took no alcohol whatever throughout the journey, except on two occasions of great exhaustions, when the stimulants only made me worse. I have therefore a good ground for recommending abstinence from alcohol where much physical endurance is necessary. Humanly speaking, I think I owe my life to this abstinence, and also to Jaeger clothing, etc."

W. C. T. U. Department.

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

A Great Woman.

Touching Testimony to the Worth of the Late Mrs. Lathrap.

Mary Torrens was born at Concord Jackson county, in April, 1838, and was the third daughter and sixth child of David and Hannah H. Torrens, who were among the pioneers that came the previous year from Whitehall, N. Y. The venerable mother, Mrs. Torrens, survives her daughter and resides in Dr. Lathrap's home, at the remarkable age of 98 years. Mrs. Lathrap received her early education at Marshall, thence she went to Detroit, where she taught in the public school until 1865, when she married Dr. C. C. Lathrap, who was assistant surgeon of the Ninth Michigan cavalry. At the close of the war Dr. and Mrs. Lathrap located in Jackson, where they afterwards continued to reside. Mrs. Lathrap prior to this time had taken a zealous interest in educational work, and shortly after her arrival in Jackson opened a school for colored refugees and conducted it three years, day and night, at her own expense. At this time she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had ever since been one of its most active members. From work in the church she naturally advanced to work for humanity in the state and nation. Her connection with Christian temperance is well known. It occupied nearly all her time organizing, traveling, and lecturing for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which state organization she had been president for thirteen consecutive years. She was one of the workers who secured the establishment of the state reformatory for girls at Adrian.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday last in solemnity overshadowed any other ever held in Jackson, Mich. The church was banked and draped in flowers and ferns.

Rev. M. M. Callen conducted the services, Rev. D. M. Fisk, of Toledo, offered prayer. Presiding elder John Graham preached the funeral service and was followed by Prof. Samuel Dickie, of Albion College, who spoke on the temperance work done by Mrs. Lathrap.

The cortege was of great length, headed by the hearse drawn by four white horses draped in black, wearing at the breast a knot of white satin bows emblematic of the W. C. T. U.

The floral designs were magnificent and came from all over the United States from workers in the W. C. T. U. The state W. C. T. U. sent a floral pillow of roses, with the words "My Michigan," in purple amaranths. Lady Mary Somerset sent a cross of English ivy leaves and roses. The offering of the officers of the national W. C. T. U. at Chicago was a magnificent floral Bible of roses and marguerites with the motto "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," in purple amaranths.

Frances Willard sent a beautiful floral design by Anna A. Gordon, secretary of the world's W. C. T. U. The Epworth Leagues of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave a beautiful design in roses and carnations.

Miss Frances Willard, who is passing the winter in Boston, was unable to endure the journey, but she sent her secretary, Miss Gordon, with a letter from both herself and Lady Mary Somerset. At the service at the church Miss Gordon read both letters. Lady Mary Somerset's was short and was given entire as follows:

"Boston, Jan. 6.—To the faithful comrades of Mary T. Lathrap: Dear Sisters—In spirit I join with you in this hour of mingled sadness and triumph; my heart goes out to mourn the loss of one of the most rare and radiant spirits I have ever met, and my soul soars with yours to those heavenly heights where the voice that swayed the multitudes of earth so powerfully, that sang the tender white ribbon songs so sweetly, now joins the triumphant chorus of the redeemed. May the memory of this gifted comrade inspire us to deeper consecration and nobler effort. I have always held Mary Lathrap in special affection and warm admiration. She was ever to me a figure that towered strong in her accomplishment above even her gifted comrades in white ribbon work. Her songs are an inspiration to her English sisters, and her written words have touched thousands, who have never heard her eloquent voice. She has gone on ahead; the call has come to 'Mary' to go up higher to meet the Master whom she loved and served, and for a little while we who remain must wait and work. But it is good to know we follow that way.

"Your comrade in the work, 'ISABEL SOMERSET.' Miss Willard's letter is dated at Boston, Mass., and its greeting is 'To Mrs. Torrence, Dr. Lathrap and the

relatives, friends and White-Ribbon comrades of Mary Torrence Lathrap in her own town, her State and the National and World's W. C. T. U.:

"Beloved ones, all who rejoice in her triumph, and sorrow in our irreparable loss, it has been nobly said by great thinkers that 'the only wealth is life.' Later on Miss Willard speaks of Mrs. Lathrap as 'one who has traversed the United States and Canada as carefully searching for prohibition votes as Diogenes traveled the streets of Athens, lamp in hand, searching for an honest man.'

"Again and again come to me those words, pathetic beyond telling, I am shut up in my prison-house of pain.

"So she wrote to several of us, but always coupled this pitiful expression with the dauntless declaration that we should expect from that mighty spirit."

Again she says of Mrs. Lathrap's work: 'I always felt that no keener sickle was at work in the great harvest field and none came back to us so richly laden with the spoils of our peaceful war. Wherever Mary Lathrap went the broad path of life flashed out over the darkness of every opinion and mediocre purpose. When she represented the white ribbon movement at the great council of women in Washington in 1889 it seemed to me that no woman living could have equaled the lofty and inspiring view she gave of our society, its genius, history and method. Such gifts as hers must not be lost to us. These matchless orations, poems and papers, prepared for great occasions, must be gathered up in volume that shall stand as the most enduring monument of her genius and devotion.

"She has made a record brilliant as a star and enduring as the granite of old Scotia whence came her sturdy ancestry. She had the wit of the Irish race, a trace of whose blood was in her own. She had a common bright outlook of the great west where she was reared; she had the generous sisterly sympathy of the movement that swept her up into its deep current and bore her on to fame and death.

"Often in the night watches, among the Catskill Mountains, or on the swift train, or in the great assembly her presence has been with me and my heart has been lifted up for her in prayer. It came to be a custom for me, as I did this, to place in fancy a loving kiss on that imperial brow.

"One day last summer I wrote her just what I have here stated. You know she was a woman, brave, strong and self-contained. I had never dared to say as much to her before, nor did I feel certain that she would receive such an avowal with the tenderness I felt in making it; but a few days later a letter came in the hand that had grown tremulous, came back from her, so beautiful, so rich in all that womanly softness and devotion, that I shall cherish all my life as one of the sweetest and most sacred communications ever made to me. To the Spartan mother who bore her, now in her 97th year, to the husband whose tender care was her chief earthly solace, I send in the name of our whole army the sympathy of our whole hearts."

Mrs. Youmans' Birthday.

In celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Letitia Youmans, mother of the W. C. T. U. movement in Canada, the Hamilton branch of the organization met in the Y. M. C. A. on Friday afternoon, holding a lengthy prayer and praise service. Mrs. W. Balfour sang a solo, prayer was offered by Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Watson, and Bible readings given by Mrs. Wolfkill. In an address on the general outlook over the World's W. C. T. U., the president stated that 16,000,000 young people were under temperance instruction in the United States alone, there being scientific temperance teaching in the schools of 34 States. There are 211 unions in Canada, with an affiliated membership of 6,000. An extract was read from Miss Jessie Ackerman's account of her mission work amongst the opium dens of China, and also in India and Africa. An interesting extract was also read from a recent address by Rev. Jos. Cook, of Boston, on W. C. T. U. work.

American White Ribboners in England were invited to spend Thanksgiving at Lady Henry Somerset's Reigate cottage. A delightful day closed with a resolution to ask the world's president of the W. C. T. U., to proclaim the last Thursday in November of each year as the World's W. C. T. U. Thanksgiving day, naming in that proclamation from year to year the many reasons for special gratitude to God in the history of our organization during the year.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—C. W. SNOW & CO., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us a gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parnelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parnelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

Homeless Children.

The Best Place for Them is in Family Homes—A Letter From Mr. Kelso.

The president of the Children's Aid Society of London, Mr. T. R. Parker, recently received a letter from Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, in which some good ideas are advanced as to the best method of caring for dependent children. He says:

The whole tendency of modern philanthropy is against institutional life for children—on the ground that it is an artificial life, that it encourages a spirit of dependency, and that it places a large burden of expense upon the community, that may by better methods be avoided. If a boy or girl through misfortune of any kind becomes homeless, the true friend of the child will seek for it—not an institution—but a good private home, where it may grow up naturally and happily and retain that self-respect which is so essential to success in life. That it may efficiently carry on this noble work for children, the Ontario Government and Legislature have given special and exclusive powers to the Children's Aid Society, and I have no hesitation in saying that if wisely directed, and liberally supported by the municipality and people, the Children's Aid Society of London will not only do a great work for neglected children, but will by its preventive methods effect a saving of thousands of dollars of public funds. If our people could only realize the tremendous annual expense of maintaining the vicious, criminal and pauper class, they would generously support the Children's Aid Society in its efforts to stay the curse, and secure for every child an opportunity to attain to honest citizenship. Let me quote here the words of Mr. P. W. Ayres, of Cincinnati, to the Waif-Saving Congress held in Chicago during the World's Fair.

"It has been found in New York city that the more newsboys' homes, the more homeless newsboys. A few remarks on this proposition may prove interesting:

"It is true that charitable food and lodging for boys is one cause for the prevalence of homeless boys.

"Does such provision encourage boys to stay away from their homes when once they have run away? Is it wise to give gratuitous food and lodging, for any length of time, in institutions for newsboys and bootblacks, leaving him free to earn a part of his subsistence by doing small jobs on the street?

"Is it true that the old-fashioned newsboys' home, where boys are well fed, well lodged, and well clothed, and made regularly to attend prayers, but serves for the most part to perpetuate the constant influence of the street upon their characters during the years these boys ought to be subject to home influence other than institutional?

"I hope to show that the newsboys' lodging houses can be dispensed with. Let us beware of those institutions which perpetuate street life for boys— which give street morals a large influence in molding character.

"My argument is a statement with regard to present conditions in the city of Cincinnati. Including the suburbs on both sides of the Ohio we have a population of 500,000—half a million. There are in the city—outside of the House of Refuge and four orphan asylums—no places where children are kept without the full payment of board, except for the most temporary care. Homeless children in Cincinnati are never brought in contact with one another in child-lodging houses, because the grand principle that every child should be placed early in a country family home has for many years been nobly put into progress. We have therefore only newsboys and bootblacks living in their own homes with their own relatives and no others.

"What happens then to a homeless child? Is he fed and lodged with others, to learn shod practices and to earn a portion of his living on the street? No. He is placed in a good private home for the sweeter influences and development of family care. In this family he is visited at intervals until of age by those appointed for the purpose."

This is the work which the Children's Aid Society is designed to accomplish. It provides good homes for homeless children, but it does a greater work still by insisting that parents shall not, by their neglectful conduct, make children homeless. In this way both the child and the community is protected, and a noble service rendered to humanity. I pray God that during the coming year he may put it into the hearts of his people to uphold your society so that it may be able to extend the shield of protection over every little one needing its care. Very sincerely yours, J. J. KELSO.

The Royal Templars.

The Centralia Council of R. T. of T. appears to be much displeased with the erratic conduct of the editor of the Templar of Hamilton, judging by the following resolution passed at its last meeting. "That this council does not approve of the rabid utterances of the Templar in reference to temperance in politics, and its attacks on anyone opposed to the views of the editor thereof; as the same are injuring the cause of temperance in this section, and this council in particular." W. H. BUTT, recording secretary, Centralia.

Here and There

—Ward Levi, a wealthy and dissipated man residing near Vanhook Hill, Prescott county, Ont., committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and child.

—The City of Buffalo, N. Y., has had during the past year, according to official reports 2,446 licensed saloons, 113 hotels, 74 licensed shops, 73 drugists licensed to sell, besides 96 taverns, or 2,802 in all. The license revenue amounts to \$329,555.

—Dr. William Payzeant, a young Nova Scotian doctor, who had been living a fast and dissipated life for some time, committed suicide in Halifax last week. He left a letter to his mother attributing his terrible act to despondency, because of dissipation.

—Mr. W. W. Smith, one of the organizers of Good Templars in Quebec, has recently reported the organization of no less than fifteen lodges in one month. That is the best work reported in years. In Nova Scotia, too, the organization reports have been excellent.

—Local option, under our existing license law, is prevailing more and more each year in Ontario. No less than 185 municipalities are now without a liquor license of any kind. This is nearly one-fourth of the entire number. There are 528 municipalities without a shop license, or more than one-half of the whole number.

—John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion prize fighter and the great favorite with most "sports," has become so dissipated that his drinking escapades are bringing him into trouble everywhere he goes. He has lately been traveling with a show company, and at Paris, Ill., he caused so much trouble because of a drinking bout that his company disbanded.

—Andrew Parker became drunk and abusive in the Clarendon saloon, Toronto, one day last week, and when one of the proprietors attempted to eject him from the bar-room the unfortunate fellow fell heavily, cutting his head very badly. He was taken to the hospital bleeding profusely and in an unconscious condition. The bar-rooms supply their share to the hospitals with wonderful regularity.

—The annual report of the public arrests in the city of Quebec for 1894 has just been published. The total number of arrests for all causes was 898, of these 523 were for drunkenness, or considerably over one-half of the whole number. Of these 28 were females. A large number of the remaining cases were directly traceable to the use of liquors. In all the drunk supplies, directly or indirectly, about two-thirds of the police arrest cases of Quebec.

—An English gentleman, Mr. Weatherhill, recently gave a good illustration of the free spread of temperance literature. A teacher gave an illustrated sheet to one of his scholars whose father was a drinking man. The boy took it home and the father became interested in it and so impressed with its lessons that he resolved not to drink again, and ever afterwards kept his resolution. Scatter such seeds of kindness.

—The Province of Quebec does not appear to be making much progress towards increased temperance, if we are to take the number of annual arrests for drunkenness as a criterion. According to the Montreal Witness the convictions for drunkenness ten years ago averaged one to each 862 of the population, whereas last year it was one to each 339, or three times as great in proportion as a decade ago.

—The Quebec Provincial Government introduced a resolution in the Legislature last week requiring clubs selling liquors to pay the same license fee as taverns. It had been hoped that sales in clubs would be entirely prohibited. The license clerk in Montreal has heretofore been paid by fees, which, it is reported, sometimes amounted from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year. The Government now proposes to limit the salary to \$1,000 a year.

—The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness, who claims to have enjoyed special advantages of official information regarding the forthcoming Ontario Provincial license report, states that the figures for arrests in drunkenness during the past year show a large falling off from previous years, equal to nearly 60 per cent. In 1884 the number of commitments for drunkenness in the Province averaged one to each 400 of the population, while in 1894 there was but one to each 900.

—The people of the city of Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, appear to be already repenting the substitution of even a poorly enforced prohibition law for their present Mulct Law. According to the Register, a leading journal of that city, the evils of the open selling system are worse than "on the sly," in the various forms of window displays, lunches and other devices that lure men into drinking. It wants, at once, a system less alluring and attractive.

—In the city of Minneapolis the saloon is said to have been fairly eliminated from municipal politics, which is far from being the case in most American cities. This has been accomplished by the Patrol Limits Act, which prohibits the issuing of a liquor license outside of the principal

business center of the city, which the act specifically bounds. The advantage of such a law is that all saloons are inside of good police control, and also outside of nearly the entire residence portion of the city. The same plan would work well elsewhere.

—The Presbyterian Observer, a leading American religious journal, says: "The evils which flow from the use of intoxicating drinks are spreading wherever the hand of civilized man may reach. The selfishness which members of Christian nations allow themselves to show, in commercial transactions of this kind is glaring and inexcusable. Callousness to suffering and to ruin of soul and body is strikingly illustrated in the fact just stated authoritatively, that among 'the spoils recently captured from an African chief were 7,000 cases of Rotterdam gin.'"

—Des Moines, Iowa, was for some time under prohibition and has been for some months under its new "highly restrictive" law. The Daily News of that city has just been figuring up results as follows: "The mulct saloons of Des Moines have absorbed a quarter of a million dollars, which but for that law would have been expended for dry goods, groceries, fuel, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware and other articles of legitimate consumption. Des Moines has found out that saloons do not improve business." That is the experience, too, of other cities, American and Canadian.

—Walter Orser, a young man from Simcoe county, was in Toronto last week and was so plied with liquor in a York street licensed tavern as to become badly fuddled. He was then induced to pay over \$200 in cash, for which he was to receive \$1,000 in well-counterfeited bills. The young man who got the money left his dupe in the fuddled condition and made off. Orser staggered out and told a policeman, but he was so drunk at the time that little attention was paid to his story till he sobered up. Little sympathy was felt for him, anyway, as his own intentions were rascally and criminal.

—The anti-temperance people of Toronto, a stronghold of liquor interests, appear to cut a poor figure in the various mayoralty elections. During the past ten years but one mayor, Mr. E. Clarke, has been elected who was an anti-Prohibitionist, and he is not of a very pronounced class. On the other hand, such sterling Prohibitionists as the late W. H. Howland, R. J. Fleming and Warring Kennedy have been elected over and over again. Last year, when Mr. Kennedy was brought into the field against Mr. Fleming a number of the leading antis made a very strong effort to secure his election, and later on in the year, when he positively refused as mayor, to welcome the Liquor Sellers' Convention he was soundly denounced as "a pious old fraud." The intimation then was that they would surely defeat him when the time came, but during the recent election no effort was ever made to put an anti in the field. The two recent candidates, Mr. Kennedy, who was elected and Mr. Fleming, are both well tried temperance men.

—A deputation of Montreal license holders waited on the Premier of Quebec recently to ask certain amendments to the license act of that Province. The amendments asked embraced the following: To abolish the requirement of a license holder getting the signatures of the majority of the residents of the neighborhood; placing the license rate on hotels at \$600 and restaurants at \$400; fines for selling without licenses to be increased to \$200, with imprisonment, at the judge's discretion; games of chance to be allowed for charitable purposes; penalty for selling to minors to be abolished, when they are accompanied by their parents or tutors; magistrates to be authorized to grant permits to sell after hours, at banquets; a \$5 fine on persons found drinking in licensed bars after hours; judges to be deprived of the right to cancel licenses; fines for selling liquors after hours to be only \$75; policemen required to be in uniform when inspecting licensed places; informer's bounty to be abolished, and other matters. The Premier promised a serious consideration.

"Is young Jimkins improving in his violin work?"

"I dunno. Either he's improvin' or we're gettin' used to it."

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. a

AMUSEMENT.

PROF. F. E. KARN The Society Entertainer. Begins to announce that he undertakes the entire management of public or private entertainments for lodges, societies and churches throughout Canada at very moderate rates. Numerous testimonials from all parts of Canada can be shown if desired; superior lessons in conjuring and magic given to pupils; new tricks taught either at our establishment or by mail; pupils fitted for the stage; correct pronunciation solicited. Send for our catalogue of tricks and novelties.

F. E. KARN, Trick and Novelty Co., 157 Church St., Toronto.

The above should be of special interest to our readers, as the Professor's charges are moderate.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The Rescue of a C. P. R. Official's Wife.

Helpless and Bedridden for Months—\$275 Spent in Medical Treatment Without Avail—Her Early Decline Looked for as Inevitable—But Health and Strength Have Been Restored.

(From the Owen Sound Times.)

Last fall when the Times gave an account of the miraculous cure of Mr. Wm. Belrose through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, we had little idea that we would be called upon to write up a case which is even more remarkable. The case referred to is that of Mrs. John C. Monnell, whose cure has been effected by these marvelous little messengers of health. The Times' reporter was met at the door by Mrs. Monnell, who though showing a few traces of the suffering she had undergone, moved about very sprightly. With apparently all the gratitude of a man who had been saved out of the deepest affliction, Mr. Monnell gave the following account of his wife's miraculous cure. I have been in the employ of the C. P. R. at Toronto Junction for some time. In August last year, after confinement, my wife took a chill and what is commonly known as milk-leg set in. When I came home from my work I was informed of the fact, and next morning called in the family physician. The limb swelled in a very short time to an enormous size. Every means known was adopted to reduce the inflammation, but without avail. Consulting physicians were called in, but all the satisfaction they could give was to state that the doctors in attendance were doing their utmost. A tank was rigged up, a long line of rubber hose attached and wound around the afflicted limb and ice water allowed to trickle down through the piping to relieve the pain and reduce the inflammation above the knee. The leg was opened and perforated, a tube inserted from the thigh to the ankle with the hope that it would carry off the pus which formed. For five long anxious months I watched the case with despair, while my wife was unable to move herself in bed. At the end of that time she was placed in a chair, where she spent another three months. To add to the complications gangrene set in, and for weeks there was a fight for life. At last the physicians gave up. They said the only hope was in the removal of my wife to the hospital. After a brief consultation she emphatically refused to go, stating that if she had to die she would die amongst her little ones. At this time her nominal weight was 135 pounds when in good health, but the affliction reduced her to a living skeleton, for she lost 65 pounds in the five months. To all human intelligence it was simply a case of waiting for the worst. Up to this time I had not thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, until one day I came across an advertisement and determined to try them. This was two months ago, just about the time we were moving up here from the Junction."

At this point Mrs. Monnell took up the story of the marvelous cure, and corroborated what her husband stated. Continuing she said: "After using a few boxes I could walk on crutches, and after their further use I threw away my crutches and am now doing all my own housework. The limb is entirely healed up, and the cords, which in the terrible ordeal had been forced out of their places, have come back to their natural position. And to show how complete has been my recovery I am pleased to say that I have recovered my lost weight and five pounds more. I now weigh 140 pounds.

"We spent \$275 in doctors' fees and other expenses without avail, before beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Monnell, "and it seems marvellous that my wife, who a few months ago was considered past human aid, has by this wonderful medicine been restored to health and strength," and the Times concurs in the conclusion.

Mr. Monnell is one of the C. P. R. staff of clerks at this port, and he is always willing to tell of the cure effected. But there are hundreds of witnesses to the truth of his statements both in Owen Sound and at Toronto where he resided up to two months ago.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and where given, must vanish. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

BEST Place in Canada to get a Business Education. Shortland, Ont., is the Central Business College, Toronto, Ont., and Stratford, Ont. Unquestionably Canada's greatest commercial school. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. Shaw & Billott, Principals.

DEAN'S CURE.

USERS TELL ITS WORTH.

WE DON'T NEED TO

402 Parliament St., Toronto, Aug. 6, 1894. Mr. Dean, Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in recommending your Scitaca Cure. I have suffered much from that disease and having tried many different medicines, was advised to try yours, which quickly gave me relief. After taking seven bottles the pain left me and I am now enjoying perfect health. Yours truly, C. P. LITTLEFORD.

This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in \$1 bottles or six for \$5. Do not suffer or permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

WM. DEAN,

DUNN AVENUE, — TORONTO.

LUCAS HOUSE.

Temperance.

Take street cars from station or boats to Louisa street. Central location; northwest corner new courthouse; within three minutes' walk of Messy Music Hall, or Eaton's large store; intoxicants excluded; rebuilt and fitted; 50 rooms; best exposed plumbing; reading-room; guests will find a comfortable, quiet, home-like resting-place. Only \$1 per day. Come and support a temperance house, conducted by a temperance man.

60-70 TERAULAY ST. (COR. LOUISA) TORONTO, CANADA.

Take street cars from station or boats to Louisa street. Central location; northwest corner new courthouse; within three minutes' walk of Messy Music Hall, or Eaton's large store; intoxicants excluded; rebuilt and fitted; 50 rooms; best exposed plumbing; reading-room; guests will find a comfortable, quiet, home-like resting-place. Only \$1 per day. Come and support a temperance house, conducted by a temperance man.

Lucas & CO.,

Proprietors.

Phone 83.

Our Young People.

Cambric Tea.

My mamma says that cambric tea is good for little girls like me. She makes it very white and thin. Instead of putting cambric in. It really is a delicious drink. And doesn't taste as you would think.

An Apple Mission.

One day, upon answering a gentle ring of my door-bell, I found a sweet little girl, 5 or 6 years old, waiting to see me. A tiny white handkerchief was folded across her shoulders and came down to a point at the waist. On her left arm hung a red and black calico stocking-bag. A quaint, curious little figure she was. Her errand was as singular as her appearance.

"Will you let me mend stockings for you this morning, ma'am, or mittens? I will mend for 5 cents an hour, and I can mend tolerably well, mamma says."

I drew her into the sitting-room, gave her a small chair by the fire and said: "Now, my dear tell me why you want to mend stockings for me?"

Without appearing to heed my question she drew from her bag a gray stocking with a nicely mended heel.

"Here," she said, "is a hole I mended for mamma yesterday. Probably you would like a sample."

"I praised the neatly darned 'hole' and repeated my question. She smiled and said brightly, 'Oh, yes, mamma said I should have to 'splain to you 'bout my 'siety, because you might not know all about it. You see there's ten of them and they're very tired at night and apples rest them. You know horses like apples dretful much. Every horse has to have an apple, and sometimes they're so tired they have to have two, and that's manyer than mamma's dot, and so I have to mend things and det some money. Mamma said I must tell people all about it. Do you un'stan' now?"

I assured her that I was very sorry for the tired horses, and that she should mend for me an hour every day for a long time. At this the demure little mouth broke into lively smiles as she said, "Oh, dood, dood!" and began at once to open her bag and hunt for thimble and needle, while I went to find her some work.

She said little as she worked, but gave such attention as would bring great skill to many a gown mender. She had lost two or three of her first upper teeth, and the loss gave her some trouble in the articulation of many words. Once she stopped her work, and said, speaking slowly, "Oh, one day I didn't know what I sodd do. I didn't have one apple left, not one for mamma. I save a soft one for her. She's dood; mamma's very dood. You see, one of the men whipped his horse, and so I had to give him an apple, too; I gave him mamma's apple, and then he didn't whip his horse no more. I was sorry for mamma, but she didn't care when I 'splain'd to her; she dest dive me a love pat."

"A love pat! what's that?" I inquired.

"Oh, don't you know? It's dest a soft, dente little pat on your cheek. I like love pats. Hain't you dot any little dirl?"

"Not now, my dear. God took my little girl away to heaven when she was about as old as you are."

"Did he? Then perhaps he dave her to my mamma. Dod's dot my mamma, too."

Something made me bend down and kiss her sweet cheek. She looked up quickly and said, "If my mamma's dot your little girl, then I must tome and mend for you, mustn't I? I tould bring my things and stay, only I tan't leave mamma, tourse."

She looked up at me with sweet blue-gray eyes, clear and pure as the sky, eyes whose light shone in upon and brightened the deep shadow of my own loss.

"And what will you do in summer, little one, when there are no apples? Will you give each horse a lump of sugar?"

"Tan I? Oh, of tourse, horses would like that. Yes, that's dest what I shall do."

"How came you to have your 'siety,' as you call it?"

"Well, you know the minister said I must be a little 'deavore' and help people; and so I found the horses. Some of them draw toud all day, and then they're dest dretful tired; and I know I ought to help them, tause they touldn't talk and tell anybody."

When the mending was finished—very neatly, too, for the work of such small hands—she put away needle and thimble very seriously and went home "to see 'bout mamma."

After a few days I hunted up my little friend's home, which proved to be scarcely a square away. For a few rods the road approached the house by a steep incline. I was fortunate in the time of my visit. "Mamma" was going to have a load of coal, a little to heavy a load, evidently, for one horse. About midway up the hill the heavy wheels seemed to settle down to stay, and the horse, after some patient tugging, became discouraged. At length, in the midst of whipping and scolding,

the tidy little figure of my stocking-mender appeared by the roadside. She seemed to have just stepped out from the canvas of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds' sweet pictures of children. She came and stood a moment near the team without speaking. She seemed to have by instinct the tact of an accomplished strategist and the kindness of an angel. Soon she said with a smile, "It's pretty hard work to drive a toad team, ain't it?"

The driver glanced down annoyed, but the sight of her small figure and sweet face made his features relax a little at once.

Perceiving her slight advantage, she said immediately, "I think I sodd try a love pat."

The man broke into a laugh and said, "That's so, chick. How'll I do it?"

"Pat his neck very softly with your hand, very softly, and I'll dive him this apple; then he'll probably pull better," she replied, and stepped at once in front of the horse, and reached up to him a fine red apple. The driver doubled up with laughter for a moment, and then actually patted the neck of the horse gently and lovingly, while the poor beast munched his apple.

"Now, I dess if the load ain't too big he tan pull it," said the child. Surely he could and did.

"Maybe you're tired, too, and would like an apple," I heard the child's voice say as they reached the last step of the incline, and she offered the man a small apple, not so fine a one as she had given to the horse.

"I b'lieve I would, my beauty. Thank ye; ye're a trump. I won't hit the old hoss ag'in today, blamed if I will."

I rose from my seat under a tree, where I had retired to be out of the way and to witness the proceedings. Below me was a long shed, connected with a railway station. Here, no doubt, my little "deavore" found her tired horses at evening, waiting for whatever business the last train might bring them.

As one would suppose, I found my call at the little home very pleasant. "Mamma" was an unusual old lady, most kind, simple and sagacious. The child, always called "Dolly, dear," showed me treasures of dolls of varied colors, materials, races and names.

With all her sweet graces of kindness and wonderful wisdom, she was full of all the simple gaiety of a child—perhaps fuller of it because of those graces. I congratulated myself on having found such a little friend, and all Christian Endeavor workers on having such a co-laborer. When we can, in so child-like and trusting a spirit, work together with God, men will bear and forbear.—Union Signal.

Luther's Cradle Hymn.

Away in a manger,
No crib for a bed,
The little Lord Jesus
Lay down his sweet head.

The stars in the sky
Looked down where he lay—
The little Lord Jesus
Asleep on the hay.

The cattle are lowing,
The baby awakes,
But little Lord Jesus
No crying he makes.

I love thee, Lord Jesus!
Look down from the sky,
And stay by my cradle
Till morning is nigh.

—The Interior.

An "unkindness has no remedy at law;"
let its avoidance be with you a point of honor.
—Hosea Ballou.

Relief for Unemployed Rulers.

News about the Korean War is scarce and contradictory. The only thing known is that Japan is vigorously pushing her armies forward, and the Chinese have not as yet been able to stop them anywhere. Much speculation is indulged in as to what will ultimately be the fate of the huge Empire in Central Asia, but there is no doubt expressed anywhere that China must knuckle down to civilization. One of the most amusing propositions appears in the Week, Toronto. The writer thinks that the powers might do worse than meet and help themselves to the vast territory, that the Chinese, once rid of the Mandarins, would soon accept their new masters. He then says:

"The Chinese Empire is divided into eighteen grand provinces, representing an average area each of 248,000 square miles. Now the home German Empire contains 211,000 square miles, the French Republic 204,000, and the British Isles 121,000—but the latter have possessions equal to nearly three Chinese Empires rolled into one. The 18 Chinese provinces could thus make as many empires, republics and kingdoms not forgetting even 'protectorates.' Why not put an advertisement in the papers, under the 'Wants' heading, that eighteen kings are needed? There are several who are out of employment and a few anxious to be engaged, but who 'have got no work to do.' Germany alone could supply the kings and South America the presidents. In any case 'Old China, has no longer admirers. The carving out of the territory need not now be long delayed; no resistance is to be expected from soldiers who will not fight, nor from generals who take French leave of their troops on the eve of battle."

With the Poets.

The First Word.

Silence mysterious of the Word divine,
That speaks not as with lips, and yet is heard;
Wherefrom all life grows like a springing vine,
All thought comes winging like the herald bird!

Was it not such a silence brooded there—
Sweet, restful hush as of the glimmering dawn
When watchful Joseph knelt in holy prayer
Beside the cradled Prince of Peace new born?

The slow moon passed, and fruitful silence kept
Its home within the sacred, simple child.

Yet Truth was in his breathing while he slept;
Heaven's life shone from him when he woke and smiled.

Upon the infant silence of his face
Calm meditation of his mother's eye
In silence rested, pure and full of grace;
Voiceless, yet speaking, like the eternal sky.

So Blessed Mary and Saint Joseph held
Their vigils o'er the Word incarnate made;
Waiting the utterance pure, that earliest welled
From that deep heart, those lips in light arrayed.

When was it spoken? When did that first word
Break on the faithful ear of listening Time?
We know not. But its gentle accent stirred
All Earth and Heaven as with a glorious chime.

What was the word? We know not. On an eve
Perchance like this, when God's clear splendor shone
Through sunset, and made doubting hearts believe
They dwelt not on this distant Earth alone—

On such an eve, when level lines of cloud
Glowed like archangels' wings, and seemed so near,
The Christ-child spoke, and looked up, open-browed;
And from that instant, died all mortal fear.

What'er the word, it meant Truth, Peace and Love.
The Heavens bowed down; the Earth rose up in joy.
Transfigured in a glory from above!
The Virgin-mother knelt, and kissed her boy.

—G. P. Lathrop in the Century.

Snowflakes.
Out of the bosom of the Air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent and soft and slow
Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
Suddenly shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
In the white countenance confession,
The troubled sky reveals
The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
Slowly in silent syllables recorded;
This is the secret of despair
Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
Now whispered and revealed
To wood and field.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

"Thinkin' Long."
Och, when we lived in ould Glennan
Meseif could lift a song!
An' we'd an hour by day or dark
We'd be thinkin' long.

The weary wind might take the roof,
The rain might lay the corn,
We'd up an' look for better luck
About the morrow's morn.

But since we came away from there,
An' far across the say,
I tould have wrought and still have thought,
The way I'm doin' the day.

An' now we're quarely better fixed,
In truth, th' are nothin' wrong!
But many a time, by rain an' shine,
I do be thinkin' long.

—Moiré O'Neill

Didn't Mind Converts.
There is one delightful anecdote touching the King of Ava's reply to the request of an American missionary for leave to try to make converts among the king's subjects. The king told Dr. Price that he granted his request, and that he might preach his religion, but whenever his subjects were converted by it he should cut off their heads and send them at once into the paradise of which the doctor had told them.—Athenaeum.

Mr. John Anderson, Grassmere, Ont., writes: "The Vegetable Discovery you sent me is all gone, and I am glad to say that it has greatly benefited those who have used it. One man in particular says it has made him a new man, and he cannot say too much for its cleansing and curative qualities."

The Fatal Cigarette.

Another victim of cigarette smoking is Robert Louis Stevenson, who died recently. Not long ago he said, "I have practically overcome the cigarette habit. I find myself reduced to five boxes of cigarettes a day." The St. Louis Republic reporting this comment as follows: "The habits of a man who could exult over a 'reform' like that must have been wearing indeed. One who knew him well says, 'He practically smoked all day, and was rarely without a cigarette in his mouth. When he was, he felt miserable. Often when he was in New York he would light a match and smoke half a dozen cigarettes in bed, while wooing renewed sleep. The result was that when he left for Samoa one of his lungs was beyond medical remedy.' Thus, another great literary light goes out with cigarette smoke."

The Living-Room.

This is what William Morris, poet as well as artist, has to say of the room in which one must live:

"Here is what is required in the sitting-room of a healthy person; a room in which he would not have to sleep, or do any very litter-making manual labor. First, a book-case with a great many books in it; next, a table that will keep steady when you write or work at it. Then several chairs that you can move, and a sofa that you can sit or lie upon. Next, a cupboard with drawers; next, unless the book-case and cupboard be very beautiful with painting or carving, you will want pictures or engravings, such as you can afford, only not stop-gaps, but real works of art, upon the wall, or else the wall itself must be ornamented with some beautiful or restful pattern, and last, a vase or two for flowers. This is all we shall want, especially if the floor be good; if it be not, as, by the way, in a modern house it is pretty sure to be, I admit that a small carpet that can be bundled out of the way in two minutes will be useful, and we must also take care that it be beautiful. We can add very little to these necessities without troubling ourselves and hindering our work, our thought and our rest."

California Rocking Stones.

On the summit of a low, rounded hill near the town of Truckee, California, stands a rock 30 feet high and 22 feet in circumference, with a perfectly level top. On the center of this level surface rests another rock, a facsimile of the other on a smaller scale. To give an idea of the size of the stones, the owner of the ground has built an observatory, two stories in height and circular in form, which stands upon the larger of the two stones and incloses the other. There is ample room inside this building for several persons to stand, and on the rock, outside, a promenade extends entirely around the observatory. Several peculiarities of these strange stones are worthy of note. Both are heart-shaped; they are identical in position; the apex of each points directly north, and every line and feature of the larger stone is perfectly reproduced in the smaller.

Nor is this the strangest part of the matter. The smaller rock weighs sixteen tons, and is apparently as firm as the everlasting hills. The strongest man may push and tug in a vain attempt to move it, unless he touches a certain spot, but if a child puts his little finger on this spot, with a gentle, pushing motion, the huge mass of granite begins to rock. The movement is regular and almost noiseless, and investigation proves that the great rock rests on three almost imperceptible pivots, and thus swings clear of its base.

Another interesting rocking stone may be seen near Pala, in San Diego county, where it is regarded with great veneration by the Indians. It is an immense boulder, circular in form, but flat on the upper surface. It rests on three distinct pinnacles, and can be moved only by peculiar, swaying steps on its top.

When set in motion, it will continue to rock long after the effort to move it has ceased, and the grinding, rumbling noise it produces can be heard a mile away, resembling the sound of distant thunder. This strange stone may be made to move in two different directions, according to the movements of the person who starts it. It may be made to swing around on its pivots in a circular manner, or it may be moved backward and forward, like the rocking of a chair.

So far as known, these are the only rocking stones in California. Scientists declare that they were caused by water erosions, but some superstitious people believe that they were held sacred by the Indians, while still others aver that they were the altars of a people who passed from the earth ages ago.

To Keep Ferns in Winter.

An authority says concerning the keeping of ferns in winter that they should be watered in the morning and the earth or mold never allowed to harden. It is a good thing occasionally to stand the pots in water for about ten minutes, especially with quite young ferns. A gentle syringing is good for all young ferns in winter as it keeps them free from dust, which, if allowed to accumulate, soon kills them. Strong-leaved palms and aspidistras should be washed with soap and water every week.

A Smile and a Laugh

Courtenay—When you proposed to Miss Dexter did you get down on your knees?

Dexter—No, I couldn't; she was sitting on them.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "if there were seven peaches on the table, and your little sister eats three and you eat four, what will be left?"

"The stones," replied Tommy.

HE WANTED SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL.—Clerk—Can't I sell you a pillow sham?

Mr. Hungryman—No. I live in a boarding-house where the pillows and everything else are shams.

Father—You girls should fix your minds on something higher than dress.

One of the Girls—That is what we have, papa. We have got our minds fixed on a couple of lovely high hats down at Mrs. Feather's millinery rooms.

"Arthur told me this morning that dimes were made at the mint."

"Why, how did you think they were made?"

"Oh, I thought they were made by tradespeople. For instance, bootblacks make them cleaning boots."

THE QUALITY OF MERCY.—To a friend, who had obtained from him a pardon for a deserter: "Some of our generals complain that I impair discipline and subordination in the army by my pardons and respites, but it makes me rested, after a hard day's work, if I can find some good excuse for saving a man's life."

Valet (ringing up the "doctor at 1:30 p.m.")—Councillor M.—sends his compliments and desires you to come to him at once.

Doctor (en deshabille)—Good gracious! What is the matter with him?

Valet—He wants a fourth hand for a rubber of whist.

"George, I called to see you this morning, and the maid said you were out."

"Yes, uncle, I am sorry that I was."

"But you were not, for I saw you sitting at the window as I came away."

"Yes, that's just it; the maid did not specify; she only knew I was out."

Sometimes I am staying out, sometimes walking out and sometimes looking out. She was stupid not to say which."

Tsar Nicholas used to walk the streets of St. Petersburg alone, wrapped in a large grey cloak. It was forbidden to speak to him, but the Tsar sometimes forgot that a subject could not obey the prohibition if the Emperor addressed him.

Once the Tsar met in the park the tenor singer of the Italian Opera, and exchanged a few words with him. The moment the Tsar was out of sight the police arrested the tenor. That evening the Tsar attended the opera, where, after a long delay, the manager announced that the tenor could not be found. Nicholas guessed what had happened, and sent an aide-de-camp to release the singer.

A few days after the Tsar again met the tenor, and began with an apology: "I was very sorry—"

"May I implore your Majesty," the Italian exclaimed, not to speak to me. Your Majesty will compromise me with the police."

Pat Devlin had not been in this country very long, but he had already acquired a prosperous business as a contracting mason. He was a young and unmarried man, and although he made considerable money, he was conservative about spending it. While at work he had watched the bicyclists go spinning past, and he envied them.

"Be the powers, Callahan, they bate the world!" he cried, enthusiastically one day. "An' there'd be wan world Orishman straddlin' a newwatic toire this avenin', shure, if he had the money to spahre."

"Why don't yez rent wan?" inquired Callahan.

"Can yez be afther rentin' thim?"

"Shure!"

"O'll have wan ov 'em out this avenin' or me name's not Devlin!" cried Pat.

True to his vow, Pat strided into a bicycle store early that evening, and sought the head clerk.

"How do yez rent yer bicycles?" he inquired.

"Fifty cents the first hour, and twenty-five cents the second," was the reply.

"Fifty cents for the first hour, and twenty-five for the second hour, is it?" Pat said, quickly. "Then, me man, give me wan for the second hour!"

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Beggar (who has just received a sixpence)—Thanks, kind sir. I'll do my best for you.

Mr. Bountiful—What can you do for me?

"I'll recommend you to my friends."

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

Needs No Protection.

England's Royal Family Moves About Without the Necessity of Guards.

The news that little Prince Edward of York numbered a detective and constable among his suite of attendants savored of the ridiculous to those who know with what absolute freedom and safety the children and grandchildren of the Queen move about their own country, says a writer in St. Pauls. The Queen herself drives from end to end of her various estates with no more protection than can be afforded by a middle-aged Scotch gillie. The Prince of Wales, his brothers, and his son perambulate the land and the West End in exactly the same manner as do the most ordinary of Englishmen. Indeed, the Prince of Wales is scarcely ever attended by an equerry, except when he rides in the Row. The Princess and her daughters drive all over London entirely unaccompanied, save when in the height of the season a mounted policeman clears the road for them through the park. The Duke of York takes an early morning stroll in the Green Park, invariably alone, while all the royal princesses walk down Bond Street, shop, or drive in hansoms without anyone either protecting or molesting them.

Apropos of police protection for royalty the Prince of Wales has a funny story against himself. He was in Paris and was strolling alone, as usual, one fine morning down the boulevards. Stopping to chat to a friend, he commented with considerable glee on the fact that he was able to go about Paris quite at his ease and untrammelled by guards, police or ceremonies of any kind, and that, in fact, nobody knew him. The Prince was immensely amused afterward to learn that the French Government are not so careless as might be supposed, and that a large staff of espions in plain clothes watch the Prince from morning until night, and that on the very day he made the boast to his friend at least a score of police were "shadowing" him at but a few yards' distance.

Mr. Moody's Wide Sympathies.

(Prof. Drummond, in McClure's Magazine.)

With everything in his special career, in his habitual environment, and in the traditions of his special work to make him intolerant, Mr. Moody's sympathies have only broadened with time. Some years ago the Roman Catholics in Northfield determined to build a church. They went round the township collecting subscriptions, and by and by approached Mr. Moody's door. How did he receive them? The narrower evangelical would have shut the door in their faces, or opened it only to give them a lecture on the blasphemies of the Pope, or the iniquities of the Scarlet Woman. Mr. Moody gave them one of the handsomest subscriptions on their list. Not content with that, when their little chapel was finished, he presented them with an organ. "Why," he exclaimed, "when some one challenged the action, 'if they are Roman Catholics, it is better they should be good Roman Catholics than bad. It is surely better to have a Catholic church than none; and as for the organ, if they are to have music in their church, it is better to have good music. 'Besides,' he added, 'these are my own townspeople. If ever I am to be of the least use to them, surely I must help them.' What the kindly feeling did for them, it is difficult to say; but what it did for Mr. Moody, is matter of local history. For, a short time after, it was rumored that he was going to build a church, and the site was pointed out by the villagers—a rocky knoll close by the present hotel. One day Mr. Moody found the summit of this knoll covered with great piles of stones. The Roman Catholics had taken their teams up the mountain, and brought down, as a return present, enough building-stone to form the foundations of his church.

Mr. Moody's relations with the Northfield people, and with all the people for miles and miles around, are of the same type. So far from being without honor in his own country, it is there he is honored most. This fact—and nothing more truly decisive of character can be said—may be verified even by the stranger on the cars. The nearer he approaches Northfield, the more thorough and genuine will be the appreciation of Mr. Moody; and when he passes under Mr. Moody's own roof, he will find it truest, surest, and most affectionate of all. It is forbidden here to invade the privacy of Mr. Moody's home. Suffice it to say that no more perfect home-life exists in the world, and that one only begins to know the greatness, the tenderness, and the simple beauty of this man's character when one sees him at his own fireside. One evidence of this greatness it is difficult to omit recording. If you were to ask Mr. Moody—which it would never occur to you to do—what, apart from the inspirations of his personal faith, was the secret of his success, of his happiness and usefulness in life, he would assuredly answer, "Mrs. Moody."

The public should bear in mind that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is EMINENTLY PURE and REALLY EFFICACIOUS—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

Mrs. Josephine Butler

A Plea for Women as Bible Commentators.

Mrs. Butler has been interviewed in the Humanitarian upon a subject which is very close to her heart. Too often many of the advanced advocates of women's enfranchisement have fallen foul of Christian teaching on account of certain texts in the epistles of St. Paul. Mrs. Butler, as is natural to a devout woman reared within the pale of the Christian Church, does not take that road. Not for one moment does she admit that the Bible is against woman's rights; but she is free to confess that it is not as much in favor of them as it might be, and so with characteristic energy she proceeds to explain how it might be improved in that direction. First of all, she begins by expressing her entire approval of the poet Whittier, who said:

Would that the heart of woman warmed our creeds!
Not from the sad-eyed hermit's lonely cell—
Not from the conclave where the holy men
Glare on each other with angry eyes.
They battle for God's glory—and their own—
Ah, not from these list'ning soul can hear
The Father's voice that speaks itself divine.
Love must be still our master; till we learn
What he can teach us from a woman's heart,
We know not His, whose loves embraces all.

Even the most hardened male will probably admit that there is a great deal of room for improvement in the direction indicated by the Quaker poet. But how is it to be done?

WANTED—LADIES AS BIBLICAL CRITICS!
Mrs. Butler answers in two ways—first, by training a school of women commentators who will strive to undo the mischief done by those schools which have so long monopolized the translating and commenting upon Holy Writ.

It is full time that women should become profound students of Scripture, accomplished Hebrew and Greek scholars, and versed in the principles of true criticism. I do not wish women to be shallow, emotional exponents of religion and theology, but to be really learned interpreters. Men have had it all their own way in that region for long enough.

I hold that to get at the heart of any truth, moral, social or spiritual, or to deal with the problems touching human life and regeneration, it is necessary to bring to the solution the united intelligence and action of the hearts and the brains of men and women. Neither a man nor a woman can see a truth fully, alone. It requires the two. This is being largely realized in social questions, and it is also of equal importance in strictly spiritual matters.

POOR ST. PAUL?
As an instance of the way in which women commentators will deal with the scriptures, Mrs. Butler says:

I have always felt astonished that respectable and reverent men should have so long allowed a lazy translation of certain expressions of St. Paul to pass as quite authoritative, and so influence in a very important direction the whole of human rules and conduct. The apostle says, "It is a shame for women to speak in the church," and this has been enforced in its literal sense by a large body of ecclesiastics. Judge the surprise of a modern, intelligent woman when in looking up the word rendered "speak" in Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon—of which no one will dispute the authority—she finds it translated, "to chatter like monkeys, to twitter like birds!"

These Greek women, it seems, were regular chatters in church and out of it, and it was necessary for the apostle to put an extinguisher upon their habit of chattering like monkeys and twittering like birds in places of public worship.

A WOMAN'S BIBLE? NO!
But this is not the only way in which Mrs. Butler would redress the balance. She has another and unsuspected card in reserve. She would revise the canon—not that she would draw up a woman's Bible, for on that point she is explicit. She says:

"I was once consulted with regard to the bringing out of a woman's Bible. I did not favor the idea, because I felt that it might be just as pharisaical and one-sided as are the views of the male commentators of whom I complain. The only sound result will be when we drop all sex prejudice and put our hearts and intellects together as men and women!"

WHERE GOOD MEN WENT WRONG.
But, while objecting to a woman's Bible, she would have women brought in to revise the judgment of those males who have in times past decided what books were canonical and what were not. She says:

"While I believe in a large sense in the inspiration of the Scriptures, I do not believe in the direct inspiration of the council of men who decided as to what should be canonical."

A WORD FOR SUSANNAH.
She does not at present go so far as to say that she would exclude any of the books in the canon on the ground that their presence there is due to the sex bias of the councils of men, but

she would certainly include books at present excluded. For instance, she says:

"We find the early prejudices of the early fathers against women manifested in many cases. Take for example, the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, how graphically the man's resistance is painted in odious colors. I do not object to this, but why was this story included in the canon while the history of Susannah was declared apocryphal? Because in the latter narrative it is a pure and noble woman withstanding the lust of men in the persons of the two elders. One can scarcely find a more beautiful instance of womanly bravery and purity than Susannah. But what say the men? 'Oh, that cannot be true, it is apocryphal!'"

AND FOR JUDITH.
"The exclusion of the book of Judith forms another instance of sex bias. If it is a beautiful epic poem. Every time I read it I feel more in love with the beautiful heroine; where can we find a more splendid example of woman's patriotism and wisdom?"

"Her methods were a little violent, don't you think?"
"She cut off the head of that tyrant Holofernes, and I have the greatest satisfaction that she did so. Did he not represent tyranny and lust, those two great evils? In the present day we drag such a monster into a public gaze, pillory him in the press, bring the law to act upon him—cut off his head socially. Judith adopted the only course open to her in those barbarous times—she cut off his head physically."

"The passages in which the men of the city sing her praises as they receive her at the gates and the salutation of the high priest: 'Thou art the exaltation of Jerusalem, thou art the great glory of Israel, thou art the great rejoicing of our nation,' are tributes in praise of a woman which have not been equaled in the canonized Scriptures."

AND FOR ESTHER II.
"Take yet another instance where sex bias is equally visible—the exclusion of the Second Book of Esther from the canon. The First Book of Esther, in which the heroine seems in every way subservient to the King, living only to give him pleasure, abasing herself at his feet and trembling at the exhalation of his presence, this is pronounced canonical. Doubtless, the learned council thought it an admirable example to set before women, but when they came to study the Second Book of Esther, in which the soul of the woman rises in revolt against the drunken and licentious monarch, who owns her as his chattel, they shake their heads in doubt. That part of the story must be apocryphal."

There is no strength in unbelief. Even the unbelief of what is false is no source of might. It is the truth shining from behind that gives the strength to disbelieve.—[George MacDonald.]

Easy Sum.

"What does 'quartered oak' mean, father?" inquired little Dennis McKay, who had been reading the advertisement of a large furniture manufacturing company.

"An' here's the resoolts av iddication!" ejaculated Mr. McKay, with an expression of great contempt on his ruddy face. "Here's me b'y that's been a-addin' an' subtracin', mooltiplyin' an' dividin' for the lasht sivin years coom nixt Daycember, an' has to ask his poor owld fayer the manin' of a simple little soom loike that."

"Why, I didn't know—" began Dennis, much abashed; but his father gave a deprecatory wave of his right hand.

"And fwy didn't ye know?" he broke in. "Fwy? Because the coolivitation av common sense is not included in your cooryooloom at shcool, that's fwy. Stan' me oop in a row, an' ask me how many is elivin, siveenteen, twinty-wan and forty-four, an' it's me-self that ud have niver a wurd to say. But let me casht me oy inter a windy where there's chape chairs an' tables an' other furnitour, marked 'quartered oak,' an' the owld sthory av the apple cut inter four paces, that was larnt me as a b'y, cooms roight back to me."

"There's four quarters to ivery blissed thing in this wurld, Dennis, me son, an' whin a table is 'quartered oak' accordin' to the man that sells it, be the same token you may know it's THRAY-QUARTERS POINE, aven if he makes no mention av it."

A Thrifty People.

Richard Tangey, the great engineer, in his autobiography gives some curious examples of the economy of the Cornish miners. Compared with these thrifty folk, Scotch peasants and New England farmers are extravagant. His grandfather was a miner, and when once asked what his daily work was he replied:

"Ten hours at the engine and eight at digging. The rest of the day I have to waste."

Tangey states that he once saw this same old man fall into a fury of rage because a boy whom he had hired threw away a match after lighting a candle with it.

"D'ye waste my property, ye loon? Then ye will never be worth saxepece of yer own!" he shrieked.

A careful old woman lamented a stolen pie for more than 40 years. The tears would come to her eyes whenever she talked about the lost dainty.

—[London Million.]

Ostriches in a Fight.

Two 300-Pound Birds Indulge in a Plume-Destroying Mill.

Across the Bay from San Diego, Cal., is the Conondo ostrich farm, and there, not long since, occurred a fight which was costly to the owner of the farm, but in which everybody feared to interfere. The flock consists of about 40 birds, including two particularly ugly and pugnacious cock ostriches, each weighing 300 pounds. The other day these monsters quarreled about the division of the cabbage leaves which a keeper had thrown into the enclosure. The two birds flew at each other viciously, and the human bipeds at once got outside the fence, for a fairly landed blow from an ostrich's foot carries with it sufficient force to break an inch plank. The fight was conducted with great skill on both sides, plumes worth \$10 each being ruined by the dozen.

After battling for some time in a manner which seemed to indicate that each wished to learn the weak points of his adversary Jim suddenly caught Colonel on the left thigh, ripping the thick hide off the bare leg and causing it to bleed freely. Colonel retaliated, and almost crippled Jim's wing with a kick that nearly caressed him. They then sparred with feet and beaks, picking and kicking feathers from one another, until Colonel dealt a terrible blow on Jim's stomach, which seemed to literally lift him from the ground. Only the thick mass of feathers prevented the awful toe from penetrating Jim's abdomen. Jim was game. Regaining his breath he knocked Colonel over with a side kick, breaking his wing. Colonel recovered his feet before the attack was renewed. Both birds had by this time lost their plumes and looked as if they had been plucked. Both were tired and weak from loss of blood. Their attacks grew feebler and finally, as if by common consent, they ceased fighting and walked off among the bushes to recuperate. The fight was a draw and the anxious keeper felt relieved that the birds lived.

During the fight no man dared trust his life near the fighters. Experienced keepers seldom try to interfere. If they do the concentrated anger of both birds is likely to fall upon the luckless meddler and end in his death. An interfering keeper once had his spine shattered by a single kick from an ostrich.

Philosophy of Skating.

(Scientific American.)

Considerable time and ingenuity have been expended this year in the effort to produce a form of skate which will combine lightness and convenience of arrangement with great speed. The scientific principle involved in this work is far more complex than is generally supposed, and makes a very interesting study. Speed in skating is, of course, attained by the proper application of every particle of motive power. When the skater strikes out with his foot he does not, however, as is generally supposed, obtain momentum from the broadside pressure of the skate on the ice. The momentum is gained by a gradual and tampering pressure which commences at the head of the skate, since that it is here that the freshest and strongest force is applied. It will be seen that the momentum is increased, therefore, by the pressure exerted steadily and firmly outward from the heel of the skate to the extreme toe. The proper way to attain great speed is to strike out each foot as close to the other as possible, to continue the stroke up to the toe, and when once the extreme motive power is passed to get the other foot in position as quickly as possible. The prime factors in producing speed, it will be seen, are the full pressure on the ice and the rapid movement of the legs. Working upon this theory, a long, heavy skate has been manufactured, with a blade which extends several inches beyond the foot-hold.

The Canals of Mars Natural.

Professor Schiaparelli, whose discovery of twin parallel markings on the surface of Mars, which have been called canals, contributed recently to an Italian journal, Natura ed Arte, a paper which represents his most recent conclusions. In it he announces his firm conviction that these peculiar markings are actually canals, not made by human agencies, perhaps, but by geological transformations and natural causes. The normal appearance of these canals is dark, like that of the seas, and it is a peculiarity of them that they all terminate in estuaries and bays without any interruption of color. Their character of huge furrows destined for the passage of a liquid mass he finds to be especially confirmed by observation of them at the time of the melting of the Northern snow. Then the canals of the surrounding region appear blacker and wider, as if distended by the waters released from the pole by the summer sun. The yellow mass of land then grows smaller, and is broken up as if into islands, and this condition continues until winter sets in again. As to the doubling of these canals Schiaparelli feels unable as yet to give any satisfactory account. This doubling, or "gemination," occurs just before and just after the melting of the polar snows. The process is rapid, occupying only a few days, at the end of which time a given canal is transformed in its whole length into two canals separated by distances

of from 30 to 300 miles, and in all respects as parallel as the two rails of a railroad. The duplication is also observed in the lakes, and may appear one season and not the next. Observation of them has consequently been very difficult, but it seems probable that the duplication is not a fixed geographical formation on the surface of the planet. The suggestion that this duplication is caused by atmospheric divergences of the rays of light has been made, and to the layman will seem a reasonable supposition. The distinguished astronomer is unwilling to accept it. With the possibility of human agency and skill in the construction of these great waterways removed, the latest and most hopeful sign of the presence of a race of beings upon our neighbor is discredited, and we are no nearer a solution of the problem of the possible habitation of other worlds than ours than before.

He K new,

Our geography boys and girls will appreciate the following story from an exchange:

The teacher in geography was putting the class through a few simple tests.

"On which side of the earth is the North Pole?" she inquired.

"On the north side," came the unanimous answer.

"On which side is the South Pole?"

"On the south side."

"Now on which side are the most people?"

This was a poser, and nobody answered. Finally a very young scholar held up his hand.

"I know," he said, hesitatingly, as if the excess of his knowledge was too much for him.

"Good for you," said the teacher, encouragingly; "Tell the class on which side the most people are."

"On the outside," piped the young boy.

Over-Anxious Mothers.

In some families you see the mother devoted to her offspring with that almost convulsive love which gives the loving more pain than pleasure and considerably embarrasses the loved. She makes her love a burden by its unreasoning amount, and a torture by its unreasoning application. Everything fills her with apprehension for the safety of her darlings, and in her terror, she would deprive them of the free use of their physical powers, lest in their use they should come to grief. All the horses will run away, and all the guns will burst; all the boats will founder, and all the cricket-balls will dodge the bat and hit the batter; football means death on the field; a bicycle is but another name for a coroner's inquest; a summer's day spells sunstroke, and a winter's is the sure precursor of bronchitis, ending in consumption; no ice that was ever welded together by Jack Frost will bear her dear ones. And so she goes on through the whole roll-call of youthful activities and pleasures, her very love making her a tyrant. How then, can the children love her as she loves them? It is morally impossible, seeing in that love, as they do, only their own discomfort, their own denials, and naturally objecting to its display.

The Useful Microbe.

The development of the microbe as a useful aid to man has been lately exemplified in the use of bacteria to kill certain destructive vermin. The microbe has also been found to be at the bottom of the light-giving properties which have been observed in the flesh of dead fish and sometimes of ordinary butcher's meat. Possibly it may play some part in the attainment of the much sought for "cold light" upon which electricians are now spending so much energy. Whether it does or not, it appears at least to have proved an effective agent in the extermination of the small rodents that work havoc among the crops of France. The destruction caused by the common field-mouse is in certain regions enormous. According to a paper recently read before the Paris Academy by Jean Danyasz, experiments were made to destroy the pest by cultivating and spreading certain bacteria, which produced a fatal epidemic among them. This was in the commune of Charny. The bacillus itself is not named, but it appears that it underwent the usual process of isolation and cultivation in a laboratory. A certain amount of bread was soaked with water which had been previously infected. This bread was then scattered over a large field and was placed near every hole showing recent traces of an occupant. Though it was estimated that the field at the start contained from 10,000 to 30,000 mice, ten days after the spreading of the infection not a trace of a living rodent could be found. The burrows were opened in places and found filled with dead mice. This experiment was repeated in other departments with equal success. One peculiarity of the bacillus is that, though destructive to all small rodents and highly contagious, it is harmless to dogs, cats, fowl, domestic animals, or human beings. It is inexpensive to propagate and thoroughly effective in its work. One of the benefits to be derived from this new use of the bacillus will be in the complete destruction of the rabbit pest of Australia.

A clever fellow remarks that he isn't so clear about women's right to vote, but he thinks that every one of them ought to have a voter.

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A SILO GOVERNOR.

Shows at All Times the Temperature and Condition of Silage.

Mr. S. M. Colcord believes he has a device which will make perfect ensilage without heat, fermentation, foul odor, rot, mold or any waste. He declares that cows will eat 75 to 85 pounds a day of ensilage preserved by his invention and leave none. He gave the following drawings, with an interview, to a member of The Rural New Yorker staff.

Mr. Colcord says of the arrangement: "It is really a set of one inch iron pipes, with one-eighth inch holes six inches

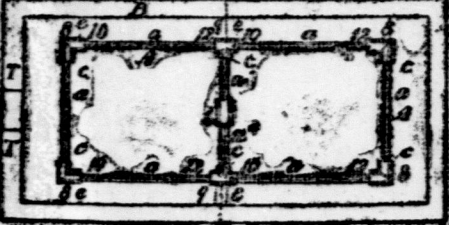


FIG. 1—SILO GOVERNOR.

apart, within three to four feet of every part of the ensilage. These pipes convey the air under the bottom of the silo to the outside. We also put another governor upon a skeleton platform through the center of the forage, with a perpendicular pipe coming up through the forage to the top. It is all shown in the cut. Fig. 1 shows the pipes at the bottom, which are joined in a frame, with an outlet or drip pipe at B. All these pipes are perforated on their underside with one-fourth inch holes.

"Fig. 2 shows the upper governor in place. It shows how both governors connect with the top part of the silo through the pipes in and out. Fig. 3 shows an enlarged section of pipe, as does Fig. 5, while Fig. 4 shows the strainer at the top of the drip pipe. The numerous other letters given in the different figures refer to the manner of joining the pipes. These governors commence to remove the air as soon as the corn enters them, and while the silo is being filled, and for two months while the forage is under pressure.

"We apply a powerful pressure by means of strong jackscrews at the top of the silo. You can see how it works. We

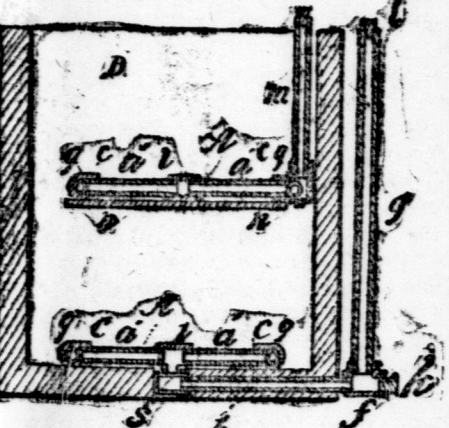


FIG. 2.

fill the silo and put on the pressure. The air and gases are forced out through the pipes, and as the silo is absolutely airtight it is as impossible for fermentation to set in as in the case of canning fruits or vegetables. Capillary attraction is set up. If there is any carbonic acid in the silo, it is absorbed under pressure, and the same with acetic acid.

"Both these acids are healthful and beneficial to cattle and tend to form a vacuum by reason of their absorption, which with the capillary attraction carries the free juice to the very top of the mass, where it is equally distributed through the governors. All the air is displaced by the juice, and we have a solid, wet mass of preserved forage that we can cut down vertically from top to bottom without the juice coming out of the face of the cut or the air getting in."

"This gives a uniform product, doesn't it?" "Yes, we can absolutely control its fermentation, and the result is a sweet and perfect food closer in composition to the green, growing corn than canned sweet corn is to the natural ear. Everybody knows what a difference there is between corn as it is cut in the field and when taken from the silo. Another point

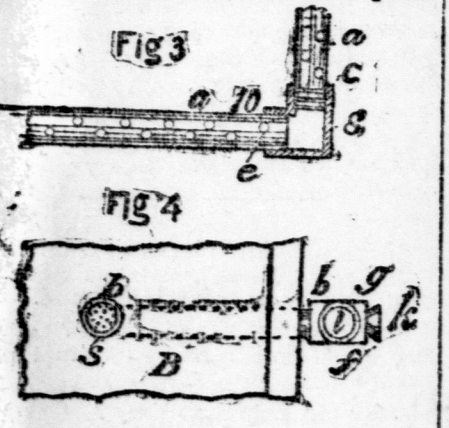


Fig 3

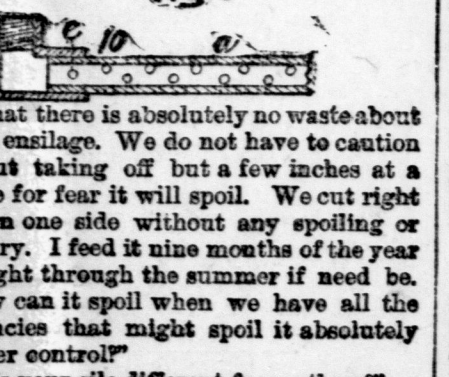


Fig 4

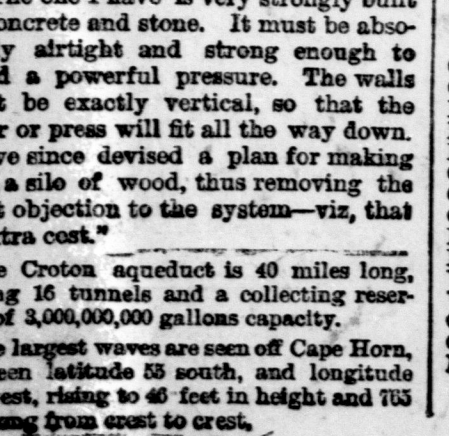


Fig 5

is that there is absolutely no waste about this ensilage. We do not have to caution about taking off but a few inches at a time for fear it will spoil. We cut right down one side without any spoiling or injury. I feed it nine months of the year—right through the summer if need be. How can it spoil when we have all the agencies that might spoil it absolutely under control?"

"Is your silo different from others?" "The one I have is very strongly built of concrete and stone. It must be absolutely airtight and strong enough to stand a powerful pressure. The walls must be exactly vertical, so that the cover or press will fit all the way down. I have since devised a plan for making such a silo of wood, thus removing the great objection to the system—viz, that of extra cost."

The Croton aqueduct is 40 miles long, having 16 tunnels and a collecting reservoir of 3,000,000 gallons capacity.

The largest waves are seen off Cape Horn, between latitude 55 south, and longitude 105 west, rising to 45 feet in height and 700 feet long from crest to crest.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

FOR PRACTICAL PROFIT IN THE DAIRY.

The First of Three Articles in Which Prof. Chas. D. Woods Will Explain This Subject So Plainly That Any Farmer Can Comprehend It.

The two chief uses of food are (1) to form the materials of the body, and to make up its wastes, and (2) to yield energy in the form of heat to keep the body warm, and in the form of muscular and other power for the work it has to do. The nutritive properties of all foods are conveniently divided into three classes known as the protein or albuminoid compounds, the carbohydrates, and the fats or ether-extract. The protein, or nitrogen containing compounds, are the principal tissue formers of the food, and especially nourish the muscles and nerves, and furnish material for the casein in milk. Protein is also finally burned in the body and thus gives rise to energy. The carbohydrates (sugar, starch, fibre) and fats (oils, etc.) are the chief fuel compounds of the food, they



PROF. CHAS. D. WOODS.

are mainly used to supply bodily warmth, maintain the circulation of the body, and provide for the other work which the body has to do. They may either be consumed at once in the body, or stored in the form of fat to be used as occasion demands.

The Value of Food as Fuel

whether for immediate consumption or to be stored in the body, may be measured in terms of potential energy and the term which is commonly used is calorie. This is a comparatively new word and one which we must come to be more and more familiar. The calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water (2.2 pounds or thereabouts) one degree centigrade. It is practically the same heat that is necessary to raise a pound of water through four degrees Fahrenheit. From practical experiment, it has been found that a pound of protein

or of carbohydrates yields when burned about 1,800 calories of potential energy, and that a pound of fat yields 4,230 calories. In other words, the fuel value of a pound of protein or of carbohydrates is about 4,230 calories. It will thus be seen that for purposes of fuel, a pound of fat has about 2½ times the value of the same weight of protein or of carbohydrates.

Since the principal use of foods is to supply protein to build new and repair old tissues and to sufficient total energy for performing the proper functions of the animal, the use of fuel value gives a means of simplifying our calculations. If our theories are correct, the important matter is to provide sufficient protein and sufficient fats and carbohydrates to furnish the necessary demands of the body. It appears to be much more important that there should be enough fats and carbohydrates provided to meet the demands of the animal, than that they should be supplied in any different relations. Hence if we take into consideration the weights of the protein and the fuel value, as measured in calories of any food, we have an adequate measure of its food value.

Just What is Meant by "Nutritive Ratio."

There is a very important relation between the amounts of protein and the amounts of fuel constituents of a food. This is usually expressed in what is termed the nutritive ratio. We have seen that fats have 2½ times the value of carbohydrates as fuel. This is taken into account in finding the nutritive ratio, which is obtained as follows: If the weights of digestible carbohydrates, and 2½ times the weight of the digestible fat, of a feed are added and this sum is divided by the weight of digestible protein, the quotient gives what is called the nutritive ratio. If the quantities of digestible fat and carbohydrates are large relative to the protein, the nutritive ratio will be large, and such a ration is called a wide ration. If the quantities of digestible fat and carbohydrates are relatively small the quotient is a small number, the ration is a narrow one.

When the nutritive ratio is much more than 1 to 6, it is usually spoken of as a wide ration; and if much less, it may be called a narrow ration. Nearly all of the grasses and hays have a wide nutritive ratio. The legumes, clover, peas, vetch, etc., have a narrow nutritive ratio. Of the concentrated feeds, corn products, such as meal, hominy chop, etc., have quite a high nutritive ratio and would tend to make a wide ration when fed. Gluten meal (which is corn from which more or less starch has been removed), brewer's grains, wheat bran, and especially the oil meals, have small nutritive ratios, and feeding them would tend to make narrow rations. From such a table as the following we readily see why certain combinations of food would give wide, and certain other combinations would give narrow rations:

TABLE A.—FEEDING AND MANURIAL VALUES OF STOCK FOODS.

The first column of this table shows the number of pounds of organic or dry matter in 100 lbs. of each feed; the difference between this weight and 100 being the weight of the water in each article. This dry matter contains certain quantities of the three principal elements of food, or nutrients; but considerable of each of these nutrients is indigestible, and cannot be made use of by animals. But the portion that is digestible is stated in the second, third and fourth columns. Then in the next column the fuel value is given, in calories, and the sixth column shows the nutritive ratio.

Thus, while green barley fodder will vary in composition and food value according to where it is grown, how much water it contains, etc., yet many analyses of American barley show that on the average 100 lbs. of it contains 22 lbs. of dry matter, of which 2.6 lbs. are digestible protein, 0.4 of a lb. is digestible fat, and 13.8 lbs. is digestible carbohydrates. In 100 lbs. of green barley, therefore, 16.8 lbs. out of the 22 lbs. of dry matter are digestible and available as food for cows, while the other 5.2 lbs. are indigestible and of little if any value as food. These 16.8 lbs. of digestible matter contain or will furnish 320 calories of energy, and therefore have a fuel value of 320 calories. These 16.8 lbs. of digestible nutrients contain one pound of protein to six pounds of carbohydrates and fat, and therefore have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6, or, as it is usually expressed, 1.6.

This dry matter in green barley and in other green fodders contains certain quantities of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, which constitute the manurial value of a fodder. At the price that these elements cost to buy in commercial fertilizers, the quantity of them in 1,000 lbs. (half a ton) of barley or other green fodder would cost about one dollar, so that we say their manurial value is \$1 per 1,000 lbs. or \$2 a ton.

This explanation applies to all other fodders and feeds in the table, so that it should be distinctly understood by every one.

Kinds of feeding stuffs. 100 lbs. of each have the following composition:	Total organic matter Lbs	Digestible nutrients			Fuel value Cal	Nutritive ratio 1 to	Manurial value per 1,000 lbs.
		Protein Lbs	Fat Lbs	Carbo- hydrates Lbs			
GREEN FODDERS AT CUTTING.							
Barley fodder,	23	2.6	0.4	13.8	320	6.0	
Hungarian fodder,	26	2.2	0.5	16.9	375	8.2	
Corn fodder (dent),	17	1.5	0.4	11.0	250	8.5	
Corn fodder (flint),	19	1.5	0.5	12.3	280	8.9	
Corn fodder (sweet),	13	1.0	0.2	8.0	175	8.5	
Oat fodder,	23	1.3	0.3	10.1	335	12.9	
Rye fodder,	18	1.4	0.9	11.4	275	9.6	
Wheat fodder,	24	2.1	0.6	15.7	355	8.1	
Orchard grass,	27	2.1	0.7	18.2	405	9.4	
Pearl millet,	23	1.6	0.3	17.5	370	11.4	1.00
Redtop,	33	1.7	0.5	22.2	465	13.7	
Timothy,	30	1.9	0.5	20.5	440	11.4	
Clover,	19	2.6	0.5	10.0	255	4.3	
Cowpea vines,	15	1.9	0.4	8.1	205	4.7	
Oat and pea fodder,	18	2.4	0.5	10.0	250	4.6	
Vetch and oats,	22	1.8	0.5	13.4	305	8.1	
CURED FODDERS AND HAYS.							
Blue (June) grass,	85	6.2	1.8	42.2	975	7.5	
Corn stover (stalks),	76	2.7	0.9	45.0	925	17.4	
Fowl meadow,	80	5.7	1.6	39.6	910	7.6	
Hungarian,	70	3.9	1.2	36.3	800	10.0	
Hay (mixed grasses),	81	4.2	1.6	42.2	930	10.9	
Oat hay,	84	4.2	1.5	42.7	935	11.0	8.00
Oat straw,	81	1.9	1.0	39.6	815	22.0	
Orchard grass,	82	4.7	1.8	41.8	940	9.8	
Redtop,	84	4.4	1.5	44.1	965	10.8	
Timothy,	83	3.6	1.5	45.1	970	13.5	
Timothy and redtop,	82	4.0	1.3	42.0	930	11.5	
Alfalfa,	82	8.1	0.9	38.4	905	5.0	
Clover (alsike),	81	8.3	1.5	37.0	905	4.9	
Clover (red),	89	8.1	1.0	36.4	925	5.1	5.00
Rowen hay,	79	8.4	1.5	40.7	975	5.3	
ROOTS, ETC.							
Carrots,	10	0.8	0.2	8.0	170	10.5	
Mangolds,	60	1.1	0.1	6.8	150	6.4	
Ruta-bagas,	10	0.9	0.2	7.9	170	9.3	
Turnips,	69	0.8	0.2	6.8	150	9.3	0.75
Potatoes,	20	1.2	0.1	15.6	315	13.2	
Pumpkins,	13	2.7	1.9	6.8	255	4.0	
MILLING AND BY-PRODUCTS.							
Corn meal,	84	7.0	3.5	60.8	1410	9.8	8.50
Corn and cob meal,	85	6.6	3.1	58.7	1345	9.9	3.50
Pea meal,	87	16.8	0.6	51.8	1300	3.2	6.00
Hominy chops,	86	7.4	6.8	55.3	1450	9.5	3.50
Buffalo gluten feed,	91	17.8	10.0	49.6	1675	4.0	9.00
Chicago gluten meal,	91	26.8	8.3	44.9	1670	2.4	
Wheat gluten,	91	31.4	13.0	33.9	1800	2.1	
Oat feed,	89	13.9	6.2	56.1	1565	5.0	
Malt sprouts,	84	18.8	1.2	49.7	1215	2.5	
Brewers' grains (dried)	88	13.7	4.5	36.8	1130	3.2	5.00
Wheat bran,	82	12.0	3.0	41.8	1130	4.0	6.50
Wheat middlings,	83	12.2	3.0	45.0	1190	4.2	6.00
Cotton seed meal,	85	37.6	18.1	17.8	1580	1.3	18.00
O. P. linseed meal,	85	28.3	7.1	32.7	1485	1.7	11.00
N. F. linseed meal,	84	28.6	2.7	35.4	1305	1.5	12.00

—Prof. C. D. Wood, in American Agriculturist.



WHAT TO DO WITH OLD COWS.

An Ancient Cow Slaughtering Company Might Be Formed.

What do milk dairymen do with their old cows when no longer profitable in the dairy?

What to do with old and worn out cows in many of the dairy regions is becoming quite an important problem of late years. Before the days of Chicago beef, when each town had its quota of butchers who slaughtered for the local trade, there was no difficulty in disposing of them at fair rates, but all that is changed. In very many communities the slaughter house has become a thing of the past. There are no longer any butchers. We have in their place vendors of meat, who simply buy and cut up carcasses slaughtered in the west and sent east in refrigerator cars.

In Orange county, N. Y., there is a considerable trade in old, worn out or undesirable dairy cattle. Cattle dealers who sell dairy cattle to farmers have found it an advantage to their trade to help the farmers in the disposition of the old cows. It is safe to say that in an average dairy of 30 cows about one-sixth of them must go to the shambles every year, either from old age or from being found to be unprofitable specimens. As a rule the farmer will slaughter one or two of these for his own use and for his neighbor's, but that leaves a large number yet to be disposed of.

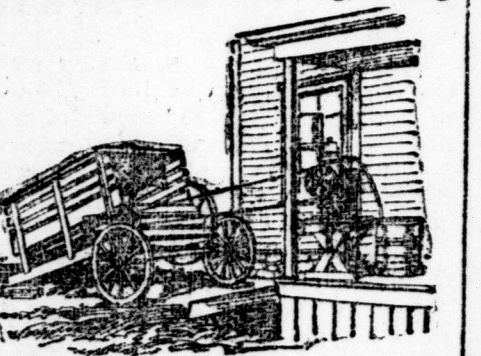
The dealers in Orange county buy of the farmers, rarely paying more than \$10 per head, and ship them to Paterson, N. J., or New York, where they are sold for cheap beef. One Paterson concern slaughters 25 per week. There is room for a good business in this line, it would seem to The Rural New Yorker. Parties with ample capital could buy up all these cattle and ship them to a central point where they could be slaughtered, and, as can be done in large plants, the offal could be more profitably utilized. It would be a convenience to dairymen, that of having a ready market for this stock, even if prices were low.

Most of the dairy cattle of Orange county—probably nine-tenths of them—are not raised there, but are brought in by cattle dealers. Formerly these dealers used to go about the country, notably in the counties of Sullivan, Delaware, Chenango, Broome and Otsego, and pick them up wherever found for sale. But of late years, owing to the extension of the milk business, this has not been practicable. Today the dealers go to Buffalo and Chicago, where they select carload lots from the cattle yards, where they are shipped in by dealers from all over the country.

The percentage of those who raise their own stock is, as we have stated, very small, but it is a notable fact that the most successful dairymen are not those who buy their stock at large. We have in mind one dairyman in Orange county who some years ago bought the farm and stock of a very successful dairyman, as dairymen went in those days. The cows had been carefully selected by a good judge and their average production was about 2,500 quarts per year. The new owner bought a thoroughbred bull, began raising heifers from his best cows and today the average production of the herd is nearly 4,000 quarts. Dairymen must learn this lesson ere they can hope to materially increase their profits.—Rural New Yorker.

A Cream Separator.

Here is a power that beats the hand cream separator all to pieces. It is a cream separating force that has the strength of a steam engine—a small one, that is. The owner of this big, roaring



JERSEY BULL CREAM SEPARATOR.

Jersey makes him work the fat off and strengthen his muscles by vigorous gymnastic exercise on the tread power that turns the wheels of the cream separator. It is good for the bull and cheap for the man. The big Jersey also cuts feed, saws wood and churns.

The Dairy Business Pays.

"We have never seen a period of depression in dairy products that carried the price below profit in production but once in 86 years," says Hoard's Dairyman. "That occurred in the early part of 1879, when cheese, for some unaccountable reason, went down to 5 and 6 cents, but took a sudden rise in the latter part of July to a good paying price, which it has steadily maintained ever since. Every kind of grain raising, meat production, wool growing and the production of hops or tobacco seem to be affected with frequent periods of depression when the price goes below the cost of production.

"This is true at the present time of wool, tobacco and wheat. Indeed both wheat and wool have been in the dumps for two or three years. The production of butter and cheese presents a cheering contrast in this particular. For years there has been a good, steady profit in the production of a first class article. Farmers who are thinking of engaging in dairymen will do well to consider this view of the matter. The dairy business is sure, steadfast and at the same time reasonably profitable. Where the necessary plan prevails, its returns are frequent, so that the farmer has ready cash."

A successful dairymen, Mrs. E. M. Jones of Ontario, Canada, has written a book called "Dairymen For Profit."

James Holroyd of Ormskirk, England, a survivor of the famous Light brigade which charged the Russian guns at Balaclava, is a tall and broad shouldered man of 72, solitary and erect.

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW PERSON."

This is the Testimony of a Prominent Toronto Merchant.

Paine's Celery Compound, a Boon to Business Men



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Legislators, judges, doctors, lawyers, bankers, merchants and all prudent and wise people now use Paine's Celery Compound when sickly, weak, run-down, nervous, sleepless, bilious or dyspeptic. The virtues of this great healer of disease are known everywhere, and many of our ablest physicians are prescribing it daily, because they know it to be a medicine of wondrous power.

Mr. John C. Frost, of the well-known firm of Francis, Frost & Co., Toronto, was speedily cured of biliousness, headache and severe neuralgia.

Mr. Frost writes as follows: "I have been subject to severe bilious attacks and headaches for the past fifteen years. During that time I have been doctoring, and have also tried patent medicines, but nothing seemed to give me relief. Last winter, after suffering with neuralgia for about two months, I started to take Paine's Celery Compound, and before the first bottle was finished my neuralgia was completely cured. I have now taken six bottles, and I am very pleased to inform you that my old complaint has entirely disappeared, and I feel like a new person."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THREE RUNNING SORES

PHYSICIANS FAILED BUT B.B.B. CURED

DEAR SIR—After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for Scrofula in the blood, I feel it my duty to make known the results. I was treated by a skilled physician but he failed to cure me. I had three running sores on my neck which could not be healed until I tried B.B.B., which healed them completely, leaving the skin and flesh as firm and whole as when I first began to use it. As long as I live I shall speak of the virtues of B.B.B., and I feel grateful to Providence that such a medicine is provided for mankind.

MRS. W. BENNETT, Acton, N. O.

A SCALY ERUPTION

UNENDURABLE ITCHING Suffered Three Years—Now Perfectly Cured by B.B.B.

CENTLEMEN—I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for Scrofula, from which I have been a sufferer for three years. I have used six bottles and am now entirely cured. I tried other remedies, but none did me any good. I had the Cutaneous Remedies, but all to no good. I do not know of any other person who has been cured of a scaly eruption, but I am now completely cured, and I owe it all to B.B.B.

CEO. TRIBE, Stratfordville, Ont.

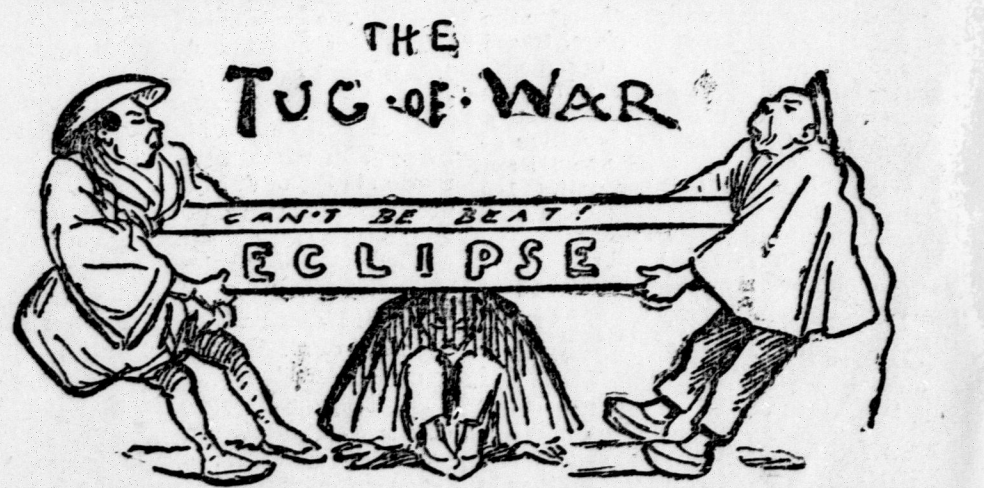
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