

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO. 28.

SATURDAY, MORNING NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 9784

Pandemonium!

Wild Scenes in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Report that Lord Dufferin is to be Ambassador at Washington.

British Soldiers Inadequately Clad for Cold Weather.

The English May Succeed the Germans in Supremacy at Samoa.

Juggles Assured that the British Navy will be Well Looked After—Another Drop in Coal Prices in England.

Another Princeling.

Gladstone Visits the Queen.

Sugar Refineries Close.

Appealing to Salisbury.

The Pope's Health.

Italian Cabinet Resigns.

The Scotch Strike Started.

Another Explosion in Spain.

A Bankrupt M.P.

Women Rioting at Gibraltar.

Earl Cromarty Dead.

Coal Drops Again.

Exit Panofote.

In the Reichstag.

Steamships Arrived.

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The Railway Tie-Up.

Lehigh People Claim to Have Raised the Blockade.

Several Freight Trains Leave Buffalo for the East.

The Carnegie Concern Surprised Their Men by a Shut-Down—The Glass Workers Preparing for a Prolonged Struggle.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Employers' Liability Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons last evening without division of the House.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

BUFAFO, Nov. 24.—The Lehigh Valley has raised the freight blockade. Ten freight trains have been sent east, and freight has arrived from Lehigh.

At Jersey City the Lehigh Valley sent out its first train at 10.30, under the guard of one detective each car.

Passenger trains are going out on time, but those coming in are late. An incoming engineer reported that two engines had been destroyed and abandoned, because their furnaces had been burned out by green fire.

An Elmira dispatch says there is now no doubt that Skye is the pivotal point in the Lehigh Valley strike. All the general officers of the Lehigh Valley are at Skye, and are preparing for a determined fight. Over 700 men are out on strike there, and 310 new men have been brought in to take their places. The most perfect order yet prevailed, and all quiet.

From what can be learned at the Lehigh Valley Company's office at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the strike is at a point now when no compromise will be made by President Wilbur.

He will absolutely refuse to meet any committee or any body of men who are connected with the strike.

GLASS BLOWERS EXPLODE A LONG FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Flint Glass Workers' Union has called down to a long fight. The members of the organization declare that they have no hope of a settlement with the United States Glass Company.

ENFORCED IDLENESS.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Nov. 24.—Yesterday the Carnegie Steel Company posted a notice that in the evening the mill will shut down for an indefinite period.

This action includes both the day and the night turns, and throws between 250 and 300 men out of employment. This action was a great surprise, as the mill has been running full force, and would have been before had not been for this shut-down. The company assigns no cause for the action, except that the present price, which nails are sold does not justify them to continue running.

THE BATTLE IN BRUCE.

An Enthusiastic Meeting in Wiarion.

In the Interest of the Reform Candidate, J. Pierson—Hon. A. S. Hardy Among the Speakers.

WIARTON, Nov. 24.—An enthusiastic meeting in the evening for the Reform candidate for North Bruce, was held here this evening. The speakers of the evening were J. Ashcroft, R. B. Miller, F. Pedley, president of the Liberal Club of Toronto, and the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. Hardy was received at the station by a large number of the electors of the riding, among whom were: J. Brown, J. Pedley, president of the Liberal Club of Toronto, and the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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Late Canadian News.

Serious Shooting Accident at Tilsonburg.

A Hamilton Man Probably Drowned in the Bay—The Royal Victoria Hospital to be Opened by the Governor—Sudden Death at Ottawa.

Mr. E. F. Clarke will not run for the Toronto mayoralty.

Wm. Huleme, a colored preacher, is locked up charged with stealing timber near Colchester.

A large delegation from Montreal and Toronto are in Ottawa asking for change in the insolvency law.

By a very large majority the Embo congregation has requested Rev. E. D. Silcox to withdraw his resignation.

The Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal, which was founded by Lord Mount-Stephen and Sir D. Smith, will be opened on Dec. 2 by the Governor-General.

Mr. Laurier the Liberal leader, was in Montreal on Friday and met a large number of Liberals, who congratulated him on the result of the Winnipeg elections.

Bartholomew Fowler, an old farmer from Oxford county aged 70, living with his son at McDonald avenue, was run over on the track back of the rubber works in Parkdale on Friday.

Dr. Bullis, of Dresden, who is charged by a young woman with having accompanied her, and advised her to turn out in a criminal manner, has been committed for trial.

Albert Edmundstone died very suddenly in the Ottawa jail Thursday night. He had been in the Protestant hospital, and was taken to the jail a few months ago, as the physicians declared him insane.

As Norman (12 years old), son of the late O. Darland, of Tilsonburg, was out hunting on Thursday, a gun was accidentally discharged, and some of the shot struck him in the face. It is feared he will lose the sight of one eye.

The body of Wm. Lamb, aged 55, a man in fairly comfortable circumstances, was fished out of the bay at the foot of Bathurst street, Toronto, on Friday. Deceased was a small stout man, was last seen Tuesday afternoon, and that was the last seen of him alive.

Edward Brunt, a Hamilton boatbuilder, has been missing since Tuesday, and is supposed to have been drowned in the bay. Early Tuesday Brunt went out shooting in a small skiff, and was last seen Tuesday afternoon, when he was visiting a camp of duck shooters on the north shore of the bay.

Benjamin Richardson, of Alvinston, noticed an animal burrowing into the straw stack. He was in a slip to drive it out, and the animal proved to be a young bull, which turned on him with great fury, trampling him to the ground and attempting to gore him. Fortunately Mr. Richardson managed to regain his feet and escaped with a cut over the eye, and a rough shaking up.

BURNED OUT.

Roundhouse and Locomotives Destroyed—Blaze in Uxbridge, Ont.—Other Fires.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—The big stock barn on the estate of Col. E. J. Morrell, at Torrance, was burned Thursday. Nine valuable blooded mares were roasted to death. There were fourteen horses saved. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—The total loss caused by the Edison, Moore & Co.'s fire is \$719,700.

NEWBERG, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The round house, store room, paint shop and tool room belonging to the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, at Dutchess Junction, were burned last evening. Twelve freight cars were burned and three locomotives damaged. Loss, \$40,000; partly insured.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 24.—About 6.30 this evening Jacob Swasey's furniture factory and warehouse and undertaking establishment, on Main street, were burned. The buildings and stock were insured for \$10,000. The street car service was stopped for the night, owing to the poles and wires being burned.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Nov. 24.—Yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the house of Thomas Turner, con. 5, Scott township, about four miles from here. The contents of the upper part of the house were destroyed. Loss not known; insured in the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company for \$800.

MUSKOGEE, Mich., Nov. 24.—This morning fire destroyed the Williams block, on Western avenue. Dr. Stamp and wife were rescued in their night clothes. Wm. Boyer, a fireman, was overcome in the building by smoke and carried out unconscious. Capt. Best, Geo. Anderson and Ben Berchon, three firemen, were struck by the falling roof, and the latter may not recover.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 24.—Fire broke out in the new Henrietta theater to-night, and in less than an hour and a half the elegant play-house, the Chittenden hotel and auditorium and the Park theater were in ruins. Loss on the theater was \$900,000, the Chittenden \$450,000, and the Park theater \$10,000.

MINAUX, Ill., Nov. 24.—A fire at Grand Ridge, La Salle county, Thursday night, destroyed all except two of the business houses in the town. Loss, \$75,000.

MR. MCCARTHY'S PROGRAMME.

The Convention in Toronto to Meet Early in the New Year.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—The executive of the McCarthyites met here today in private. The object was to arrange for a convention of delegates to meet in Toronto.

Owing to the impending municipal elections it was decided not to call the convention till early in the new year. By that time it was declared the party will have candidates for the Legislature for no less than 31 ridings.

Cold Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Mercury 2° below zero this morning.

The Last of Rusk.

VIRGO, Wis., Nov. 24.—The funeral of ex-Gov. Rusk occurred here this afternoon. Among those who attended were ex-President Harrison, ex-Attorney-General Miller, and ex-governors and ex-senators of other states. The funeral procession was a mile long.

The City Loses!

The London Street Railway Company Beats It in the Big Suit.

Judge Falconbridge Gives His Decision Yesterday Afternoon—City to Pay Costs.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—3 p.m.—This afternoon at Osgoode Hall Mr. Justice Falconbridge delivered judgment in the case of the London street railway against the city of London.

His lordship's decision is in favor of the street railway company. He finds that the city assumed that the tracks were a nuisance, and therefore that was ground for their action.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per word.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST
Church—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Rev. E. P. Lancelotti, of Ridgeway, will preach at both services. Special musical service with orchestra accompaniment. Collections for the choir. Sunday school as usual. Anniversary service of High Street Mission, 7 p.m., Rev. E. P. Lancelotti, 7 p.m., Rev. J. W. Lancelotti.

REMEMBER THAT GERMAN
Lutheran services will be held by the Rev. E. P. Lancelotti, of Ridgeway, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at 65 York street.

QUEEN'S AVENUE CHURCH—A special song service will be given tomorrow evening. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Lancelotti, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Feeling Christ in Every Thing"; evening subject, "Does God Tempt Men?"

COLOR E STREET METHODIST
Church—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "An Unfortunate Marriage"; evening subject, "Does God Tempt Men?"

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Morning and evening services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. J. P. H. B. D. D.

ASIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Gullen, pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Resurrection"; evening subject, "The Resurrection." Sunday School and Bible classes at 10 o'clock.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. J. W. Lancelotti, pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Resurrection"; evening subject, "The Resurrection." Sunday School and Bible classes at 10 o'clock.

DUNDAS STREET CENTRE CHURCH—Services Sunday, Nov. 23, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the Rev. J. W. Lancelotti, of Ridgeway. Morning subject, "The Resurrection"; evening subject, "The Resurrection." Sunday School and Bible classes at 10 o'clock.

TRAIL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Lancelotti, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Resurrection"; evening subject, "The Resurrection." Sunday School and Bible classes at 10 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH
Street—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the Rev. J. W. Lancelotti, of Ridgeway. Morning subject, "The Resurrection"; evening subject, "The Resurrection." Sunday School and Bible classes at 10 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, YORK—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Lancelotti, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Resurrection"; evening subject, "The Resurrection." Sunday School and Bible classes at 10 o'clock.

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MEETINGS.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per word.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO COMMER-
cial Club, Travelers Association—The regular general quarterly meeting will be held on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 8 p.m. Initiation of officers for the coming year. Full attendance is requested. R. C. STRUTHERS, president; A. L. HOPKINSON, secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SMALL
Businessmen—Will be held on Monday, Nov. 24, at 10 a.m. in the "Y" rooms. Good attendance is desired.

ALSO WHO HAVE TICKETS FOR SALE
for the above meeting. Tickets are for sale at Jones' auction rooms on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m. to report and to receive reports. J. D. CLARK, Chairman of Committee; J. McSWEN, Secretary.

PROPERT LODGE NO. 10, KNIGHTS
of Pythias, meet Monday night, Duffield Block, E. D. CHODER, O. R. and S. B.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING OF
the London House—Will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, J. J. KELLY, Sec., of the London House, will address the meeting. Everybody invited. R. AYMER, president.

DOMESTICS WANTED.
One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID—AP-
ply at 296 Queen's avenue. Refer to Mrs. J. W. Lancelotti.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT
for family of three. Apply to Mrs. E. N. HUNT, 350 Dundas street.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—AP-
ply at 296 Queen's avenue. Refer to Mrs. J. W. Lancelotti.

GIRL WANTED—I HAVE NEW SITU-
ations coming in daily for good girls in private families and hotels. Good situation, day or night, London, Ontario. Write to me for full particulars. J. W. Lancelotti, 296 Queen's avenue.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per word.

FOR SALE—FINE SIX YEAR OLD MAJOR
—Perfectly sound and ready for service. Apply to E. A. W. LANCELOTTI, 296 Queen's avenue.

A FINE YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE
cheap. Quick for a lady to drive. Apply to G. PARK, Market square.

PAINTS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
various colors and brands. Apply to J. W. LANCELOTTI, 296 Queen's avenue.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES
—Apply to J. W. LANCELOTTI, 296 Queen's avenue.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT
—Apply to J. W. LANCELOTTI, 296 Queen's avenue.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WED-
ding invitations. Apply to J. W. LANCELOTTI, 296 Queen's avenue.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS
—Apply to J. W. LANCELOTTI, 296 Queen's avenue.

PHOTOGRAPH WRITERS ON TIGHT
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LOST AND FOUND.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per word.

LOST IN SOUTH LONDON—GIRLS
small silver watch, gold fob chain attached. Reward if returned to MAGGIE FICHMAN, 16 Euclyd avenue, South London. 261

AGENTS WANTED.
One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED—AN HONEST, ACTIVE GEN-
tleman to travel with expenses paid weekly from start. Position permanent. Canadian and American grown stock. Advantages: Unusually high prices. COM-PANY, 311 Ontario Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A CITY CANNVASSER OF
good address. Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Position permanent. Canadian and American grown stock. Advantages: Unusually high prices. COM-PANY, 311 Ontario Building, Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR
goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We sell all kinds of goods. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Permanent position. For particulars address: THE LANCLOTTI, 296 Queen's avenue.

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A REGULAR SWEEP! PROFIT LOST SIGHT OF!

Children's - and - Boys' - Overcoats - Reduced - to - Cost.

MUST BE SOLD!

The Finest and Nobbiest Overcoats for the youngsters at straight manufacturers' cost.

OAK HALL 148 & 150 Dundas Street OAK HALL

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

ESSEX.

The steamer Delaware, with flour to Buffalo; the Pabst, with corn to Buffalo, and the R. P. Flower, up with coal, all ran aground on Bar Point Thursday night.

Mechanical Superintendent Whittaker, of the Grand Trunk Railroad, says that he never before had so many applicants for work as at present. The majority of them are willing to work for enough to give them the bare necessities of life.

HURON.

Every subdivision in McKillop township will be organized for the plebiscite.

The annual meeting of the West Huron Conservative Association, and a convention to consider the selection of a candidate, will be held in Goderich on Tuesday, Dec. 12.

LAMBTON.

The infant child of Fred Patterson, 2nd line, N. E. R., was fatally poisoned the other day by taking carbolic acid from a bottle which it found while playing around the house of Mr. Hall.

John Cook, of Glen Williams, claims to have a goose that is 40 years of age. Its health is still good.

Forty-five turkeys were gently lifted off their perch by poultry thieves on night lately in Warwick.

The fishermen along the St. Clair River report very poor success in their fishery this season. Some of them lay the scarcity of fish to the yearly increasing size of the lake steamers. They say that the propellers of these huge boats churn up the whole river and scare the herring into the lakes. Other authorities lay the scarcity of fish to the lack this fall of the northerly storms usual at this season, which have the effect of driving the herring into the river out of the lake.

MIDDLESEX.

The pupils of union school sections No. 1, London and Dorchester townships, met on Thanksgiving Day in the school house and entertained their friends with a fine programme. A holiday was given them on Friday.

At the last meeting of McGillivray Township Council the rebuilding of the bridge over the Aux Sable River on con. 4 to be 100 feet or over in length, was approved. The council meets on Dec. 4.

The residence of George O. Haselridge, Adelaide, was burglarized a few days ago.

Mrs. W. D. McIntyre, of Glenora, will spend the winter in Colorado, having been advised to do so by her physician, owing to failing health. She will be accompanied by Mr. McIntyre and her sister, Miss Minnie McInnes.

Mrs. George Cuddy, of Adelaide, aged 59, is dead. She was a daughter of the late John Truman, who was born in Quebec, removed to Toronto when quite young, and when about 18 years of age came with her father to Metcalfe, settling on the farm now occupied by her brother, John Truman, and has been a resident of that township and Adelaide ever since. She had a bad fall a year ago. It caused a cancer, which in time proved fatal.

OXFORD.

Postmaster Gibson, of Ingersoll, has had his salary allowance increased by \$150.

At one of the largest church meetings ever held in the Congregational Church, at Embro on Thursday, it was unanimously decided by a standing vote that the pastor, Rev. E. D. Silcox, be requested to withdraw his resignation and remain with the congregation. Mr. Silcox's decision will likely be made known shortly.

The officers of the Woodstock Prohibition Association are: Joseph Rippon, president; R. E. W. Dutton, R.A., vice-president; Clifford Kemp, R.A., secretary; John A. Mackay, treasurer.

The 31st annual session of the Oxford Teachers' Institute, started in Woodstock Friday.

E. Sharp's furniture stock was damaged \$500 worth by fire Thursday night. Insured. T. & J. Grant owned the building, which was not injured much.

WATERLOO.

Another factory is being added to the large list of industrial establishments of Waterloo. Messrs. Lippert, Schaefer & Co., have decided to build and equip a factory for the making of chairs, dining-room suites, etc. The new building will be a large four-story structure, with engine and boiler rooms attached. The factory is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The beginning of the new year will probably see it in running order.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. C. LAMOND and all druggists in the Dominion.

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, Siberia. It is 4,250 feet deep and its level is only 1,350 above that of the ocean. The greatest depths of Lakes Superior and Michigan are but little over 800 feet.

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 increased 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.

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT."

Joseph Tait on the Situation in Lambton.

Terror was not exactly enthroned in the beaming countenance of Joseph Tait as he ran up against an interviewer on the street the other day.

He was looking jolly, or at least as jolly as he ever looked since the long divorce of office separated him from his platform partner, Peter Ryan. He maintained his cheerfulness even when he heard that the P. P. A. was running a candidate in opposition to the Liberal nominee in East Lambton.

"That's all right," he said. "There is nothing like a good fight in the open for clearing the air. Grievances that look big when neighbors spit them into each other's ears on the street corners shrink when they are made the subjects of a regular political campaign. I do not think the P. P. A. candidate will give much trouble in East Lambton."

"You never can tell."

"No, you cannot, but my trust is in the common sense of the people and in the goodness of the Mowat Government. You mind when a distinguished Orangeman came into the House under bonds to turn the Government out the first session. He moved for a return as to the number of offices which had been given the Roman Catholics. The Opposition was preparing for a roaring Protestant campaign. The return showed that the Catholics had not offices in proportion to their numbers; then the Opposition took a wild and used the same return in 'Facts for Irish Electors,' which they did in the hope of turning the Catholics against the Government by the plea that the Government had not given Catholics justice."—(Telegram.)

THE COMING NEWSPAPER.

Correspondents Hundreds of Miles Away

"Typewriting by telegraph" is the latest idea, according to the Leeds (England) Mercury.

Mr. Donald Murray, of Sydney, Australia, is the inventor, and he says it is not a vision in the air, but an actual invention, for which he has obtained patents in the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries. He claims that it is possible by his invention to operate at a distance, over a single telegraph wire, a typewriter, a typewriting machine, a piano or any other keyboard instrument.

We are told that by means of this patent "it will in time be possible for a newspaper correspondent (say in New York) by operating on a typewriter keyboard, to set type or to work a Linotype machine in a dozen or more cities all over the United States."

The invention consists practically of a repetition of two very simple elements, namely (1), a transmitting element (at the sending station), which, by depression of a key, transmits a certain combination of five short positive and negative currents; (2) an instant (at the receiving station), by the passage through which of a given combination of positive and negative currents a lever is released and makes electrical contact, thus energizing a particular electro-magnet which operates a certain type key. Only one interpreting element being completely unlocked by any given combination of currents. Thirty-two transmitting elements connected in parallel form the transmitter, and 32 interpreting elements form the interpreter, and these, combined with a shift key device, a typewriter and a battery, all suitably connected, comprise the essential features of the invention. If all be as Mr. Murray indicates, the century will not go out without seeing another great revolution in the dissemination of news.

Big Product of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The aggregate production of gold throughout the world for the year just ending will be \$145,000,000, according to figures which have reached the mint. This is \$6,000,000 more than the production of 1892. Of the total the United States furnishes nearly \$26,000,000 or \$9,000,000 more than in 1892.

Sequel to the Doc Andrews Case.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Haakeyne and her daughter, Mrs. McEwen, who were arrested on Wednesday evening on a charge of perjury in connection with the inquest on the body of Lucy Denning, were up in the police court this morning. Their counsel objected to the action of the coroner in taking their evidence at all, contending it had nothing to do with the case at issue. As he had no power to take extraneous evidence, he had no power to swear them, and therefore they did not commit perjury. The point is a peculiar one, and the magistrate remanded the accused for a week, taking bail.

One of the great hits of the season is the Star Almanac for 1894, just out and selling fast and furiously all over the Dominion. Americans and English people, too, have been sending for the Star Almanac. It is a useful, comprehensive, ready reference manual that everybody wants it. There is no class of people living in this country to whom the Star Almanac is not intensely interesting. It is a significant fact that over 20,000 copies of the Star Almanac had been disposed of within four hours after the sale commenced.

THE OPEN FORUM.

Revolver.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: Please answer through your valuable paper how much money justifies a person in carrying a revolver and office?

Nov. 8. DONNELLY.

[NOTE.—The right to legally carry a revolver does not depend upon the amount of money, but whether the person has reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury to his person, family or property.—EDITOR ADVERTISER.]

Not Salvation Army People.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: The statement made in your paper on Wednesday last about a man belonging to the Salvation Army of this city treating his wife is quite untrue. The parties referred to have no connection whatever with the Salvation Army. Please make this known to the public. Thanking you for this favor, I am, yours sincerely,

HATTIE ARCHIBALD,
221 Clarence street.

N. P. MEN OPPOSE THE N. P.

Street Railway People Want Steel

Rails Placed on the Free List.

A big delegation representing Toronto, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Peterboro and Ottawa waited on the Government today in regard to the duty now charged on steel rails used for electric street railways. Montreal was represented by Wm. McKenzie, C. G. Cunningham and D. Girouard, M.P.; Toronto was represented by Nicol Kingsmill, Robert Jaffrey and Mr. Coatsworth, M.P.; Hamilton was represented by J. B. Griffith, Edward Martin, E. W. Fearman, G. E. Tuckett and A. McKay, M.P.; London, by L. F. Hellmuth; Ottawa, by Sir Jas. Grant, J. W. McKee and W. V. Soper.

Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. George E. Foster, Mr. Daly and Controller Wallace were present.

The delegation asked that steel rails over 25 pounds used for electric street railways be admitted free of duty, the same as rails for steam railways. In the meantime \$6 per ton is charged for rails for street railways. When the tariff was arranged there was no such thing as electric railways in cities, and no provision was made for them. Now electric street railways are charged duty for the same kind of rails which are used in the same city by other railroads which are run by steam. The electric companies held, in discrimination, and they want to be placed on the same footing as the C. P. R., Grand Trunk and other railway companies. The Ministers said that they would take the matter into consideration.

FOR THE DOUBTING!

MEDICAL EVIDENCE!

Strong! Truthful! Convincing!

If medical evidence is necessary to convince the doubting and skeptical, about the superiority of lactated food over all other forms of nourishment, then we can produce a grand array of testimony from the doctors. The following letter from an eminent physician and president of a well-known medical society will, we are certain, influence many who wish to select the best infant food:

"Since receiving samples of lactated food sent me two cases have occurred in my practice in which its use seems to be indicated, one an artificially fed infant, the other an adult with malassimilation accompanying a chronic pulmonary trouble. In both cases several other preparations of artificial and concentrated foods had been given without good results. Since the administration of lactated food the result has been eminently satisfactory. I shall continue to prescribe it in my practice as cases may present themselves in which an article of that kind seems to be necessary."

By a glance at the plans of the Grand Opera House, it would appear that the concert on Monday night will be well attended. The Toronto Mail has the following to say of one who is to take part in the programme: "George Fox, the popular and talented Canadian solo violinist, played Sarasate's 'Gipsy Dance,' a concert piece bristling with technical difficulties. The introductory movement with its series of cadences he gave with surprising neatness and accuracy, while he invested the audience with touching pathos. In the finale he allowed the abandon of the Wild Gipsy Dance to carry him away, and his performance roused the audience to a storm of enthusiasm. An encore had to be given as a matter of course."

The most singular plant is the sensitive plant. Some of this family are so delicate that the passing of a cloud over the sun will cause their leaves to curl up.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows

Your Great Opportunity

WILL BE

LOST AFTER DECEMBER

So grasp it now and provide yourself with all you will need for the winter in

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

We will close our business in December, and then your chance to get the best goods (at less than manufacturers' prices) will be

LOST TO YOU FOREVER.

Protect yourself against the cold of the coming winter by wearing one of our

STORM KING

Usters from \$6 50 up in Friezes and Tweeds, all Wool Lined.

OUR MEN'S SUITS

Are the talk of the trade. They wonder how we can sell such value at the price asked. If we wanted a profit we couldn't do it. We don't want a profit, only to get rid of our stock, which must be sold, as we are RETIRING FROM BUSINESS IN DECEMBER.

Burns THE CLOTHIERS.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Daily, by mail, per year (3 to 12 pages) \$1.00
Daily, by mail, per three months, 40c
All subscriptions payable in advance.

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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)
By mail, per annum, \$1.00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.
ADVERTISING RATES
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all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.
LONDON, - CANADA.

God is in heaven,
All's right with the world.
—BROWNING.

If you trust in God and yourself
You can surmount every obstacle.
Do not yield to restless anxiety.
Do not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—J. H. BISHOP.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.

—Odd though it may seem the great
lakes have been declared to be high seas.

—Detroit grocers over 22½ pounds of
granulated sugar for \$1. The Canadian public
would get that quantity and more, too,
if they had liberty to trade freely with
Great Britain.

—The Montreal Star, viewing the East
Lambton contest for the Local Legislature
from afar, says that it is full of irreligious
"religion." Our contemporary here refers to
the despicable tactics resorted to by the
opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat. It adds:

"A Protestant Protective Association is
about as much needed in Ontario as a
Catholic protective club would be here;
but there is often political capital to be
made in persuading a majority that it is
grave peril of tyranny at the hands of the
minority."

—Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly have
both been sent to jail for conspiring to
boodle public funds. But the receivers of
the plunder are still at large, and occupy
high places in the Government of Canada.
This should not be so, unless Sir John
Thompson has reached the conclusion that
the receiver is a patriot, while the con-
spirator is a thief. Why should not Caron
be put on trial on the indictment sub-
mitted to Parliament by Mr. Edgar, M.P.?

—Secretary Carlisle, of the United States
Government, made the policy of the Ad-
ministration with regard to the money
question clear when he spoke at the New
York Chamber of Commerce banquet the
other night. He said:

"Gold is the only international money,
and all trade balances are settled in gold,
or, which is the same thing, on a gold
basis, all other forms of currency being ad-
justed to that standard. It is a mistake for
the advocates of a different system to insist
that this ought not to be so; it is so, and
we cannot change the fact."

No currency that depreciates in value
the moment it is put to the test as an agent
for the interchange of commerce with a
foreign country can be regarded as entirely
satisfactory.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR WINNIPEG

Just as soon as it was known that Hon.
Joseph Martin, the Liberal candidate, had
been elected M.P. for Winnipeg by an
overwhelming majority, the opponents of
trade freedom with one accord be-
gan to make excuses for the black
eye administered to the restrictionists
at Ottawa. We purpose showing, from
Mr. Martin's public address to the
electors, the issues on which the electors
pronounced and the principles which they
indorsed. In the first place the school
question played no part in the contest.
Whatever opinion the people of Winnipeg
have of Sir John Thompson's juggling with
that matter, Mr. Martin declined to enter
into its consideration, on the ground that
he and his friends considered it settled for
good by the decision of the Privy Council
in England. The trade question was the
predominant issue. Mr. Martin thus
opened out on his opponent, Mr. Colin
Campbell:

"Mr. Campbell had said Sir John Mac-
donald's intention had been that the pro-
tective policy should last for fifteen years.
Well, the fifteen years were just up, and
where was there any sign that the protec-
tion was to cease? Nothing had been seen
but deputation after deputation going to
Ottawa, and more increase after increase,
in order that these manufacturers could make
more money. Why did not Mr. Campbell
say, if they did not eradicate the protective
policy, he would vote against them? The
protective policy would be eradicated
if there were enough of guns leveled at
the Government."

This is a deservedly severe arraignment
of the sugar, cotton, rubber and other
rings. Then follows a good bit at the ex-
pense of those who say that Canadians are
at present more prosperous than their
neighbors in the States, and, therefore,
ought to be contented to be bled by the
tariff beneficiaries:

"Mr. Campbell had drawn attention to
the fact that Canada was very prosperous.
The protective policy, Mr. Campbell al-
leged, had done a great deal toward making
her more prosperous than the United
States. You would think they had a
revenue tariff or free trade, or something

on the other side; but they have double the
tariff we have. If they had not had such
tremendous resources they would have been
ruined long ago with their protective
policy."

The best answer to apologies of this kind
for high taxation, is to be found in the
mandate recently given by the United
States electors to the Democratic party.
The United States people are overwhelm-
ingly against "protective" duties. As if to
emphasize his position on the question, Mr.
Martin continued:

"I am against the protective policy, be-
cause it takes away from the many to en-
rich the few. Since 1873 a few manu-
facturers have become extremely wealthy at
the expense of the people of Canada,
especially in portions like this where they
had to depend upon agriculture. Secondly,
he condemned the protective tariff because
it made the country a dear one to live in;
because it prevented the development of
the resources of the country. Thirdly, he
was against the policy because it
fostered the formation of combines. Mr.
Clarke Wallace brought the matter up in
Ottawa, and was to stop the formation of
combines by the act he introduced, making
it a criminal offense to prevent or lessen
competition in the manufacture of any
article or commodity. If half a dozen
manufacturers entered into a combination
they might be put in jail. The old ladies
came to the relief of the manufacturers by
putting in the word unduly, and the old
ladies adopted easy in their beds. If he
went to Ottawa he proposed to see amongst
other things, if possible, that the Senate
should no longer be able to destroy a good
enactment. They were an expensive
luxury."

No point made during the campaign was
more effective than that relating to the
duty on nails, as witness the following ex-
posure:

"He (Mr. Martin) held that every portion
of the tariff that went beyond a revenue
tariff and in the direction of protection was
against the interests of this Province.
Take the question of wire nails, which were
sold at \$3.75 a keg. A gentleman had told
him that he had a letter from a manu-
facturer in the United States offering to lay
them down here for \$1.75, he paying the
freight, and the importer the duty. The
duty was \$1.50 a keg and the freight 85
cents. Thus on an article that can be made
for 90 cents the Government charges \$1.50
duty. Mr. Foster says they must have
revenue, but how much revenue does he
get out of wire nails?"

"The chairman (Mr. Ashdown)—Not I
cent.
"Mr. Martin—The chairman will tell you
there is not a keg imported. So far as
revenue was concerned, they paid throw
of \$1.50, and people could build houses
with the nails."

Here is a further list of the outrageous
duties collected from the people, and the
comments of the new member for Winnipeg
thereon:

"A few of the duties especially he wished
to call attention to, the duty on lumber,
20 per cent, where there should be none.
On cut nails the duty came to 35 per cent,
on builders' hardware 35 per cent, on build-
ing paper 50 per cent, on tar paper 50 per
cent, on rope 35 per cent, on carriage bolts
60 per cent, on rivets 60 per cent, on iron
60 per cent, on axes and springs 50 per
cent, on barbed wire 60 per cent. There
had arisen a combination in Canada who
simply fixed the price to suit themselves.
The wholesale price of barbed wire had
been \$5. Happily enterprising men here
started a couple of companies outside the
combination and reduced the price to \$4.
The duty on harvest tools was 47 to 83
per cent, on binder twine 12½ per cent,
on agricultural machinery, 35 per cent.
He next referred to the reprehensible
system in the customs house when the offi-
cer refused to accept the price the importer
had paid in the United States. A man
who had paid \$80 for an article would be
assessed \$100 as our value. The Govern-
ment had no right to exact duty for any
larger sum than it costs in the United
States; 35 per cent duty was enough with-
out increasing the value. Turning again
to the tariff, he said that 8 or 10 cents a
gallon would make a great difference in the
price to the buyer of coal oil. He quoted
further duties on commodities: On rice 60
per cent, on dry currants 35 per cent, on
raisins 50 per cent, on canned vegetables
85 per cent, on crocks, jars, etc., 60 per
cent, gloves and mitts 35 per cent, on
hats and caps 30 per cent, on cotton cloth
10 cents a pound, on cotton 10 cents a
pound and 20 cents ad valorem."

We need give no further proof that Mr.
Martin won in Winnipeg squarely on the
platform of the Liberal party, adopted in
Ottawa in June last. He is in favor of a
tariff for revenue only that shall put the
whole of the taxes collected into the public
purse and not partly into the pockets of
favored individuals. Mr. Martin won the
seat not alone by the votes of men who
have hitherto been Liberals, but by Lib-
erals and former Conservatives going side
by side to the polls and affirming prin-
ciples which we believe the majority of the
people of Canada are determined shall pre-
vail as soon as their will is known. It is
not a party triumph so much as a victory for
a better system of governing this great
country. Further, it is a rebuke to Mr.
Angers and to Mr. Foster, the twin emis-
saries of the Dominion Government, who
recently returned from Manitoba and the
Northwest, and made the declaration that
the most notable features of the situation
are the "contentment" of the people and
their willingness to bear a full share of
the cost of Government. Winnipeg has
given these apologists for high taxation
their answer.

LEADERS AND THEIR DUTY.

Some of our Conservative contem-
poraries are raising silly objections to the
participation of political leaders in bye-
elections. They argue that it is undignified
for a leader to appear before the electors,
and expound the principles of which he is
the chief exponent. They regard it as a
masterly stroke of policy for Mr. Meredith
to go to sleep, and refuse to say a word on
the questions brought before the electors
in impending contests, while they profess
contempt for the course pursued by Sir
Oliver Mowat and members of his Cabinet,
who have come before the electorate, have
defended themselves from unjust attacks
and have shown wherein their platform is

to be preferred to that of their
opponents. Surely the men who
have the courage of their convictions,
who boldly appear on the public platform
when they find their record misrepresented,
and who submit their views on public
affairs to the judgment of the people, must
secure the approval of the independent
electors in preference to their opponents,
who take the opposite course. The Cana-
dian public like courage. They think little
of a body of men who profess certain prin-
ciples and funk when they are put to the
test of defending them, as has been the case
with Mr. Meredith and his friends in
East Lambton.

The duty of a leader is to lead.

THE WINNIPEG VICTORY.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's Congratulatory
Telegram—The Conservative For-
saker—Who Was Caught

WINNIPEG, Nov. 24.—Hon. Mr. Laurier,
Liberal leader, telegraphed Mr. Martin as
follows: "I congratulate you upon the first
great honor of having obtained the first
victory in the cause of free and sound tariff
reform. Wilfrid Laurier."
John Ayre, alias Chamberlain, of To-
ronto, who was arrested yesterday for
persecuting Conservatives voters and dead
men at the polls, was caught in a neat
trap. He was boasting to a supposed
Campbell supporter that he had voted six
times already and would vote a good
many times more before the day was over.
He said he was engaged in Toronto to come
to Winnipeg. He was furnished in To-
ronto with a list of 120 names of persons
dead and absent whom he was to persecute.
He said he had letters of introduction to
A. W. Ross, M.P., from a member of the
Dominion Cabinet, mentioning the M.
Laurier's name. Mr. Ross claims that he
knows nothing about the man. He also
said he had other letters of introduction,
one from Mr. Small, of Toronto, among
the lot. After confiding thus in an
officer of the law, the latter said,
"You are my prisoner." Ayre
looked amazed when he discovered that
the supposed party heeler, to whom he was
confiding party secrets, was no other than
an arm of the law. Ayre had said before
this that his letters of introduction were of
his person, and discovering that there was
danger of the documents implicating his
friends, he proceeded to tear them up. One
of the documents he succeeded in demon-
strating to an extent which made it unrecog-
nizable, but another, to A. W. Ross, M.P.,
for Lisgar, Man., who is after the Lieuten-
ant-Governorship of Manitoba, reads as
follows:

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 18, 1893.
"My Dear Ross—John Ayre, hotel-
keeper of this place, will hand you a letter
of introduction. He and many others will
leave to-night. Give him every attention
and oblige, yours, etc., J. S."

Another document, which he crumpled
up, was as follows:

"A. W. Ross will be found at his
brother's office, who is a lawyer on Main
street or at Leland House."
Ayre, or Chamberlain, was bailed out and
will come up for trial to-morrow.

DUCRET'S DUCATS.

A Windsor Miser Dies and Leaves
\$25,000 to be Divided.
WINDSOR, Nov. 23.—A well-known
Windsor miser, named Eugene Ducret,
died at his home on Campbell avenue
yesterday afternoon. When informed
by the doctors about three months
ago that he could not live much
longer, Mr. Ducret sent for one of
his bosom friends, a clerk in the Inland
Revenue Department named Jubenville,
and handed him a sheet of mourning
paper, on which the following words were
written: "Wanted a second-hand coffin,
provided it has not been used
too long. Apply at this office."
"What do you want me to do
with this?" inquired Jubenville, as he
looked at his friend who was coolly open-
ing a bottle of wine. "Just exactly what
I say," replied Ducret. "You take that to
the newspapers and let me have the re-
plies." Mr. Jubenville failed to carry out
the wish of his friend and consequently the
price of a brand new coffin will have to
come out of an estate that is valued at
fully \$25,000.

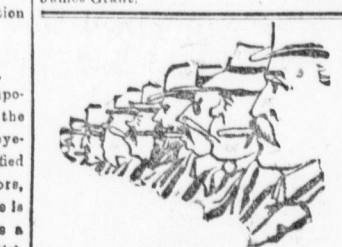
LORD SOMERSET'S ADVENTURE.

He and His Party Hunting in the
Rockies Were Lost for
Two Weeks.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 24.—Lord Somer-
set, son of Lady Henry Somerset, England's
apostle of temperance, and party, consist-
ing of Arthur Hungerford Pollen, of Lon-
don; Capt. Round, of the Hudson Bay
Company; Dr. Dudley, of Chicago, and
Robert Ramsey and five Indian guides were
lost for two weeks while hunting game in
the Rocky Mountains north of the Cana-
dian line. Lord Somerset has returned to
England to write a book on his experiences.
Mr. Ramsey says of their experiences:
"We suffered great hardships while liv-
ing on horse flesh. After being driven to
starvation point we killed one of our
horses and roasted the meat before the fire.
It didn't taste bad under the circumstances.
During the twelve days that we had horse
flesh straight and nothing else we traveled
a couple of hundred miles."
"By that time our horse meat was all
gone, and we had to decide upon killing a
dog. We didn't dare to kill another horse,
as we couldn't spare one. We were about
to kill the dog when we discovered one of
the Hudson Bay posts, Fort McLeod, and
our hardships ended."

Two grizzly bears and five black ones
were killed, besides an abundance of small-
game. The party was out five and a
half months.

The Liberal Candidate.
OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Frank McDougall,
an ex-mayor of this city, is spoken of here
as the Liberal candidate to oppose Sir
James Grant.



All Sorts
and conditions of men
smoke the famous Cigars
El Padre & La Cadena.

A Davis & Sons, 711



About six months ago my little son, aged
three, was very much troubled with a breaking
out on his scalp and behind his ear. The places
affected were about as large as a silver dollar,
the flesh seemed raw and covered with little
blisters. The child suffered considerably, and
was naturally very fretful. I tried several reme-
dies without obtaining any beneficial results.
In fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading
to try the CUTICURA REMEDY, and bought
a box of CUTICURA, a cake of CUTICURA SOAP,
and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I washed
the affected parts with the CUTICURA SOAP,
taking care not to irritate the flesh, and applied
CUTICURA. I noticed a change for the better in
the appearance of the eruptions in twenty-four
hours. I continued the treatment morning and
night, and in two weeks the eruptions entirely
disappeared, leaving the skin smooth and the
scalp clean, in fact a perfect cure, as I have not
seen any indications of any eruption or breaking
out since. I gave the child only a few doses of
the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I consider your
CUTICURA REMEDIES very valuable, and expect
to keep a small supply constantly on hand, and
believe CUTICURA would be excellent for apply-
ing to insect bites, which are very annoying in
this country. C. A. ALMSTED,
Swift Island, N.C.

CUTICURA REMEDIES cleanse the system by
external and internal medication of every ery-
thema, impurity and disease, and constitute the
most effective treatment of skin diseases.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,
Box, Soap, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. FOSTER, DRUG
AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

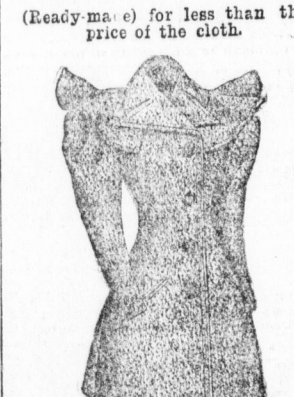
25c "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

MUST BE SOLD
Before Jan. 1, 1894.

Dress Goods
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

MILLINERY
LESS THAN COST.

MANTLES
(Ready-made) for less than the
price of the cloth.



Mantles like this for \$2 25, \$2 50,
\$2 75 and \$2 95—Cloth,
with capes.

FANCY GOODS!

Berlin Wools, Embroidery Silks,
Fancy Work of Every Descrip-
tion, must be sold.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—AT—

H. Trebilcock & Co.

Next to Oak Hall, 152 Dundas
Street. eod

HURON & ERIE

LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. LITTLE, F. MACKENZIE,
President. Vice-President.
A. W. FORBES, F. E. LEONARD,
PROP. WM. SAUNDERS.

Loans on improved farm or city
property at lowest rates of in-
terest.

Savings Bank Department.

Interest allowed at current
rates. Interest paid or com-
pounded half yearly.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

RICHMOND STREET, LON DON

Now is the time for everybody to get their
OLD FURS REPAIRED

We make all kinds of old furs over as good
as new. Caps, mufflers, collars, and mantles
a specialty. Prompt attention paid to all
orders. Prices low. A call solicited.

GOLDSTICK BROS. & LEHRFELD

71 and 73 King Street, London.

Our Customers

CAN RELY UPON GETTING THE

Best Bargains in the Trade

At all times at our stores notwithstanding the depre-
sion said to exist amongst the trade generally.

We Are Not Complaining

Of Stoppage of Trade Here.

Busy! Busy! Busy!

—AT—
CHAPMAN'S

The Popular Store.

ONE HUNDRED
CHILDREN'S
ULSTERS

At About One-half Price. We Purchased Cheap. Will
Sell Them Cheap.

Ladies' Mantles

Over 1,000 garments sold this season, yet our
stock is well assorted. Fur-trimmed or plain,
\$6 50, \$7 50 and \$10, three great leading
prices. Many lower and many higher to suit
all demands.

Dressmaking!

We have not emphasized this much of late—
had all we could do is the reason. Entire satis-
faction is the verdict. Terms moderate.

Of interest to you is the fact that we have just
received a big bargain in Dress Silks for evening
wear. Light shades, beautiful tints. The seller
wanted the cash, and we got them at our own
price. Worth 75c. We clear them at 47c. Out-
of-town customers write for samples.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people experience by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerson, a well-known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says:

"About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with Dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

Hood's Sarsaparilla always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Hon. Mr. Daly Attributes the Tory Defeat to the "Emotional" Characteristics of the Citizens.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Hon. Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, was asked to-day how he accounted for the defeat of the Conservative candidate in Winnipeg. "I am not at all surprised," said Mr. Daly, "nor would you be if you knew Winnipeg as well as I do. The people of Winnipeg are unique. They are VERY EMOTIONAL."

"I have not the least doubt if the Winnipeg seat should become vacant in the course of two or three months the verdict of Wednesday would be exactly reversed." "Winnipeg people are like the proverbial flea. Now you have it, now you don't," said Mr. Daly with a smile.

PERTH PROHIBITIONISTS

Actively Pushing the Prohibition Campaign.

MILVERTON, Ont., Nov. 24.—The prohibitionists of the north riding of Perth met in convention in the Methodist Church here this afternoon, to organize for the coming plebiscite vote in January next. The meeting was large and representative and very enthusiastic in the temperance cause.

A series of meetings to come off immediately are being arranged for, to be addressed by prominent prohibitionist speakers. Literature in abundance will also be provided.

A meeting is being held here to-night addressed by Rev. Dr. Willoughby, of Listowel, and others.

Nearly Two Feet of Snow.

GAYLORD, Mich., Nov. 24.—Snow to the depth of nearly twenty inches fell in Otsego county yesterday.

Don't Monkey With the Wires!

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 24.—Zeph Tibbitts, aged 20, a bartender in his father's saloon, suffered a horrible death last night. He was caught in the wires of one of the electric lights did not turn right. Getting a stepladder he mounted it, and, steadying himself with a gas jet, he reached over to adjust the carbon. This completed the circuit, and the deadly current assailed his frame. He fell to the floor, gasped but a few times, and died.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Sent 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1 cent postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Parlor suites, bedroom sets, easy chairs, divans, Albert lounges, etc., at the lowest rates, leather, leatherette, furniture at your own price at Wm. Trafford's, 95 and 97 King street.

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician. Office in rear Dr. Woolvorton's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone 822. zxt

Famous Gold Paint.—Some \$50,000 worth of Arneft's Gold Leaf substitute was used in decorating the World's Fair buildings on account of its wonderful durability and brilliancy. If Blundell, Spence & Co.'s celebrated Enamel Paint is used in connection with the above gold paint, very superior and lasting effects can be produced. Both can be had cheap at E. N. Hux's, 190 Dundas street. wxt

California and Mexico. The Wabash Railway has now on sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates; ever made to Old Mexico and California. These rates are available for the winter fair at San Francisco.

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 1614 at 554

The copper industry in Japan is assuming important size. The output has quadrupled since 1881 and the exports have increased even more rapidly.

Why will you allow a cough to irritate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

One of the wagons abandoned by General Sherman's army on its march to the sea is now owned by a Georgian, who is using it on his farm.

Worms cause feverishness, meaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, pure and effective. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

New Goods!

New Goods!

HARRY LENOX

Richmond and Carling.

Very Choice.

Come and See Them

NORTH PERTH PATRONS

Postpone the Selection of Candidates for Parliament and Legislature.

MILVERTON, Nov. 24.—The Patrons of Industry of the north riding of Perth convened here to-day to select candidates for the House of Commons and the Local Legislature. The following were before the convention.

For the Local—Thos. Magwood, M.P.P., Mr. Curtis, Elmer J. W. Richmond, Elma, and Mr. S. Wiederhold, of Northeast Hope.

For the House of Commons—W. Jackson, Elma; H. Smith, Elma; S. Wiederhold, J. C. Stewart, W. Harvey, Logan, and Frances, Logan.

The meeting was adjourned, to meet again in Attwood on the 12th prox., when the final selection will be made. A mass meeting, to be addressed by prominent members, is to be held here on Dec. 13.

STATE OF TRADE.

Record of a Week's Failures in Canada.

—The Outlook.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Bradstreet says: There are 33 failures reported from Canada this week, against 53 last week and 27 in the week a year ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Consumption increases slowly, but branches of business are waiting for its growth. The week's returns respecting industrial progress are rather conflicting. The cotton goods market has strengthened. In woollens there is a substantial increase in the demand. The sales of wool have been the largest since September, 1892, amounting at the three chief markets to 8,025,800 pounds, against 8,182,500 for the same week last year. In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the demands employ an increasing number of factories. There is a considerable increase in the number of concerns in operation, but there does not appear to be much gain in actual consumption of pig-iron, and prices are as low as ever.

CHURCH-GOING IN HAWAII.

Adult Worshipers Smoking Pipes or Snuffing and Girls Enjoying Their Cigars.

Sunday at the great church, not a chimney to relieve its bare outline, says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript. A little girl sits at the entrance—smoking a cigar. This entrance is as flowless as if at a circus; the sexton, a Chinaman all joints, is pulling at the church bell. As worshippers enter, the bell-puller stops to talk with those who come in, until all sound organs and we enter. The plastered walls enclose a large area. Here is a family in a roomy pew near the door—four children with the mother and father. As the service progresses the children must be amused; a loaf of bread is produced, and while the mother nurses the baby she cuts three slices from the loaf and adds these to the spiritual food which she offered her restless young ones from the pulpit.

Directly below the preacher two old women are seated sideways, confronting each other, their arms firmly clasping the knees. Each smokes a pipe; as they smoke they nod and yawn. From the congregation loud snores are occasionally heard; two little boys, close by the preacher, skirmish with umbrellas. One of the boys is driven to the wall; the father of the dejected comes from the body of the church and roughly drives away the boy who has discomfited his child. Young men and women stroll down the aisles, or step over the backs of seats to get drinks, sometimes returning with a mug or calash of water for a friend. A horse thrusts his head through a window and looks quietly upon the audience. However, in spite of these events the main portion of the large assemblage seems undisturbed; the mother with four children produces a rattle, a darning resort, to quiet the baby. A woman is seized with headache, she loosens her hair and signals a friend, who crosses to her in beeline, bestirring the backs of the seats, and kneads the muscles of her head in native fashion (lomi lomi). Parting in his part (he is, by the way, the only tenor voice in the choir), a young man takes from his pocket a little mirror and a comb, carefully arranges his necktie and combs his hair, standing in full view.

"Look!" cries the preacher, on a tip-toe, and with vigorous gesture, "look at the sea, look at that hill, there are enough raw fish and taro, while you are complaining of famine! Why doesn't the Lord bring you calabashes full? Oh, you are too lazy! Go to the ant," etc. Turning to me, the only stranger present, he translates this part of the sermon, the interruption being received with equanimity by the people. Suddenly descending he borrows a top which he holds toward each person in the audience, not excepting his own family, for money or a written promise to bring him next Sabbath, and enters into a discussion of pros and cons when his auditors object to giving. The delinquents blush and stammer with native grace; a few young men who attempt to slip away from their obligation are checked by a brisk turn of the minister's spectacles; he ferociously charges upon such as give beyond his approval the little ones who have brought a kanaka are praised and thanked. As a father guiding his children this good man lives in their confidence and love.

Dion, the Billiardist, Has Paresis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Frank Dion, the once celebrated billiard player, ex-champion of America, was sent yesterday to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum from paresis, and physicians say he is incurable. Personator Chamberlain Remanded.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 24.—Charles Chamberlain, alias John Ayre, the Toronto man who is accused of wholesale personation at the election here on Wednesday, appeared in the police court this morning, but the prosecution not being ready, hearing of the case was postponed until Monday next.

IMPORTANT!

"Win a Crown and wear it." is a very good motto. HEINZMAN & CO. having worked for and obtained a reputation as first-class piano manufacturers, do not feel that they are called upon to share it with any other firm, who by fallacious argument try to make the public believe that the piano they make or sell is "just like HEINZMAN & CO. piano." The public and intending purchasers especially, are asked to bear in mind that there is only one HEINZMAN & CO. piano. Therefore do not be induced to buy a piano unless it bears the good old name of "Heinzman & Co." It is a safe guarantee that the piano bearing it is reliable in every particular design in stock at our London Warehouses, "C. P. M. H." 188 Dundas street. Also some excellent bargains in second-hand pianos and organs by other makers. Inspection invited, terms easy.

J. W. F. T. T. Manager for London and vicinity. 951

SIR OLIVER AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Big Turnout in Spite of the Bad Weather.

Addresses Presented to Ontario's Premier—The W. C. T. U. Have Confidence in the Ontario Government—Characteristic Speech by the Veteran Statesman.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—A fierce storm has been raging here for the past two days, and the weather has not been favorable to a political campaign, but Sir O. Mowat's meetings have been well attended. This evening he arrived from Port Elgin and was met by friends at the Central Hotel. A public meeting was convened at 8 o'clock in the town hall, Mr. C. M. Bowman, president of the North Riding of Bruce Reform Association, presided, and several representative men were also on the platform. The hall was crowded, and Sir Oliver was enthusiastically received.

Reeve George Smith, on behalf of the municipal council, presented the Premier with an address, and a second address was made from the local W. C. T. U. The latter contained the following statement: "We believe the Government of Ontario is most sincere in its efforts to curtail and obviate as far as possible the evils of the traffic, and will—if the courts declare they have the power, and if the public will show the majority are in favor of prohibition—unflinchingly sweep the monster evil from our fair and beloved Province."

Brief and appropriate replies were given to these addresses.

The Premier said he was personally in favor of prohibition, and explained what a benefit it was to first settle the question of jurisdiction before legislation relative to a prohibitive law was passed.

John Pierson, ex-warden of the county and candidate in the by-election, made a brief and excellent speech. He refuted the charge that he was not a temperance man. He had been one all his life. (Applause.)

Sir O. Mowat in his address referred to the pro-Catholic and anti-Catholic cries of the Opposition. He said he did not know what his opponents were going to raise against him at the next election. Speaking of the speech of a Patron he said it was a case of the blind leading the blind. Every intelligent man should know that in the public accounts was found a statement of all the expenditures. The Opposition could find nothing wrong with these accounts, and the Patrons could not either. In alluding to the appointment of Inspector Noxon, he stated that the appointment was made because there was need of it, and he had no hesitation in saying, so efficient was Mr. Noxon that ten times the amount of salary paid would be saved. (Applause.) The Government had surplus of upwards of \$5,000,000. Sir Oliver repudiated the idea that Catholics or any other religious body should be placed under a ban, and read from recently published documents to show that the Government did not mean to make the Catholics. The Reformers had dealt with many questions, and had acted prudently, honestly and progressively. (Applause.)

Hon. John Dryden was unavoidably absent, and H. P. O'Connor, M.P. for South Bruce, was the next speaker. He referred to the cries raised against the Government at various times. The meeting closed with the customary cheers.

A Pint of Whisky Did It.

HARRISONVILLE, Mich., Nov. 24.—Abe Loney, farmer, was found dead about four miles from this village in a piece of woods. He had been drinking and it is reported that he had a pint of whisky in his stomach. He was probably killed by a fall from his wagon.

The Plebiscite Campaign in Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—The plebiscite campaign was inaugurated here this evening by a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting at the auditorium. H. A. Massé presided, and the leading speakers were Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., J. H. Hecker (colored), Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. Wm. Patterson.

MOORE & CO.

1 to 6 Covent Garden Market.

Pork Chops, Tender Loins for roasting, Pressed Cooked Tongue and Corned Beef. Fresh Pork Sausage, Liver Sausage, Frankfurt Sausage, Bologna Sausage. Pure Kettle-rendered Lard.

40 cents on the \$

Is the price I paid for my large stock of

JEWELRY, WATCHES,

PLATED WARE, Etc.,

And I intend giving the public the benefit of the cut prices. The John Brodie stock.

L. D. TRUMPOUR,

160 Dundas Street, Near Corner of Richmond Street.

RIP-ANS TABULES

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIP-ANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Nerve, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Rip-ans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effective, and give immediate relief. May be obtained by application to nearest Druggist.

Sold wholesale and retail by W. T. Strong, 124 Dundas street, London, Ont.

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Insurance members Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.

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S. & J.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Why be behind the times either in styles or ideas? We are not, and why should you be? Read our daily announcements and keep posted. One aim of our big establishment is to educate people to wear good articles; and when they can be purchased so reasonably from us, we really often marvel why it is that some are content to purchase and wear that which does not satisfy either as to quality or price. We know it often appears economical to buy cheap, trashy stuff; but how many have discovered to their regret that all that glitters is not gold, and that many things which look good and very cheap are only imitations and very dear. But it is not so with us. We keep only the best, and to-day we will offer our whole stock of high-class imported Dress Goods at such enticing prices that all who contemplate buying winter costumes will take advantage of.

BLACKS.

Serges from 45c up.
Hopsackings from 55c up.
Diagonals from 65c up.
Whipcords from 5c up.
Cookswear from 65c up.
Jacquards from 45c up.
Bengalines from 65c up.

COLORED.

Whipcords from 45c up.
Hopsackings from 55c up.
Diagonals from 65c up.
Ladies' Cloth, main finish, at 95c; in 46 inches wide, and very popular.

We have a specially choice lot of French Diagonal Suitings that we are offering at specially low prices to clear. Your choice at 38c a yard—really worth 60c.

In addition we have decided to clear a specially choice line of Fancy Tweed Suitings at 35c per yard, formerly sold at 50c and 75c. On the whole, we think that to-day we are offering the most genuine bargains of the season.

Samples mailed on application, and we will pay express charges on all orders of \$5 and upwards. Distant customers should take advantage of these special offers.

SMALLMAN

& INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St.

H. MCKENNA
25 DUNDAS STREET.

LAME BACK

NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM CURED EVERY TIME

WHEN THE "D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

J. & D. ROSS

(The One-Price House.)

FUR CAPS.

Seal, Persian Lamb, Astrachan, Beaver, Nutria, Sealette, etc., at rock bottom prices.

Gents' Furnishings.

Woolen Underwear, all sizes and qualities, at away-down prices. Special value in Lined Gloves, Mitts and Hosiery, suitable for the season.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

SUITS AND OVERCOATS—All sizes at clearing prices.

Merchant Tailoring

A SPECIALTY.

386 Richmond Street, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

The Sun,

The first of American Newspapers, CHAS. A. DANA, editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun,

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, \$2 a year

Daily by mail - - - - 6 a year

Daily and Sunday, by mail - - - - 8 a year

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CLAM BAKE

An important point of merit.

Milk Granules

is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley flour, and other infant foods, and contains no Glucose and no Cane Sugar. It is a scientific fact that infants under 7 months of age cannot digest starchy foods.

SMOKE VIRGINIA CIGAR.

MADE BY H. MCKAY & CO.

5c • 5c

FOR SALE BY H. MCKENNA 25 DUNDAS STREET.

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5c • 5c

Crystal Hall

Annual Holiday Sale

We have been busy for the last six weeks opening up our new stock of holiday goods, and are now prepared to offer the public the best bargains ever offered at any previous sale.

The stock is bought from the manufacturers direct and bought in a falling market.

We invite everybody to call and make a minute inspection of our stocks before making their selection for Christmas, as we feel confident we can save them money.

Our Dinner Sets are exquisite, all new patterns and designs.

Our Tea Sets are the newest styles:

An immense assortment of Toilet Sets, 10 pieces from

\$1 89.

A Fancy Parlor Lamp, 99c.

A Fine Brass Hanging Lamp, \$1 95.

A fine Brass Hanging Lamp with prisms, \$2 90.

The Great Bargain Store.

W. J. Reid & CO., LONDON.

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SELF-WILLED.

Lord Cecil raised his hat and took the glove hand for a second in silence. "I was so anxious to call upon you," said her ladyship. "The moment I heard you were quite in our midst, so to speak, I said to my daughter, Euphemia—let me introduce you to my daughter, Lord Neville! Euphemia, dear, this is Lord Neville, whose mamma was so kind to us at Baden-Baden. Lord Neville, my daughter Euphemia."

Lord Cecil bowed to the tall young lady, still in silence.

"—I said," continued her ladyship, blandly, "we really must call upon Lord Neville at once—at once. We must not delay or wait for ceremony. We must call at once. And so here we are, Lord Neville. And how is the dear Countess of Fitz-Harwood?"

"My mother was quite well when last I heard," said Lord Cecil, his voice pitched at its lowest key, and forming a fine contrast to the loud tone of Lady Bellairs.

"Indeed! I am so glad!" said Lord Neville. "I hoped the countess was well, did I not, Euphemia?"

Euphemia made something inaudible, and stared open-eyed at Carrie, as if she were a monstrosity or phenomenon.

"The dear countess—your mother—was so kind to us at Baden-Baden. And how is she now?"

"My father also was quite well when I last heard from him," said Lord Cecil.

"So glad! Lord Neville would have accompanied us this morning, Lord Cecil; but he is so confirmed an invalid! But he sent his kindest regards."

Lord Cecil bowed.

"And are you better? We read in the papers that you had been seriously ill; I hope that you are better!"

Not a muscle of Lord Cecil's face moved.

"Thank you, I am quite well," he said, coldly.

"So glad! And how long have you been here? And are you going to make a long stay? How do you like this part of the country? You must come and stay with us at the Court," said Lord Neville.

"The Court," said Lord Bellairs, "is a place. Come, we shall not take any refusal, Lord Neville, shall we, Euphemia?"

Miss Bellairs murmured something and smiled vaguely, still with a stony stare at Carrie.

"Thank you," said Lord Cecil. "I am afraid I shall not be able to accept your invitation. At present I am the guest of my friend Mr. Harrington. Do you know Mr. Harrington, Lady Bellairs?"

Her ladyship stared and opened her mouth, then regarded him with a rapid smile.

"No? Permit me to introduce her. Miss Carrie Harrington, Lady Bellairs," and he bowed his hand.

Carrie's weather-beaten face inclined about an inch toward the grand lady; Lady Bellairs' face grew stiff and hard like a mask, and the feather in her bonnet shook slightly toward Carrie's upright figure.

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Her ladyship stared and opened her mouth, then regarded him with a rapid smile.

"No? Permit me to introduce her. Miss Carrie Harrington, Lady Bellairs," and he bowed his hand.

GALLANT IDA LEWIS.

America's Grace Darling, the Brave Woman who Keeps the Lime Rock Light.

Her Boat, "The Rescue," Exhibited at the World's Fair—The Heroine Who Has Saved 18 Lives Tells How Her Own Life Was Saved—Congress Gives Her a Gold Medal.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24.—America's Grace Darling, the heroine of 18 life-saving exploits, the woman for whom the American Congress has cast a gold medal of the first class, the first of the kind ever given to a woman, keeps the Lime Rock lighthouse.

It was when the Russian warships were lying at peaceful anchor in Newport's beautiful harbor that a small company from the hotel Aquidneck went out in a sail boat to

mer, and I believe I should have died this season if I had not taken Paine's celery compound. I began with it last February, and this summer I have been splendid, and her eyes flashed as she warmed to her subject. "And I am delighted to tell it," she continued, "for it is the truth. I have had so many doctors and so many doctors' prescriptions that I had lost faith in them, and I have tried so many patent medicines

tell it and give the credit to Paine's celery compound. I have faith in it because there is nothing like it. I know so many people that have been helped. I am so much improved that my friends do not know me this summer. I have taken eight bottles since February, and the longer I take it the better I get. I have to live economically, and I do all my own housework, washing and ironing, and even the



THE HOME OF IDA LEWIS, LIME ROCK LIGHT, NEWPORT, R. I.

pay a visit to this brave woman, whose life-story, "The Rescue," has been one of the most talked-of exhibits at the World's Fair. The story told by Miss Lewis of how her own life was saved, amply repaid the visitors for their journey.

Lime Rock lighthouse, the home of this world-famous heroine, is within the harbor and is a short sail from the New York Yacht Club's house. At high tide an ordinary cat-rigged sail boat cannot land at Lime Rock, and a row boat must be used, from which a landing is effected by climbing up the face of a perpendicular rock upon a ladder lashed with fetters of iron to the stone.

At low tide the rowboat is stowed toward a public beach through the stone grass that cuts against its sides like slashing martial blades.

The lighthouse—this saving station of wrecked mariners—is the blessed symbol of peace on earth and sea, saying good-will to men. The fair woman to whom the visitors listened told a true narrative for every other brave and good woman in the country—a narrative for every woman in the country to read and profit by.

Ida Lewis looks to be in her thirties as to age, with a highly nervous temperament, bright eyes, with a dash of color in her face.

"It is 35 years since we came to Lime Rock, six in family, and now there are but two of us left, my brother Rudolph, who helped you up the rocks, and myself," said she. "My father was a cripple for 17 years, in which time he never cut a mouthful of food for himself; my mother died 10 years ago of a cancer, and my sister six years ago with consumption."

"I have never been well in my life until now. My trouble was in my chest and lungs, and I have always had a cough from a child. What has done me more good than anything else in the world is Paine's celery compound."

"I have always been miserable in sum-

mer, and I believe I should have died this season if I had not taken Paine's celery compound. I began with it last February, and this summer I have been splendid, and her eyes flashed as she warmed to her subject. "And I am delighted to tell it," she continued, "for it is the truth. I have had so many doctors and so many doctors' prescriptions that I had lost faith in them, and I have tried so many patent medicines

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"People think, when they come and find things in perfect order, that there is nothing to do here," she said. "But they do not know how early we start in the morning, and how many little things there are to be done. The lamps have to be cleaned every day, the lenses kept clean, and the brasses polished, to say nothing of keeping the house in order."

Not alone are the "brasses polished" on the light, but the shining copper pump in the kitchen and the row of brass candlesticks on the mantel behind the stove all testify to the success and industry of the thrifty champion of life and health.

Ida Lewis is called the bravest woman in America. But there are many brave women who have suffered as she has done, who are nearly broken down, who need to-day a true food for the brain and nerves, and whom Paine's celery compound will make well again. Thousands of women have been saved by this wonderful remedy.

And He Talked Violently.

In shutting down the lid of his wife's Saratoga trunk, looking it, and wrapping the trunk securely with ropes and leather straps for the purpose of making the structure baggageman-proof, Mr. McSwat had consumed half an hour.

"Now, Lohelia," he said, after he had loaded the thing into the express wagon and sent it to the railway station, "you have just three quarters of an hour to get ready, go to the depot, and have your trunk checked. Got your ticket handy?"

"The ticket?" replied Mrs. McSwat. "That's all safe enough, Billiger. It's in the trunk."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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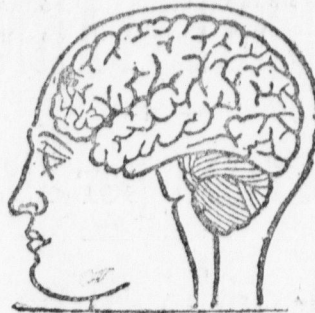
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC

AND STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD Chronic Diseases are caused by Deranged Nerve Centres at base of the Brain.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases, are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord, will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part; it therefore will be equally well understood, how the derangements of the nerve centres, will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and Will Relieve in One Day the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases, is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

In Bed Six Years

HARTFORD CITY, Blackford Co., Indiana, June 8, '93.

GENTLEMEN: I received a letter from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and asking for my testimonial. I will gladly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I would have vomiting spells, and there would be from eighteen to twenty days at a time that I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, and two from Columbus, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having spells like spasms, and would lie cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child; all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles I could rise up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it was I. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world. It was a god-sent to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that if anyone doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster or any citizen as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

Will a remedy which can effect such a marvelous cure as the above, cure you?

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27, 1893.

TO THE PROPRIETOR OF SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE.

DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My Signature), Rev. W. S. Barker

Sick Headache.

Is dependent on deranged nerve-centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Indiana.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk. I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE Tonic, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the greatest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone.

MRS. W. T. ENNINGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1897.

CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water-Breath, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful, that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the Stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay, for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the Stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in one day, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of potent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893.

(My signature) Reuben E. Truax

Walkerton, Ontario.

Price, One Dollar

If your druggist hasn't the Remedy in stock ask him to procure it for you from his regular wholesaler.

New Fancy French Prunes!
New Fancy California Apricots!
New Re-Cleaned Lima Beans!

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,
169 Dundas Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TILL 9 p.m. at 64 Bunting street, W. H. WELCH.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 189 Dundas street, and 459 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweller, 422 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES required at Smith's Drug Store, 650 Dundas street east. Residence Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

WELCH—At 22 Hill street, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, the wife of A. E. Welch, city, of a daughter.

DIED.

CALDWELL—Sudden, at San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 8, Mr. John Caldwell, late of 555 Hamilton road, this city, in his 70th year.

CAIT—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at the family residence, 21 Tecumseh avenue, Agnes Tait, beloved wife of Mr. William Tait, in the 54th year of age.

Funeral from above address on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock; services at 3:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

SHEERE—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 24, 1923, Maggie Sheere, youngest daughter of Christopher and Jane Sheere, aged 21 years. Funeral from the family residence, 107 Bathurst, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 2 p.m.; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

J. G. SHUFF,

Dispenses Physicians' Prescriptions

650 Dundas St., EAST END.

PHONE 522

JUST RECEIVED

SHERRIES

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED TO CANADA.

Merano Vintage, 1890. Vin de Paste, Miza. Cabinet. Paildo.

Morgan's for cooking.

J. W. SCANDRETT, 177 Dundas St.

Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

257 York Street, TELEPHONE 115.

Spruce Cherry

Nothing is better, and nothing cures colds quicker than this favorite remedy. 3c per bottle. Boyle's Drug Store, 50, 52 Dundas street.

Tar.

We Want

Your trade, and will offer you special inducements in order to get it. We can deal with live people. Are

You Alive?

Try Us Once and See.

MANTEL,

Grate and Tile Hearth, \$25.

W. H. HEARD & CO.,

357 Richmond Street.

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH DILLOWAY,

144 Dundas Street. Telephone 527.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,

Fashionable Tailor,

262½ Dundas Street.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Overcoats and Suitings.

LATEST STYLES, ETC.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WE CUT YOUR FALL SUITS AND OVER COATS FROM

W. M. SLATER,

cutting and practical tailor, new shop opposite back on the V. Large assortment of the goods in stock to select from. Gentlemen's own cloth made up to order. Ordered clothing made up and repaired. Good quality, cheap in the city. Good this guaranteed pants a specialty. Prices low. Open evenings. Telephone 875.

CITIZENS.

Insure with A. B. POWELL!

He represents some of the best companies doing business. His rates are low.

Fire Insurance, Accident Insurance, Life Insurance, Glass Insurance, Employer's Liability Insurance.

Bonds issued for Bankers, etc.

Real estate bought and sold.

A. B. POWELL'S

INSURANCE OF I E.

437 RICHMOND.

SALE!

500 LBS.

BEST YARN

30c per lb.

Priddis Bros.

AMMUNITION!

Smokeless and Black Powder, Chilled Shot, lead loaded shot Gun Cartridges, all sizes of shot, all selling at wholesale prices by

Wm. Gurd & Co.

185 Dundas St., London. Phone 500.

If You Want Fresh Oysters

CALL OR TELEPHONE TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

FOR A QUART OF

SELECTS.

And you will use no other.

ANDERSON & BARNARD

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Fire Insurance Association.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Insurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 543.

FAIR AND COLDER.

Toronto, Nov. 24—11 p.m.—Deep depression now exist over our Pacific and Atlantic coasts and the pressure is highest over the middle portion of the continent.

The winds have again increased to gales over eastern Canada, attended by snow and rain. In the St. Lawrence snow flurries have been general and in the Northwest local snow has fallen.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Equivalents, 36°—48°; Calgary 10° below—2° below; Qu'Appelle, 14° below—4° below; Winnipeg, 29° below—4°; Port Arthur, 4° below—8°; Toronto, 26°—30°; Montreal, 29°—33°; Quebec, 36°—32°; Halifax, 34°—52°.

TO DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Nov. 25—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Winds mostly westerly and northwesterly; fair and colder.

GO TO

BELTZ'S

FOR

Good Furs.

Reliable Furs.

Furs that you can depend upon.

We manufacture our own.

A SIGN OF COLD WEATHER

The raw furs new coming in are very heavy coated for this time of the year, which is a good indication of a cold winter.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

H. BELTZ

144 Dundas Street.

Ives is on the Mend.

If your chins get broken by thunder, lightning, fire, water or any of the elements which are going round breaking things up in general, take it along to Ives, the old curiosity shop. You all know him; if you don't, you ought to. A. Ives, general repairer, 208 Dundas street. ywt

Silver Polish.

The best manufactured. For sale at J. E. ADKINS, on the corner, East London. Try it. Something new. ywt

Hurry up, and get your Xmas photos taken at WESTLAKES, 201 Dundas street. Latest styles for holidays. ywt

A new factory act will soon go into effect in Russia forbidding employers to compel operatives to accept bread, provisions, etc., in payment for labor.

Edward's Liniment cures Colds etc

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE

134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS

175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—It matters not what "caused it,"

—It was what it signifies.

—The way to boom the business is to really advertise.

—Mr. D. Ogilvie, of this city, has purchased the Stratford printing factory.

—The merry jingle of sleigh bells was heard on the streets last night.

—Rev. W. H. Claris, of London, has been spending a few days out from.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, of Wyoming, spent a few days with friends in London this week.

—Three London sportsmen bagged 22 brace of partridge in Brooke one day recently.

—Misses Sarah and Jennie Morgan, fourth line, Warwick, intend spending the winter in this city.

—Miss Gunn, of this city, has been the guest of Miss Mary Cuthbertson, Wyoming, for the past week.

—Messrs. W. Lind and R. Kirkpatrick, of the local Y. M. C. A., organized a boys' football team, the association last night in Woodstock.

—Rev. E. R. Lancelley, of Ridgeway, will preach in Wellington Street Methodist Church at both services to-morrow. Special music by the choir.

—An unruly crowd of boys assembled around the market every night and sometimes insult pedestrians. When a policeman puts in an appearance they generally make off.

—Fanny T. N. Pendergast, filed a bill in the Western Circuit Court at Detroit on Tuesday to affirm her marriage to John E. Pendergast, of London, Ont. Mr. Pendergast claim he was forced into the marriage.

—Thomas King, who lives in London West, is spending the monotony of family life by ill using his wife, Maggie. He was accused of assault before Squire Lacey last night. Pleading guilty he was fined \$2 and costs and bound over to keep the peace for one year.

—The stock of W. H. Treblecock, valued at \$11,000, was sold yesterday by J. W. Jones at 62 cents on the dollar to H. Treblecock & Co., and (as advertised in another column on eighth page) will be cleared out at cut prices before the first of the new year.

—Special musical services will be held in Wellington Street Methodist Church to-morrow, both morning and evening. Chorus by Handel, Mendelssohn and other composers will be given by a choir of 60 voices, accompanied by a large orchestra under the direction of Mr. Pococke.

—Residents on Simcoe street, east end, complain of a gang who have taken up their abode in an old dilapidated shanty opposite the car factory. They have been harassing by insulting women when passing and if a check is not put to this kind of business it is hard to say where it will end.

—Mr. C. M. Hewitt, druggist, died yesterday morning at his father's residence near Sparta, after a lingering illness. He was the only son of Mr. E. A. Hewitt, of South Yarmouth. He was 23 years of age, was for a number of years in B. A. Mitchell's drug store, this city, and lately kept a drug store in Sparta.

—Mr. T. Winters is manager of a new enterprise now being carried on in the old brewery near the gas works, for Mr. B. W. Webb, of London. He is engaged buying live fowl, killing, plucking and shipping them to the British markets. About 50 men, women and girls are employed in this new industry. [Ingersoll Sun.]

—The Orient Minstrels, an amateur organization of this city, have all the latest songs for their performance, which will take place in the Grand Hall on Dec. 5. Their grand Columbian first part will be well worth seeing, and the musical afterpiece, which was written especially for them, will be a treat in itself.

—Baird's company of players made their second appearance in a London theatre last night in "Bells of Shandon." The somewhat humorous situations of the drama were enhanced by several good specialties. To-night the "Passion Slave" will be on the boards. At the matinee, 2:30, "The Outcast" is announced, with the prices 15 and 25 cents.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Emma J. Cater, wife of Harry L. Cater, were buried at Woodland yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, 501 King street, and was largely attended. Rev. Canon Richardson and Dr. Andrus conducted the services. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John Dillaway, William Kendrick, Frederick Tempier, James Fitzgerald, William Henshaw, and Fred Ward.

—There is no more inviting store in London than that at 209 Dundas street, which has recently been entirely refitted and occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Kent as a confectionery and ice cream parlour. Mr. Kent is a leader in his line of business, and the attractive appearance of his various productions in confectionery and candies will tempt the most epicurean taste. His high price is the result of the high quality of the excellent attention and quality of viands supplied.

—A large quantity of Turkish rugs, carpets and Bulgarian embroideries have reached this city, direct from London, where they are the first ever brought to London, and will be of much interest to admirers of these novelties. These rugs (history tells us) have been woven by the dainty fingers of dark-eyed Eastern ladies, who look upon their manufacture as a peculiar feature of the rug. Mr. J. W. Jones has received the consignment, and will offer it for sale next week. Mr. Jones hopes that his enterprise in bringing such a valuable collection to the city will be appreciated.

Joseph Tait, M.P.P., at Victoria Hall.

The men's popular meetings held in Victoria Hall Sunday afternoons are bound to increase in popularity, so long as the committee in charge of them secure such good speakers and provide music as they have done recently. The meeting tomorrow afternoon promises to be one of the best yet held, and is sure to be attended by a very large number of men, who enjoy a good practical talk by a practical man.

Ex-Ald. Yates will preside, and Joseph Tait, M.P.P., of Toronto, one of the best platform orators of that city, will give the address.

An old adage reads, "the best is the cheapest." How often we have proved it to be true. Now it is especially true of wooden commodities. W. D. Willis & Co., corner York and Adelaide streets, have a full stock of lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash and house trimmings. You will find their goods and prices right. ywt

address. Then Miss Jennie Bishop, who has been delighting her hearers during the last week, and who has sung to over 5,000 citizens in that time, will sing a couple of selections. Every man who can possibly attend this service at 4:15 p.m. should do so. It will be time well spent. The admission is free.

Interesting Debate in Prospect.

At the regular meeting of Directory No. 7, Industrial Brotherhood of Canada, held in Labor Hall, Dufferin avenue, on Wednesday night last, it was proposed by Bro. Joseph Marks and seconded by Bro. Henry B. Ashplant, that next meeting (Wednesday, Dec. 6) be an open session, and that a discussion be held on the coming plebiscite on prohibition. An invitation will be given to all members of unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council to attend and express an opinion on the pros and cons of prohibition as a social reform movement.

Bro. Henry B. Ashplant has consented to lead the defense of prohibition, and it is hoped a strong opponent will meet him and a good discussion result. The leaders on both sides will be allowed fifteen minutes each, and the other speakers five minutes each.

A Wedding on Thanksgiving Eve.

St. Thomas Times: On Wednesday evening the residence of Mr. T. B. Diet, Tailor street, was the scene of a pleasant social gathering, when between 40 and 50 invited guests from London, Aylmer, Belmont, Wallaceburg and St. Thomas assembled to witness the marriage of his youngest daughter, Miss Cassie H. Diet, to Mr. Arch. Graham, of London, the well-known builder of artificial granite stone walks. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Lillie Diet, of Forest, and the groom was escorted by Mr. Walter White, of London. The nuptial ceremony was performed by Rev. A. H. Munro. Many valuable and elegant presents, including a piano from the groom, testified to the esteem in which the bride is held by her friends. After wedding dinner had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Graham took the train for London, where upon arrival they at once went to their home on Piccadilly street.

Coming—The World's Fair.

People may revisit the World's Fair Tuesday evening at Victoria Hall, and those who have not seen it already may do so then and congratulate themselves on saving railway fare and board bill. Adam Brown, ex-M.P., postmaster of Hamilton, will deliver his celebrated lecture on the Columbian exhibition, and throw out some light views of the principal scenes of interest, which are said to be magnificent in their semblance of reality. Mr. Brown's unique combination of oral and ocular description has been in great demand in Canadian cities, and he has delighted crowded houses in Toronto, Hamilton and other places. A large number of new views, never given before, will be produced in London. Apart from the World's Fair pictures, a special interest to Londoners, portraying the Seventh Battalion in active service, Mr. Brown's descriptive powers are well known.

The Teachers' Association.

At the concluding session of the London Teachers' Association yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected: President, W. D. Baker, principal Lorne avenue school; vice-president, Miss Minnie Drury, Waterloo street school; secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie McDowell, Simcoe street school; management committee, the officers Messrs. Alexander McQueen, R. A. Graham, A. C. Stewart and Miss Boon.

In the discussion upon vertical writing a great divergence of opinion was found to exist. Neither the innovators or the innovators.

The committee of the argument, Mr. Samuel Baker, of Park street school, said that vertical writing was not speedy.

Whenever such a result was attained the formation developed into a back hand. A great deal of precision and care, he knew from practical experience, was necessary to maintain a strictly vertical form of calligraphy. This assertion was, of course, denied by those favoring the new departure. Mr. Alexander McQueen, principal of Askin street school, declared a strong plea in favor of vertical writing. The whole matter will be left for the present in statu quo.

Hospital Trust.

The Hospital Trust met at the City Hospital yesterday afternoon. The auditors' quarterly report was received and filed. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Balfour reported that up to Nov. 24 28 patients had been admitted, 21 discharged as cured, and two had died. That left 57 patients in the hospital—29 males, 25 females and 3 children. The appointment of Miss Nellie May Turner, London, for a position on the nursing staff, was received. It will be considered in turn. The following resolution was placed in the minutes: "Having made a report to the Middlesex House of Industry Friday, Nov. 17, we desire to record our opinion that the condition of the house was clean, and the situation and the building both bright and cheerful. We asked over the farm, consisting of 45 acres, which is worked by the inmates and produces by their labor an important contribution to the supplies during the year. The inmates appeared to be contented, and as far as we could see the institution was managed exceedingly well, and offers a home where any poor person from the city would be well and kindly cared for. Sheriff Cameron, late chairman of the House of Industry committee, accompanied the board from the house and explained the working of the system to them. On account of there not being a full attendance nothing was done about the compensation sent to the City Council with reference to a new building, there were present Col. Lewis (chairman), Mr. James Gilmour, C. F. Complin and Dr. Balfour, medical superintendent.

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

The stock of John Brodie, jeweler, was sold a few days ago at 40 cents on the dollar to L. B. Drummond, who intends cutting the retail prices accordingly, which will be a big boom for those making Christmas presents. The stock consists of fine lines of watches, plated ware, gold and silver, which will be disposed of for cash.

Something New in Photographs.

Many citizens have been attracted lately by an artistic display of photography on Richmond street, next to the C. P. R. ticket office. For the benefit of those who do not know it may be explained that the exhibit mentioned is the work of Joseph F. Mackie, a talented young photographer, late with the Herbert E. Simpson Company. The premises in which Mr. Mackie's studio is situated, have lately been entirely renovated, and supplied with all the accessories known to the high class trade. The situation affords excellent light and produces a nice soft effect. Mr. Mackie makes a specialty of Mikado Mantelios. His Cabinet Mantelios and family groups are second to none, and all are artistically finished, a new style and the very best thing. London will do well to give Mr. Mackie a trial.

I was afflicted with general debility and liver affection, and have recommended, and will continue to do so, Williams' Royal Crown Remedy, to all who are afflicted with the above complaints, and convalescence is hastened in fact made a new man of me. P. H. McLAUGHLIN.

Cafe Noir, Kindergarten, Trinidad, Madrid, Java, Menagerie, Cawall, Euterput, Colonial, Epine, Wine Nuts.

J. L. FITZGERALD'S

163 Dundas Street.

PHONE 545.

ARTISTIC

WOOD MANTELS.

Gas and Coal Grates and Ties.

R. R. BLAND,

Mechanics Institute, Dundas Street, ywt

Bromo Seltzer

CURES

HEADACHES

Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Etc., Etc.

SOLD BY

N. I. McDermid,

Druggist, 174 Dundas street.

PICTURES

PICTURES

Large selection of the latest Engravings, Exchange, colored. Photographs, Oil and Water Colors, Colored Pastels; framed in white and gold, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Choice variety Montages, Etc. in Brass, Gold, Bamboo, and White and Gold. Prices away down low.

R. LEWIS,

182 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

NOTICE.

Special inducements will be offered during the next 60 days to all intending purchasers of

Pianos & Organs

And on easy terms of payment.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

CELEBRATED

Williams Pianos

(CANADA'S FAVORITE)

To select from and at prices sure to please.

YOUR CHOICE OF 35 ORGANS

By different makers, from \$20 to \$50, and on very easy terms.

Please call, examine our goods and get our prices.

R. S. Williams & Son

171-DUNDAS STREET-171

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London Saturday Advertiser

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

What the people say shall be, can be.

They who favor the plebiscite are they who believe in trusting the people.

Some people object to prohibition on principle, forgetting that the principle of prohibition underlies every law upon the statute book.

Another valuable paper will appear from the pen of Mrs. Letitia Youmans in these columns next week. It was unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

The Duchess of Sutherland recently presided at a large woman's temperance meeting held at Victoria Hall, Nottingham, the Bishop of Lichfield being one of the speakers.

It is noteworthy that almost every letter written against prohibition for newspaper publication is signed anonymously. Anonymous letters will not be inserted by any courageous newspaper.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Bishop of Huron for his grand utterance in favor of the total abolition of the liquor traffic. In this matter he stands side by side with Canon Farrar and many other illustrious Church of England clergymen in the old land.

It is said that the railroad managers of Holland have found it impossible to man the switches with men who can be depended upon to let liquor alone, and have accordingly substituted women. Not an accident, it is said, has occurred since as a result of carelessness at the switch.

At the recent session of the council of the Church of England Temperance Society, held at Nottingham, the Lord Bishop of London presided; the Lord Bishop of Southwell was also an active member, and a large number of leading church dignitaries. The society is one of the most active and largest of all the temperance organizations of England.

The true social reformer is not easily discouraged. He is one to whom might be applied the ringing lines of Browning:

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
Wrong would triumph;
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Mr. Edward Meek, barrister, and Dr. Samuel Ginner are president and secretary of a new organization in Toronto to fight prohibition. Some mean people may remark that it is not so very strange that a lawyer or a doctor may occasionally take up the cause of the brewers and distillers, as liquor admittedly makes more law-suits and causes more disease than any other factor. [Ottawa Journal.]

The Lord Mayor of London recently gave a reception at the Mansion House, the official residence, to a lot of English temperance mayors. There are said to be 42 abstaining mayors in England and Wales now. In his reception speech he said only that day almost every case which had come before him resulted from drunkenness. He heartily welcomed the members of the Temperance League for the good they were doing.

An esteemed weekly contemporary endeavors to refute our recent dictum that in this plebiscite campaign "scolding does no good," whether at politicians or any one else. We repeat our assertion, and contend that mere critical waspishness never did and never will make many or desirable converts. The true course, in our opinion, is to recognize that there are good temperance men and true in both parties, and to encourage both sides to step forward.

Plebiscite is in the air these days. A general Provincial election will take place in Prince Edward Island on the 14th of December, and a prohibition vote has been ordered at the same time. We will soon know what is the result of it. The Sons of Temperance and some of the other leading temperance bodies in Nova Scotia are now

circulating petitions for a plebiscite in that Province. The agitation for one has also commenced in New Brunswick. We think it will be clearly demonstrated that prohibition sentiment is quite as strong in the Maritime Provinces as in Ontario.

Those who question the power of women to achieve, should ponder the record of Lady Henry Somerset, who has just returned from a 24 days' trip to America, during which she traveled 8,000 miles, presided over the world's convention of temperance women, and attended sixteen meetings, besides "doing" the World's Fair. The closing meeting of the W. C. T. U. which she addressed, convened the largest audience gathered to hear a single speaker during the entire series of congresses numbering 145.

Prohibition Enforcement.

Cut Off the Making and Importing and the Selling is Easily Stopped.

(Written specially for these columns by T. W. Casey.)

A favorite "argument" against supporting a prohibition law is that, even though desirable it is not practicable for the reason that "you can't enforce it anyway." No doubt in most places at least, that will be the popular cry of those opposed to such a measure during the present campaign. The fact cannot be denied that the legalized liquor traffic, as it now exists in Canada, is responsible for a larger proportion of crime, and misery, and poverty, and insanity, and heavy and unnecessary taxation of the whole people in the administration of criminal justice and sustaining the unfortunate, than any other one cause. It cannot be denied, too, that an efficient prohibition law, if efficiently enforced, as some other laws for the well-being of the community are, would remove the cause of all these dreadful evils. We are told, however, that, terrible as things are, we must go on and endure them. "You can't help it. There is no use trying. Those in the liquor business will make it and will sell it anyway, law or no law." Surely if all this is true then the people of Canada are being taxed an enormous amount too much to pay for the keeping up of a system of government incompetent to protect the people.

Other Laws Are Enforced.

But other laws not one whit more necessary for the protection and well-being of the people are being enforced and the men who attempt to put them in defiance are being constantly made such examples of as to commend respect for law and good government. How is it that all law and government would prove incompetent in trying to cope with this giant evil?

Our laws against the printing and publishing and importation and sale of blasphemous or of grossly obscene literature are being enacted, and amended, and enforced constantly and to the advantage of the community, too. Our law-makers are doing just what they ought to do in this matter, and our law enforcers are also doing well their duty, and the morals of the community are the healthier and the purer for it. Some sticklers might argue for "personal liberty" to read just what you like just as they do to drink what you like, but that does not prevent the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting the bad literature traffic. Some may argue in the "they will do it" line, just as they do in the liquor case, but it is demonstrated that "they don't do it" where the officers of the law do their duty. Some may argue that "it will hurt business" to stop that traffic—that a whole lot of capital and a whole lot of men can find profitable employment, and "they must live, you know," but our legislators declare that it is demoralizing and debauching and men must get their living in some thing not so harmful and so the business is prohibited. The argument, too, holds good that "it will be smuggled in along our great frontier of thousands of miles." No doubt it is, to some extent, but the importations are not a tithe of what they would be without such prohibition. Some great admirers of "moral suasion," a prominent canon or doctor of divinity possibly, as in the liquor case, may take his stand that legal enactments are not a d's method of dealing with just such an evil, that men should be converted first, or properly educated, and such literature would not be abused, but the absurdity is too apparent to prevent the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting just such bad literature traffic.

Surely the liquor traffic is the cause of as much demoralization, of more poverty and crime and of the destruction of far more lives than the traffic in

bad literature. Why should the one be sanctioned and protected by license laws while the other is stamped down by prohibition?

Complete Prohibition Will Succeed.

We take very little stock in the "argument" that because the Scott Act or some local option law against the sale did not come up to what was desired it is good evidence that a general prohibition law would therefore fail. The temperance people have been petitioning Parliament ever since the Dominion Parliament has had an existence for a law prohibiting the manufacture and the importation and the sale of intoxicating liquors—a three-fold law—and had such a law been enacted it would have been, in our opinion, a success from the beginning. Whenever it is enacted it will prove, in our opinion, a success. All that Parliament has ever done, however, has been to enact laws prohibiting the sale merely, and allowing the manufacture and importation to go on under legal sanction and authority as before. The prohibitionists were always aware that any such partial measures would be of difficult enforcement and of doubtful success. They never accepted them as a finality, and never intend to. Give them what they have all the time been asking for—a law that will stop the making and importing and the seller's supplies are cut off. It is not a very difficult matter to stop a man from selling liquors when he can't get them to sell.

Can Liquor Making Be Stopped?

The distilling and brewing of liquors are not quick and small operations that can be carried on "on the sly" and in cellars and garrets or backyard buildings—or at least not to an extent to amount to anything of importance in keeping up the liquor seller's supplies. To be done at all to advantage it must needs be done on a pretty large and

one struggling one in Nova Scotia. Does anyone pretend to say that one of the nine now in existence in Ontario could carry on its business on its present scale, or even at all, for a single week under present law enforcement if its license were cut off?

About the Breweries.

Brewing requires to be carried on on a much larger scale even than distilling, and it is much more difficult to do in defiance of law, because of the more elaborate process and the more bulky nature of the output. As it is now there are about as many temptations to attempt unlawful brewing as there would be under prohibition. Now an unlawful maltster would save the \$100 Government license fee and a fee of \$50 more as a brewer. He would also save a large malt tax and a tax on beer made, but no one hears of any attempts, even of trying to run unlicensed breweries. There are now but 134 lawful breweries in operation in Canada, or not one to each 35,000 of the population.

The licensed breweries are now located as follows: Ontario 80, Quebec 17, British Columbia 23, New Brunswick 2, Nova Scotia 5, Manitoba 7, Prince Edward Island 1.

Who supposes that a single brewery would be in active existence for any time under a prohibition law? In Prince Edward Island, under the Scott Act only, and with full Dominion sanction and license for as many breweries as may apply, there is but one small one in existence. In the State of Maine, with all its "failure" of prohibition, and its alleged "more drinking and drunkenness than anywhere else," every distillery and brewery that was in the State when the law was passed is now closed up. That fact is beyond doubt or dispute.

About Smuggling.

"But would there not be an enormous

amount of smuggling all along the whole of our frontier?" That question is often asked and deserves attention. We have now efficient laws and efficient machinery against smuggling. We would not need more under prohibition. Every customs officer finds it his duty to prevent smuggling. There are large profits and large temptations to smuggle hundreds of various kinds of things every day now, all along our frontier, and many of them are much more easily concealed and smuggled than liquors would be and much less apt to be found out and seized afterwards, and afford quite as great or greater profits to those who will engage in them. And yet we have effectual laws prohibiting smuggling. The enforcement and success of those laws don't depend much upon an "overwhelming public opinion in their favor in the locality either." The customs duties are collected just the same in localities favoring free trade as they are in those favoring the present National Policy. The officers are instructed to enforce the law as they find it in the statute book—just as all Canadian officers should—no matter whether popular there or not. Of course there is some smuggling of dutiable goods now, just as there would be some smuggling of liquors, but who pretends to say that there would be more of it because the law prohibits it?

Our Canadian Ministers.

Strong Opinions Expressed on the Plebiscite Question.

It is a hopeful sign of the times that the leading ministers of the various churches are becoming more strongly favorable to the prohibition movement than ever before.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Douglass, of Montreal, one of the most honored and eloquent of all the Methodist ministers of Canada, has just given this decided approval of the plebiscite: "When the Mowat Government consented to a plebiscite I felt that a supreme hour had come which would determine the destinies of prohibition for a generation. If the manhood, moral and religious, of the Province, proclaim in trumpet tones its determination that prohibition shall be the law of the land, that voice will be potential to guarantee the desired result. Dominant above all others is the voice of Ontario in our Federal Government. Let her be flanked by Manitoba in the west and by the Maritime forces in the east, and no government could resist such a united demand. The man who is indifferent to these tremendous issues should know that his indifference lends aid to the forces that will destroy uncounted thousands along the generations. If I were a citizen of Ontario, as I am of Quebec, I would by prayer, by endeavor and vote, seek to hasten the excelsior time when Ontario and the Dominion shall be forever free from the curse of intemperance. May God give victory to the right!"

Rev. Dr. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria University of Toronto, says: "The reasons which have led me, after a very careful consideration of the whole subject, to vote for prohibition are: 1. Intemperance is not only a moral evil, but the greatest social and economic curse from which modern society suffers. 2. The law everywhere is employed to meet social evils and to remedy economic disadvantages. Then why not here? 3. My experience convinces me that prohibition has been of decidedly practical benefit in diminishing the evil both from the social and economic point of view."

Bishop Baldwin, D.D., Church of England, of this city, says: "Prohibition is a measure, I should say, absolutely and indispensably necessary in the interests of humanity and religion. To remove strong drink from our land would be to remove the most powerful incentive to vice of which we have any knowledge. The vast majority, I imagine, of those who to-day are engaged in the passion for stimulants contracted the habit as minors, or as extremely young men. Prohibition, therefore, with the blessing of God, would save the young."

Bishop Campbell, D.D., of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Toronto, says: "If the vote in January does not give a sweeping majority for prohibition the work of years will be lost. Both indifference and over-confidence will contribute to failure. We cannot spare a single vote. The conscience of the Province has now an opportunity to speak. We are confident of the decision; but we must speak with a voice loud enough to startle the politicians who are dreaming that we do not mean what we say."

Rev. Dr. W. A. McKay (Presbyterian), Woodstock, says: "Fellow Christians, male and female, will you enter on the new year by recording early on its first day your vote for your home, your church, your country, your Province, root and branch, this accursed traffic? Every consideration of humanity, loyalty and religion appeals to you."

Rev. Dr. Austin, principal of Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, gives the following, among a number of other reasons, why all should vote for prohibition. "Because prohibition not only frees the Christian nation from the guilt of partnership with the liquor traffic but also abates very largely the evils of intemperance. Because the traffic itself is the worst financial speculation a nation ever indulged in. Because of the frightful effects of intemperance, which is largely the result of

the license system. Because the object of all law should be to make it as easy as possible to do right and as difficult as possible to do wrong. Because all attempts at regulation of the liquor traffic by any license law have proved confessed failures."

Hon. Geo. E. Foster's View.

Some years ago, Mr. Foster ably urged that a prohibitory law, fairly enforced, can accomplish the following results. The claim is just as true now as it ever was:

"It can pronounce the verdict of the country's disapproval upon a ruinous and baneful traffic, and thus brand it with public disgrace.

"It can relieve the country of the sin and responsibility of turning its sober children into drunkards by virtue of an act of parliament, and for a money consideration.

"It can put away all public temptation to drinking and drunkenness, and thus make it as easy as possible for all to grow up into sober and honorable citizenship.

"It can prevent men whom no moral considerations seem to influence from making it their sole business to induce their fellows to tipple and drink, so as thereby to live upon their degradation and ruin.

"It can elevate law into righteousness, and thus make it a continual teacher and supporter of sobriety and justice."

Standing Up for the Liquor Traffic.

An association of persons interested in the promotion of the liquor traffic has been formed in Toronto. We take the following particulars from the Toronto Mail:

"A number of gentlemen opposed to the plebiscite, met at room No. 5, Stock Exchange building, yesterday afternoon. Upon motion, Edward Meek, barrister, was called to the chair, and duly installed president of the association, and it was resolved that Dr. Samuel Ginner, of No. 408 Manning avenue, be appointed secretary and treasurer.

"After roll-call of those present desiring to become members of the association, it was resolved that the association be hereafter known as the 'Anti-Plebiscite Association of Ontario.'"

"The objects of this association were agreed on as follows: 1. To hold public meetings throughout the Province of Ontario for the purpose of placing before the public the arguments against the adoption of the plebiscite. 2. To make use of the press of the Province to counteract the specious and fallacious arguments of the prohibitionists. 3. To promote temperance by advocating the use of light and native wines, and other innocent beverages. 4. To advocate the equalization of licenses. 5. To oppose the unjust and arbitrary methods usually employed by the prohibitionists, keeping in view the distribution of justice to all alike.

"It was further resolved that branch organizations of the association be established throughout the Province as speedily as possible, and that meetings of the association or of the active members thereof shall be held at least once every week, due notice of which shall be given to the members and to the press."

Testimony From the Other Side.

Most remarkable and encouraging testimony to the efficacy of prohibition is furnished by the Wine and Spirit Gazette in a current issue. The Gazette says what it calls "the unceasing agitation of the cold water cranks" has succeeded in completely outlawing the traffic in wine, spirits, and beer in seven States of the Union; has rendered the traffic contingent upon the popular votes of isolated localities in a majority of the other States; has greatly increased the license fee where that system prevails; has placed restrictions and embarrasments upon the trade which were not dreamed of half a century ago; and in fine has put the liquor traffic everywhere on the defensive, compelling it to fight for existence." The Gazette also says that the Prohibitionists are equally aggressive and untiring in Canada; that their progress in England is apparent; that even in Germany they are "far from dormant or unimportant"; and that "France, the land of the vine, is also plagued with the reckless fanaticism." All of which, in the opinion of the Gazette, "shows the steady growth, spread, and boldness of prohibition sentiment," and "betokens a life and death struggle for liquor manufacturers and liquor dealers."

—The saying of the Bishop of Peterborough that he would rather see England free than England sober is being frequently used by men who ought to be ashamed to palm such a wretched sophism upon the people of Ontario. Is there any necessary antagonism between freedom and sobriety? Can't England, or any other country, be both free and sober? Is a nation or man free that is not sober? Is there now, or was there ever, a more degrading, brutalizing form of slavery than the slavery of drunkenness.—[Canada Presbyterian.]

Young People.

Robbie's Complaint.
I'd like to know a pile of things,
Like "What's a bogglegump,
And why don't little boys have wings,
And how far frogs can jump.

"And what makes fishes snap at flies,
And what keeps logs afloat,
And how to make good pumpkins-pies,
And how long-lived 's a goat."

That's why I hate the way they do
In all these stupid schools,
They skip the things I want to know,
And only teach me rules.

Make-Up of Boys.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith relates the following incident of the master of Balliol College: "He was asked what, after his long experience of young men, was his opinion of their character; was there on the whole more of good in them or more of bad? He replied emphatically, with a wise and gentle smile, 'I should say, unhesitatingly, far more of good. Young men as I have known them are mostly good. That is not to say that young men never do anything wrong, but as to essential character they are good.'"

The Dashing Young Man.

There are those who think it a fine thing for a young man to spend his money with a careless, dashing freedom; and all over the world, the spendthrift is a character less odious than the miser. That weak vanity which prompts the inexperienced youth to scatter his money in profligate profusion easily changes into that weak cowardice which induces the miser to devote his later years to hoarding. With one exception carelessness of expenditure is the surest sign a young man can give that his life is destined to be unprosperous and unhappy. That single exception is a tendency to debauchery, which indeed often accompanies a habit of profuse spending. It is a pity that the lives of extremely unsuccessful men are not minutely written, so that mankind might learn the exact causes of their melancholy failure. Enough, however, is known of such men to bear us out in the assertion that some of the greatest crimes and many of the most poignant miseries, have been due to carelessness in the spending of money. Money should always be regarded with certain seriousness, for it is the quintessence, or representative, of the gifts of Providence and the toll of man. It is hard to get, and easy to spend.

Pleasant Games.

The Rhyme Game.—This may be played by many people who think it impossible. For no one knows what he can do until, for one and another reason, he has to try. Place your guest in a circle; the hostess takes the center, and starts the game by asking some one to lead by giving any expression or thought in rhyme, and then at once gives the second line herself, the one to the right of the starter taking the third line, and the hostess the fourth. The hostess gives every other line until each one in the circle has spoken. It is not always necessary it should have perfection of sense or have correct measure. Above all things do not say it quickly. Example:
Guest: "What a house this is for fun!"
Hostess: "Thank you. You do not mean to pun."
Guest: "No, we one and all agree."
Hostess: "You love to rhyme with Mrs. D."

The Roast-apple Party.—Every one is given an apple to roast. An open fire for this game must be in readiness for the evening. The apples are guests to roast at the same time, and the guests form a semi-circle around the fire. The one to the extreme left starts a story, talking for three minutes, when the next one continues, also talking for the same length of time, and so on until each one in the semi-circle has contributed his or her part and the story is brought to a close, at which time the apples are generally ready to eat. This game affords large scope for the imagination.

Houses for White Mice.

When I was about 8 years old a friend one day gave us two white mice which were quite tame. Their house was an oblong box, first divided in half lengthways, and the upper half again divided in half downward, thus making three compartments. The lower floor was covered with oilcloth, and there were stairs leading from the lower floor up through the left side of the house. There was a door cut in the partition on the upper story, and a glass door covering the whole front of the house. The lower part of the house was the dining-room, for the saucer of milk and bread was here. Upstairs were the bedrooms filled with cotton batting for the beds.

One morning we went to look at the mice as usual, and when mamma opened the glass door there were three of the tiniest pink things that looked like candy pigs—but for their tails.

They were baby mice, and the father and mother seemed very proud. We did not disturb them, but one morning we found one of the little mice in the saucer of milk, drowned.

One night we were all out, and when we came home we found the mouse-house on the floor, the glass front broken, and not a mouse inside. Our

cat was not to be seen, so we suspected him of doing the mischief. We looked for our mice and found them; some in shoes and slippers and on the floor. All were dead but two.

We gave a mouse to a girl friend, who always played with her pet before going to school in the morning. One day she felt something brush her neck while in school, and, putting her hand up to the place, found there under her collar her white mouse. This made the children "laugh and play," like the lamb that Mary had, and the teacher gave her a box to put the mouse in until time to go home.

White mice are quite cunning, but the little gray-furred plaques are dreadful, I think, they destroy so many things.

LAURA POINT.

Just for Fun.

If you'll notice, the man who can sleep like a top is pretty apt to be a hummer.

The girl of the period says she objects to flattery, but she likes to have her sleeves puffed.

"This would be a nice world," said the care-worn editor, "if writers had more originality and compositors less."

A man can always tell where he got his cold just as easily as he can't tell where he left his umbrella two or three days before.

Watts—Large bodies move slowly
Potts—Did you ever see a fat man slip on a banana peel?

The ears are eyes to the blind, says an observer. According to this view a blind person must be an ear-sighted person.—[Boston Courier.]

Flora Fairchild (of Philistia)—Beauty's not everything, Mr. Daffodil; it generally makes people vain.
Narcissus Daffodil (poet)—I don't think I'm vain, Miss Fairchild.

"So Miss Smith-Brown is going to marry young Croesus? Quite a feather in her cap, isn't it?"
"Yes, a goose feather."—[Detroit Free Press.]

Arrows—Hullo, old chap! Congratulations. I hear you have married a lady with an independent fortune.

Borrows—No; I married a fortune with an independent lady.—[Vogue.]

Tourist—You've got rather a nice town here for its size.

Westerner—Town! Say, young fellow, if you want to get back home to yer ma don't yer be callin' this 'ere western metropolises towns.—[Judge.]

Mistress—Do you mean to tell me, Bridget, that you let baby eat seven bananas?

Bridget—An' sure ma'am, didn't yez tell me the last thing goin' out, to "moind the baby," an' sure he ordered the whole seven.

"That was a disgusting tramp I helped this morning," said old Mrs. Smythe, of Bungtown Corners. "I gave him a pie and asked him to saw some wood, and about ten minutes later he came in and asked me if I'd mind if he ate the wood and sawed the pie."

"A year or so ago," said a young man. "I spent a few weeks in New Orleans. One day I saw a machine which bore the inscription, 'Drop a nickel in the slot and learn how to make your pants last.' I dropped a nickel in, and a card appeared. What do you suppose it recommended as the way to make your pants last?"

"Don't wear 'em, I suppose."

"No."

"What did it say?"

"Make your pants and vest first."

The girl had a lovely complexion, but sad to relate, it was mostly from the drug store. One day a stranger in town met her on the street, and right away he rushed to an acquaintance.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "I passed a complexion on the street just now that was simply perfect."

The acquaintance had seen the young woman.

"Hist!" he said nervously, "don't talk so loud."

The stranger gasped.

"Why-er-um-why shouldn't I? What's wrong?" he asked.

"You've committed a penal offense."

"How do you mean? What have I done?"

"You've passed a counterfeit," and the acquaintance thought he was a great fakir.

The Grand Trunk's New Rule.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company issued an order recently that any employee of theirs found visiting saloons would be at once discharged. That is practical temperance. The fellows who make drunkards of themselves have no idea of the loss they sustain aside from money and time actually squandered. The time has come when it is regarded as degrading to drink, and many men lose jobs which they would otherwise naturally get simply because their friends do not dare to risk their business in the hands of a man with a befuddled brain.

In the Kitchen.

Rub soap into the seams of creaking shoes.

Borax water will remove stains on the hands.

Butter was formerly used only as an ointment.

The nap of a wool hat will stop a bleeding wound.

Shake carpets on a clear day when there is no wind.

Fold dress skirts right side out to prevent wrinkling.

Gas tar around mice holes will drive away these pests.

A camphor bag hung up in a room will drive away mosquitoes.

Rub ink stains on linen with clean tallow before washing and boiling.

A gauze veil is the best protection for a sensitive skin on a windy day.

WHITE SPONGE CAKE.—Whites of three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one cupful of hot water, two and one-half cups of flour. Season to taste.

BAKED EGGS.—Break the eggs into a well-greased pan; lay a small piece of butter and a pinch of salt and pepper on each egg; pour over all a tablespoonful of cream for each egg. Bake five minutes in a quick oven.

CREAM PIE.—Line a pie-plate with crust, sprinkle over it three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, then pour over this one pint of rich cream into which has been stirred one-fourth of a tablespoonful of salt and one large tablespoonful of flour.

BUTTER SCOTCH RECIPE.—Two cups of light brown sugar, a cup of butter, one tablespoonful of vinegar and one of water. Mix all together and boil twenty minutes, add one-fourth teaspoonful of baking soda, drop in a little water—if it is crisp it is ready to take off. If not, cook longer. When done, pour into a flat buttered tin.

BROILED AND DEVILED OYSTERS.—Oysters to be broiled should first be dipped in one-half cracker dust, one-half bread crumbs. Broil on greased broiler two minutes on each side and serve on toast. Salt and pepper may be mixed with cracker dust. Oysters to be deviled ought first to be drained, then laid in lemon juice and melted butter, seasoned with pepper, for fifteen minutes. Then dip in egg and cracker dust and fry.

STEAMED BREAD PUDDING.—On baking day line a greased pan with bread dough rolled one half inch thick, fill with currants, stoned prunes, or other fruit, canned or dried, cover with dough, put in a steamer, cover both pudding and steamer lightly and steam three hours. Serve with sauce made by rubbing together one tablespoonful of butter, one-half cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of cornstarch; pour over this a pint of boiling water and cook one minute. Flavor to taste.

EXCELLENT CHICKEN POTPIE.—Cut one-fourth pound of pork in strips and put in the kettle, then a layer of jointed fowl, sprinkled with minced onion and just covered with water. Cover with thick (short) biscuit dough and stew one-half hour. Brown the crust with a red-hot shovel held over it, drawing the kettle to the stove's edge. Take off the crust and keep hot while brown sauce is made of the gravy. Cut crust in squares, return to gravy, cook ten minutes and serve.

ONE WAY TO POLISH A STOVE.—An Illinois housewife says on the subject of stove polishing: "I mix stove polish with strong soap suds; this gives a lustre without too much hard work. This is good, but I prefer the strong soap suds. For the nickel trimmings on the stove I use whitening mixed with kerosene. I put it on with one cloth, then polish with a dry one. Old pieces of flannel are good for polishing nickel. Wash the mica in the stove doors with vinegar."

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—From the personal receipt book of an English housekeeper the following formula for a real English plum pudding—the Christmas pudding—has been copied. These puddings are better made several weeks before using, and will, in fact, keep for months, needing only to be warmed through before serving:

English Plum Pudding.—One pound raisins, stoned; one pound currants, washed, dried, and dredged with flour; one pound beef suet, one pound bread crumbs, one-half pound sugar. Mix bread, suet and flour in a pan; beat six eggs and add to them one-half pint of milk; pour this mixture into the pan with the suet, etc., and beat all together thoroughly with a wooden spoon; stir in the fruit with one-fourth pound candied peel (orange and lemon) cut fine; one ounce ground ginger, one nutmeg (grated), and a little salt. Boil six hours in a mold, or, if baked, allow one and one-half hours. Just before serving, stick the pudding over with blanched almonds.

An every-day plum pudding which is much less expensive and more wholesome is got from the same source and was given with the comment:

"In England doctors set their faces against pastry, but they all recommend boiled suet puddings; they think them very nourishing. We often make apple dumplings and boil them in a cloth; we also make plain suet pudding and eat jam or golden syrup with them. A physician told a friend of mine who has a family of children to let them have suet puddings three times a week."

While most Canadian mothers will be scarcely willing to subscribe to a tri-

weekly suet pudding diet, an occasional one is not to be feared, and is doubtless full of nourishment.

Plain Plum Pudding.—One cup ground rice, one cup flour, one cup suet, one cup sugar, one cup raisins (stoned), one cup milk, one tablespoonful vinegar, one teaspoonful carbonate of soda. Stir well together and boil three hours.

Gems of Thought.

One shriek of hate would jar all the hymns of heaven.—[Longfellow.]

Matter exists only spiritually, and to represent some idea, and to body it forth.—[Carlyle.]

The success of the greater part of things depends upon knowing how long it takes to succeed.—[Montesquieu.]

No man is so perfect and holy but that he hath sometimes temptations; and altogether without them we cannot be.—[Thomas a Kempis.]

Keep your eyes turned inward upon yourself, and beware of judging others. In judging others a man labors to no purpose, commonly errs and easily sins; but in examining and judging himself he is wisely and usefully employed.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with himself or others. Constant success shows us but one side of life, for, as it surrounds us with friends who tell us only of our merits, so it silences those from whom alone we can learn our faults.

The greatest need of the day is an education away from the fearful danger of a haste to be rich; a cultivation of the quiet and improving arts, an encouragement of genial and benevolent lives, a preservation of home virtues, a teaching of the truth that moderation best serves the cause of happiness, and a demonstration that in helpfulness to others, man best helps himself.

"The Truce of God."

[From the Christian at Work.]

About the middle of the twelfth century a custom prevailed in France to which the name was given of "The Truce of God." It was in the days when law courts were little regarded. The nearest approach to legal form was trial by ordeal, or by battle. Stout warriors naturally preferred the latter method. The strong man's arm attested his innocence in popular estimate. Most commonly, indeed, even the legal restraints of trial by battle were ignored. Blow answered blow. Cowards alone failed to retaliate for injuries.

Such a state of society was one of constant strife. Bloodshed and murder were every-day occurrences. There were those, however, who disapproved these acts of violence. Churchmen, of the stamina of Hildebrand, often interfered between the oppressor and his victim or between sturdy warriors.

Such interference, however, even if successful in instances, was irregular, inconstant. At length these ecclesiastics, supported by certain of the noblest princes, succeeded in securing the general observance of the "Truce of God." A certain portion of the week, namely, from Wednesday night to Monday morning, was set apart and counted sacred. During that time all fighting, bruising, assault and battery business was esteemed improper, illegal.

This custom was established at a time when further prevention of such deeds of violence was impossible. During all the time not thus included the personal fighting continued as before. Public sentiment would not at that time justify any further restriction. Dagger and bludgeon, lance and sword, and stout fist did their work as before, from Monday morning till Wednesday night. Still something was gained. The "Truce of God" was generally observed.

Now it is to be noticed that a mere restriction which did not prohibit gave a kind of legality to the brawls which still took place from Monday till Wednesday. We wonder if some one did not discover this and declaim against the righteousness of such a restriction. This stickler for righteousness could claim that a law which singled out certain days and set up certain restrictions without destroying the whole inquiry of private broils, really legalized those broils outside those restrictions. Men were legally permitted, licensed, to fight from Monday till Wednesday. Beyond that they were restricted. What an iniquitous restriction!

And yet this restriction was the beginning of better things. It was one step toward making all assault and battery illegal. Men came to have more honorable ideas of peace. Brutal violence was more and more disesteemed. Public sentiment was slowly educated, until the "Truce of God" was outlawed, fighting became illegal on any day of the week, and the law court took the place of private revenge or of judgment by battle.

We now have a "Truce of God" more or less perfectly observed, during which time the traffic of the saloon is pronounced illegal. No wonder that saloon men regard this restriction with mingled detestation and dread. It purports to be the beginning of the end. The effort is now made to subvert it by the removal of all restriction. If this "Truce of God" is broken it will mean the bringing of iniquity into full swing, and a consequent movement backward in modern civilization.

This "Truce of God" on Sunday is not all we could wish who detest the whole rum traffic. Still it is some-

thing. So also are certain other and further restrictions which we are striving to establish and maintain. Of course the friends of rum detest these, one and all; but do not let any of the friends of righteousness join her foes in tearing down the restrictions simply because they do not effect all we could wish.

They do restrict. Now, unloose no strap; lengthen not the chain with which the tiger is bound. By-and-bye we will draw in a little more; we will put on more cords. But just now let us be sure to hold fast what little advantage we have gained. Restriction opens the way for something better. Keep the saloons within bounds, hold them to the strict letter of our Sunday laws and the restrictive laws as to selling at night, and we may believe before long the end will come; the saloon will go down before the irresistible opposition of an aroused people and vertical whisky drinking in saloons will cease and the horizontal bars will become things of the past.

Notes and Queries.

Miss, Mistress.

For the date of use of the word Miss (senuo malo) Prof. Skeat, in his dictionary, quotes Evelyn's "Diary" as fixing it at about 1662. But the word had been so used more than a century before. "Likewise when I say Miss women tire themselves with gold and silk to please their lovers" (Tyndale "The Parable of the Wicked Mammon," 1527).

The Queen's Name.

The following extract from Charles Greville's "Diary" under date Dec. 24, 1819, and, therefore, when Princess (now Queen) Victoria was exactly seven months old, bears upon the point raised:

The Duke of Kent gave the name of Alexandrina to his daughter in compliment to the Emperor of Russia. She was to have had the name of Georgiana, but the Duke insisted upon Alexandrina being her first name. The Regent sent for Lieven (the Russian ambassador) and made him a great many compliments (en le persilant) on the Emperor's being godfather but informed him the name of Georgiana could be second to no other in this country, and therefore she could not bear it at all. It was accordingly as "Alexandrina Victoria" that the infant Princess was baptized on June 24, 1819.

The Word Vim.

According to my opinion, the use of this word as a synonym of energy, vigor, etc., has arisen in this way. Some pedantic journalist, considering, perhaps, the Anglo-Saxon noun "strength" too vulgar, and wishing to overawe his readers with a Latin expression, chose the word "vim," probably in connection with a verb governing the accusative case, but, reluctant to offend against the sacred rules of Latin grammar, he employed the accusative "vim."

This mode of expression may have been repeated several times, and as the people liked the sound of the word, even without knowing what it meant, they also employed it in instances in which no accusative was required, and thus the misused word became a current expression.

Tomatoes.

Tomatoes were used as food in the south of Europe three centuries since. A writer in Chambers' Encyclopedia (new edition) gives 1583 as the date of their introduction into Spain, but Dodonous, writing more than twenty years before that, speaks of them as even then to be found in the gardens of some European herbalists. Gerard grew them in his garden in 1597, and earlier. He says in his "Herbal":

"In Spaine and those hot Regions they used to eat the Apples prepared and boiled with pepper, salt and oyle, but they yeeld very little nourishment to the body, and the same raote and corrupt. Likewise they doe eate the Apples with oile, vinegre and pepper mixed together for sauce to their meat, even as we in these cold countries doe mustard."

Kissing.

In the old time men and women who were mere acquaintances exchanged kisses in public, and with a certain amount of ceremony, and a visitor to whom it was desired to show special civility was always received with a kiss.

The mode of salutation has changed greatly with the times. Haste and high pressure have contributed to render the form of greeting as brief as possible. Not only have we given up the quaint, familiar ways of our ancestors, but we have also parted with much of that elaborate etiquette which, in the last century, played so large a part in social life.

The changed habits of society, the greater mingling of its various grades, have brought a simplicity into the form of intercourse which strikes oddly upon the senses of people accustomed to old-fashioned ceremony. "I always kiss the lady's hand when I take my leave of the hostess after a party," said a German lady, a descendant of one of the oldest families in what used to be called Prussia. She was commenting rather severely on the habits and customs of her adopted country.

The off-hand manners of girls to-

ward their mothers, and of all older people drew forth her reprobation, and to a few old-world lovers and gallants who have retained the ways of their great-grandfathers.

Old Phrases Recalled.

It does not signify much whom one marries, as one is sure to find the next morning that it was someone else.—[Samuel Rogers.]

Put your trust in God, but be sure to see that your powder is dry.—[Oliver Cromwell.]

Life would be quite tolerable if it were not for its amusements.—[Sir George Lewis.]

I can drive a coach and six through every act of parliament.—[Daniel O'Connell.]

I dislike monkeys; they always remind me of poor relations.—[Henry Luttrell.]

A great unrecognized incapacity.—[Bismarck. (Spoken of Napoleon III.)]

Doctrine is nothing but the skin of truth set up and stuffed.—[Beecher.]

When in Rome do as the Romans do.—[St. Ambrose to St. Augustine.]

Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris.—[Thomas G. Appleton.]

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.—[Chesterfield.]

Call no man happy until his death.—[Solon, spoken to Croesus.]

Straws show which way the wind blows.—[John Selden.]

The English are a nation of shopkeepers.—[Napoleon.]

Nothing is certain but death and taxes.—[Franklin.]

The sick man of Europe.—[Nicholas I., of Russia.]

I will die in the last ditch.—[William of Orange.]

Save me from my friends.—[Marshall Villars.]

Architecture is petrified music.—[Goethe.]

While there's life, there's hope.—[Cicero.]

In peace prepare for war.—[Washington.]

New brooms sweep clean.—[Lord Eldon.]

A tempest in a teapot.—[Montesquieu.]

We are in the same boat.—[Clement I.]

Corporations have no souls.—[Coke.]

The unspeakable Turk.—[Carlyle.]

"Ram's Horn" Philosophy.

It is hard to convince a dyspeptic that the world is growing better. Every sensible man you meet will admit that he was a fool last week.

One of the best helpers the devil has on earth is the hypocrite in church. The love that is numb until it speaks on a tomb-stone doesn't say much.

No man will ever be celebrated for his piety whose religion is all in his head.

Tempting a child to do wrong is as much a sin as shooting at a man with a gun.

Some men who start out to set the world on fire give up at the first thunder-clap.

There is no place in the Bible where God has promised to make a loafer happy.

Unless a Christian's walk corresponds with his talk, the less he has to say the better.

Most Christians are willing to do great things for God, while but few are willing to suffer.

There are men who go to a gymnasium for exercise, while their wives are sawing the wood.—[Ram's Horn.]

The Brewers' Argument.

The Toronto North Enders say: The brewers argue that prohibition, if enacted, would throw out of employment large numbers of men, and therefore they say that prohibition would be a bad thing.

Let us see.

Suppose we burn down half of Toronto.

That would make it necessary to build many buildings.

Therefore employment would be provided for a large number of working-men.

But does everybody suppose that this would make Toronto rich?

The business of the brewers is like this: they destroy property and homes, and then they have the hardihood to argue that they are public benefactors.

For every person made rich or comfortable by the liquor business, hundreds are made poor and miserable.

It is very important that every elector should be familiarized with the new plebiscite ballot before going to vote, so that no votes may be lost because of bad marking. A proper form of ballot has been prepared at the London ADVERTISER Office, and will be supplied gratuitously to all applicants in such numbers as the applicant will undertake to properly distribute. Send at once for them, as the sooner they are placed in the hands of all concerned the better. State how many you and your friends will use, as none should be wasted. Send a postcard with the correct names and address of any to whom such samples should be forwarded. Address the ADVERTISER Office, London, Ont.—[Advt.]

With the Poets.

The Gloomings.

A wish at close of day,
The evening waits;
A hope, a morning ray
From Eastern gates;
A bright and sunny spot,
Along the stream;
A quiet, sheltered spot,
Where we can dream;
A window, looking west,
Toward sunset gold,
Bespeaking gentle rest,
When we are old;
A glow in yonder sky,
When shadows creep,
And love's soft lullaby
Invites sleep;
A hand to clasp in ours,
With pressure dear;
And then—some simple flowers
With friendships near;
A good night gloaming kiss,
Life's day complete;
A lingering hour of bliss,
Where twilight meets.
—[Blackwood's Magazine]

Don't You See?

The boy who on the corner stands,
With open mouth and listless air,
Who in his pockets thrusts his hands,
And shows no signs of thought or care;
Who idly dreams—who rarely works—
Who needful tasks or duty shirks;
Though kind in manner he may be,
There's much that's lacking—don't you see?

The boy who will neglect his book
For game of chance, or bat and ball,
For gun and dog, or rod and hook,
Or for a dance—for one or all—
Will find he's made a grand mistake,
Can games the places of knowledge take?

When on the top round he would be
He'll find he's lacking—don't you see?

The boy who smokes a cigarette,
Or drink with friends a social glass,
Is forming habits to regret,
Whose ill all other ills surpass.
Though solid rock is near at hand,
That boy is building on the sand;
With scoffing mates and boisterous glee
His course is downward—don't you see?

The girl who at the window waits
With idle hands and dreamy look;
Who, by her actions, says she hates
The household work of maid or cook;
Who lets her mother work away
While she indulges in a play;
However refined that girl may be,
There's much that's lacking—don't you see?

The girl whose recitations show
No earnest work, no careful thought;
Who fails in what she ought to know
When skillful test of work is brought;
That girl will fail to win the prize—
Will fail to win the earnest workers' rise—
A grand success she'll never be,
There's too much lacking—don't you see?

When one would build a house to stand,
He builds upon a solid rock,
He takes the best at his command;
He piles the granite block on block.
No soft, shale rock shall have a place
In inner or in outer face,
Well-tested rock shall polished be,
For lasting structure—don't you see?

Build thou for time—on solid rock,
Give thought and care; build broad and deep,
Then, tempest wild, with rudest shock,
Shall harmlessly around thee sweep.
With knowledge gained, and purpose grand,
The life of life thou canst command.
From all their power thou shalt be free;
Thy power the greater—don't you see?

My Mither an' Me.

Some lassies are kittle to deal wi' I fear,
An' love's a gey queer thing, frae a' that I hear;
Sae I'll no gang a-courting, at least for a wee;
We're richt cantie thegither, my mither an' me!

My mither she fendit me early an' late,
She throt all my follies, hoover sae great,
She clad me an' fed me an' gave me a hame,
An' whaur's the young lassie wad e'er do the same?
Na, na, ye maun pang them wi' pastry an' things,
An' wair a' your siller in brooches an' rings;
Ye maun lauch when they're merry,
An' sigh when they're sad,
An' stand at staisfiet till the neighbors get mad.

Nae lang gowden tresses could move me, I trow,
Like the siller-streak't locks o' my auld mither's pow;
Nae fair laddie's fingers bejeweled fu' grand
Could be bonnier to me than that dear runkled hand.

Her fit, aince the lichtest that tripped through the town,
Is noo unco frail as the brae she gangs doon;

Her e'en, aince sae bonnie, an' lauchin' an' bricht,
The trauchle o' years has bereft o' their licht.

Waes me for the tears I hae brocht to to thae e'en,
And the furrows I've caused on her forehead serene!
Ik ill deed I've dune her, ik thrawn word I've said
Will jaug me like burrs till the day o' my deid.

Before I get marrie I'll watch weel my feet,
Some aue like my mither I maybe may meet;
But I think for awylie I'll e'en let it be;
We get on grand thegither, my mither an' me!
—James Jamieson, Edinburgh.

Emin Pasha's Little Girl.

The little daughter of Emin Pasha, the famous African explorer, who is believed to have been murdered in the wilds of the Dark Continent, is now with relatives of her father at Neisse, Germany. She bears the name Ferida and promises to become a beautiful and intelligent woman. As she is the only heir of the traveler, she will one day come into the possession of property which will make her an enviable match for some poor but name-proud officer of the German army.

Emin Pasha dearly loved the dusky little maiden, who was born at Gado, in Upper Egypt, Nov. 18, 1884. When he reached the coast with Stanley he decided to place the child in the hands of Europeans. Her nurse, however, a handsome Arabian, was greatly opposed to surrendering her, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Sister Lies secured control of her. The Arabian woman well knew that the child had large possessions in Bagamayo and hoped to enjoy the use of the property until her ward became of age. The intervention of the Governor of the Province was necessary. Before letting the child go, however, the Arabian had her revenge in tattooing Ferida's body, so that she suffered pain for weeks. On the voyage to Germany the little girl almost died from seasickness. Now she has recovered her strength and has no desire to return to her former home. The mention of the place, even, fills her with fear, and she begs to be allowed to stay with her aunt, Fraulein Schnitzer, who will be her guardian.

Although she has been in Germany only a few months she has learned to speak German with considerable fluency. Naturally she excites great interest in the German town, and is much stared at when she takes her walks. She is intelligent and manifests great interest in the strange things about her. Her relatives have some difficulty in inducing her to wear shoes, as in her old home she was accustomed only to sandals. As soon as she is far enough advanced in German she will be placed in a girls' school at Neisse to complete her education. Her faith is Mahometan, and no decision will be reached as to her future religious training until the wishes of her father, if possible, on this point can be learned.

According to sec. 12-15 of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act the municipal clerk shall attend at his office at 12 o'clock on the second Monday in December (11th), for the appointment of two persons to act as agents at the several polling places on election day and to see to the summing up of the ballots cast. The friends of prohibition should see to this matter carefully. Persons thus appointed should be members of some recognized temperance organization and should make a declaration as specified in the act. See page 153 of the Statutes of Ontario for 1893. This important matter should, by all means, be attended to at the right time and by the right persons.

—The following remarks of Mr. George C. Rankine, Glasgow, Scotland apply quite as well to any part of Canada as to his own city: "I have for fully 40 years been going out and in amongst the poor, and I say it with the slightest hesitation that nine-tenths of our pauperism is a direct result, either primarily or later, of the use of strong drink. I say use, because there is no workingman who loves his home and his home circle has one penny to give to the publican. Look at that artisan standing at the gilded bar of the public-house denouncing those who 'rob the poor man of his beer,' follow him to his home, look at the timid wife and frightened burns. Call that man an independent elector? Why, he is a poor, mischievous, selfish wretch, whose self-love brings all within his area into wretchedness, misery and pauperism."

How many take a wrong view of life, and waste their energies in trying to heap up wealth without thinking of the present happiness they are throwing away. It is not wealth or honors that make us happy—many of the most wretched beings on earth have both—but it is a radiant, sunny spirit, which knows how to bear little trials and enjoy little comforts and thus extract happiness from every incident of life.

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

How Baby Finds Mother.

It must be remembered that at its birth the child knows absolutely nothing. Its own mother is no more to it than anyone else, and it would just as willingly become the child of any other woman as of its natural mother. On its first feelings of discomfort it begins to cry. Someone comes to its rescue and it is quieted. As its cries are repeated again and again, and the same one comes to its relief, that face becomes familiar, and it soon singles it out as the one to whom it must look for solace in all times of need or grief. The baby heart very early goes out to the one who watches over it and attends to its wants, and no one is able to fill the position of a mother who does not sufficiently prize her baby's earliest affection to be willing to do the work necessary for winning it.—"A Woman's Essay."

A Stairway Cossy Corner.

Is there a bare space at the head of the first and the bottom of the second flight of stairs which strikes you as unsightly? You may make it a thing of beauty. Across the top of the window, which there usually is at such a turning, fix a piece of Japanese fretwork. From a slender brass rod at the bottom of this let the finest, flimsiest white net curtains fall in straight, undraped lines, and inside them fix drapery curtains of dull red denim.

Build a window seat and cushion it in dark red. Have a low platform about eighteen inches high and four feet square made, and on it put as many palms and potted plants as it will hold. This can be rolled in front of the window for the sunlight part of the day, and then pushed off into a corner where it will look green and beautiful. A little table, with a big, shaded lamp and book or work-basket will complete the charm of the stairway cossy corner.

Not a Man There.

The Women's Christian Association building in Philadelphia, on the corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, has been opened auspiciously by a banquet for 60 at which not a man was present. There is not a man in the building, except the engineer and firemen in the basement. Even the elevator operator and the night watch are women, but, in case of necessity, an electric bell, close at hand, will enable the watchwomen to summon help from the two males in the cellar. Two hundred and fifty women will live there. The building is a combination of hotel, boarding house, club and school house. The washing machines, the engine room and amusement hall are in the basement, and the first floor is taken up with offices and the amphitheatre. On the third floor are the apartments for the training school for domestics, which is a new departure in Christian work, and restaurant and kitchen are on the eighth floor, and above all is the trunk-room and roof-garden.

Daintiness in Trifles.

Does it ever occur to you that the way in which gifts are presented has much to do with their pleasing or not pleasing us? Daintiness in trifles is very attractive. A gift that is wrapped in good paper and tied with a pretty ribbon, for instance, looks twice as tempting as the same present carelessly given. Every one knows how a table may be made refined or otherwise by the mere setting of the china, glass and cutlery, and how the touch of the mistress' hand will convert the clumsy disposition of an inexperienced servant into an arrangement of beauty and order. The same room with the same furniture may look as widely different as the Desert of Sahara and the Garden of Eden, according to the taste shown by its occupant. This power of little things cannot be over-estimated, and it is not only in things inanimate, but in words and deeds that this most desirable quality of taste may be manifested. A kind action may be made graceful, a generous gift may be bestowed tactfully, by force of what might be deemed a trifle, but which sometimes is of the greatest importance. On the other hand, a careless, neglectful manner will almost rob a kindness of the pleasure it was intended to be bestowed, and render it absolutely distasteful to the recipient.

How to be Beautiful.

The foundation of all canons of beauty is the bath. Learn how to bathe intelligently. The hot bath is the bath most esteemed by our world-famed beautiful women, so hot at first to be carefully entered; this done with due caution, let the water be fragrant with benzoin and foaming with the finest of soap. Use a linen or Turkish "wash-rag," and rub and scrub every inch of the body until it is glowing with healthy vigor. After the scrub, let out the hot water very gradually while the cold spigot empties the cold into the bath (but you must not get out) and the temperature of the bath will be so gradually reduced that no shock will be felt, then rise as carefully as possible, and you will rise like Aphrodite, not from the sea, but from the more modern substitute for it, feeling fit to cope with what e'er be-tide.

The diet is of almost if not quite as much import as bathing. Avoid pastry,

French sweets, fat meat and gravies. Eschew pork as your natural foe if you would have a beautiful skin. Cultivate a taste for simple food—cereals, lean meat, beef, mutton, fowls, fish, fruit and all vegetables, salads, greens, and lettuce simply dressed; and if you are devoted to hot bread, choose between it and your complexion, for the indigestible mass will make a doughy skin. To be brief, avoid every kind of diet that is of an oleaginous nature. For an oily face use benzoin lotion frequently and a tri-weekly vapor bath. Freckles are stubborn things to many, but the use of lemon juice and borax, very often meets with great success. Simple as the ingredients are, if anything will bleach them away it is the above.

Fashion's Frolics.

Highland heather is the name given to the most fashionable shade of writing paper. It is not a heliotrope, it is not a lavender, but it borders on both of those lovely colors, and is by far the best tint that has recently been seen.

This is a man's description of the modish new shawl-like draperies for dresses: "The new style of draperies look like a table cloth, out of the center of which a hole the size of a plate has been cut which a woman slips over her head to her waist, letting the four points dangle as they please on her dress skirt."

From Japan there have recently come some marvelous artificial cherry blossoms that seem, even near at hand, to be the natural blossoms themselves. They are perfect, as only Japanese flowers could be, and are truly wonderfully exquisite things. If one could bring oneself to think that make-believe flowers of any sort have real decorative worth these tender, delicate sprays, that so closely resemble the real growth, would certainly win the day.

There is a decided return in the art embroidery shops to the canvas work, cross and over-stitch work of our grandmothers' samplers. The revivals come, too, with all modern improvements; the garish red, green and blue wools combined without any other idea than to get a variety after the manner of the beginning-of-the-century work have vanished, and the pale tones of the art-worker of to-day are in their place. Banners, sofa pillows, screen panels and the like are shown in the canvases, and will be welcomed by many women who have never attained the Kensington stitch, and to whom the mysteries of brush and color are still a sealed book.

The large and small buttons are an item in the trimming of some costumes. Among the prettiest buttons offered are those of gilt basket work. Often these are tiny things, of which it requires a large number to make much display. Very small buttons sometimes are used on the lower sleeves, when large ones of the same kind are on the bodice. A lovely pearl button is pure white, and is cut across the surface in deep grooves that give a beautiful shimmer. A green and black costume has buttons, and very big buttons they are, of striped green and black, the stripes scarcely more than lines, and seeming to lie under the surface, rather than upon it. The large revers and the circular basque of this costume are bound with green velvet. The material is a green and black mottled tweed. The revers develop from the waist-line like bretelles. These bretelle revers are graceful. The collarette developing from the coat front turned back in revers.

Talk of To-day.

One-seventh of the land owners in Great Britain are women.

Jean Ingelow, the poet, provides dinner three times a week for persons lately discharged from the London hospitals.

There died recently in Louisville, Miss Sally Matthews, who, although only 33 years old at the time of her death, had at one time commanded an Ohio River steamboat, employing 100 men.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the daughter of Lucy Stone, is to edit her mother's life and letters. She will be obliged to anyone having letters from Lucy Stone who will send them to her for publication.

There is a Ladies' Thrift League in London, the members of which are supplied with literature on domestic economy, sanitation, food reform, cooking and clothing, either for their own use or to distribute in the districts which they visit.

At Worth's famous dressmaking establishment, the weekly average of work turned out is 200 gowns and 150 cloaks. Usually a week is required to make a dress, but it can be accomplished in a day, if necessary. The numerous fitting rooms are designated by the color or tint of its furnishings.

The hereditary throat trouble which is fast reducing the Princess of Wales to the stone deaf condition of her mother, the Queen of Denmark, has also made its appearance in the third generation. The Princess Maud of Wales has a tendency to weakness of the throat, which, it is feared, will impair her hearing also.

The first yachting commission ever granted to a woman, by the United

States Government, will probably be given to the Countess Festetics de Tolna, who as an American citizen, is able to qualify as sailing master of the yacht Tolna, in lieu of her husband, who has not yet taken out his naturalization papers. The countess is a Californian by birth, and knows enough of navigation to use its terms intelligently.

Miss Deborah Knox, a lineal descendant of old John Knox, the Scotch reformer, is proving her share in the powers of her ancestor by preaching in the country towns of eastern Connecticut and western Rhode Island. Her regular work is that of a school-mistress, and she teaches boys and girls in the village of Woodville, Rhode Island, on week-days, reserving her sermons for Sunday. She is only 19 years old, but she is said to possess a marvelous power over the rough country people about her home. She dates her conversion a year back, but ever since then she has been a sort of rural apostle, and she considers herself "led" to her present work, and justified in it by her success.

In a lecture last week at Milwaukee on "Decorative and Applied Art," Mrs. Candace Wheeler, after explaining the art sense of the word "original," as "a novelty which is not common," concluded by saying that, "In all the ceramic art in America brought together at the World's Fair, the only original thing came from Milwaukee. It was a gray stone ware jug, and it is worth 1 cent a pound in its manufactured state, but the skill of the worker made it worth 1,000 cents a pound."

Afterward Mrs. Wheeler, as one of the committee of award, announced that Miss Nellie Meara's "Genius of Wisconsin," which had stood in the Wisconsin State Building, had won the prize offered by the Woman's Club for the most artistic production displayed at the World's Fair by a Wisconsin woman.

Echoes and Etchings.

The Knocker.

The effect of a knocker is worth careful study. The jangle of a bell provokes the hearer to drop into bad language—and that is all. One never hears of a man's deeper emotions being roused by a doorbell, but with a knocker it is very much otherwise! Its "note" is distinctly one of remembrance. You cannot forget it; the sound lives long in your memory, as Shelley says of the odor of the violet, and recalls the circumstances under which you heard it. Thus, in "Macbeth," after Duncan's murder, the guilty Thane and his not less guilty wife are disturbed by a sudden knocking. "Whence is that knocking?" cries Macbeth; "wake Duncan with thy knocking! I would thou couldst!" And, afterward, when Lady Macbeth is in her somnambulist trance, she remembers that ominous sound: "To bed, to bed! there's knocking at the gate!"

There is this further to be said about the knocker, that it connected itself with a man's personality in so intimate a way as strongly and clearly to make it known to others. We sat in our drawing-room or library, and said to each other: "That is Lord Verisopht's knock!" "That must be Montague Tigg; I know his knock!" "That is Papa's knock, dear!"

In the old days such instances of the transference of the human personality to the knocker were very general. It is curious, but true, that whole classes and professions of men were formerly distinguished by a characteristic use of the knocker. There was the imperious and far-resounding knock of James de la Pluche as representative of Lady Baccres. There was the smart application of Capt. Sabretache. There was the insinuating knock of Dr. Squills.

There was the dignified and ecclesiastical knock of bishops, deans and archdeacons, and the grave and measured, yet less dignified, knock of clergy below the archidiaconal grade. Of course, there was also the well-known double knock, the rapid rat-rat of her Majesty's letter carriers—a sound full of import, on which some of our best writers have descanted with affecting sentiment and pathetic eloquence—which, moreover, has been celebrated by the sister arts of poetry and music.—[All the Year Round.]

Friendship and Love.

There are men, though hardly there are women, who pass through life without friends, and there are men, and women more than men, who have never a sweetheart or lover. There are men also who change their friendships, not of design, but because of change in neighborhood or occupation; yet each successive friendship may be genuine and warm, just as there are those who have been passionately in love with one woman after another. It is a common and fond belief that there can be but one true love in a life; there is a less common, but not less fond, idea that first love is true love, and that all that follow are vain or base. It is more poetic, it ennobles and simplifies our conception of human nature, to hold this faith; but the hard, resistless truth is otherwise: man—let the case against him be stated as harshly as possible—is prone to allow his thoughts and senses to be detached from his first sovereign, and the allegi-

ance exacted from him in later years by her successor is just as complete and devoted as was paid to the other. Would that it were otherwise! for then much suffering would be saved to men and women. As in measles and scarlet fever, they might feel tolerable immunity after the first affliction.—[Sir H. Maxwell.]

Sned for Belling a Rat.

Troubled by rats, a householder in the Avenue de Neuilly at Paris, managed to trap one of the swarm, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, slipped a collar furnished with a small silver bell round the rodent's neck and set it free. The result was that the rat disappeared from that special house and migrated to another a few doors off, where a studious man of nervous temperament resided. Wakened in the night by a curious tinkling sound, which came fitfully, apparently from every corner of the room, he became convinced that his house was haunted, by day and by night, and lost his health through anxiety and terror. Having at length discovered the cause, he has now commenced a lawsuit against the man who belled the rat, demanding heavy damages.

Bismarck on America.

Bismarck, in talking about America, said: "The security and strength of your country lie in the fact that the American race is a mixed one—a 'Sammelvolk.' History has never made a great people in any other way. Look at France. It was the invasions from Italy and the North that gave her bone and sinew. Spain was strongest because she sucked in Iberian blood. And England, what made her so great? Not the invasion of Anglo-Saxons only, but the fact that there they joined hands with the Normans."

"A people may be comfortable and prosperous without any influx of foreign blood, but it will cease to be capable of great things whenever that ceases." Continuing, he said: "The Americans, to my mind, have overdone the Columbus worship. The Norwegians were the first discoverers and settlers of America. Columbus was a map and chart maker, and before setting out on his own voyage, had positive proof of the existence of other continents. And it would have been far better for America and her early history had the settlement continued to be by Norwegians and other hardy tribes from the North. The Spaniards made a bad beginning in America."

Do You Know?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted on an animal in killing or just before death poisons to a greater or less extent its meat?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted upon a cow poisons to a greater or less extent its milk?

Do you know that fish killed as soon as taken from the water by a blow on the back of the head will keep longer and be better than those permitted to die slowly?

Do you know that birds destroy millions of bugs, mosquitoes and harmful insects, that without the birds we could not live on the earth, and that every little insect-eating bird you may kill and every egg you may take from its nest means one less bird to destroy insects?

Do you know that a check-rein which will not permit a horse to put his head where he wants to when going up a hill is a cruel torture to the horse?

Do you know that the mutilation of a horse by cutting off his tail compels him to suffer torture from flies and insects every summer as long as he lives?

Do you know that every kind act you do and every kind word you speak to a dumb animal will make not only the animal but yourself happier, and not only make you happier but also better?

GEO. T. ANGELL.

Straight to the Point.

BROCKVILLE, Nov. 20.—The conference special committee of the Methodist Conference met here recently. Among other business transacted was the adoption of the following resolution, having reference to the approaching prohibition plebiscite in this Province: "Resolved, that whereas the Legislature of this Province has appointed a plebiscite to ascertain the strength of the public sentiment in favor of a prohibitory law in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and inasmuch as the history of the prohibitionist movement reveals to us that the present advanced position of the sentiment in favor of such legislation has been won, at least in part by availing ourselves of every opportunity afforded us to advance our principles even though such opportunities may not be as great as we desire, therefore, we, the members of the special committee of the Montreal Conference hereby express our firm conviction that important advancement will be gained for the prohibitory movement by securing as large a majority in favor of its principle as it is within the power of its friends to win. We, therefore, most earnestly urge upon all true men and women to unite in one grand effort to roll up such an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition that both political parties will awake to the knowledge that their very existence depends upon giving us such a law as we demand, incorporating such methods for its enforcement as shall make it as effective as any law on our statute books."

THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE ACT.

An Act to enable the Electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the Importation, Manufacture and Sale as a Beverage of Intoxicating Liquors.

WHEREAS it is desirable that opportunity should be afforded to the electors of this Province to express a formal opinion as to whether or not the importation, manufacture and sale into or within this Province of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be immediately prohibited; and whereas such opinion can most conveniently be ascertained by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

Therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Prohibition Plebiscite Act."
2.—(1) Upon the day fixed by law for holding polls for the annual election of members of municipal councils, in the month of January, 1894, the clerk of every municipality other than a county, shall submit to the vote of the electors hereinafter declared qualified to vote on the same, the question whether or not the electors are in favor of the prohibition by the competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors into or within the Province of Ontario.

(2) The polling sub-divisions provided in the case of elections to the Legislative Assembly shall be the polling sub-divisions for voting on this question, and the list of voters to be used shall correspond to such sub-divisions.

3. The provisions of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892," with respect to municipal elections, shall, save where otherwise provided by this Act, apply (mutatis mutandis) to the voting on the said question, and to all officers and persons connected with such voting.

4. The persons qualified to vote on the said question shall be all persons who are at the said date entered on the last voters' list for the municipality, certified by the county judge under the provisions of "The Ontario Voters' List Act, 1889," as qualified to vote at the elections to serve in the Legislative Assembly, and unmarried women and widows whose names appear on the voters' list as qualified to vote at the election of municipal councillors.

5. No person shall vote more than once on the said question.

6. The voting on the said question shall take place at the time and places at which a poll is held for the purpose of electing municipal councillors, and the persons who act as deputy returning officers and poll clerks at such election shall act as deputy returning officers and poll clerks respectively at the voting upon the said question. Should the members of the council of any local municipality or of any ward thereof be elected by acclamation, or should it not be intended for any reason to take the vote of the electors in any such local municipality or any ward thereof, the council shall nevertheless duly appoint deputy returning officers, and the clerk shall supply all proper lists of voters and poll books, ballots and ballot boxes, and perform all necessary acts for the taking of the vote on the said question, and the said deputy returning officers and the poll clerks and all other officers of said municipality shall act in all respects as fully for the purpose of receiving the votes of the electors upon said question as though members of the council were being voted for throughout said municipality and in every ward thereof.

7. The clerk of every municipality other than a county shall before the date fixed for taking the vote, cause to be printed at the expense of the municipality, and in the form and colors by this Act provided, a sufficient number of ballot papers for the purposes of this Act, and shall forward the same to the persons appointed to act as deputy returning officers at the said election and voting.

8. The ballot papers shall be in the form provided in Schedule "A" to this Act, and those required for male voters shall be printed on yellow paper, and those required for female voters shall be printed on blue paper.

9. In the case of municipalities which are not divided into wards or polling sub-divisions, the clerk shall provide himself with the necessary ballot papers, the materials for marking ballot papers, printed directions to voters, voters' lists and poll book; and the clerk shall perform the like duties with respect to the whole municipality as are imposed upon a deputy returning officer in respect of a ward or polling sub-division.

10. The clerk shall cause notice of time and places at which the polling shall take place, to be published in the same manner, and as far as possible in the same form, as in the case of notice of polling at a municipal election.

11. The clerk shall, in said notice, fix a time when, and a place where he will sum up the number of votes given upon the said question in the affirmative and negative, respectively.

12. The clerk of the municipality shall attend at his office on the second Monday in December, 1893, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, for the appointment of persons to attend at the various polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the clerk on behalf of the persons advocating the affirmative and negative of said question respectively.

13. The clerk shall appoint, from among the applicants for such appointment, or on behalf of applicants, for each municipality, ward or polling sub-division in the said district in writing signed by him, two persons, who may be members of some recognized temperance organization, on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of obtaining the affirmative answer to the said question, and a like number of agents on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of obtaining a negative answer of the said question, to attend at each polling place and at the summing up of the votes by the clerk.

14. Before any person is to be appointed he shall make and subscribe, before the clerk, a declaration in the form in Schedule "B" to this Act, that he is interested in and desirous of obtaining an affirmative or negative answer, as the case may be, to the said question, shall produce to the deputy returning officer or clerk of the municipality, as the case may be, his written appointment.

15. Every person so appointed, before being admitted to the polling place or the summing up of the votes, as the case may be, shall produce to the deputy returning officer or clerk of the municipality, as the case may be, his written appointment.

16. In case no person was appointed as aforesaid, or in the absence of any person authorized as aforesaid to attend at a polling place, or at the final summing up of the votes, any elector entitled to vote on the said question, or any elector who is in the same interest as the person so absent, may upon making and subscribing, before the deputy returning officer at the polling place, or the clerk of the municipality, a declaration in the form of Schedule "B" to this Act, be admitted to the polling place to act for the person so absent.

17.—(1) The clerk of the municipality shall, at least two weeks before the poll is opened, procure from the clerk of the peace the proper lists of persons entitled to vote at elections to serve in the Legislative Assembly under "The Ontario Election Act, 1892," and shall, before the poll is opened, forward the same in addition to the list of voters appearing on the voters' list to be entitled, under "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892," to vote in that ward or polling sub-division, at municipal elections, and the clerk shall attest the said lists by his solemn declaration in writing under his hand. Where the clerk of the municipality has such lists in his custody, he may supply the same to the deputy returning officers, without reference to the clerk of the peace.

(2) In case from any cause no persons qualified to vote at elections to the Legislative Assembly as aforesaid, and unmarried women and widows appearing on the voters' list to be entitled to vote at municipal elections.

18. The directions to voters to be furnished by the clerk shall be in the form provided in schedule "C" to this Act.

19. Deputy returning officers, poll clerks and agents may vote on the said question at the places where they are employed, in the same manner, and under the same conditions, as at municipal elections.

20. In the poll book to be provided for use at each polling place at municipal elections the clerk shall add a column, headed "Prohibition" and entry shall be made therein against the names of persons voting on the said question, in addition to the other entries required by law to be made at municipal elections.

21. The oaths to be administered to male persons offering to vote on the said question shall be according to the form set forth in schedule "D" hereto, and the oath to be administered to unmarried women and widows voting on the said question shall be according to the form set forth in schedule "E."

22. Immediately after the close of the poll in every polling place the deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the persons authorized to be present, count the votes given "yes" and "no" on the said question, and shall make up in separate packets sealed with his own seal and the seals of such of the persons authorized to be present as desire to affix their seals, and marked upon the outside with a sworn statement of the contents of such packet, the

date, the name of the deputy returning officer and of the ward or polling sub-division and municipality:

- (a) A statement showing,—
(1) The votes given "yes" on the said question by male voters.
(2) The votes given "yes" by female voters.
(3) The votes given "no" by male voters.
(4) The votes given "no" by female voters.
(b) The used ballot papers which have not been objected to and have been counted.
(c) The ballot papers which have been objected to but which have been counted.
(d) The rejected ballot papers.
(e) The spoiled ballot papers.
(f) The unused ballot papers.

(g) The voters' list with the certificate of the deputy returning officer there-to attached, setting forth (1) the number of male voters who were entitled to vote on the said question, (2) the number of female voters entitled to vote, (3) the total number of male voters who have voted, and (4) the total number of female voters who have voted, and a declaration in the form set out in schedule "F" to this Act, that the said list was used in the manner prescribed by law, and that the entries therein were correctly made;

And shall forthwith deliver the said packets to the clerk of the municipality.
23. Every deputy returning officer, upon being requested so to do, shall deliver to the persons authorized to attend at his polling place, a certificate (1) of the number of votes given at the polling place "yes" and "no" to the said question, distinguishing particularly between the votes so given by male voters and those given by female voters, and (2) of the number of rejected ballot papers.

24. The clerk of every municipality shall sum up the votes given, "yes" and "no" respectively, upon the said question, and shall declare the result in the manner provided with respect to municipal elections, and shall, in the case of a township, village or town not separated from the county for municipal purposes, within two weeks thereafter transmit to the clerk of the county in which the municipality is situate by registered letter over his hand and the seal of the corporation, a declaration showing,—

- (a) Name of the municipality.
(b) The number of votes given "yes" by male voters on the said question.
(c) The number of votes given "yes" by female voters.
(d) The number of votes given "no" by male voters.
(e) The number of votes given "no" by female voters.
(f) The number of male voters appearing upon the voters' lists as entitled to vote on the said question.
(g) The number of female voters appearing to be so entitled.
(h) The number of spoiled or rejected ballots.

25. The clerk of every county, city or separated town shall within three weeks after the day fixed for polling, transmit by registered letter to the clerk of the Legislative Assembly at Toronto, a declaration under his hand and the seal of the corporation showing,—

- (a) The name of the municipality.
(b) The total number of votes given by male voters in the said county, city or town voting "yes" on the said question.
(c) The total number of votes given "yes" by female voters.
(d) The total number of votes given "no" by male voters.
(e) The total number of votes given "no" by female voters.
(f) The total number of male voters entitled to vote on the said question in the said county, city or separated town.
(g) The total number of female voters so entitled to vote.

And the clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall, within two months after the voting, cause a proclamation of the result to be made in the Ontario Gazette.

26. The reasonable expenses incurred by the clerk of the municipality, and by the other officers and clerks in municipalities, for printing, providing ballot boxes, ballot papers, materials for marking ballot papers, polling compartments, transmission of the packets and returns required to be transmitted by this Act, and reasonable fees and allowances for services rendered under this Act, shall be paid to the clerk of the municipality by the treasurer of the municipality, and shall be distributed by the clerk of the municipality to the several persons entitled thereto. Provided that where a municipal election is being held the ballot boxes procured and used for the purposes of such election shall be used for receiving the votes upon the said question.

27. This Act shall not apply to those portions of the Province in which there is no municipal organization.

28. Any clerk of a county or clerk or officer in a local municipality who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties prescribed by this Act in the manner hereinbefore provided, or who shall be guilty of any willful malfeasance therein, shall be liable, on conviction thereof, in addition to any penalty imposed by sections 209 to 222, inclusive, of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892," relating to municipal elections, to a fine of \$200 and costs, and the provisions of section 420 of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892," respecting the recovery and enforcement of penalties, shall apply to the penalties imposed by this section.

SCHEDULE "B."

OATH OF AGENT.

I, the undersigned, A. B., solemnly declare that I am desirous of obtaining an affirmative (or negative, as the case may be) answer to the question whether the electors of this Province are in favor of immediately prohibiting by law the importation, manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors, to be submitted to the electors of the municipality of

Made and declared before me this day of A.D. 18.
C.D. R.S.O. c. 184, Sched. K.

SCHEDULE "C."

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF VOTERS IN VOTING.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and with the pencil provided in the compartment, place a cross (thus X) on the right hand side, in the upper space if he desires to vote "yes" on the question, and in the lower space if he desires to vote "no" on the question.

The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to show the name or initials of the deputy returning officer (or returning officer, as the case may be) signed on the back, and leaving the compartment will, without showing the front of the paper to any person, deliver such ballot so folded to the deputy returning officer (or returning officer, as the case may be) and forthwith quite the polling place.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he may return it to the deputy returning officer (or returning officer as the case may be) who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another ballot paper.

If the voter places on the paper more than one mark, or places any mark on the paper by which he may be afterwards identified, his ballot paper will be void, and will not be counted.

If the voter takes a ballot paper out of the polling place, or deposits in the box any other paper than the one given to him by the deputy returning officer (or returning officer, as the case may be), he will be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor.

Electors in voting "yes" on this question will be considered as expressing an opinion in favor of prohibition to the extent to which the Legislature of this Province or the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, as may be determined by the court of final resort.

In the following form of ballot paper for male voters, given for illustration, the elector has marked his ballot paper in favor of an affirmative answer to the question:

Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law, of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.	
YES	X
NO	

SCHEDULE "D."

(Section 21.)

FORM OF OATH FOR MALE VOTERS.

(1) You swear (1) That you are the person named, or intended to be named, by the name of in the list of voters now shown to you in the poll book.

(2) That you are a British subject by birth or naturalization.

(3) That you have resided within this Province for nine months before the day of , being the day fixed by statute or bylaw authorized by statute for beginning to make the assessment roll in which you were entitled to be entered as a person qualified to vote.

(4) That you were at the date aforesaid in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in the list of which you were entered; that you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said date (3), and that you are now actually residing and domiciled therein.

[or] (3) That you have resided within this Province for twelve months before the (2) day of , being the day up to which complaint could be made to the county judge under "The Voters' Lists Act" to insert the name of any person in the list.

(4) That you were at the time aforesaid in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in the list of which you were entered; that you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said date (3), and that you are now actually residing and domiciled therein.

(5) That you are entitled to vote at this election and in this municipality.

(6) That you are of the full age of 21 years.

(7) That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place.

(8) That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you, either directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, traveling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected therewith.

(9) And that you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person, either to induce him to vote, or to refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

Note.—(1) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm."

(2) The date to be inserted is at the choice of the elector to be either the date fixed by law for the assessor to begin to make the assessment roll or the last day for making a complaint to the county judge under section 13 of "The Voters' Lists Act."

(3) In case the voter has been temporarily absent for any of the purposes allowed by law, insert the words following "except occasionally or temporarily, in the prosecution of your occupation as (mentioning, as the case may be, a lumberman, or mariner, or fisherman, or in attendance as a student in any institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada, naming the institution.)"

SCHEDULE "E."

FORM OF OATH FOR FEMALE VOTERS.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are the person named, or purporting to be named, in the list (or supplementary list), of voters now shown to you (showing the list to the voter);

That you are unmarried (or a widow, as the case may be);

That on the day of 18 (the day

certified by the clerk of the municipality as the date of the return, or of the final revision and correction of the assessment roll upon which the voters' list used at the election is based) you were actually, truly, and in good faith, entitled to be entered on the said list;

That you are a householder or tenant within this municipality;

That you have been a resident within this municipality for one month next before this election;

That you are a natural born (or naturalized) subject of her Majesty, and of the full age of 21 years;

(In the case of municipalities not divided into wards.) That you have not voted before on this question, either at this or any other polling place;

That you have not, directly or indirectly, received any reward or gift, nor do you expect to receive any, for the vote which you tender on this question;

That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote on this question, or for loss of time, traveling expenses, hire of team; or any other service connected with this election;

And that you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or refrain from voting on this question; So help you God.

(In the case of a new municipality in which there has not been any assessment roll, then, instead of swearing to residence for one month next before the election, and referring to the list of voters, the person offering to vote may be required to state in the oath the property in respect of which he claims to vote, and that he is a resident of such municipality.) R.S.O. c. 184, s. 103.

SCHEDULE "F."

OATH OF DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLL.

I, C. D., the undersigned deputy returning officer for polling sub-division No. , of the city (or as the case may be) of , in the county of , do solemnly swear (or if he is a person permitted by law to affirm, do solemnly affirm) that to the best of my knowledge the annexed voters' list used in and for the said polling sub-division No. of the said city (or as the case may be) was so used in the manner prescribed by law, and that the entries required by law to be made therein were correctly made.

(Signed) C. D. Deputy Returning Officer.

Sworn (or affirmed) before me at this day of A.D. 18. (Signed) X. Y., Justice of the Peace.

Hygienic Hints.

According to a decision rendered by the courts of justice in England, the makers of ice cream are henceforth to be subject to the same rules and sanitary regulations as the purveyors of milk.

Never eat a full meal when the body is much heated, or much fatigued with exercise. Wait until you are somewhat refreshed by a short interval of repose. Whenever the system is feeble or disordered, diminish the quantity of your food, and allow yourself more time for exercise. In cases of slight indisposition a partial or a total fast will often be found the best restorative.

A mustard foot-bath will frequently ward off an approaching cold. A tablespoon of mustard to two quarts of hot water is the proportion for an adult; for a very young child double the quantity of water may be used. A bucket, on account of its depth, makes a better receptacle than a tub, and while the feet are being soaked a warm blanket should be thrown over the knees, covering bucket and all.

The golden rule in cold weather is to keep the extremities warm. The first and most important rule for the carrying out of this idea is never to be tightly shod. Boots or shoes that fit closely prevent the free circulation of the blood by pressure; but when they do not embrace the foot too firmly the space left between the shoe and the stocking has a good supply of warm air. The second rule is never to sit in damp shoes. It is often supposed that unless shoes are positively wet it is unnecessary to change them while the feet are at rest. This is a great mistake.

There are several theories of the proper position in sleep. The one most commonly favored is that one should sleep on the right side, as digestion goes on in this position most favorably. Other authorities say that one should always lie on the back, but there are excellent reasons why this is not wise. The weight of the stomach and its contents rests upon the spine, which often affects the nerves. Some severe cases of insomnia have been cured by the habit of sleeping on the

face. This is easy to do, and is the most comfortable position if one dispenses with the pillow. One young man who had exhausted all the skill of the doctors fell into the habit of lying on his face, with his right arm under his head, which was turned slightly to one side. By this change natural rest soon came to him and he entirely recovered.

There is no more effective sanitary agent than fire. The ancient who made his napkin of asbestos had but to throw it into his fire when soiled, and it could not have been made cleaner. And we build our houses of incombustible materials the spring cleaning might be efficiently accomplished by incendiaryism. London in deed was purified from a plague by a general conflagration. And almost the one thing which that nearly indestructible disease germ, the bacillus, cannot stand is heat. But if heat is a great purifier cold is no less a preserver from decay. Amid the eternal snows of the arctic regions and the unburied carcass may lie fresh and uncorrupted for months. The flesh of the mammoth, buried in the frozen soil of Siberia, has resisted decay for untold centuries, and here perhaps we have one of "nature's hints to inventors," for meat is now largely preserved by freezing. Electricity is also a sanitary agent. When Prof. Tyndall was experimenting with atmospheric dust in his classical researches on the origin of the lowest forms of life, he found that an electric discharge passed through a dusty atmosphere purified it by causing it to settle. And long before these researches it was commonly said and believed that a thunderstorm purified the air. Thus a scientific foundation is found for the popular belief, and the lightning flash takes its place as an accredited sanitary agency.

Of sun dial mottoes, the most cheerful and serene is this: "I count the bright hours only." "There is a softness and harmony in the words and ideas, the thought unparalleled," says Hazlitt. "What a fine lesson is conveyed to the mind! To take no note of time but by its benefits; to watch only for the smiles and neglect the frowns of fate; to compose our lives of bright and gentle moments, turning always to the sunny side of things, and letting the rest slip from our imaginations unheeded or forgotten!"

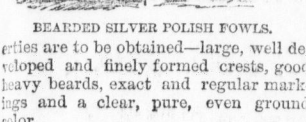
FARM AND GARDEN

THE POLISH FOWLS.

A Peculiarity of Their Crests—Mating These Birds—The Silver Polish.

The Silver Polish is the exact counterpart of the Golden variety in size, markings, crest, beard, etc., with the exception of the ground color. This should be, as the name indicates, a clear silvery white. A peculiarity of the crests in both the Golden and Silver varieties is that while in the pullets the feathers are black laced with the ground color, in hens, after the first moult, the feathers are of the ground color laced with black.

In mating this variety the same rules are to be followed as in mating the Golden Polish, because the same proportions are maintained.



BEARDED SILVER POLISH FOWLS.

They are to be obtained—large, well developed and finely formed crests, good heavy beards, exact and regular markings and a clear, pure, even ground color.

It is a curious fact that very beautiful silver colored Silver Polish may be bred from Silver hens mated to a Golden cock. Mr. L. K. Felch, authority in such matters, makes the following interesting statement: "Many are not aware of the fact that to place a pair of these birds on exhibition to match in a general observation of color and to appear alike, the female will be spangled with full, round black spots, while the male will be laced with black. A male with spangled plumage looks very light in color as compared to a female of like plumage."

The Poultry Yard, commenting on the foregoing, says: "While this may be true, we should hardly advocate such a mating for exhibition and certainly not for breeding. We are most thoroughly convinced that the even appearance in color is not of so much importance as the uniform character of the markings, and while birds not matching in the show pen is not a disqualification for the Polish, as it is for some other breeds, we should regard a pair of birds, one of which was laced and the other spangled, no matter how well they matched, so far as respects a superficial view, as not matched at all. If we are to have spangled birds, let us have them laced, and if laced, let us have them laced, and not only one, but both of a pair. In no other way can we secure a definite and permanent character of the markings."

The Silver Polish chick when first hatched is of a smudgy gray color, and is in the case of the Golden variety the darker chicks make usually the best brood fowls. The little chicks give from their birth, therefore, strong indications of what they will be when matured, and one who should select the dark ones with a large protuberance upon the skull, covering nearly the whole of the head, in nine cases out of ten would secure the finest exhibition birds.

How Water Gets Into Tile.

Professor J. M. Bloss of the Ontario State College gives, in a recent lecture on tile draining, some true and some false theories. He claims that water does not come through the tops of tiles, but from the bottom, where the ends come together. In noting the foregoing American Cultivator says:

This is generally true, though in a severe rainstorm, when the soil is drenched with water, some of it is washed through the cracks overhead, and to guard against this course gravel ought to be covered joints so as to hold the fine silt that will otherwise spoil the drain. But some water may and does seep through the tile when the ground is saturated, and in denying this the professor is in the wrong. He says that porous tile ought not to be used, arguing that it will dissolve by action of water. It will do so if frost gets to it, otherwise not. If the ground is firm, it is better to lay horsehoe tile than sole tile. In that case merely all the water will rise up into the channel from beneath.

The authority quoted has often laid horsehoe tile in soil where there were occasional springs in the bottom of the drain. It is best in such cases to lay long, flat stones on either side of the drain, wide enough for the tile to rest on, and long enough to reach past the spring to first soil on either side. Drains thus laid 40 years ago are doing good service, only showing action of frost at the outlets, where the water in the porous tile sometimes froze in very cold weather. Glazed tile is needlessly expensive and does not drain so well as tile that is porous. Glazed pipe, with tight joints at the ends, is used for city sewers, but such pipes are no good for draining land of the surplus water that fills it.

The Grading of Honey.

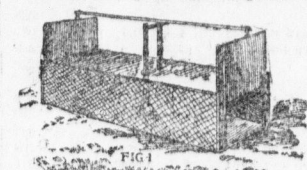
Beekkeepers evidently vary in their ideas of how many grades of honey are required. Judging from expressions made in The American Bee Journal on the subject, 7 out of 24 were in favor of three grades. Several wanted but two grades, and one wanted four grades.

G. W. Demaree expressed himself as follows: "I have but two grades—light colored and dark colored. This means honey gathered in the clover season, which gives us white honey; and honey gathered in the fall from the asters, etc., which gives us dark honey. I protest against any further classification. It is a wonder to me that those restless individuals who clamor for classification of honey have failed to see that too much 'grading' has put the producers of agricultural products at the tender mercies of the shippers."

Look here! Cottleens, 1 pound 14 cents, 2 pounds 27 cents, 3-pound pails 40 cents at D. J. Langdon's grocery, 200 York and Thames streets. ywt

MAKING A RABBIT TRAP.

Directions That Any Bright Boy Can Follow With Successful Results. Rabbits are very bad about gnawing young fruit trees, etc., and many would like to catch them for game. Farm and Fireside tells how to make a good trap. Make an oblong box a foot square and



THE RABBIT TRAP COMPLETE.

3 feet long. Saw two doors a foot square to cover the ends of the trap. Bore two holes in the middle of the box, one six inches from the side and the other three inches.

Make a stick one foot long and drive it into the middle hole. It must be sharpened a little at the top, so as to hold up the top trigger, as shown in Fig. 2. Then make a trigger about 2 feet long (A in Fig. 2), with a notch at the top to hold the cross trigger, and a notch at the lower part to catch to the bottom side of the hole it passes through. Now make a trigger about 4 inches long (C in Fig. 2). Then make a long staff strong enough to hold up the two doors, say an inch square. It must be 3 feet long—the length of the trap.

The two end doors must have a groove to work in, which is made by nailing two small strips on each end and then a wider piece over it. Put a staple or nail in the middle of the top of each sliding door, so that a string can be tied to it and then to the ends of the long staff, so as to hold them up when the trap is set.

Fig. 2 shows how the triggers are set. A small nubbin of corn will make excellent bait. Fasten it on the end of the long trigger (A in Fig. 2) by sticking the sharpened end into the nubbin. As sure as a rabbit comes along he will go in and begin to gnaw the corn, which will throw the trigger, and the trapdoors will fall and catch him in the trap.

Older Vinegar.

After 15 years' experience, a Country Gentleman correspondent suggests this mode of procedure: Use only sound windfall apples for the making of cider, free from rot of any kind. Let the cider remain out of doors until as much of the impurities of it as can be worked off, then put it into the cellar to remain until it becomes vinegar, which will be in almost a year, when it should be "cracked off" before it is ready for use. Cider and vinegar barrels must be thoroughly cleaned and perfectly free from the "mother" that many people believe a necessity to constitute good vinegar. "Mother" is the impurities of cider, and none of it should be allowed to remain in the barrel. If any of your neighbors think otherwise, give it to them for their vinegar. Perhaps they will feel happy for the gift. Don't put in any corn, molasses or anything else to hasten its consumption. Time is all that is required.

Watering the Cows.

Cows in full flow of milk must of necessity drink a great deal of water. Therefore warm the water in winter to about 60 to 65 degrees, and then your cows will drink all they want at least once a day. But if water is very cold and the weather cold a cow will go some times a day or two without tasting water, and when compelled by thirst to drink will gorge herself with ice water before she stops drinking, and then for the balance of the day will stand in the yard rounded up and shivering with the cold. Of course she has consumed the greater part of the feed given her in the morning to warm up the ice water she drank and has nothing left to produce her usual amount of milk at evening, and without thinking the dairyman will wonder why his cow does not give more milk. Today I wonder that all these years past I did not know and realize how much cheaper it is to warm water in cold weather for cattle with wood or coal instead of warming with hay and grain.

How to Preserve Peppercorns.

One way—the old one—is to char the pods, but a more modern and much better plan is to get a barrel of coal tar from the nearest gas works, pour some of it into a very large kettle under which a brisk fire should be kept burning. While the tar is hot dip the end of the post which is to go into the ground into it. Let it drip and lay it on a log until dry, which will be but a few hours. The post is then ready for setting, and treated in this manner will resist decay for 15 or 20 years. Of course the post must be stripped of the bark before it is dipped in the tar.

Things That Are Told.

E. Finner, who winters his bees on the summer stands, uses for cover a solid honey board, with straw or chaff cushions over them.

The Farm Journal says: To make the horns of a growing animal change the direction of growth, scrape them thin on the side toward which you would incline them.

On the average farm a turkey costs no more to feed than a chicken.

To catch hen hawks, bait a steel trap with chicken and set it on a pole erected on the outskirts of the chicken run. Nail a small board on top of the pole to hold the trap and chain the trap to the pole. Put the trap on top of bait.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A civil solicitor. 402 Talbot street, York and Thames streets. ywt

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 26.

Text of the Lesson, Col. iii, 12-25—Memory Verses, 23-25—Golden Text, Ps. c, 2—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

12. "Put on therefore as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering." Because of the fullness that dwells in Christ and because all this is ours we ought to manifest it in our lives in the power and graces of the Holy Spirit (Gal. v, 22, 23). We are the elect or chosen of God to be holy in our lives because we have been made holy in Christ (Eph. i, 4).

13. "Forbearing one another and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any—even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye." A full commentary upon this is found in Math. xviii, 21-35. Then if any one should say, "How can I attain to it?" the answer is, "My grace is sufficient for thee" (II Cor. xii, 9). We are His body. He is the head (chapter i, 18), and if the body is in health all the members are under perfect control of the Head.

14. "And above all these things put on charity (or love), which is the bond of perfectness." The best commentaries on this verse are I Cor. xiii and I John iv. The spirit through Peter says, "Above all things being fervent in your love among yourselves, for love covereth a multitude of sins" (I Pet. iv, 8). Since God is love (I John iv, 8, 10), if He dwells in us, this love cannot but be manifest, for He is also Light, and light must shine.

15. "And let the peace of God rule in your hearts to the which also ye are called in one body, and be ye thankful." Christ Himself is the peace of God, and He will delightfully rule in our hearts if we will only let Him. It is our part to yield our selves unto Him, and that which are alive from the dead (Rom. vi, 13).

16. "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord." It is our business to eat the word of God, and eat plenty of it and eat it continually (Jer. xv, 16; Job xxiii, 12; Ezek. iii, 1-4; not simply read it, but meditate upon it (Ps. i, 2), digest it, make it our own.

17. "And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him, or as in I Cor. x, 26. Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." This is the essence and the simplicity of the Christian life. Our bodies become His abode or mansion (John xiv, 2, 23), for it is the same word in each verse, and surely it is right to refer all things to the Head of the house and let Him rule in His own house.

18. "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is in the Lord." The reason is given in Eph. v, 23, 24. The husband is the head of the church, which is Christ, the head of the church, and in that chapter the analogy is referred back to Adam and Eve. In I Pet. iii, 1, wives are exhorted to submission in order that they may win their husbands, and in Titus ii, 4, 5, that the word of God be not blasphemed.

19. "Husbands, love your wives and be as Christ loved the church, and Himself to cleanse it by water with the word." The husband is the head of the church, and in that chapter the analogy is referred back to Adam and Eve. In I Pet. iii, 1, wives are exhorted to submission in order that they may win their husbands, and in Titus ii, 4, 5, that the word of God be not blasphemed.

20. "Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is the Lord's commandment." According to the law, a stubborn and rebellious son was to be stoned (Deut. xxi, 18-21), and in Prov. xxi, 17, a terrible thing is written of the eye that mocketh at father and despiseth mother. The fifth commandment sums up the plain teaching on this point (Ex. xx, 12), and the great illustration is Jesus Himself, who, while about His Father's house, was subject to His parents until He was 30 years of age (Luke ii, 40-51).

21. "Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged." In Eph. vi, 4, there is the addition, "being in the Lord." We are to think of our Father in heaven and His love to us, and thus lovingly deal with our children. When He chastens, it is in love, not in anger, and for our profit that we may be partakers of His holiness (Heb. xii, 10, 11).

22. "Servants, obey in the Lord, as unto the Lord." We are to think of our Father in heaven and His love to us, and thus lovingly deal with our children. When He chastens, it is in love, not in anger, and for our profit that we may be partakers of His holiness (Heb. xii, 10, 11).

23. "Knowing that the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance, for ye serve the Lord Christ." The question of service brings up the question of wages. Salvation, forgiveness of sins, life eternal, is the gift of God and is ours in Christ when we receive Him (Rom. vi, 23; John i, 12). Then we begin to serve God and to wait for His Son from heaven (I Thess. i, 9; Titus ii, 11-13). Though unbelievers shall not come into judgment for theirsins (John v, 24; Jas. xii, 19), we must be able to stand before the judgment seat of Christ to have our service examined, and then shall every one receive his own reward according to his own labor (Rom. xiv, 10; II Cor. v, 10; I Cor. iii, 8). A man who has been unto Him shall stand, while all else shall prove worthless.

24. "But he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done, and there is no repentance for him." A careful reading of I Cor. iii, 11-15, will show the possibility of a Christian's works proving to be only wood, hay and stubble and consequently burned up in the day of the trial, leaving such a Christian saved as by fire. Jesus will prove a righteous judgment—there is no unrighteousness in Him. He shall not judge after the sight of His eyes, neither approve after the hearing of His ears, but with righteousness shall He judge (Ias. i, 2, 3, 4).

Frank Cooper secured first prize for photographs at the Western Fair. Call and examine the display. Engagements made for any day. ywt

A WOMAN'S TRIALS.

A Happy Release From Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Blondin Relates a Story of Deep Interest to All Women. Thousands of Whom Suffer as She Did—Life Was Almost Unbearable.

(From the Cornwall Freeholder.)

Since the publication in these columns some months ago of the particulars of the marvelous cure wrought on Mr. William Moore by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, there has been a largely increased demand in this section for this sovereign remedy for the many ills that weak human flesh is heir to, and the druggists report an immense sale. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills possess genuine merit does not admit of a shadow of doubt. Not a week passes that cures of long-standing illness are not reported through the agency of this marvelous remedy, and columns might be filled with the experiences of persons who have been restored to vigorous health by reason of their life-giving properties. A very noticeable case has been brought to the attention of the Freeholder, and that the facts might be given for the benefit of other suffering mortals we have taken the trouble to verify them.

Everybody in Cornwall knows John B. Blondin, who has for several years been employed by Almon B. Warner as an agent for the sale of sewing machines, furniture, etc., especially among the French section of the town, where he is thoroughly acquainted and highly respected. Those who were intimate with Mr. Blondin sympathized deeply with him in the heavy affliction he suffered for many years in the continued illness of his wife, who from a complication of diseases was unable to render any but the slightest assistance in household matters, which were performed to himself and his small children.

Mr. Blondin at that time lived in the northwest part of the town, which for lack of drainage is rather unhealthy, and to the bad sanitary condition of his house, among the other troubles, Mr. Blondin attributed his wife's breakdown. Mr. Blondin now resides over the old postoffice, and when the reporter called there he was introduced to Mrs. Blondin, who appeared well and hearty and certainly very far removed from the wreck of humanity such as she must have been from all accounts, a few months ago.

"I wish you could tell me something about your case, Mrs. Blondin," said the reporter, "though I should hardly think from your looks you had been an invalid."

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Blondin, "I was for several years a very sick woman. I had a constant aching headache, no appetite, my skin was dry and peeling off, I had pains in my back and shoulders, and was constantly tired and indeed very miserable."

"Yes," interjected Mr. Blondin, "I began to give up all hope of ever seeing her well again. I had spent a good deal of money in doctoring and she seemed to be getting worse instead of better, in fact I had made up my mind she was going to die, and most people were of the same opinion."

"What was it that cured her?"

"Well," said Mr. Blondin, "I was talking to a neighbor one day, and he said why don't you try those Pink Pills that are so much talked about? I had not paid much attention to them, but thought they might be worth trying."

"I didn't want to take any more medicine," said Mrs. Blondin, "but after some persuasion I sent for a box of the Pink Pills and I must say I began to feel better. The first benefit I experienced was that my headaches were not so severe; then they disappeared altogether and with them the pains in my back and shoulders. I began to take more interest in the affairs of the house, and was able to send the children to school again. My neighbors noticed the difference, and by the time I had taken five boxes I was as well as ever in my life. I had been very thin but gradually regained flesh and strength again, and feel altogether like a new woman. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends and neighbors, and know of several cases where they have done much good. There are many women suffering as I did, and I earnestly recommend them to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a thorough trial."

Druggists say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come glowing reports of results following their use. In very many cases the good work has been accomplished after physicians had failed and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain a condensed form of the elements necessary to give new life to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unalloyed specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after-effects of grippa, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and yellow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Lowell, Mass., and are sold in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. Beware of imitations and substitutes.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
My son George has suffered with neuritis round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1883 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since.

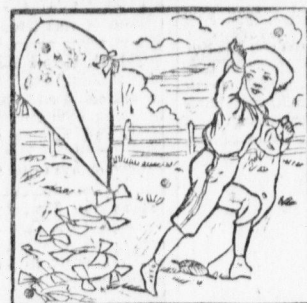
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Everybody that calls on us for a meal or lunch goes away satisfied. A few more are six dinner tickets 50 cents. Lunches at all hours from 5 cents up.

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The quality and quantity for the price (4 cakes for 25 cents) makes it the cheapest Soap for every use and every want. All who use it say so.



WE FLY HIGH

For we have set out to sell the best NURSERY SOAP in the market—and that is BABY'S OWN.

It has made its way without advertising, and that alone speaks for its merits. For those who have used it told others about it and always buy it themselves.

The Albert Toilet Soap Company, MONTREAL.

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MODERATE PRICES.

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act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you suffer from Headache, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are Bilious, Constipated, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are Sick, or have a Disordered Liver, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If Complexion is Sallow, or you suffer Distress after Eating, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

For Offensive Breath and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in a form acceptable to the stomach. An infallible cure if given a fair trial. Contain nothing injurious.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
ART STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,
CATHEDRAL WINDOWS,
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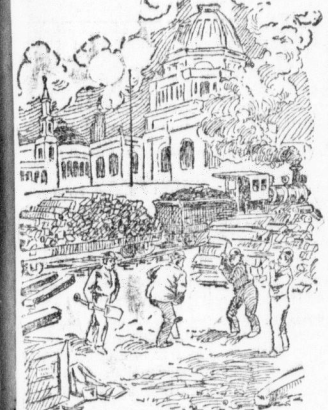
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PASSING OF THE FAIR.

"AMBER" GRIEVES OVER THE "LAST DAYS" OF THE EXPOSITION.

Gumming Cars, Smoke and Clouds of Dust Hover about the Dreary Wastes of the White City While Demolition, Packing and Removal of Exhibits Go Gladly On.

I am sorry that I saw the white city during its last days. I wish that my only memory might have been of the pomp and splendour of those bright hours of summer weather, when, like lions, the fairer folk floated soft against the background of lifted sky and azure water. I wish that I had not seen the facades begin to crumble and the decorative paper dolls on the Transportation Building peel off in long and uttering strips. I wish that I had not watched the grimy settle upon the once radiant walls and been witness to the havoc of final disruption. Monday, overcome by a brief mood of sentiment, I wandered over to Jackson Park for a farewell visit to the day was sharp, the withered leaves whirled through the air, the lake was still and gray and not even a sunbeam sparkled. The lunch fiend had scattered paper boxes and peanut shells and fruit skins everywhere. There was no spot unadorned by his crumby ways. Even the court of honor, serene, silent, unconquerable, was strewn with debris. Dignity, of which there has never been any too much, was totally sacrificed on that last day and the



chill strikes you; the blue haze to find the marrow of your bones. There is a lastitude about the man who offers to sell you world's fair views. Time was when he was gay and audacious. Now he is limp, like the towel—and not half so disorderly. Time was when he would have compelled you to buy. Now there isn't life enough left in him to sell, even if he is willing. One wall of that puzzling one-story structure on Sixth street has been torn away, and you can see a little of the world that was hidden from the busy street during fair time.

There is a grinning crowd of visitors about the gate not certain whether to go in. It will cost them half a dollar. They try to argue with the ticket seller that if the whole fair cost only that when it was running the admission now ought to be considerably less. But he simply tells them they should have come when the fair was open if they wanted to see it. And they wish they had. Presently they pay the money and go in. And they regret that. They wish they hadn't.

One of the Court of Honor as long as possible. It is much like the act described by the country paper, when "each and every one of the friends stepped up to view the departed remains. But when you do compel yourself to go you are sorry—sorry even that you would have been if you hadn't gone at all. This part of the fair never seemed so stupendous, so permanent as now. Somehow the attacks of the men upon the walls and outlines of what was once our treasured pleasure, and blows they bestow upon it are so feeble. We wish it might fade quicker. We are rendered even more blue than when we came by the thought that this fair giant will be a long time dying. Down along the Court of Honor which incloses the wooded island are a lot of rushes and weeds. They are very natural—or were when the fair was on. Just now they are very dead and brown, and are filled with a rattling, unpleasant sound whenever the sparrows come to light upon them. Sunday newspapers drift along on the water, or catch by a projecting root and slobber about there without even the garbage man to prove his appreciation of a good thing by taking them in out of the wet. It is very desolate.

Every roadway is a litter of rubbish. There are heavy teams hurrying here and there. The drivers seem trying to frighten away their own blues by making still more unpleasant the hours you have given to them. Sunday newspapers drift along on the water, or catch by a projecting root and slobber about there without even the garbage man to prove his appreciation of a good thing by taking them in out of the wet. It is very desolate.

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A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

A Four Year Old Who Sings Words and Music of Popular Songs.

There are babies and babies. If the individual judgment of mothers were to be accepted collectively it is probable that a dull or stupid infant never existed, for a mother who would admit that her offspring was not one of the smartest and cleverest which ever came into the world would be a curiosity, a person altogether so remarkable and different from other mothers that she would be looked upon as almost a different being from the rest of her sex.

It was quite by accident, however, that the New York Herald heard about an east side cherub the other day, which may be rightfully termed a chief among smart babies.

This baby is the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Rothschild, of No. 571 Park avenue. Mr. Rothschild is in business at No. 741 Broadway, and came to New York from Cincinnati with his family about one year ago. It was there that the baby, Isaac Gordon Rothschild, was born, June 15, 1889. Coming from Ohio it is not surprising that the child should in some way assert himself. Although surprisingly bright and clever in many ways, his precociousness is chiefly developed in a musical direction.

I called at Mr. Rothschild's residence and was given an opportunity by

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PURE AND TO
CONTAIN NO
INJURIOUS
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IS UNEQUALLED
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Have Lost Flesh through Illness,
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Remember that the "D.L. Emulsion"
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BEST
SOAP
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JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
TORONTO
PRITHEE PRETTY MAIDEN, PRITHEE TELL ME WHY
ON WASHING DAY SO LAUGHING SHINES THINE EYE?
"MY SECRET GENTLE READER MOST EASILY IS GUESSED,
"THE ONLY SOAP I USE, IS MORSES BEST."

MARSHALL BROS.,
Wholesale Importers of
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The MARVEL Hot Air FURNACE
IS THE BEST.
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The Best Tonic is
Staminal!
—BECAUSE—
the moment the tonic does its good
work it carries with it a food to answer
to the effect of the tonic.
Can any combination be
more happy?

G.F. MORRIS
—BUTCHER—
MARKET HOUSE
Having added two more stalls to my shop, I
will make a specialty of SALVAGE. We use
the English sheep rearing only.
HAMS, BACON AND LARD.
Wholesale and retail orders from a distance
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PURE PORK SAUSAGE NOW READY
Very Cheap for Cash Only.
All orders for delivery must be given before
10 o'clock every morning.
We buy from farmers' wagons, delivered
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Thursday and Saturday morning from
3 to 10 o'clock.
We pay highest prices for hogs between 150
and 250 pounds, live weight.

The Canadian Packing Company
Office: Albion Buildings, Room 6,
Telephone 988.
THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT
the citizens of London and vicinity
would do well to make a note of, that is, that
Dundas street, looks and magazines of all
kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply
and tastefully.

FANCY BREAD.
Vienna Rolls, Home-made Bread, and Fancy
Bread of all descriptions.
JOHNSTON BROS.,
Feaver Bakery, Wellington Street
W. J. MOFFAT
BOOKBINDER.
COAL-COAL
RATES LOW.
Best and
Best quality.

M. BALDWIN
TELEPHONE NE 563.
JAS. PERKIN
BUTCHER,
239 Dundas Street.
A CALL SOLICITED.

W. Chapman,
BUTCHER.
Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls,
etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.
269 DUNDAS STREET.
MONEY LOANED
On real estate and notes; also on household
furniture, pianos, horses and all
kinds of chattels, by
J. & J. R. MILNE
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, land, and house
insurance agents.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.
Trains South.
Stations: Sarnia (G. T. R.), Expt, Dep, Mix; Courtright, Expt, Dep, Mix; M. C. R. Junction, Expt, Dep, Mix; Chatham (C. P. R.), Expt, Dep, Mix; Fargo, Expt, Dep, Mix; Blenheim, Expt, Dep, Mix.

Trains North.
Stations: Blenheim, Expt, Dep, Mix; Fargo, Expt, Dep, Mix; Chatham (C. P. R.), Expt, Dep, Mix; M. C. R. Junction, Expt, Dep, Mix; Courtright, Expt, Dep, Mix; Sarnia (G. T. R.), Expt, Dep, Mix.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
LONDON TIME.
Canada Southern Division—Going East.
Stations: American Express (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; Atlantic Express (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday), Expt, Dep, Mix; New York and Boston (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; Special Eastern Express (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; North Shore Limited (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.
Stations: North Shore Limited (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; Detroit Express (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; Fast Western Express (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; American Express (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday), Expt, Dep, Mix; Pacific Express (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix; Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily), Expt, Dep, Mix.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Going East.
Stations: Depart—London, Expt, Dep, Mix; Woodstock, Expt, Dep, Mix; Galt, Expt, Dep, Mix; Greyhound, Expt, Dep, Mix; Toronto, Expt, Dep, Mix; Peterborough, Expt, Dep, Mix; Kingston, Expt, Dep, Mix; Ottawa, Expt, Dep, Mix; Montreal, Expt, Dep, Mix.

Going West.
Stations: Depart—London, Expt, Dep, Mix; Chatham, Expt, Dep, Mix; Detroit, Expt, Dep, Mix; Chicago, Expt, Dep, Mix; St. Louis, Expt, Dep, Mix; Kansas City, Expt, Dep, Mix.

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m. 8:20 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

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RAILWAY
TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
COLLECTED NOV. 21, 1902.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express	3:15 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	3:40 a.m.	3:45 a.m.
Accommodation	4:10 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	4:40 a.m.	4:45 a.m.
Day Express	5:10 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.
Mixed (M)	6:10 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
Lehigh Limited (L)	6:40 a.m.	6:45 a.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (Ch)	3:15 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
West End Mixed	3:40 a.m.	3:45 a.m.
Lehigh Limited (L)	4:10 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	4:40 a.m.	4:45 a.m.
Accommodation	5:10 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.
Mail	6:10 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
Accommodation	6:40 a.m.	6:45 a.m.

Sarnia Branch.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (L)	3:15 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Accommodation	3:40 a.m.	3:45 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	4:10 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
Accommodation	4:40 a.m.	4:45 a.m.
Mixed	5:10 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
Lehigh Limited (L)	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.
Accommodation	6:10 a.m.	6:15 a.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express	3:15 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Mail	3:40 a.m.	3:45 a.m.
St. Marys and Stratford Branch.	4:10 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
Mixed-Mail	4:40 a.m.	4:45 a.m.
Express	5:10 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
Express-Mixed	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.

Toronto Branch.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton-Depart	3:15 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive	3:40 a.m.	3:45 a.m.
Hamilton-Depart	4:10 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive	4:40 a.m.	4:45 a.m.

* These trains for Montreal.
(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.
(d) This train connects at Toronto for all
points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British
Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.
E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger Agent, 305
Richmond street.
Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas
streets.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.
Trains South.
Stations: Sarnia (G. T. R.), Expt, Dep, Mix; Courtright, Expt, Dep, Mix; M. C. R. Junction, Expt, Dep, Mix; Chatham (C. P. R.), Expt, Dep, Mix; Fargo, Expt, Dep, Mix; Blenheim, Expt, Dep, Mix.

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