

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII., NO. 122.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 10142.

On a Foreign Shore.

Queen Victoria Warmly Welcomed at Cannes and Nice.

Rescue of Six Shipwrecked Seamen in Mid-Ocean.

Spain Must Apologize to Uncle Sam for Reckless Shooting—Death of the Governor of New South Wales.

GERMANY VS. VENEZUELA.
The difficulty between Venezuela and Germany, which it is said will lead to the dispatch of a German man-of-war to La Guayra, dates back several years, when a German syndicate built a line of railway through a part of the Republic and the Venezuelan Government failed to make good its guarantee.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
SHANGHAI, March 15.—Li Hung Chang, China's peace envoy, sailed for Japan this evening with his suite of 50 persons.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Shanghai says Gen. Sung, commander-in-chief in Manchuria, has been killed by a fall from his horse.

DEATH OF GOV. DUFF.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, announced the death of Sir W. Duff, Governor of New South Wales. Mr. Buxton condoled with the family of the deceased Governor and expressed his sense of the severe loss which the diplomatic service had sustained through his death.

SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE.

MADRID, March 15.—United States Minister Taylor has presented a demand from his Government for apology and reparation from the Government of Spain on account of the Alliance affair. On March 8 the United States mail steamer *Alliance*, while six miles from the coast of Cuba, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat.

RESCUED IN MID-OCEAN.

BELFAST, March 15.—The British bark *G. S. Henry*, from Brinsford, has arrived here with six of the crew of the British bark *Argyle*, who were rescued in mid-ocean on Feb. 8. The *Maggie* was struck by a hurricane on Feb. 7. Her steering, gear, and masts were carried away and the vessel so stricken that she leaked badly. The storm continued until Feb. 8, when the mate, James Maskell, was swept overboard and lost.

VICTORIA ON A FOREIGN SHORE.

CANNES, March 15.—Queen Victoria arrived here on her way to Nice by special train at 3:20 this afternoon. She was met at the station by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Consul Taylor presented the Queen with a floral offering and the entire reception was most cordial.

A later dispatch describes a similar scene on her Majesty's arrival at Nice.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons today Right Hon. Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, informed Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., that the Government had taken no steps to obtain the assent of the Canadian and the Australian Governments to the Imperial penny postage scheme. The Government, Mr. Arnold continued, was well aware that some of the important colonies were opposed to the scheme.

Mr. Henniker Heaton denies this statement, and says that Canada and the Australian colonies would welcome the immediate introduction of a penny rate from England as a first step, if only properly approached. The Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery warmly support Mr. Heaton's plans.

Sir George Hadden-Powell had a question in the House of Commons today urging the British Government to make the present negotiations between Canada and Newfoundland the occasion for a fresh attempt to settle the French shore dispute.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Secretary for the Colonial Office, said he was not prepared to answer that question at the present juncture.

STILL HALTING.

No Announcement of a Session Made by the Government.

North Bruce Prohibitionists Call a Convention.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.
A prohibition convention of the north riding of Bruce will be held in Vandusen's Hall, Tara, on Friday, March 22, at 1 o'clock p.m., so that action may be taken at the approaching Dominion election and if thought advisable, to put a candidate in the field.

THE CABINET MEETING ADJOURNED.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The meeting of the Cabinet which was called for today to discuss the Manitoba school case has been further adjourned until tomorrow. It is stated that the cause of the adjournment of the Cabinet is the adjournment of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who is confined to his room with a severe cold.

THE QUESTION OF A SESSION.

(United Press Dispatch.)

OTTAWA, March 15.—The report is current in the city today that Parliament will meet on the 18th of April. This information comes from what is usually considered reliable quarters, but until after tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet it is very doubtful if anyone can speak with authority on the subject. The Government members who are opposed to a session now point to the state of the finances, which require additional taxation to meet decreased revenue. Besides this there are three constituencies which should be filled before Parliament meets—Quebec West, Vercheres and Antigonish—which have no representative at present. Should these constituencies go against the Government on the eve of a general election the fact would be injurious to the Administration. Quebec West and Antigonish, N. S., were held by the Conservatives, and Vercheres by the Liberals. All these matters will be taken into consideration before a decision is arrived at.

NOTES.

Mr. J. P. Brown, Liberal M.P., was again nominated for Chateaugay.

Mr. J. Ismael Tarte, M.P., will speak at Alexandria on Tuesday next.

Mr. James Clancy was nominated by the Conservatives of Bothwell on Friday.

Found Guilty.

Closing Scenes of the Hendershott Murder Trial.

Both Prisoners Found Guilty of the Terrible Crime

And Sentenced to Be Hanged on June 18—Heartrending Scene in the Court Room.

MR. OSLER'S ADDRESS.

ST. THOMAS, March 15.—Mr. Osler, on rising to address the jury, said they were not there to consider the policy of capital punishment. They were there to do justice to the prisoners and nothing more. Compassion or mercy had no place there. He might reply to his learned friend's plea for compassion for the prisoners by a similar appeal for the young man who was cut off in the morning of life, the crown claims, by the hands of the prisoners at the bar. In regard to the evidence being merely circumstantial, he said that was the only kind of testimony upon which the convicting, deliberate murderer could be convicted, and he believed it to be the best class of evidence. If there were no convictions upon circumstantial evidence then the worst class of murderers would always escape the penalty of their crimes. He reviewed the evidence at length in an eloquent and convincing address of two hours and a half duration.

THE JUDGE SUMS UP.

His Lordship's charge to the jury occupied about two hours, and was a thorough summing up of all the evidence adduced. He cautioned the jury upon many points on which there was room for doubt. His charge was considered favorable to the prisoners.

THE VERDICT.

The case was given to the jury at 5:45, and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock. At that hour the court room was jammed and hundreds were standing outside the court house.

The jury came in at 10:05. Court Clerk McLaws asked them if they had come to a verdict. The foreman said, "Yes," and then the clerk asked for the verdict.

"Guilty," said the foreman, "for both men."

THRILLING SCENE.

As soon as the verdict was given the spectators began to rise and a thrilling scene followed. The daughter of the prisoner Hendershott gave way to violent grief and the constable was kept busy trying to restore order.

His Lordship asked the prisoners if they had anything to say. They both said nothing.

He then asked them to stand up that sentence might be passed upon them.

THE SENTENCE.

The two men arose to their feet, deathly pale. Chief Justice Meredith then sentenced them to be hanged on June 18 next.

The prisoners were immediately led away to their cells amid the heart-rending cries of their relatives. It is said that their counsel will at once apply for a new trial.

The "Unready."

A Very Quiet Session of the Legislature.

The Leader of the Opposition Not Yet Prepared to Discuss the Estimates.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, March 15.—Messrs. Archibald McLean, of Sarnia, David Trotter, of Petrolia, and James Symington, of Sarnia, have been appointed license inspectors for West Lambton.

A deputation composed of Niagara fruit growers waited upon Mr. Dryden this afternoon, introduced by Mr. W. B. Wood and Major Hiscott and protested against the proposed appointment of an inspector for grading fruit. They held strongly that such matters should be left to individual efforts, and that the appointment of such an official would be in the interests of the middlemen and not the consumers.

The P. P. A. party have developed a new move. This afternoon a notice of motion will be given in by one of the members of the party to the effect that the Ontario Legislature protest against the exercise by the Governor-General in Council of the power of interference with the public school system of any province, and that it memorialize the Dominion Government against any interference with Manitoba.

THE SESSION.

It was a very quiet day in the House today. After a question or two had been answered and an order or two had been passed, Government orders were reached and the House was just settling down to some work upon the passing of the estimates when Mr. Martner protested that the Opposition was not ready for the discussion, and so the House adjourned.

Hon. G. W. Ross caused a smile by an answer he gave Dr. Ryerson, who asked if a petition had been received respecting some changes in the separate school law, and if a member of the House on the Government side had endeavored to prevent its being sent.

Mr. Ross replied that no such petition had been received, and added dryly that it was not the practice of the Government to consider petitions before they were received. The House showed a good deal of amusement which Dr. Ryerson did not share to any very great extent.

Dr. Ryerson asked another question, which was as follows: "Whether under the recent decision of the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council the amendments to and changes in the Separate School Act in Ontario, passed since Confederation, can be repealed by this Legislature? And whether, in the event of the repeal of any such amendments, an appeal will lie to the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council under the British North America Act?"

Sir Oliver replied: "Under the decisions of the judicial committee of the Ontario Legislature in regard to separate schools since Confederation can be repealed by this Legislature. The effect of such repeal is authoritative judicially declared by the late judgment of the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council, and I can add nothing to what appears from the judgment as to whether, in the event of such repeal, an appeal would lie to the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council under the British North America Act."

The Upper Canada College report shows a deficiency of \$13,758.89. The revenue, principally from fees, amount to \$31,388.91, and the expenses, \$45,147.80. The principal bases upon that fact a strong request for the giving to the college of its endowment. The boys have done well in examinations held during the year.

The fruit growers' deputation discussed the proposed Fruit Bill with Mr. Dryden today, and at last concluded that the principle of preventing fraudulent shipping of fruit was good.

A deputation from the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance asked the Government today that in the general act which is being prepared to control the radial electric railways which are seeking incorporation a clause be inserted to prohibit them running on Sundays, and where they ask for power to own parks that these parks be not open on Sundays.

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A Jubilee.

Talbot Street Baptist Church to Celebrate Its Fiftieth Birthday.

Sketch of Its Long and Varied Career.

The Mother Church of the Denomination in London—Many Changes in the Pastorate—Now Flourishing.

The half-century mark has been reached in the history of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, and the occasion will be fittingly celebrated next week, commencing tomorrow. The Talbot Street Church has had an unusually interesting career, and during its life has met with exceptional success, though it has had its ups and downs, like the rest.

It was on March 21, 1845, that nine residents of what was then London gathered together in the typical back-woods home of Mr. Duncan Bell, and decided to organize themselves into a Baptist Church. Rev. Eleazar Savage, who was the field agent of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York, and who had the direction of the work throughout the peninsula from Niagara Falls to Windsor, was present. He was accompanied by Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, pastor of the Lobo Baptist Church. The duty of organization was very simple, and the first Talbot Street Baptist Church was formed with the following members: Duncan Bell, James Hitchens, Thomas A. Haines, Maxwell Angus, Mary Leonard, Sarah Hitchens, Adria Smith, Elizabeth Ann Groves, and Anne Robinson Haines. The meeting, judging from the records now in possession of Rev. Ira Smith, was a very unanimous one, as a resolution, brief, but full of meaning, was passed. It read: "That we, whose names are hereto subscribed, satisfied with each other's piety, sentiment and intention, will walk together as a Church of Christ."

This little body of earnest workers, met from time to time in different private houses or in the school room in the old Mechanics' Inn numbers, however, and are long decided to hold their services in a Methodist Church at the corner of Richmond and King streets. The services of the first regular, and no minister was stationed over the congregation.

THE FIRST RESIDENT MINISTER.
A longing was soon shown for a resident pastor, and in 1847 Rev. James Ingalls, of Detroit, who had been called, and obtained among themselves a call. Mr. Ingalls accepted, and gave a 1000 form charge, services being held in the old Methodist Church, which had been leased for a year. The new pastor instituted the weekly communion, the Lord's Supper, which has been maintained to the present day. The first deacons appointed were Messrs. Hall and Buchanan. On Sept. 14, 1849, Mr. Ingalls tendered his resignation as pastor, for the purpose of engaging in more extensive field of labor in Detroit, and in accepting it the congregation passed a resolution expressing their sincere regret at the loss of their first shepherd.

Two days after Mr. Ingalls' resignation was accepted, Rev. Robert Boyde, of Brockville, was invited to take pastoral charge of the church, and the installation was accepted. Mr. Boyde commencing his labors on Sunday, Oct. 9, 1849. The new pastor was a very able man, and won considerable prominence through his publication of several useful books, which obtained a wide circulation. Mr. Boyde remained with the church until May 21, 1854, when he resigned on account of failing health and consequent inability to discharge his duties as pastor. The church offered to furnish an assistant, but in spite of the efforts of the church, Mr. Boyde went to Hamilton. Rev. Robert Campbell, who was proposed as assistant pastor, was called and remained until May 18, 1856. The late Rev. Dr. Piper, of Michigan, was named as a successor, but he declined, and the choice then fell on Rev. Wm. Allington, an Englishman who had spent some time in the States. He came at a salary of \$800, and started duty on June 8, 1857. Rev. Thomas Ewar was the next minister, coming in January, 1859, and was shortly afterwards ordained. His connection with the church was a little longer than that of several of his predecessors. He remained until 1864. Mr. Ewar presented his resignation, but the congregation was shepherdless only a short time, the Rev. W. H. Watts, of the Baptist Church, Kingston, gladly accepting a call to London.

CHANGED HIS CHURCH.
Shortly after Mr. Watts' coming, the members received a shock which almost paralyzed them. In July the new pastor made the startling announcement that he had changed his denomination, and had decided to cast his lot with the Church of England. He was promptly released, and the congregation were in a very scattered condition, and for a year and six months

were without a guiding hand. Rev. Jas. Cooper, a Scotchman by birth and education, who had been in the country since 1843, and served as pastor in Perth, Brockville, Woodstock and Aylmer, was asked to do London, and this he did on Dec. 1, 1865. Mr. Cooper was a scholarly man, and frequently wrote articles for the "Advertiser" and other journals. He possessed a clear intellect, and though of a very delicate frame and weak voice, he set to work with a will. He came in a time of great distress, caused by Mr. Watts' action and the unsatisfactory actions of the two predecessors of that clergyman. Mr. Cooper's first endeavors were to heal the breaches and bring harmony into the church. This he succeeded in doing. Two years after his coming to London Mr. Cooper had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him, and it was about 1869 that he married the second time, and had the pleasure of baptizing his wife at the old church on the corner of York and Talbot streets. He conducted a series of revivals, and the church greatly grew, and by and by a mission was taken, which has since grown into the Adelaide Street Church. Rev. D. Montgomery, of Oshawa, was called in 1875 to act as co-pastor with Dr. Cooper, and in that relation he continued for two or three months, and went to Brockville. Subsequently Mr. Montgomery went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was pastor of Willoughby Avenue Church, and where he died a short time ago.

THE WORK GREW.
The mission in the East End rapidly grew, and in 1877 steps were taken to form an independent church on Adelaide street. This move made a drain of 80 on the membership in two years, all of whom had left Talbot Street in order to promote the new departure. In the early part of 1878 Rev. Alex. Grant, then pastor of the Kincaid church, came and assisted Mr. Cooper in special services, and as a result 85 baptisms were reported to the Baptist Association. Dr. Cooper felt the need of an assistant, and urged the church to secure a co-laborer with him. Mr. Grant was called, but steadfastly refused to accept. Dr. Cooper continued his good work until March 1, 1879, when he resigned. The resignation took effect on June 30 of the same year. During his pastorate Dr. Cooper had entertained the most kindly feelings for the church, and deplored having to lay down his task after 13 1/2 years of earnest labor. He was tendered a fitting farewell in Victoria Hall, which was attended by people of all denominations and representatives of every charitable institution in the city. Many were the expressions of esteem tendered him, and many were the resolutions of regret passed. Dr. Cooper went to Kelso, Scotland, where he was actively engaged until Jan. 16, 1881, when he died, after a short attack of pneumonia. Rev. Mr. Grant was called to the church at Dr. Cooper's departure, and accepted. The cause grew rapidly, and his ministrations, and the old York street church became too small. A new edifice was decided upon, the old property was sold, and in January, 1882, the present church was successfully opened. A tea meeting was held in connection with the event, and \$238.50 was cleared.

Mr. Grant continued his pastorate until Jan. 28, 1884, when he preached his farewell sermon. His mode of life was far from rapid, and he was engaged in home missions of the Baptist Missionary Convention of Ontario, and resigned to take the position. Rev. R. G. Boville, pastor of James Street Baptist Church, Hamilton, declined an invitation to succeed Mr. Grant, but Rev. W. H. Porter, of St. Catharines, came to London on May 10, 1885. In August of the following year, Mr. Porter was elected to the pastorate of the church on Grosvenor street, and the present Grosvenor Street Chapel was built at a cost of \$850. Ten members left Talbot Street Church to put the mission in operation. The next important undertaking under Mr. Porter's regime was the formation of the South London Baptist Church. This was successfully accomplished, but the old congregation lost 50 of its members. Rev. Mr. Porter went to Waterloo in August, 1890, and Rev. Ira Smith, the present pastor, came to London. But little need be said regarding his success in the church. Mr. Smith is one of London's ablest preachers, and to his vigorous ministrations and personal worth and qualities is due much of the prosperity of the church in the last five years. His arrival marked the commencement of a new epoch of energy and growth, temporal and spiritual.

GRADUATED FROM THE CHURCH.
Few churches in the city can claim as many former members engaged in the ministry and missionary work in general. The clergymen who have received their early religious training in Talbot Street Church were: Rev. H. T. Ware, now deceased; Rev. W. H. Wilson, evangelist; Rev. Alfred Randall, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Rev. J. A. Banton, of Portland; Rev. James Braken, of Fingert; Rev. Mr. Irwin, B.D., Chicago; Rev. H. E. Wise, B.A., Newton Center, Mass.; Rev. Hugh Brown, evangelist; Rev. C. W. King, Kingston; Rev. Ernest Grigg, now engaged in missionary work in Burma, where Adoniram Judson labored long and successfully; Mrs. Grigg, who is with her husband in Burma, and Rev. B. W. N. Grigg, of Colorado. Then to the Y. M. C. A. Talbot Street Church has given many able workers, among whom are Dr. Poole, director of the physical department in the Cleveland Association; Mr. De Lacey, now laboring in the Sandwich Islands; Frank Holman, secretary of a Michigan branch.

The deacons of the church are Messrs. George Nichol, Wm. Dark, Andrew Dale, (treasurer), S. Shoveller, J. W. Westervelt, Geo. Jeffrey, G. Stewart and John Beardsaw (church clerk). Mr. Roger Dart is chairman of the finance committee. The Sunday school is superintended by Mr. Robert Robinson. The other organizations and their presidents are:

Y. P. S. C. E.—E. B. McDermid.
Woman's Home Mission Circle—Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith.
Woman's Mission Circle—Miss M. Claypole.
Foreign Mission Circle—Mrs. John Arnold.
Mission Band—Mrs. M. Hudson.

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Fuerst Bismarck, Messina..... New York
Friesland..... Smyrna..... New York

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were without a guiding hand. Rev. Jas. Cooper, a Scotchman by birth and education, who had been in the country since 1843, and served as pastor in Perth, Brockville, Woodstock and Aylmer, was asked to do London, and this he did on Dec. 1, 1865. Mr. Cooper was a scholarly man, and frequently wrote articles for the "Advertiser" and other journals. He possessed a clear intellect, and though of a very delicate frame and weak voice, he set to work with a will. He came in a time of great distress, caused by Mr. Watts' action and the unsatisfactory actions of the two predecessors of that clergyman. Mr. Cooper's first endeavors were to heal the breaches and bring harmony into the church. This he succeeded in doing. Two years after his coming to London Mr. Cooper had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him, and it was about 1869 that he married the second time, and had the pleasure of baptizing his wife at the old church on the corner of York and Talbot streets. He conducted a series of revivals, and the church greatly grew, and by and by a mission was taken, which has since grown into the Adelaide Street Church. Rev. D. Montgomery, of Oshawa, was called in 1875 to act as co-pastor with Dr. Cooper, and in that relation he continued for two or three months, and went to Brockville. Subsequently Mr. Montgomery went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was pastor of Willoughby Avenue Church, and where he died a short time ago.

THE WORK GREW.
The mission in the East End rapidly grew, and in 1877 steps were taken to form an independent church on Adelaide street. This move

People's Page.

Consulted by Everybody.
Popular and Effective.

For Rates See Lines Under Headings.
Sunday Services.

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

DUNDAS STREET CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. E. B. Lancelotti, will preach tomorrow. Public services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. McLeod, pastor. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. McLeod, pastor. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. W. J. Clark. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. A. McKenzie, of Brockville, will occupy the pulpit. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.—Services in the Opera House at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Williams, of Mitchell, Ontario, will preach. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

COLBOURNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. A. McKenzie, of Brockville, will occupy the pulpit. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. P. Tait, pastor. Morning services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. in the Collegiate Institute, Dufferin avenue.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—SCIENTIST.—Dufferin street. Services 7 p.m.; Bible class, 11 a.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Services morning and evening by pastor. Special music on new organ.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Pastor Rev. Geo. Fowler, P. R.; morning, "The Lord's Prayer," evening, "Facts, Commands and Promises," baptism at evening services, seats free. All welcome.

"ST. PATRICK" WILL BE DR. WILD'S subject tomorrow night at First Congregational. Morning subject, "Three Lives, Three Deaths."

CHRIST CHURCH SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, rector.

JUBILEE SERVICES—TALBOT STREET Baptist Church—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. F. Porter, of Toronto, will preach. Bible class and Sunday school, 3 p.m. Jubilee meetings every night during week. See announcement.

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

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY.—March 15th, the king laugh maker, the bright comedy, "Charley's Aunt," by Brandon Thomas, manager. Seats now on sale. Presented in the same manner as seen in New York, Boston, Chicago. Don't do anything until you see "Charley's Aunt." Seats on sale. Prices, lower floor, \$1; first two rows balcony, 75 cents; balcony, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT WILL BE HELD BY Eureka Lodge, Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock. Brothers, wives and friends invited; no charge. W. Crawford, Sec. R. Dwyer, W. G. H.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT—THE ANNUAL St. Patrick's concert will be held in the Grand Opera House, Tuesday, March 13. Plan opens Saturday morning. Prices, 75c, 50c, 25c.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT—GRAND Opera House, March 19. Mrs. MacKiegan will sing "The Dear Little Shamrock," and "Once Again in Dear Old Ireland."

MARRIED LADIES' CONCERT—KING Street, March 21. Colorful program; refreshments. Admission free. Come. 424 x

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT GRAND Opera House, March 19. Mr. Jarvis will sing "The Irish Piper" and "Rory Dalton."

"GOLDEN TINTS"—LATEST POPULAR waltz, by Mrs. Moore (F. J. Hutton), dedicated to Lady Carlisle. At the principal music hall.

ST. PATRICK SKATING CONCERT—Westminster Rink, Monday, March 18; special music by the Harpers; splendid ice; the Harpers tonight. 424 x

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, THURSDAY.—March 21. "The Desert Song," by Johnstone Bennett, presented by arrangement with Daniel Frohman, by a special company under the management of Charles Frohman. Seats on sale Tuesday. Prices \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINERS—(Sinf. Fox's company)—Grand Opera House, Thursday, March 22. 424 x

A BIRTHDAY PARTY WILL BE GIVEN by Ladies Aid of Queen's Avenue Church next Friday, March 22. Watch paper for further particulars.

OLIVE AND WATER COLOR EXHIBITION—Monday, Tuesday, 13th to 15th. Admission 10 cents. Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. 383 x

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY.—THE recognized dancing school of Western Ontario. Last term of the season commences week of Monday, March 4. Beginners' classes: Gentlemen, Monday evenings; ladies, Tuesday evenings; at 8 o'clock. Ladies and children, Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Advanced class, ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. All the latest dances in a most advanced class. Private tuition at any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & McCORMICK, managers of the A. M. of D. Academy, 141 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

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

TRIST RENOVOLUNT SOCIETY—MEET at 8 p.m. Hall, corner Richmond and Carling streets, Monday evening, at 8:30. Dr. W. J. Mitchell, President. JOHN M. KELLY, secretary.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE A. O. F. will please meet in Court Pride rooms on Monday, March 18, at 8 o'clock, to receive the H. C. R. Bro. Perry. FRED ROSSITER, D. C. R.

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

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—REF-ERENCES required. Apply to Mrs. R. BAYLY, 145 Albert street. 40c

NOTICE TO THE GIRL—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call at OSBORN'S Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. 40c

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

J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SUR-GEON—Office, King street, opposite St. Andrew's; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone. 40c

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 991 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone. 40c

Male Help Wanted.

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

\$75 00 A WEEK paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No electricity necessary; sells at slight permanent profit. Address W. P. HARRISON & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. fwt

EARN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and composition; bookkeeping, penmanship and office practice at London Shorthand School, 294 Dundas street.

CITY CANVASERS WANTED—ON SAL-ARY Apply G. MARSHALL & Co., 238 Dundas street, city.

Female Help Wanted.

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

GIRLS WANTED APPLY TO MR. Nicholson, McClary Manufacturing Company.

BRIGHT SMART YOUNG LADY as office clerk (apprentice) in photo studio; excellent chance to learn retouching. Address Box 3, this office. 30c xvt

Lost and Found.

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

LOST—TUESDAY—BETWEEN 513 COL-BORNE street and 573 Waterloo street, a gold Indian gold brooch. Reward at 513 Colborne street. 414 x

Agents Wanted.

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

NINETY-NINE ACTIVE AGENTS wanted to sell the most popular and profitable of the age: a household necessity; now is the time to push it. Selling price 35 cents; cost 25 cents; profit 10 cents. Send for sample immediately. NICHOLS & Co., Wesley Building, Toronto. 30c xvt

WANTED—AGENTS—IN EVERY CITY and town in Dominion to sell best preparations known to man. Big money for right persons. None but good and thorough agents wanted. Write Alex. Reid, Port Huron, Mich., or DAVID McCAIG, St. John, N. B.

33 A DAY SEND US YOUR AD-DRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you how to work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE COMPANY, Box 24, Windsor, Ont. fwt xvt

AGENTS—AGENTS—IN EVERY CITY and town in Dominion to sell best preparations known to man. Big money for right persons. None but good and thorough agents wanted. Write Alex. Reid, Port Huron, Mich., or DAVID McCAIG, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Life Association of Canada. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. Burke, superintendent, 289 Spencer street. 24 x

Miscellaneous.

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

SHOEMAKERS KEEP AWAY FROM London, as trouble is here. By order. 24 x

NOTICE—I HEREBY NOTIFY the public that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted against me by Ida Fotheringham. (Signed) Mrs. MARY FOTHERINGHAM, Ingersoll. 40 xvt

Board and Lodging.

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

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOM-MODATED with room by addressing box "B," this office; central location. 40c

FURNISHED ROOMS—MODERATE CON-VENIENCES. Apply 145 Queen's avenue. 38 x

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and one or two bedrooms; convenient; gas stove in kitchen. Apply 324 Talbot street. 40c

OFFICE OR STORE TO RENT IN THE Albion Block, 443 Richmond street, next door to Biddons & Brown's. Apply room 8, upstairs, or to T. H. CARLING, Carling's Brewery. 71 x

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSES to let and for sale cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S Office.

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A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WITH son 12 years old, desires position as housekeeper where servant is kept, or position in home, or would go away with family for summer as companion to children. Address Box 23, this office. 39 x

Business Chances.

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

PERMANENT PAYING SITUATION—Handling small line of staples, for commercial traveler able to invest \$1,000 or \$2,000. Box 9, ADVERTISER'S office. 25 x

A GOOD MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR sale in country; good location; good patients. Good roads. Terms c. s. y. No conference. Address "B" ADVERTISER'S Office, London, Ont. 424 x

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, the 23rd day of March instant, for the livery stable business, located in the city of London, Ontario, known as "Brown's Mammoth Livery," London (also formerly carried on by J. S. Marshall). Connected with the business is a good hack and coach service; everything complete for a first class business. This stable has always done one of the largest businesses in the city of London. J. S. MARSHALL, on the premises, 191 Dundas street, or to MESSRS. HELMUTH & IVEY, Barristers, etc., London, Ont. 424 xvt

GENERAL COUNTRY STORE AT BIR-r, for sale, 10 miles north of London, good business stand, postoffice in connection with store; stock in trade also for sale. Tenders will be received for same up to April 1, 1895. Address Mrs. REBECCA J. WALDEN, Birr P. O. 189 x

FOR EXCHANGE—GENERAL STOCK OF about \$2,000, in good village, for farm of ten to twenty-five acres, near city. F. FINCH, Lawrence, Ont. 40 xvt

FOR SALE—LICENSED AND GOOD WIL-d of hotel business with two miles of city; good stand and business. Apply immediately. LLOYD & DUGAN, barristers, 415 Talbot street, London. 39 xvt

GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE IN GOOD business stand, must be sold immediately; satisfactory reasons presented; owner retiring; a good opportunity to secure an established business. Full particulars on application. A. A. CAMPBELL, London, Ontario. 39 x

Electro-Thermo Baths.

WHY ARE THE ELECTRO-THERMO baths so popular? They cure diseases, strengthen the body and lengthen the life. 329 Dundas street. J. G. WILSON, electro-inventor.

Artists.

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

MISS EMILY M. GUNN—STUDIO 188 Dundas street. Lessons given in all branches of work.

Articles for Sale.

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

FOR SALE—OLD BRICK, FIRE BRICK, sheet iron for roofing; boulevard pipe; last changed to get cheap pipe in London. Bushnell Oil Company, 400 Rectory street.

JERSEY FOR SALE—SEVEN A. J. C. Jersey heifers, registered; nearly year old; nice young A. J. C. Jersey bull eleven months; also some half-bred Jersey calves. Further particulars apply P. H. LAWSON, Nielstown postoffice. bdt vt

BIRDS—CHOICE IMPORTED GERMAN canary, very pretty, in good health and song, ready for nesting, and Cottam's book on Birds, Bird Food, etc., 96 pages, 40 illustrations, for \$2.50; also good singing bird; 63 brass cages below cost. BART. COTTAM & Co., 402 Talbot street, over Agricultural Bank.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS societies and their printing. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES—HANGERS and doggers. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WED-ding invitations. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Lithograph Calendars for 1895. The ADVERTISER'S Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and select. 35 cents.

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\$850 BUYS HANDSOME NEW FRAME cottage, Adelaide street, just north of Talbot; built by architect; electric plate glass window, etc.; easy terms. W. D. BUCKLE. b

NICE COTTAGE FOR SALE—100 DUN-das street; rooms, cellar, garden, lawn, shade trees, etc. 424 x

"THE LONDON REALTY RECORD," issued weekly, contains a description of the most eligible properties ever exposed for sale in London, as no properties will be included in it unless they are offered up to the mark. If you have something good to offer hand in particular. This issue will be handsomely illustrated.

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Money advanced to buy, build, re-model or pay off old loans. No publicity. No valuation fees. No vexatious delays. Remember the place.

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FOR SALE—SIX ACRES GARDEN LAND in city. Good frame building; \$100 down, balance 5 per cent; must apply by 19th inst. M. J. KENT, London. 424 x

SEVEN BUILDING LOTS IN DIFFER-ent parts of city. Trust funds, \$100,000, available for mortgages. Apply to W. M. J. CLARKE, 184 Dundas street, east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 424 x

FOR SALE—10 ACRE FARM IN GOOD locality; 2 acres fall plowing done. \$200 down, or secured, balance in yearly installments at 5 per cent interest. Apply M. J. KENT, London. 39 x

Dental Cards.

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

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879. Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work, 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. 424 x

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 394 Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store. 424 x

WOLVERTON—SURGEON-DENTIST—214 Dundas street, entrance second door west Clarence, next Eddy Bros. Telephone 822. 424 x

L. McDONALD—DENTIST
Office—1834 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702. 424 x

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT—HONOR graduate University of Toronto—Successor to Dr. H. E. Nelson, formerly of Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction guaranteed. 424 x

DR. FRED L. WOOD—HONOR GRADU-ATE—1814 Dundas street, over Boomer's confectionery. Successful dentistry; moderate charges. Satisfaction guaranteed. 424 x

J. E. HOLMES—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Dufferin Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets. 424 x

Business Cards.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR shingles. Capacity of mill, 85,000,000 per year; best quality; prompt shipments. H. H. Spicer & Vancouver, B. C. Ontario rep. representative, D. Ferguson, London, Ont. fwt

STOCKWELLS STEAM DYE WORKS—228 Front street, specialists in cleaning, pressing and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601. 424 x

CELO, ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofing; requiring a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street London. Telephone 888. 424 x

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—of all kinds; new outfit on speciality. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 288 Portage avenue, Winnipeg. 424 x

BICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING—Pattern and model making. J. BLITHE, 310 Dundas street, Abbott Block. 424 x

GILLESPIE'S COAL AND WOOD yard, Maitland street (on C. P. R.) is the place where every day is bargain day. Order forenoon Saturdays and avoid the rush. Phone 1089. 424 x

GO TO MRS. WOODLIFFE'S, 256 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 519. 424 x

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, etc., paper hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 725. 424 x

W. J. WINGET—AMERICAN TAILOR and cutter. Ladies' mantles cut and fitted or made. 569 York street, London. 424 x

Musical Instruction.

M. R. A. BLEUTHNER HAS RESUMED his piano and harmony lessons. fwt

MRS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF MON-TEAL, organist and pianist. Concert accompaniments. Private lessons. 419 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont. 74 x

MRS. NOBLE, TEACHER OF PIANO, organ and harmony; terms moderate. Residence, 236 King street. 424 x

JAS. CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Pupils received at 421 King street. 424 x

Wanted.

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

WANTED—COMFORTABLE HOUSE and stable; moderate rent; central. Box 78, ADVERTISER.

WANTED—HOUSE IN CENTRAL LO-CALLITY; seven bedrooms; modern conveniences. Address, stationing, to "B," this office.

Money to Loan.

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

MONEY AT 5 PER CENT—D. MC-ALPINE, general agent, London Life Insurance Company, London. 24 x

SUMS OF \$50 TO \$5,000 WANTED AT 5 per cent; first-class farm security. G. W. FRANCIS, valuator, 784 Dundas street, London. 424 x

Architects.

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

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT and interior decorator, 130 Dundas street, near Carling Block, Richmond street. 424 x

MORRIS & FARMCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dufferin Block, H. C. MORRIS, P. W. FARMCOMBE. 424 x

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

REMOVED—J. A. GAUL, ARCHITECT, has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond. 424 x

Laundries.

CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY—ARE now settled in new premises, 238 Dundas street. All orders attended to promptly. 424 x

Accountants.

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

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 433 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1099. 424 x

W. M. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 404 Talbot street, London. 424 x

Massage Treatment.

230-232 Dundas St.

Just received—One case of Valenciennes and Fancy Laces at low prices.

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

Bank earnings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$17,499,000 this week, a falling off of about 4 per cent from last week's total and about 5 per cent from the corresponding total one year ago.

A 2-year-old child of Chas. Miller, of Bellaire, O., died from the effects of swallowing some pills distributed by the agent of a Chicago house.

THE Russian courts have reversed the assumption of the American tribunals that when a husband and wife are drowned in the same disaster the wife dies first. The Russian doctors have testified unanimously that the man would be the first to die, because the woman is more agile and keeps herself longer above water.

ardson, the Bishop of Huron, who occupied the chair, first addressed the meeting. His Lordship said that it was a great question what to do with our boys after they had attained a certain age, when they were neither boys nor men.

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A few more agents wanted. Write the secretary, Box 2,000, St. Thomas, or full information. bd&w

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180 DUNDAS ST.
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The Advertiser

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THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
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Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Saturday, March 16.

—The murder-for-insurance industry must be put down.

—Mr. Joseph Marshall, the retiring M. P. for East Middlesex, was again in Ottawa on Friday. He contradicted the report that he will not be a candidate, but it is a notable fact that it is supporters of his at the last election who have been circulating the story.

—The Ontario Legislature had to adjourn early on Friday night because Mr. Marter and his Opposition friends were not ready to consider the estimates. This is the most unready Opposition which has ever faced a Government. If they had got down to business and kept at it from the start the end of the session would not be far off.

—Referring to the present extraordinary conduct of 11th party leaders, the Toronto World says:

"We are, as it were, in a room without doors. No Moses is here to point a way out. So we stand seriously glancing at one another, and, Micawber-like, waiting for the roof to blow off, or for something else to happen to distract our attention."

The World is edited by Mr. McLean, a Conservative M. P., who doubtless knows what he is talking about. Bowell is not a Moses, and never will be one.

THE ELGIN COUNTY TRAGEDY
ENDS IN DEATH SENTENCES
FOR THE ACCUSED.

Unusual interest has been taken in the trial of the two men charged at the St. Thomas Assizes with the murder of W. H. Hendershott, as the result of a plot to get the money for which his life was insured. The trial came to a dramatic conclusion last (Friday) night, after a week's investigation, both of the accused being found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

Wm. Henry Hendershott, the victim, was aged 24. He was a son of David Hendershott, of Walsingham Center, and had been employed as a farm laborer. For the past two years he had made his home chiefly with John Hendershott, of Middlemarch, his father's brother. He had a job at Fingal last summer, until a couple of weeks before the murder, when he again went to work for his uncle at Middlemarch. On Sept. 7 last he took out a policy of insurance for \$5,000 in the Covenant Mutual Insurance Company, of Galesburg, Ill. The policy was made payable to his uncle John. His uncle paid the first premium on the policy, amounting to \$23.50, and after the tragedy, when asked why he did so, said that the deceased owed him \$25. Two months later, Nov. 23, a second policy for \$6,000 was taken out in the Mutual Reserve Association of New York. This was also made payable to his uncle, who also paid the premium of \$48.

William David Welter, one of the prisoners found guilty, is only 24 years of age. He is a son of Isaac Welter, whose farm is west of and adjoins that of John Hendershott. He had made his home with John Hendershott for a year and a half, and was engaged to be married to the 19-year-old daughter of his fellow prisoner. Welter's parents objected to the match, and this is alleged to have been the reason why he went to stay with the father of his affianced. John Hendershott, uncle of the victim, to whom the insurance policies were payable, is well known throughout Elgin county. He formerly kept a hotel in New Sarum. His wife, a sister of Charles E. Welter, and a cousin of W. D. Welter, died a year ago. He has two daughters.

This brings us to the terrible tragedy. On December 14, the condemned man, W. D. Welter, went to the house of Charles Welter, his cousin, a mile from Middlemarch, and reported that Hendershott had been killed by a falling tree in Wardell's woods. He related how he and Wm. H. Hendershott had chopped and sawn a tree, and that as the tree was about to fall, Hendershott ran to a log, in line of the falling tree, to get his coat, vest and watch, stumbled on a knoll, fell, and the tree struck and killed him. The story was for a day believed, and Coroner Gustin, having no suspicion that there was foul play, gave permission that the body should be removed. Suspicion was first aroused by the discovery, on the afternoon of the tragedy, of clots of blood in one or two places away from the tree. Then it was revealed that the young man was heavily insured for the benefit of his uncle. The fallen tree was examined, too, and it was the general opinion that if it had fallen as represented by the prisoner Welter, the skull would have been crushed to atoms. The authorities were notified, the Attorney-General sent detectives to the scene, and the result of their inquiry was the arrest of young

Welter and John Hendershott on a charge of murder.

The evidence at their trial, from day to day, has been placed before our readers. They are probably as able to judge of the rightfulness of the verdict brought in by the jury as we are. It does not need to be explained that the evidence for the Crown was purely circumstantial, or that in most cases of the kind circumstantial evidence is alone available. As Chief Justice Meredith, who presided at the trial, explained, circumstantial evidence is often the strongest, and it is not to be cast aside on that account, or the most expert murderer, the man who knows best how to conceal his tracks, would escape punishment, and society would be without protection. The case against the prisoners was pressed home with skill, yet with moderation, by Mr. Osler, Q.C., counsel for the Crown, and though Mr. MacDonald made a strong fight for the prisoners, he could not explain away some of the strongly suspicious circumstances against them. Evidence was produced to show that the head of the victim was not found under the branches of the tree, as alleged for the defense, which took the ground that the dozen or more wounds were caused by contact with the branches. Indeed, medical men asserted that the head must have been hit from all sides if the wounds were caused by portions of a tree. The theory of the Crown that the deceased was killed at some distance from the tree, where blood was discovered, and the body then carried to the position under the tree where it was found, was strongly sustained, in spite of the expert evidence for the defense.

It was the first murder trial over which Chief Justice Meredith has presided, and it was to be expected that he would be sympathetic rather than severe in his summing up of the evidence. His address was, if anything, favorable to the prisoners, and hope was inspired among the friends of the accused that there would be at least a disagreement of the jury. Indeed, they have all along leaned to that view, or, at least, that the elder prisoner would escape. The jury, however, found both prisoners guilty, thereby emphasizing their convictions that the assassination of Wm. Henry Hendershott was no accident, but an atrocious crime, planned for the purposes of gain by the victim's own uncle, while the hired assassin was a young man, son of a neighboring farmer, whose sole motive in participating in the awful deed was also greed of money.

If a jury had not brought in this verdict, after a week's consideration of the web of evidence drawn around the accused, one would almost wish to believe that no such crime could have been committed by civilized men in their sober senses. The inordinate love of money! It is the sin of the age, the cause of crime and no end of misery in the world. Could there be a more striking instance of the disastrous effects of the craving to be rich, no matter how, which pervades human society at the present day, than the Elgin county tragedy?

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS FAVOR FREE RAW MATERIAL.

We are now told that the "N. P." Canada owes her boot and shoe factories! The high tax advocates will be claiming after awhile that the sun would not shine if the people were not over-taxed. London and many other cities in Canada had prosperous boot and shoe factories years before the oppressive class law now on the statute book was passed. The fact is that with low-taxed or entirely free raw material, such as they would enjoy under the Liberal policy of a tariff for revenue only, the boot and shoe manufacturers of Canada would prosper, and would be able to give better value to their customers than is possible under the present system. This is the view of leading boot and shoe manufacturers in London and elsewhere. There is a duty on foreign-made boots and shoes entering Canada, and we are told that it is maintained for the special benefit of boot and shoe manufacturers. But independent boot and shoe manufacturers tell us that what they need is a reduction of taxes on their raw material. Here are some of the taxes which the N. P. imposes on the boot and shoe manufacturers:

Vamps, 30 per cent.
Wire steel, 25 per cent.
Wire zinc, 25 per cent.
Cotton for lining, 30 per cent.
Patent leather, 27 1-2 per cent.
Upper leather, including calf, etc., 17 1-2 per cent.
Leatherette, 27 per cent.
Machinery, 27 1-2 per cent.
Ribbons, 30 per cent.
Stains, 25 per cent.
Satin, 30 per cent.
Cloth for tops, 30 per cent.
Cement Liquid Glue, 25 per cent.
Dressing for leather, 25 per cent.
Glue (cold water), 25 per cent.
Gallon silk, 30 per cent.
Vestings, 30 per cent.
Thread, 25 per cent.
Needles, 30 per cent.
Kid leather, 25 per cent.
Laces (not leather), 30 per cent.

The boot and shoe makers of Canada have nothing to thank the N. P. for. They could well stand to have a reduction on their raw material as well as on the manufactured product. This would benefit the boot and shoe workers as well as the public at large.

COMING TO CANADA.
DETROIT, Mich., March 16.—A dispatch from Abilene, Kan., says the colony of Northern Central Kansas which went to Edmonton and Alberta, in the Canadian Northwest a year ago is to be followed in a few days by another large party from Concordia, Clyde, Green and other towns. The train which is to take them is already being loaded, and will consist of about twenty cars of household goods, stock implements, etc., and three passenger coaches of the immigrants and their families. The party is made up of French Canadians who settled in Central Kansas fifteen years ago. Many of the emigrants are well fixed financially.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Squire J. B. Smyth is still confined to his house as a result of injuries received in a fall a week ago.

—Pat Savage, of Paris, Ont., went to jail for 20 days in default of a fine of \$2 for drunkenness, at the Police Court today.

—J. P. Hunt has placed on exhibition in O. B. Graves' window a painting of the ruins of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church.

—Miss Allie Eacrett has returned to Exeter after spending several weeks as the guest of Miss Maggie Yates, 542 Ontario street.

—Mrs. Edward Burke, 379 Princess avenue, is recovering from a severe fracture of an arm, received by falling on some ice in the yard the other day.

—Mrs. John Hooper, son, of Albert street, fell and broke one of the small bones in the wrist of her left arm while walking on the street last evening.

—The married ladies of the King Street Methodist Church give a concert on March 21. An excellent programme of solos, duets, trios, quartets and choruses will be rendered. Mrs. Cassidy and others take part.

—The Hendershott murder was committed on Friday; Mr. Osler opened the case by stating the case for the crown on Friday, and the two prisoners—Hendershott and Welter—were sentenced to death on Friday. Friday was rather unlucky in their case.

—The London Bicycle Club has decided to hold a banquet in the Knights of Pythias Hall on March 28. The members are pushing the scheme along, and a jolly big crowd of wheelmen is expected to attend. Several of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association officials will be invited.

—Mr. Meredith, of the firm of Meredith & O'Brien, Montreal, who have failed, is not a brother of Chief Justice Meredith, as reported. There are two firms Meredith. One is Charles Meredith & Co., the head of which is Mr. Charles Meredith, formerly of this city, and brother of the chief justice. He is no way connected with Mr. Meredith of Meredith & O'Brien.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Andrew's Church held a successful pound social in the lecture room of the church last evening. The admission fee of at least one pound of some kind of provisions brought out a wagon load of parcels suitable for food, which will be divided among the poor of the congregation and St. Andrew's Society. Rev. E. H. Savers gave a very humorous address, and then introduced a good programme, composed of solos by Messrs. E. Devlin, Rossi, Misses Hartson, Gilmore, Bilson; recitations by Misses Phillips, Allie Brown, Boon, Isabel Love, and a piano solo by Miss Jean Phillips. The accompanist was Mr. A. Lawerson.

—Owing to temporary financial embarrassment and removal from the district, R. Wm. Bro. A. R. Rowat has resigned the position of D. D. G. M. of No. 3 (London) District. Grand Master White on Thursday commissioned Grand Junior Warden Cooper of this city to act in the interim, and it will be his endeavor to discharge the important duties to the best of his ability. He purposes paying six out of the 27 lodges, which Bro. Rowat had not visited, an official visit very shortly, and all interested are notified that between this date and the meeting of Grand Lodge all correspondence on district matters should be addressed to him.

—Miss Harwood, of this city, has left on an extended business trip to Chicago and other American cities.

—Rev. Wm. A. McKenzie, of Brockville, who will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church tomorrow, is the guest of ex-Mayor Cowan while in the city.

FORFEITED TAX EXEMPTIONS.
No. 1 committee of the Board of Aldermen held a brief meeting last night at which the question of tax exemptions of certain firms came up for consideration on the report of the City Commissioner Grant. He reported that the Hobbs Company were employing nearly double the number of hands named in the bylaw, but were not manufacturing the underwear, ties or hardware mentioned as one of the conditions on which exemptions were granted. The same report intimated that at John Watson's box factory and the Globe Tobacco Company's twine establishments they were not living up to the terms of their bylaws, the former employing an average of 29 instead of 40, and the latter 5 instead of 30. A motion was passed recommending that the two latter be compelled to pay their taxes. The question of R. Lewis' exemption was referred to the assessment commissioner for a detailed report. Mr. Thomas S. Hobbs, M. P. for London (502), will be asked to advise the city when the House deals with the radical electric road legislation, so that the city may be represented and have its interests looked after. The proposed bylaw for the rental of the City Hall was referred to the council. There were present: Ald. J. W. Jones (chairman), Mayor Little, Ald. Brenner, Drenaney and McCullum.

ITCHING BURNING SKIN

Baby's Terrible Sufferings.
Nearly Covered with Eczema.
TORTURING AGONIES PITIABLE
No Rest or Sleep Day or Night. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals Fail. Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure by CUTICURA.

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face, and head, until he was nearly covered; his torturing agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at different times at two hospitals and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription the doctors were faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about \$3 per week for medicine, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and followed the directions to the letter. Relief was immediate, his sufferings were eased, and rest and sleep permitted. He steadily improved and in nine days was entirely cured, and has now as clear a skin and is as fair a boy as any mother could wish to see. I recommend every mother to use it for every Baby Rupture.

MRS. M. FERGUSON,
80 W. Brookline St., Boston.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Babies on fire, babies burning up, babies in agony from torturing and disfiguring itching, and burning skin and scalp diseases. None but mothers realize how they suffer. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. PORTER, 10c; and CUTICURA, 5c. Sole Proprietors, Boston. "How to Cure Baby's Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

ST. ANDREW'S NEW PASTOR.

A Powerful Preacher as Well as a Ripe Scholar.

Proceedings Before the Lindsay Presbytery—Growth of His Present Charge—Mr. Johnston's Distinguished University Career.

The Lindsay Post contains an interesting and lengthy account of the proceedings before the Presbytery there when the call to Rev. Robert Johnston from St. Andrew's Church, London, was presented. The call was signed by 629 members and 160 adherents, and promised a stipend of \$2,300, a free manse and six weeks' holidays. The reasons for translation, as given by the London congregation, were also read.

The London Presbytery was represented by Rev. Mr. Savers, and St. Andrew's Church, London, by Messrs. McCallum, McGillivray, Mills, McDonald, Ferguson, Dr. McArthur and ex-Mayor Cowan. The London delegates made a most urgent appeal in support of the call.

The representatives of Lindsay congregation were Messrs. D. J. McIntyre, J. McSwain and J. R. McNeillie, who expressed the sincere desire on the part of the Lindsay congregation for the retention of Mr. Johnston's services. Under Mr. Johnston's teaching and influence the membership of the church had increased over 60 per cent; the congregation, besides supplying the means necessary for carrying on its own work, had reduced its indebtedness by over \$7,000; had increased its annual contributions for the schemes of the church about 100 per cent, and in every department of Christian work there had been marked quickening and growth.

After Rev. Mr. Savers had replied on behalf of the London delegation, the call was placed in the hands of Rev. Mr. Johnston, and there were none present but felt the difficult position in which he was placed. In substance he said:

"Were I asked, Mr. Moderator, to decide this matter merely on its merits, as presented here today, I feel that I would have to decide to remain in Lindsay; but there are other matters which have a bearing on the case besides these more public features which have been brought before you today. I accept this call; I wish to say this at once, in case I should not have the courage to utter the words later. I accept this call for the reasons urged by my friends in London, and certainly not for the want of anything that has not been said by the representatives of my own congregation, but because so far as I know the Master to whose service I have, as well as I know how, given my life over, has made it clear to me that this is for me the path of duty. My inclinations would lead me to remain, am not at all sure that I go either to a larger or more important field of operations, but I can find no reasons for my remaining sufficiently strong to lead me to refuse a call for work to which I believe my Master is pointing me. I accept the call with exceeding regret, and yet I accept it with thankfulness, for if I am to leave Lindsay there is no other congregation in Canada to which I would more gladly go than to that one, of whose kindness I have had some experience and in which I was permitted some years ago to do something in the Lord's work."

The Presbytery then granted the prayer for Mr. Johnston's translation to London.

BRILLIANT CAREER.
The Post says: "While the reverend gentleman is widely known and appreciated as a popular preacher—and rightly so—his great aim being at all times to present the 'great truth' in the most simple language, still, his record as a student at McGill University and the Presbyterian College, Montreal, shows manifest scholarship. As a student, our readers have become acquainted with Mr. Johnston since his induction, we append a few facts of his earlier career which appeared at that time: At McGill University, first year, he gained an exhibition scholarship of \$25, the Prince of Wales' medal, and ranked first class in mathematics; second year, he gained an exhibition scholarship; third year, he won the mathematical scholarship of \$250, and took first rank in general standing; fourth year, the Lansdowne gold medal for general proficiency, also scholarship of \$50 offered by the senate of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, to the best student of the year in the first, second and fourth year in arts. He was valedictorian in arts, delivering an address that amply justified the honor conferred on him by his fellow-students."

"His career in theology at the Presbyterian College, Montreal, was no less remarkable. In his first year he won the McKay scholarship of \$70 and prize for reading; second year, he took the honor course and won the \$100 scholarship, also prize for "English Essay" and "Sacred Rhetoric"; fifth year, he took the honor course, students' gold medal and the McKay scholarship—the highest rewards in the gift of the faculty. He was also valedictorian in theology, delivering an address remarkable both for its eloquence and matured thought."

"Mr. Johnston is still a close student, having taken his B. D. during his present pastorate, and keeps well abreast of the times by a thorough acquaintance with the utterances of the world's best thinkers in all scholarly and social subjects. His admiration for some of the novel and intellectual forms of the old land has been so developed that his plans have been partially matured to pay that country a prolonged visit, and we hope, for his own sake and Canada's, that his transfer to his new charge will not interfere with that project. Perhaps the most striking evidence of Mr. Johnston's enthusiasm in educational affairs is afforded by his connection with our Collegiate Institute. His sympathy with the students, his frequent visits, and his words of wisdom and encouragement, have been inspiring to the hundreds of young people attending, and who in turn have shown their reciprocal appreciation of interest by making him an honorary member of their societies."

"During the autumn of 1891 M. Johnston was married to Miss Dawson, of Montreal, a lady who is held in equal esteem with himself in the congregation and town, and our citizens generally, as well as the members and adherents of his congregation here, will say good-bye to the reverend gentleman and his esteemed wife with regret, and the good wishes for his success in his new field of labor which he will carry with him will be sincere and universal."

WM. BARTON, Manager.

Stop Lying

Awake Nights.
We can ship promptly.

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

LONDON

Electric Motor Co.

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

Saturday Night Fair.

From 7 to 10 O'Clock,

—A T—

CHAPMAN'S

GLOVES—Black and Colored Laced Kid Gloves, a snap for

Tonight 25c

HOSE—Ladies' Plain All-wool Cashmere Hose, spliced, worth 68c,

Tonight 45c

LACE—Cream, White and Two-tone Maltese Lace, worth 5c yard,

Tonight 2c

HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, all wool, spliced, worth 35c,

Tonight 28c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c,

Tonight 3 for 25c

TIES—Colored and Black Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c,

Tonight 19c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 5c,

Tonight 8 for 25c

VESTS—Ladies' Fine Scotch Lambswool Vests, worth 65c,

Tonight 52c

SIDE COMBS—Fancy Tortoise Shell Side Combs, worth 12½c,

Tonight 8c

HAIR PINS—Fancy Silver Hair Pins, worth 20c,

Tonight 12½c

GLOVES—Gents' Lined Kid Gloves, worth \$1 and \$1.25,

Tonight 75c

SHIRTS—Men's Gray Knit Top Shirts, worth 50c,

Tonight 37½c

TIES—Men's Fine Silk Ties, worth 25c,

Tonight 2 for 25c

UNDERWEAR—Boys' Underwear, all sizes, worth 35c,

Tonight 25c

GLOVES—Gents' Unlined Kid Gloves, worth \$1,

Tonight 88c

COLLARS—Men's Linen Collars, worth 15c,

Tonight 3 for 25c

CAPS—Boys' Cloth Caps, worth 25c,

Tonight 10c

ULSTERS—Balance of our Men's Ulsters, worth \$10,

Tonight \$5 90

SUITS—Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$12,

Tonight \$9 90

SUITS—Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10, for \$7 90; worth \$8, for \$6 50,

Tonight

PANTS—Men's All-wool Tweed Pants, worth \$3, for \$2 25; worth \$2 75, for \$2,

Tonight

PANTS—Boys' Strong Tweed Pants, worth 85c,

Tonight 65c

SUITS—Boys' Suits, worth \$2 75, for \$1 95; worth \$2½, for \$1 25; worth \$3 25, for \$2 90; worth \$6, for \$4 50,

Tonight

GIRDLES—Black and Colored Cord and Tassels, worth 25c to 50c,

Tonight 10c Each

DRESS GOODS—Our new spring stock is here for your inspection, purchased by our special Dress Goods buyer. Great display of new goods

Tonight

HENRIETTA—12 pieces 38-inch All-wool Henrietta, in cardinals and garnets, worth 40c,

Tonight 30c

CREPON—15 pieces All-wool Crepon, worth 45c,

Tonight 30c

CREPON—7 shades All-wool Crepon, worth 50c,

Tonight 35c

HENRIETTA—20 pieces 46-inch All-wool Henrietta, worth 50c,

Tonight 39c

DRESS GOODS—3 pieces Tweed Check Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, beautiful goods,

Tonight 25c

SILKS—10 pieces plain Japanese Silk, all the new shades, worth 60c

Tonight 45c

MUSLIN—7 pieces Art Muslin, new patterns, very pretty designs, worth 10c,

Tonight 7c

HENRIETTA—5 pieces 38 inch Henrietta, all wool, in nile, pink, light blue and Tuscan, worth 40c,

Tonight 30c

CREPON—15 shades Two-toned Crepons, all wool, worth 75c,

Tonight 50c

DRESS GOODS—7 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, new goods,

Tonight 10c

WRAPPERS—Grand assortment of Ladies' Print Wrappers, made of strong, fast colored Prints, any size,

Tonight \$1 75

FURS—Balance of our Furs at half price,

Tonight

DRESSING JACKETS—Ladies' Dressing Jackets,

Tonight \$1 25

ART QUILTS—15 only Art Quilts, very fine goods, fringed and reversible, worth \$4,

Tonight \$2 50

SHEETING—Plain Bleached Sheet- ing, 72 inches wide, good value at

Rheumatism Cured



"In July last I was taken with rheumatism in its worst form. Local physicians treated me, but their remedies did not give me any relief. I was advised to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, which I did. I take great pleasure in stating that two bottles gave marked relief. Continuing regularly with the medicine, I am now cured. While afflicted I was frequently obliged to use crutches. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly. BYRON CRANDELL, engineer at Water Works, Toronto Junction, Ont."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

WINTER SPORTS.

Collegiate Institute Hockeyites Defeat the F. C. B. C. Boys.

London Curlers Lose the Match With Sarnia and Also at St. Mary's—Other Sporting Incidents.

HOCKEY. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE VS. BUSINESS COLLEGE.

A very exciting match was played last night between the London Collegiate Institute hockey team and the Forest City Business College. The match was well contested throughout, the score being 4 to 2 in favor of the L. C. I. Club. George Humphreys made a satisfactory referee. Following were the teams:

Gibbons	Goal	McLaren
Robinson	Point	Ed Thorpe
Pigor	Cover point	Mackintosh
Land		
McEvoy	Forwards	H. Pavey
H. Hayes		J. Westervelt
McLaren		Ed Thorpe
H. Hobbs		H. Turner

THE WORK OF THE SEASON.

The hockey season for 1935 is over, and the members of the London Collegiate Institute are now awaiting the arrival of a season when they can indulge in other healthful sports. A glance over the work of both the junior and senior clubs for the past three months shows that each organization won 50 per cent of the games played—but neither won a championship. The seniors started in well with a clean walk-over at Stratford, but the team from the Classic City returned the visit inside of a week and evened up, but won by a very close score. Both these games were for entrance to the finals for the Western Ontario championship, and as honors were even, a third match had to be played on neutral ice, and Sarnia was chosen. Just to keep themselves "in trim" for the final game with Stratford, the London boys brought "Varsity" here from Toronto. This was on a Wednesday, and London won. The victory worked up the boys to a great extent, and the following Saturday could not come too soon. They wanted to get at Stratford. They could win easily. But, alas! when London's representatives went to Sarnia, and should have played their level best, they were counted out of it from the start, and Stratford went into the finals—7 to 1. The Chicago Hockey and Polo Combination, "champions of 1934 and 1935," came to London shortly afterwards, and proved "pit" for their hosts. The games played were:

Jan. 11—Stratford at London; Stratford 4, London 7.
Jan. 17—London at Stratford; Stratford 2, London 1.
Jan. 23—Varsity (Toronto) at London—Varsity 4, London 6.
Jan. 26—London and Stratford at Sarnia; London 1, Stratford 7.
Feb. 11—Chicago at London; Chicago 1, London 7.
March 7—Ayr at London; Ayr 5, London 3.
The junior games were:
Jan. 29—London at Stratford; London 3, Stratford 2.
Feb. 4—Stratford at London; London 6, Stratford 8.
Feb. 12—Stratford at London; London 11, Stratford 6.
Feb. 16—Granites (Toronto) at London; Granites 7, London 2.
ATHLETICS.
A KNOCK-OUT.
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 15.—Jimmy Murphy, of St. Paul, and Jimmy Schenck, of Minneapolis, fought 34 rounds last night at the Germania Park. After two hours' hard fighting Murphy gave his man the knock-out blow.
MANAGERS HAVE A SCRAP.
NEW YORK, March 15.—The facts of a lively bare knuckle fight that occurred early Wednesday morning in the reading room of the Coleman House between Corbett's manager, W. A. Brady, and Charles Behan, the manager of Young Griffo, leaked out tonight. Brady and several friends were cussing the merits of their respective charges. The lie was passed between the managers and Behan struck Brady in the face. Corbett's manager was stunned by the blow, but quickly recovered, striking Behan on the neck.

S M O K E

VIRGINIA CIGAR

MADE BY H. McKAY & Co.

50 " 50

FOR SALE BY H. McKenna, 225 Dundas Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Overcoatings, Suits, Trousers, etc.

Newest Shades, Closest Prices

COME AND SEE THEM

Harry Lenox,

Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.

flooring him. The onlookers seized

han and hurried him into the street and persuaded Brady to go to his room in the hotel.

CURLING.

LOST TO SARNIA.

Two rinks of the London Curling Club played a friendly game with the Sarnia Club at Sarnia yesterday and were badly beaten, the score standing thus:

LONDON. Rink No. 1.

J. P. Cook, skip, 1. A. B. Kitemaster, 2. Geo. B. Harris, 3. Capt. McCreagh, 4. D. B. Dewar, 5. Capt. Symes, 6. J. P. Evans, skip, 14. J. McGibbons, skip, 27.

SARNIA. Rink No. 2.

W. T. Edge, skip, 1. Matheson, 2. H. Beaton, 3. Robinson, 4. Henderson, skip, 19. Chesier, skip, 27.

Total, 23. Total, 64.

Majority for Sarnia, 21 shots.

FOREST CITY LOSES AT ST. MARY'S.

Flushed with the heat of several successive victories, three rinks of the Forest City Curling Club went to St. Mary's yesterday, and their ardour received a decided dampening from the ex-holders of the Western Ontario tankard. The stone town team won by 28 shots, the score:

FOREST CITY. Rink No. 1.

A. E. Pavey, skip, 1. Rev. E. Cosgrove, 2. Sam Stevely, 3. S. Martin, 4. R. Reid, jun., 5. W. Somerville, 6. C. S. Hyman, skip, 13. Andrews, skip, 37.

ST. MARY'S. Rink No. 2.

Alf Telbot, skip, 1. J. Myers, 2. Alwell Fleming, 3. C. Myers, 4. Charles W. Davis, 5. J. D. Moore, 6. Dr. McDonald, skip, 17. G. Grant, skip, 19.

Col Dawson, skip, 1. R. S. Box, 2. H. S. Blackburn, 3. James Maxwell, 4. D. Dewar, 5. T. O. Robson, 6. W. T. Strong, skip, 18. J. Oday, skip, 23.

Total, 43. Total, 69.

SHOTS.

The Ingersoll Curling Club intended to play a match with the London Club here yesterday, but owing to an accident to the Lehigh express at Beachville, and the delay caused thereby, they could not reach the city in time.

St. Thomas and Petrolia played in Petrolia on Friday. Petrolia won by 67 to 43.

The World's Fair jury after exacting tests found Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Concluding Session of the Grand Lodge—Change in Regard to Assessments.

WOODSTOCK, March 15.—The Grand Lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society resumed its sessions this morning. During the greater part of the day the Grand Lodge has been in committee of the whole on the consideration of the constitution of subordinate lodges and the Grand Lodge, the consideration of the constitution concerning subordinate lodges was completed, but no changes of importance were made.

In regard to the proposed change in the beneficiary department it was resolved to make monthly assessments instead of at death as previously. The present scale of the assessments will remain in force, and the monthly rate will be calculated upon the basis of the number of death calls for last year, which was sixteen.

During the afternoon session the newly elected officers of the Grand Lodge were installed by Supreme Grand Past President Thomas Elliott, Brantford.

THE LATE DR. SUTHERLAND.

Hundreds of Clergymen and Citizens Attend His Funeral.

Toronto, March 15.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Sutherland, which took place this afternoon, was attended by hundreds of clergymen and citizens. Services were held at the house and at the Central Methodist Church, of which deceased was pastor. Eloquent eulogies were passed on the life and character of deceased by Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. Isaac Tovell.

The pall-bearers were Rev. James Allen, Geo. Bishop and Dr. Workman, and Mayor Kennedy, Prof. Reinar and H. J. Mathews.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, City, March 17 to 24, 1935.

Programme of services:

SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

10:15 a.m.—Women's Prayer Meeting.

11 a.m.—Men's Prayer Meeting.

11 a.m.—Sermons.

Rev. W. H. Porter, M.A., pastor from 1885 to 1930.

3 p.m.—Sabbath School.

8:15 p.m.—Prayer and Testimony Meeting.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

8 p.m.—Young People's Meeting.

Mr. B. B. McKinnon presiding.

Addresses.

H. E. Buchanan, Esq., M.D., Mrs. Ira Smith and others.

—Consecration Service.

MUSIC.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

8 p.m.—Paper, Subject, "Baptist Principles."

Rev. E. W. Dudson, B.A., pastor first Baptist Church, Woodstock.

Addresses.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

8 p.m.—Lecture, Subject, "Baptistic Christianity, its Tenets and its Ministry."

Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., pastor of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto.

MUSIC.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

8 p.m.—Anniversary of the Organization of the Church.

—Jubilee Prayer Meeting and Thanksgiving Service.

The Pastor Presiding.

Addresses.

Rev. W. H. Porter, M.A., T. W. Charlesworth, D. M. Mill, M.A., and W. M.

Members of all the Baptist Churches in the city are invited to be present and expected to participate.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

8 p.m.—Historical Meeting.

The Pastor Presiding.

The history of each Baptist Church in the city will be read, and letters and greetings from former members.

Reminiscences.—All who are or ever have been members of this church are invited to speak briefly.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

10:15 a.m.—Prayer Meeting.

11 a.m.—Sermons.

Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D.D., Chicago.

3 p.m.—Sunday School Jubilee Services.

Addresses.

Mr. P. A. Rowe and Dr. Lawrence.

8:15 p.m.—Closing Prayer Meeting.

To Smokers

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

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

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

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

DIOCESE OF HURON.

Meeting of the Executive at Bishop Cronyn Hall.

A regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Synod of Huron was held in Bishop Cronyn Hall on Thursday afternoon and evening.

The bishop occupied the chair, and there were present also Dean Moorehouse, D. Williams, Canon Richardson, R. Hicks, R. McCosh, W. Craig, Canon Smith, T. R. Davis, J. C. Farthing, Canon Hill, Canon Young, G. B. Sage, Archdeacon Marsh, H. A. Thomas, W. Lowe, R. S. Cooper, J. Downie, Canon Hincks, J. Riddle, F. G. Newton, D. Deacon, J. T. Wright, F. M. Baldwin, Messrs. Ramsford, A. H. Dymond, C. Jenkins, R. Bayly, R. S. Gurd, G. D. Sutherland, J. W. Ferguson, J. D. Noble, G. W. Harrison and H. Luscombe.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. H. A. Thomas after which the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

Deputations from several parishes were present and were heard in support of appeals against assessments. After the deputations retired the business of the day was resumed.

The finance committee reported upon the expense account, which was adopted and reported upon at next meeting.

On motion of Rev. Rural Dean Davis, of Sarnia, and J. Riddle, of Gait, the expenses of the missionary deputations were directed to be paid out of the general purpose fund as heretofore.

The mission committee of the synod reported on the work of the past quarter.

Archdeacon Mulholland, bishop's commissioner to Meaford parish, recommended the taking up of a station more centrally located than Vincent's and Street's, adopted.

Rev. S. F. Robinson, bishop's commissioner to Teeswater, recommended that Lakeside be attached to Teeswater, with regular services. Carried.

Rev. Canon Smith, bishop's commissioner to Granton, recommended rearrangement as follows: St. James' and St. Patrick's Churches to be joined, and form one parish; Granton, Kirkton and Prospect Hill to form another parish. Adopted.

Rev. A. Brown, bishop's commissioner to Culloden, recommended that Culloden be under the care of the incumbent of Tilsonburg, and that St. Michael's Church be attached, as now, to Ingersoll, and that Beachville be detached from Woodstock east. Carried.

Rev. T. R. Davis, bishop's commissioner to Alvinston, recommended certain plans for reorganization. It was finally resolved that the committee be referred back for the purpose of considering the reorganization of the whole of that section of country.

Rev. Canon Young reported for the committee on the revision of the episcopate. Delegates from the Dioceses of Huron, Niagara, Toronto, and Algoma met in Toronto, and several plans were proposed. A sub-committee has been appointed and would meet at Toronto on the 19th inst., and ask for an expression of opinion. Owing to the many difficulties in the way the committee could not meet at the time.

Rev. A. Brown and Mr. C. Jenkins also spoke in regard to the Toronto meeting and the obstacles in the way, which would require united effort to overcome. The matter was left in the hands of the committee.

At the evening session Mr. M. Burwell appeared before the committee and asked that accrued rectory money be applied towards repairs to the church. The committee recommended that the money be applied to the same to repairs of the rectory.

The land and investment committee reported investments satisfactory, and will have about \$25,000 in the savings bank awaiting reinvestment.

On motion of Revs. A. Brown and R. McCosh, the bishop was requested to appoint a committee to consider the question of appointing an agent to canvass for subscriptions towards the See House. The bishop subsequently named the following committee: Rev. A. Brown, Rev. Cosh, H. A. Thomas and J. C. Farthing, and Messrs. R. S. Gurd, Judge Ermainger, H. Macklin and A. C. Clarke.

The committee appointed to consider the question of a letter of information recommended no action.

The committee on claims of clergymen leaving the diocese on the widows and orphans' fund recommended no action.

On motion of Principal Dymond and Dean Innes, a grant of \$75 was made to Rev. T. L. Armstrong for services at Courtwright.

Appeals against assessment were then taken up, and considerable time was spent considering the same. The list will be published in due course.

The vestry of Kingsford asked leave to sell the old church. Granted on the usual conditions.

Christ Church, Chatham, asked leave to mortgage their new rectory for \$3,000 to complete payment of for the same. Granted on usual conditions.

The vestry of Exeter asked leave to sell certain lots. Granted, subject to opinion of solicitor.

St. Mary's vestry desired leave to remove their church from its present position to the village. Granted.

Appl. Church wardens applied through Mr. Hyttenrauch for permission to build a new church, the plans of which were submitted. Permission granted, the plans being much admired.

Leamington vestry asked leave to sell balance of glebe lot, and to apply proceeds to the purchase of fund. Granted on the usual conditions.

A letter was read from the Metropolitan stating that the House of Bishops would meet on Kingsford on April 25 to consider the appeal regarding Amherstburg.

The following were moved a committee to prepare the annual report and the following regular of synod: Dean Innes, Archdeacon Marsh, Canon Smith, Archdeacon Davis, Messrs. Imlach, Bayly and Luscombe and the honorary secretaries of the synod. Meeting closed in the usual way.

There is none to compare with Dr. Price's Baking Powder, as it alone is absolutely pure.

"RAH FOR RASTUS."

Reversal of the Judgment Convicting Wiman of Forgery.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Wiman has been granted a new trial. The judgment of lower court is reversed.

A later telegram says: The general term of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment convicting Erastus Wiman, of forgery in the second degree on which he was sentenced to five years and six months in state prison. Judge Van Brunt wrote the opinion reversing the judgment, which Judge O'Brien concurred in. Judge Follett dissenting from it. The judgment concludes:

"Unless, therefore, the unauthorized indorsement of the check was made with the intent and for the purpose of defrauding the firm the defendant was entitled to an acquittal. If Wiman was a member of this firm, the withdrawal of these funds from the assets of the firm for his own purposes would not constitute a criminal offense. Even if he was not a member of the firm he was authorized to draw the firm checks, and abuse of that authority even though otherwise criminal would not constitute forgery."

E. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
Fair, not much change in temperature.

HIGHEST ART IN DRESS GOODS.

This means exactly what it says. It should be unnecessary for us to add that all the latest features in dress materials can now be inspected at our popular establishment. Crepons will be largely worn this season. Our assortment of them is very choice. Several years ago black was all the rage. Dame Fashion has decided that black will again rule. Having studied the requirements of our custom, we have laid in a splendid range of blacks. We are showing all the new colorings in diagonal suitings, greens, browns, bluettes, and all the leading shades. A very handsome lot of tweed costumes at \$6 and \$7. No matter what your taste is, we are prepared to fill your order. It would be wise to see what the leading dry-goods house in London can do for you.

CLOAKS and COSTUMES

Our cloak and costume department deserves special mention. It has made immense strides. Never have we had gathered together so many beautiful novelties, capes, jackets, tailor-made suits, separate skirts and silk blouse waists. These latter come in all sizes, in colors and black and in the latest styles.

Kaiki Wash Silk Waists.....\$3 75
Japanese Silk Waists.....3 75
Fancy Surah Waists.....3 75

Tailor made ladies' costumes, jackets and skirts combined, are very popular. The jackets are made in reefer and blazer styles, with strapped seams. The skirts are stiffened with haircloth, and hang perfectly. Makes a pretty costume.

Jackets and capes comprise all the latest ideas. Applique work is shown very largely. A special cape in all colors, beautifully embroidered with applique, at \$3 25. Our stock of mantle cloths is very large. Broad cloths, box cloths, kerseys and English twills, all wool, in every new shade and at all prices. We invite you through our cloak department at any and all times.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM.

149-151 Dundas St.

BUFFALO'S SENSATION.

The Gibbs Murder Trial—Startling Statement by One of the Prisoners.

BUFFALO, March 15.—The witnesses from Cleveland continued their testimony in the Gibbs murder trial, repeating confessions made by Clarence Robinson, and telling of his conduct while in jail. Chief of Detectives and Assistant Superintendent of Buffalo Police Cusack related the circumstances of the confession made to him by Sadie Robinson on the train between Cleveland and Buffalo.

As soon as the part of testimony had been given, Sadie took the stand and then followed one of the most astonishing stories ever related to a jury.

She charged Cusack with offering her part of the reward on condition that she testified against her husband. She said the Buffalo detective had taught her the confession she made, and she ended her remarkable story by saying that he compelled her to repeat the confession over and over again so that she could remember all of the details.

"LORD, I AM DYING."

Death of a Man While Praying in a Methodist Church.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 15.—Mail advices from Kingston, Jamaica, tonight are to this effect: At Montego Bay, March 4, John Hussey, while offering prayer in the Wesleyan chapel, suddenly fell, saying "Lord, I am dying."

Hussey was at once taken out, but he never recovered consciousness. The event caused great consternation in the chapel.

The O'Brien & Meredith Failure.

MONTREAL, March 15.—In consequence of a demand of assignment made upon it by the Quebec Bank, the firm of Meredith & O'Brien this afternoon suspended business. The firm's obligations, will, it is understood, amount to a considerable sum.

Trouble in the Cordage Combine.

MONTREAL, March 15.—There is trouble in the Consumers' Cordage Company, which comprises the cordage business of the Dominion.

It is claimed that the annual report shows a loss of over \$200,000 on the year's operations. One item of \$119,000 representing an overdue draft by one of the directors caused an angry discussion. Criminal proceedings are threatened by some of the shareholders against certain of the directors.

Late Canadian News.

Wentworth County's Treasurer Nearly \$9,000 Short in His Accounts.

Thomas W. Walsh, treasurer of the county of Norfolk, died on Thursday, aged 76 years.

Mr. Thos. Lee, baker, of St. Catharines, has been lying unconscious at his home since 8:30 p.m. Thursday evening, as a result of a runaway. His doctors give no hope of his recovery.

At the Brantford police court Friday morning, three boys, P. Meader, W. Harrison and Jas. Bradshaw, for boy glory, were sentenced for an indefinite period to the Penitentiary Reformatory.

Theatrical managers are urging upon the Government to give a drawback on duty paid upon scenery brought into Canada to be used in engagements here and afterwards taken back to the United States.

One of the best known men in Yorkmouth, N. S., Capt. Wm. Scott, was found dead in his yard Friday afternoon. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. He was 57 years old.

A Windsor dispatch says: Yesterday morning the dead body of Thomas Smith, an aged colored man, was found lying in the ditch beside the Gosfield road partly frozen and an empty whisky bottle beside it.

Wm. Johnson, a transient Swede from Sault Ste. Marie, cut his throat on Thursday evening in the waiting room of the union station at North Bay. He had just arrived in town by Soo train No. 8. He will probably recover.

Mr. L. H. Patton, a Hamilton barrister, has received for probate a peculiar will. It is that of Margaret Jane Stenabough, a spinster, late of Ancaster township, and bequeaths property valued at \$1,625. The peculiarity of the will is that it was made by Miss Stenabough and was written on both sides of a slate.

Thos. Wilson, an expert diamond cutter from Toronto, Ont., committed suicide Friday night in a low drinking place in Chicago, by taking carbolic acid.

How Does Your Tea Suit Your Palate?

'SALADA'
(CEYLON TEA)

Delights the most critical.
Sold only in lead packets. All
grocers.

A Tale of Love And Bliss, at Last.

There is nothing so melancholy as a country in its decadence, unless it be a people in their decadence. I am not aware that the latter misfortune can be attributed to the Anglo-Saxon race in any part of the world, but there is reason to fear that it has fallen on an English colony in the island of Jamaica.

Jamaica was one of those spots on which fortune shone with the full warmth of all her noonday splendor. That sun has set; whether forever or no none but a prophet can tell; but, as far as a plain man may see, there are at present but few signs of a coming morrow, or of another summer.

It is not just or proper that one should grieve over the misfortunes of Jamaica with a stronger grief because her savannahs are so lovely, her forests so rich, her mountains so green, and her rivers so rapid; but it is so. It is pitiable that a land so beautiful should be one which fate has marked for misfortune. Had Guiana, with its flat, level, unlovely soil, become poverty stricken, one would hardly sorrow over it as one does sorrow for Jamaica.

As regards scenery she is the gem of the western tropics. It is impossible to conceive spots on the earth's surface more gracious to the eye than those steep green valleys which stretch down to the south-west from the Blue Mountain peak toward the sea; and but little behind these in beauty are the rich wooded hills which in the western part of the island divide the counties of Hanover and Westmoreland. The hero of the tale I am going to tell was a sugar grower in the latter district, and the heroine was a girl who lived under that Blue Mountain peak.

The very name of a sugar grower as connected with Jamaica savors of fruitless struggle, failure, and desolation. And from his earliest growth fruitless struggle, failure and desolation had been the lot of Maurice Cumming. At 18 years of age he had been left by his father sole possessor of the Mount Pleasant estate, than which in her palmy days Jamaica had more to boast of than was more pleasant or more palmy. But those days had passed by when Roger Cumming, the father of our friend had died.

The misfortunes coming on the head of one another, at intervals of a few years, had first turned, and then killed him. His slaves turned against him, as they did against other proprietors around him, and burned down his house and mills, his homestead and offices. Those who know the amount of capital which a sugar grower must invest in such buildings will understand the extent of this misfortune. Then the slaves were emancipated. It is not perhaps possible that we, nowadays, should regard this as a calamity; but it was quite possible that a Jamaica proprietor of those days should not. Men will do much for philanthropy, they will work hard, they will give the coat from their back, nay, the very shirt from their body, but few men will endure to look on with satisfaction while their commerce is destroyed.

But even this Mr. Cumming did bear after a while, and kept his shoulder to the wheel. He kept his shoulder to the wheel till that third misfortune came upon him—till the protective duty on Jamaica was abolished. Then he turned his face to the wall and died.

His son at this time was not of age, and the large but lessening property which Mr. Cumming left behind him was for three years in the hands of trustees. But nevertheless Maurice, young as he was, managed the estate. It was he who grew the cane and made the sugar—or else failed to make it. He was the "massa" to whom the free negroes looked as the source from whence their wants should be supplied, the understanding that, being free, they were inclined to work for him, let his want of work be ever so sore.

Mount Pleasant had been a very large property. In addition to his sugar cane Mr. Cumming had grown coffee; for his land ran up into the hills of Trelawney to that altitude which in the tropics seems necessary for the perfect growth of the coffee berry. But it soon became evident that labor for the double plantation could not be had, and the coffee plantation was abandoned. Wild brush and the thick undergrowth of forest appeared on the hillside which had been rich with produce. And the evil reentered, and exaggerated itself. Negroes squatted on the abandoned property; and being able to live with abundance from their stolen gardens, were less willing than ever to work in the cane fields.

And thus things went from bad to worse. In the good old times Mr. Cumming's sugar produce had spread itself annually over three hundred acres; but by degrees this dwindled down to half that extent of land. And then taken a full hoghead from the acre—always often more. The estate had sometimes given 400 hogheads in a year. But in the days of which we now speak the crop had fallen below fifty.

At this time Maurice Cumming was eight and twenty, and it is hardly too much to say that misfortune had nearly crushed him. But nevertheless it had not crushed him. He, and some few like him, had still hoped against hope; had still persisted in looking forward to a future for the island which once was so generous with its gifts. When his father died he might still have enough for the wants of life had he sold his property for what it would fetch. There was money

in England, and the remains of large wealth. But he would not sacrifice Mount Pleasant or abandon Jamaica; and now after ten years' struggling he still kept Mount Pleasant, and the mill was still going; but all other property had parted from his hands. By nature Maurice Cumming would have been gay and lively, a man with a happy spirit and easy temper; but struggling had made him silent if not morose, and had saddened if not soured his temper. He had lived alone at Mount Pleasant, or generally alone. Work and want of money, and the constant difficulty of getting labor for his estate, had left him but little time for a young man's ordinary amusements. Of the charms of ladies' society he had known but little. Very many of the estates around him had been absolutely abandoned, as was the case with his own coffee plantation, and from others men had sent away their wives and daughters. Nay, most of the proprietors had gone themselves, leaving an overseer to extract what little might be extracted out of the property. It often happened that that little was not sufficient to meet the demands of the overseer himself.

The house at Mount Pleasant had been an irregular, low-roofed, picturesque residence, built with only one floor, and surrounded on all sides by large verandas. In the old days it had always been kept in perfect order, but now this was far from being the case. Few young bachelors can keep a house in order, but no bachelors, young or old, can do so under such a doom as that of Maurice Cumming. Every shilling that Maurice Cumming could collect was spent in bribing negroes to work for him. But bribe as he would the negroes would not work. "No, massa; me pain here; me no work day," said Sambo would lay his fat hand on his fat stomach.

I have said that he lived generally alone. Occasionally his house at Mount Pleasant was enlivened by visits of an aunt, a maiden sister of his mother, whose usual residence was at Spanish Town. It is or should be known to all men that Spanish Town was and is the seat of the Spanish Legislature.

But Maurice was not overfond of his relative. In this he was both wrong and foolish, for Miss Sarah Jack—such was her name—was in many respects a good woman, and was certainly a rich woman. It is true that she was not a handsome woman, nor a fashionable woman, nor perhaps altogether an agreeable woman. She was tall, thin, ungainly, and yellow. Her voice, which she used freely, was harsh. She was a politician and a patriot. She regretted England as the greatest of colonies. But much as she loved England, she was very long in grasping what she called the perfidy of the mother to the benefit of her children. And much as she loved Jamaica she was equally severe in her taunts against those of her brother islanders who would not believe that the island might yet flourish as it had flourished in her father's days.

"It is because you and men like you will not do your duty by your country," she said some score of times to Maurice—not with much justice considering the laboriousness of his life. But Maurice knew well what she meant. "What could I do there up at Spanish Town," he would answer, "among such a pack as there are there? Here I may do some good."

And then she would reply with the full swing of her eloquence; "It is because you and such as you think only of yourself, and not of Jamaica, that Jamaica has come to such a pass as this. Why is there a pack there, as you call them, in the honorable House of Assembly? Why are not the best men in the island to be found there, as the best men in England are to be found in the British House of Commons? A pack, indeed! My father was proud of a seat in the House, and I remember the day, Maurice Cumming, when your father also thought it no shame to represent his own parish. If men like you, who have a stake in the country, will not go there, of course the House is filled with men who have no stake. If they are a pack, it is you who send them there; you and others like you."

All this she would say, though at the moment Maurice would shrug his shoulders and turn away his head from the torrent of the lady's discourse. But Miss Jack, though she was not greatly liked, was greatly respected. Maurice would not own that she convinced him; but at last he did allow his name to be put up as candidate for his own parish, and in due time he became a member of the honorable House of Assembly in Jamaica.

(To be Continued.)

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Wiggs (quoting)—"There's nothing like leather," you know, old boy. Wiggs isn't there, though! You never saw any of the pie crust that our new hired girl turns out.

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

"Ha," said the manager, as he stepped into the winter car, "the hectic flush on the base of that stove indicates consumption of fuel. This must be stopped."

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate 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.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

A Thordol farmer has been reported for feeding hogs to his hogs.

There were only 97 liquor licenses granted in Bruce county last year, as against 150 in 1874.

M. Wright, of Crampton, has purchased the Claris estate of 100 acres in Oxford county for \$4,200.

W. Folland, son, a resident of Exeter for over twenty years, died Thursday from cancer in the throat.

A. W. Couse, auctioneer, has sold the Cassidy farm near Wyoming by auction for \$2,800. It is very cheap at \$28 an acre.

Ramsey vs. McLean, a St. Thomas law case involving \$312 50, has been finally settled by the Queen's Bench division. The costs are \$1,912 80.

Angus McLeod, Sarnia, has disposed of his billiard room to Wm. Allingham, of that place, and will at once commence training for the bicycle season.

Geo. Donald, town line, Watford, has struck an oil well from which he pumps every three hours one barrel, or eight barrels a day. He has been offered \$10,000 for the 100 acres with the well on, but declined.

The other night thieves went into a barn belonging to Washington Atwood, near Corbett's blacksmith shop, on the second corner of Dereham, and stole about 150 and 200 bushels of grain, comprising oats, wheat and peas.

Philip Fraser, of con. 7, Plympton, has succumbed to injuries sustained by falling from a hay fork, which caught him and elevated him ten feet, causing him to fall on his head. He amassed considerable wealth in the California gold diggings, and settled in Plympton in 1863.

The sale of the entire herd of Scotch-bred Shorthorns of Thomas Ballantyne & Sons at Neldpath Farm, Perth county, Wednesday, was attended by breeders from all parts of the Province. There were a head disposed of, of which 24 were females, some of which had calves at foot, and three bulls. The proceeds of the sale amounted to about \$3,000.

Berlin Record: Mrs. W. Schopp, of St. Catharines, who in June figured in an elopement case with a detective, under the wing of a detective, some weeks ran away again, taking, so it is claimed, in Chicago, to her husband. She located in Canada, and lived a rapid, downward life, finally being found in a disorderly house in Grand Rapids.

James Herdman, a well-known farmer in the Herdman settlement, a few miles from Windsor, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver Thursday. Herdman lost his wife in January since. He had been brooding over it ever since. He had friends kept a watch on him, but Thursday he got a revolver and put a bullet through himself. The deceased was 35 years old.

Thursday morning a particularly sad event happened to a young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fraser, of Kingsport, Bruce county. When Mrs. Fraser got out of bed, and before attending to the household duties, she carefully placed the bed clothing over her child, which was only about 6 weeks old. When her work was done and her husband and his hired help had gone to the bedroom and was worried to find the child dead, smothered with the bed clothes. It is thought.

Dr. Evans, of Elmwood, through his solicitor, Mr. H. P. O'Connor, has issued a writ against one P. A. Black for damages for slander. The amount of damages asked is \$5,000. The difficulty of Evans was the death of an uncle and nephew, who was living with his nephew, and who carried a heavy insurance on his life. Black is the agent for the company, and it is claimed he made statements which could be interpreted to mean that Evans had been instrumental in the death of the uncle. The body of the deceased is to be exhumed and a coroner's inquest held. Interesting developments may no doubt be expected.—Walkerton Telegram.

SENT DOWN THE SERGEANT.

QUEBEC, March 15.—Sergeant Redmond, of the city police force, who was nearly killed by whisky, was condemned this morning on two different charges, to \$1,000 and one month imprisonment, or failing to pay the fine, six months imprisonment in each case.

Nervous People

And those who are all tired out and have that first feeling of sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hild's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also cures a host of ailments, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect.

A Belfast, N. Y., woman fell dead from heart disease while waiting in a doctor's office.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

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

The largest Hebrew orphan asylum in the world is located in New York.

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

Widows who have sufficient income from other sources to support themselves comfortably will hereafter be refused pensions by the United States Government.

How to Cure Headache.—Some people suffer untold agony day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, P. O., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache."

The report that the famous Shaker settlement at New Lebanon, N. Y., is to be abandoned and the community removed to California is denied.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

April Fool's Day had its origin in a Roman festival, the roof's holiday, which was celebrated about April 1.

Pine-Malt is All the Talk Hereabouts.

"What shall I take to break up that bad cold?" Answer—Pine-Malt. "But it has gone down to my lungs and hangs on!" Then get a bottle of Pine-Malt and Hypophosphites instead. I advise this from personal and family experience. Pine-Malt acts like a charm, allaying cough, curing hoarseness and other symptoms with surprising quickness. It is a great family medicine, safe and pleasant. My fat son, Pine-Malt is unbounded. The new medicine is all the talk hereabouts. J. G. CALDER, pastor, Brooke Baptist Church, Lambton, Ont., Jan. 30, 1895.

HER TRANSLATION.

A young English officer in India left his regiment on sick leave, and went to a hotel, where, it happened, a lovely girl was staying. They became engaged, and the wedding day was set. The colonel, however, disapproved of subalterns getting married, and particularly of the "sub" in question. As he happened to be afraid of the young man's father, he thought he might prevent the marriage by sending a peremptory telegram couched in these words: "Join at once."

The lover was in despair. He presented himself before his fiancée with the fatal missive in his hand, and anything but a look of pleasure on his countenance, but the lady was equal to the occasion. With a blush of maiden simplicity she cast her eyes upon the ground and said:

"Dear me, I am glad your colonel approves of the match! But what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can get ready so soon; but I'll do my best because, of course, his commands must be obeyed."

The young warrior was puzzled. "Don't you see," he said, "that this message puts a stopper on our plans? You don't seem to understand the telegram. He says, peremptorily, 'Join at once!'"

The lady's blushes redoubled; but with a look of simplicity she raised her lovely eyes to his face and replied:

"It is you, my darling, who don't seem to understand it. Your colonel says plainly, 'Join at once'—which, of course, he means, get married immediately. What else can he mean?"

A look of intelligence replaced the air of bewilderment on the young man's face. He accepted the explanation, and was enabled to answer the colonel's telegram, 48 hours afterwards, in these words: "Your orders were obeyed. We were joined at once."

TAXATION REFORM.

Land, labor and capital produce all wealth, yet in presence of vacant fields, surplus capital and idle men, starvation and misery abound.

Any system of taxation is unjust that taxes a man more for improving his property than holding it in idleness. The community creates land values. The community makes Government expenses necessary. Pay the one with the other.

A laborer turns a desert into a garden, and then we increase his taxes. The speculator turns a garden into a desert, and then we diminish his taxes. Verily, we are a great people.

The single tax would lower rent, raise wages, encourage industry, equalize opportunities, and thereby benefit all. Tax down, they become scarce. Tax up, they disappear. Tax land values, and more land is offered for use.

Notice—Anyone erecting a building for a warehouse or constructing a factory to produce goods, shall be treated as an enemy, and punished according to law, by an increase of taxes.

A New York dispatch says: Rev. Stephen S. Craig, of Oakville, Ont., lectured in Channing Hall under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, on "The Sins of the Church," the course of his address he said that Henry George was the prophet of God sent to the world with a new thought for the redemption of mankind, and that in the book, "Progress and Poverty," he had given God's latest words to the world. The speaker also said that there was enough moral energy in the single tax theory to allow a man to stand up on it alone.

ATHEIST CRAWFORD.

Denounced God and Lightning Struck His House.

TALBOTTON, Ga., March 15.—For a long time S. Crawford, who lives in Buena Vista and is a well-to-do citizen, has been scandalizing his neighbors by denouncing the Bible and the name of God. Yesterday morning he was standing in the center of a group of listeners and said:

"There is hardly a word of truth in the Book, and it is only superstition that makes people worship the Bible as a fetish."

No sooner had he said this than a came a flash of lightning which made several of the crowd jump.

"There," said he, "you now show how little you believe in your god."

The flash of lightning struck Crawford's house some distance off, and set it on fire and ruined his piano. It stunned several members of the household. The preachers are praying that the warning may convert Crawford.

COLLAPSE AT A FUNERAL.

FOSTERIA, Mich., March 15.—By the breaking of a floor yesterday in a small house three miles east of here, during the funeral services of Mrs. J. Thompson, the living and the dead were piled together in a mass. Mrs. Coleman Thompson, brother of the deceased, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Charles Buck, were injured.

LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

MONTRÉAL, March 15.—A telegram received today from St. Paschal, Kamouraski county, states that 100 persons took the train yesterday to emigrate to the United States. About as large a number left also for the United States last week. It is stated that emigration is alarmingly increasing in the formerly prosperous villages of that part of the Quebec district.

AFTER \$20,000 DAMAGES.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 15.—The trial of the suit of David Turner against the St. Clair Tunnel Company for \$20,000 damages was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday. The case is one wherein it is sought to recover damages for personal injuries received during the construction of the tunnel at this point. The plaintiff was employed as a laborer, and was set to work in the compressed air apartment of the shield. Through some negligence of the company, it is claimed, Turner was injured, and his hearing has been permanently destroyed. The case will likely occupy the attention of the court for a week.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's

Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. Send for pamphlet. Free.

Sole & General Distributors. All Druggists. 50c. & 6c.

ALD. A. F. STAGG OF BROCKVILLE, ONT.

RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH BY SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE.

Had Tried All the Local Doctors, but Failed to be Benefited—Visited Messrs. Springs, but Returned in Despair—Today Enjoys Perfect Health After Taking Nervine.



ALD. A. F. STAGG, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

A citizen whose influence carries a good premium in the growing town of Brockville, is Ald. A. F. Stagg, an extensive stock dealer in that section of the Province. For over 50 years he has carried on business in Brockville. The people know the man. How much he has accomplished during this half-century in building up the municipality is known to them, and they have been known to show their appreciation of these labors by making him a town

father. Mr. Stagg, however, failed just where so many other men of active and aggressive temperament fail, namely, in exceeding his strength. About two years ago his nervous system became broken and shattered, and he was unable to do work of any kind. This was a serious blow to a man of so active an temperament, and with the volume of business he had on hand. He did as people else would do, and which is the natural thing to do—sought the assistance of the local doctors of the place. He tried not only one, but all of them. Whatever the trouble was, they seemed unable to master it, and it did him no good. He went to Kingston, hoping to find greater medical skill in the Limestone City. He was no better off for his trouble here. A friend influenced him to visit Messrs. Stagg's, it being believed that the peculiar charm that surrounds that spot would have effect in giving back to Mr. Stagg his lost health.

But it was simply a case of history repeating itself—everything failed as he returned home in utter despair, seeing nothing but early death before him. His neighbors, a Mrs. Johnston, who had been using Nervine with great success, recommended him to try a bottle. It cannot be said that he did so with any bright hopes of being benefited. To his great delight, however, he found all most instant relief. After taking several bottles he today says, in his own words, that he enjoys perfect health. To those who do not know the particular virtues of South American Nervine all this may sound like a miracle. Here was a man whose condition was known to everyone in Brockville, for everyone knew Ald. Stagg, who was completely broken up in health, and whose disease the best medical skill could not relieve, much less remove, and yet a few bottles of this wonderful discovery, Nervine, gives back to him the health that two years ago he had completely lost. This is what Nervine will do in every case. Physicians fail, usually because they doctor, as it were, on the surface. Nervine succeeds in every case, because it immediately acts upon the nerve centers of the body, from which, as science has unmistakably demonstrated, flows the life blood of the system. When these nerve centers are kept in healthy condition, disease that may exist in any part of the body speedily becomes an unknown thing.

Consolidated Plate Glass Co. LONDON.

PLATE GLASS,
STORE FRONTS,
LEADED WORK.

The Largest Stock in Canada.

Ask for Prices.

CAREFULLY MADE

From pure Castile, delicately perfumed.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

is the best and most agreeable Soap you can buy for either Toilet or Nursery.

N. B.—A standard make and a ready seller, Baby's Own Soap gives but a small profit to retailers. DON'T ALLOW them to sell you an inferior brand on which they make more profit.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers. MONTREAL.

Get Your Printing Done at the

"Advertiser" Office

Work turned out expeditiously and in a manner equal to any other office. Our prices are low, and we solicit your orders for everything in the printing line.

We are also agents in Canada for the Calvert Lithographing Company, of Detroit, and can supply you with anything in the calendar line, race posters, etc.

Advertiser Printing Co.

418 Richmond St., London.

SPECIAL PRICES For Two Weeks.

2 Pounds Choice Apricots for 25c.
2 Pounds Choice Nectarines for 25c.
2 Pounds Choice Silver Prunes for 25c.
4 Pounds Choice Blue Prunes for 25c.
1 Box (14 Pounds) Selected Raisins for 90c.
Fresh Finnan Haddie at 7c per pound.

Special SAMPLE Indian Tea at 35c per pound, equal to any package Tea on the market.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.

Can't Work Miracles

Don't pretend to, but we do claim to be able to restore to life almost every kind of faded and soiled fabrics in Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.
Telephone 614.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

PINGEL—At London, on March 6, the wife of Dr. Pingel, of a son.

MORKIN—On Friday, March 15, on Mount Pleasant grounds, wife of James Morkin, of a daughter.

DIED.

PETERS—On Saturday morning, March 16, Eliza Oliver Brooks, wife of Mr. Arthur E. Peters, of the Advertiser business staff, age 41 years.

Funeral on Monday, March 18, from the family residence, 474 Colborne street, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

TAYLOR—On March 15, after a lingering illness, Benjamin Taylor, of this city, in his 70th year.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Simcoe and Colborne streets, Monday, March 18, at 3 o'clock. Service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

LARKIN—At his mother's residence, 67 Maple street, John Joseph, son of the late P. C. John Larkin, aged 30 years.

Funeral to St. Peter's Cathedral, Monday, at 9 a.m. No flowers.

M'PHERSON—At the family residence, 172 Lichfield street, Margaret Murray, beloved wife of Archibald M'Phereson, aged 56 years.

Funeral notice later. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS—On March 14, at 338 Bouch avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Benjamin Clark, youngest son of the late Rev. John A. Williams, D. D., general superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, in the 35th year of his age.

BLUE—At his home in Oxford, Kent county, on the 15th of March, John Blue, fourth son of the late John Blue, of the same place, and brother of Archibald Blue, of Toronto, aged 67 years.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street.
Telephone 113.

WOOD!

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

COAL at Lowest Prices.

GEORGE McNEIL

Cor. C.P.R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, 657 Richmond Street.
Telephone 333.

A. B. Powell,

Has for sale the following important properties, with dozens of others, viz.:
1st—The Sunnyside farm, situated three miles from London Market, Hayes, fine residence, modern barns, fine orchards, well watered.
2nd—Judge Fitzgerald's fine brick residence, with superb outlook in West London.
3rd—Rev. Mr. Hadwin's homestead, containing 25 acres, brick residence, cost when built \$50,000, situated in Westminster, over Clark's bridge.
These are all exceptionally fine properties; will be sold very cheap. For particulars apply to A. B. POWELL'S Real Estate and Insurance office, 437 Richmond street.

The CONFEDERATION LIFE'S

Unconditional
Accumulative
Endowment Policy

Is the best Policy contract issued in Canada today. Full information as to rates, etc., furnished on application to

FRED. H. HEATE, General Agent,
GEO. FRITCHARD, Local Agent.
Office, - - 436 Richmond Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

•SAVE FUEL•

By purchasing one of Powers' Temperature Regulators

For Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air Furnaces.

Smith Bros.

PLUMBERS, ETC.
376 RICHMOND ST.
Opp. Masonic Temple. Phone 338.

OUR CONSTANT

AIM IS TO MAKE

REX BRAND

Breakfast Bacon,
Hams and Lard

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
Sold by Grocers and the Packers.

Moore & Company

Covent Garden Market.

Spring 1895.

Dress Goods

FOR A STYLISH DRESS

Ladies will do well to see our stock of

Spring Novelties

Priddis Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

CUTLERY.

First-Class Pocket Knives,

Razors, Scissors, Etc.

WM. GURD & CO.

185 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

FAIR, NOT MUCH CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.

TORONTO, March 15—11 p.m.—There is a general decrease in the pressure from the lakes to the Atlantic. Light snow is falling in Southern Ontario. Elsewhere it is fair. In the Northwest the weather is fine with a little higher temperature.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 4° below—26°; Battleford, 14° below—12°; Qu'Appelle, 8° below—18°; Winnipeg, 16° below—14°; Pelly Sound, 10° below—20°; Toronto, 2°—13°; Kingston, 2° below—20°; Montreal, 2°—16°; Quebec, 8° below—14°; Halifax, 16°—32°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.
TORONTO, March 16—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far as Belleville) are: Fair weather; not much change in temperature.



The Latest Style.

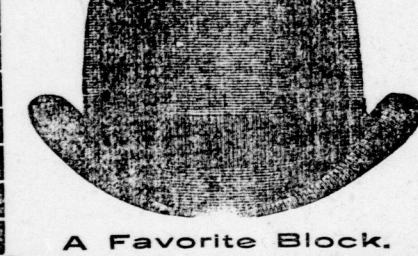
EVERY MAN'S DUTY

Is to adorn himself so as to appear as presentable as facilities of the present day will permit.

You cannot do better than by going to

BELTZ'S

For Your Spring Hat.



A Favorite Block.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread

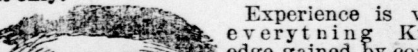
5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 318.

COMING!

Prof. Chamberlain, Eye Specialist

Will be at Anderson & Nelles drug store, 210 Dundas street, London, Ont., March 23 to 29 only.



Experience is worth everything. Knowledge gained by consulting with and critically examining thousands of persons of every age, sex, profession and occupation afflicted with every conceivable form and stage of disease of the eye enables Prof. Chamberlain to assure those suffering with like maladies that he has succeeded in restoring perfect eyesight or improving it, even after other skilled and energetic oculists had failed to effect any permanent change for the better.

Prof. Chamberlain during the last 20 years has treated more patients in each week than an ordinary eye specialist will in one year. Having thus unusual opportunities for observation and experience it is not strange that he has more than ordinary success. Prof. Chamberlain has given much time and labor to the study of the eye, theoretically and practically, does not hesitate in saying that from cases he has attended if greater attention were paid to always having an experienced eye-specialist fit glasses to their eyes as soon as required there would be fewer operations on the eyes.

[From Preston Progress. PROF. CHAMBERLAIN is one of the most successful oculists in Canada today, and has fitted more spectacles than any one else in Canada. See his new paper on the eye. bwt]

When You Sneeze Take Four T's.

Sneezing usually indicates cold catching. But don't let it worry you. No matter how severe your cough or cold may be FOUR T'S, that wonderful cough cure will cure you. It's a specific for throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents a bottle at Strong's drug store. McKEON & McKEILL, manufacturers, Brantford.

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STABLE

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

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....Business Office
134.....Editorial Rooms
175.....Job Department

London and Environs

SPRING TRADE CATALOGUES

AND PRICE LISTS EXECUTED PROMPTLY AT THE "ADVERTISER" OFFICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CALL OR WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

—Tomorrow is the day for "wearing of the green"—St. Patrick's Day.

—Miss Maggie Johnson, of Woodstock, is visiting friends in this city. She will return to her home in a few days.

—Miss Bella Morrison, of Woodstock, is in town visiting friends. She is staying at 132 Maple street at present.

—Messrs. De la Hooke and C. W. Graves have returned from Toronto, where they attended the funeral of Mr. P. J. Slater.

—The Rev. Wm. A. Mackenzie, of Brockville, will preach in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning and evening services.

—We regret to learn that Mr. Geo. Alexander, who is at present ill at the General Hospital, London, is no better.—[Ailsa Craig Banner.]

—The sale of tickets for St. Patrick's concert on March 19 has been very large. Secure your seats early. Plan opens at box office at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

—At the Queen's Avenue Church birth-day party next Friday the small bags that have been distributed will serve as admission tickets. Should anybody not have one they will be cheerfully supplied at the door.

—"Charles's Aunt" will be seen at the Grand on Monday evening. It is one of the biggest comedy successes which this country has seen in years. It is full of good wholesome fun, spontaneous, uproarious, clean and unforced. It will be played here by an excellent company.

The comedy novelty of the season, "The Amazons," will be seen at the Grand next Thursday under the management of Charles Frohman. It is called a farcical romance, but in the refinement of its atmosphere and the lightness and sparkle of its treatment, it falls little short of high comedy.

—Mr. Charles F. Gallagher, a well known commercial traveler, died of tuberculosis in Toronto Wednesday. He formerly traveled for Frank Smith & Co., of London, and was a member of St. John's (Masonic) Lodge, No. 2004, and St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, of this city. So resigned did he become to the inevitable that he expressed no wish to live longer, and with his own hand wrote the newspaper notices announcing his death.

—St. Patrick's concert, which will be held on March 19, promises to be the best of the season. A glance at the talent which has been secured will bear out this statement. The London Musical Society Band of 30 instruments, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Evans, has been secured, also the following soloists, who are so well known as to need no recommendations: Mrs. F. Maclean, Hamilton, Mr. Harold Jarvis, Detroit, and the following local talent: Mr. Geo. Angus, violin soloist, Mrs. R. Burns, Miss O'Keefe, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. Skinner and Mr. T. Rananah.

—At the semi-monthly meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. on Thursday, a very helpful Bible reading was given on "Hope." The monthly report gave the attendance at the rooms for February during the day, 749, for the evenings, 408, and at lunch hour 311. The Y. W. C. A. evening classes continue to be well attended. The work of Jean Ingelow and Oliver Wendell Holmes formed the subjects for the two literary evenings of the month. Dr. Balfour favored the members one Saturday evening with an interesting and instructive talk on anatomy. On Friday, March 22, an evening with Shakespeare will be given in the "Y" rooms, to consist of readings with explanatory notes from "As You Like It," by Mr. J. Andras, headmaster of Huron College school, to which the public are cordially invited. Good music will be provided and a silver collection taken to aid the "Y" in their work.

—Mr. Benjamin Taylor died at his residence, corner of Colborne and Simcoe streets, yesterday. Mr. Taylor was an old resident of this city. He was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, 70 years ago, and came to Canada in 1853, settling in London and remaining here ever since. He conducted a grocery store for a number of years, and afterwards went into the hardware store of Shaw & Tennent, where he remained many years. For the past twelve years Mr. Taylor suffered from rheumatism, which was the cause of death. Deceased was a married man and leaves a wife, but no children. Mr. James Taylor, engineer of the G. T. R., is a brother-in-law. Mr. Taylor was an esteemed member of the Memorial Church, and also of Forest City Lodge, L. O. O. F., under whose auspices the funeral will be held on Monday.

—An advertisement should be so written that the reader will want to read more of the same kind.

—It pleases a merchant to have customers speak of his ads. It does a two-fold purpose—giving papers credit, also.

We have a letter addressed to the solicitor for the Canadian heirs of the Edwards estate. It may be obtained in the counting room.

E. S. Busby, Ontario president of the P. P. A., has issued a manifesto protesting against any interference with Manitoba school legislation.

—Adjutant Miller, of the Workman's Hotel, desires to acknowledge the following gifts of food and articles sent in for the benefit of the institution: Mr. John McClary, 500 loaves of bread; Mr. Bradford, bread and pastry; Wilson & Co., vegetables; Scandrett Bros., groceries and vegetables; Mr. Ferguson, tea; Mr. Lawson, groceries and vegetables; Moore & Co., meat; Mr. Wilson, meat; Mr. Perkin, meat; Mr. Labatt, clothing.

FUNERAL OF WM. S. GREENWAY.

The late Wm. S. Greenway, the well known florist of London West, was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased's father, William street, London West, and was attended by a very large number of intimate family friends. The cortege was preceded by a large delegation of the members of Court Excelsior, Ancient Order of Foresters, of which Mr. Greenway was a member, while in carriages were many connected with the London West Methodist Church, and with which deceased was actively associated. The services at the house and grave were conducted by Rev. Benjamin Clement. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Maxwell Armstrong, James Elson, Wm. Gibson, Wm. Saunby, Robt. Greene and George Anderson. The floral offerings were numerous, and several of beautiful design were sent by city florists.

SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

No. 1 committee of the Board of Education met last evening. Trustee Sanders was in the chair and there were present: Trustees Griffin, Hunt, Jeffery, Campbell, Blackwell, Wilkins, Craig, Logan, Inspector Carson, Principal Merchant and Secretary McElheran. The report of the Deputy Minister of Education in reference to kindergartens was filed for future reference. Principal Bryant, of King street school, asked for an increase of salary. He was referred to the whole board. Mr. Latta will be paid at the rate of \$500 per annum until July 1. The estimates for the year were then read. The estimated expenditure of the Collegiate Institute was \$20,350; receipts, \$3,900, leaving a difference of \$16,750. Public school expenditure, \$52,988; receipts, \$5,346, leaving a difference of \$47,622, or grand total of estimates, \$64,372. Trustee Craig moved that the report as read be sent to the audit committee. Trustee Griffin moved that \$500 be added to the Collegiate Institute estimate to provide for the July 1 demonstration. Mr. Altshouse, of Rectory street school, wanted his salary increased from \$800 to 900. Trustee Craig moved that the request be not granted. Trustee Blackwell moved in amendment that his salary be increased to \$850. The original motion was carried. The question of free text-books for kindergartens was brought up by Trustee Griffin and laid over to a special meeting of No. 1 committee.

The Modern Way.

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after-effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Tonka.—Try a 10-cent package Tonka Smoking Mixture. Absolutely pure and cool.

Lyon's Rose Tooth Paste or Powder

Imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. J. W. T.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

A sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Stone.

Boston club women have voted to subscribe \$200,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing a club house.

In Every House

In this city there were distributed this week samples of Williams' Royal Crown Pills, and we would direct our readers' attention to the merits of these marvelous little pills, which have proved of so great value to so many sufferers from constipation, bilious or sick headache and liver complaint; in such cases two pills should be taken at night, and continue taking one or two pills each night until relieved and the bowels are regular in their operation. As a dinner pill, one Royal Crown Pill should be taken immediately after a hearty meal and it will be found an excellent means of assisting digestion and preventing dyspepsia. Purify the system by taking a treatment of Williams' Royal Crown Pills, the best, and most economical medicine manufactured to-day.

W. S. Bryers Barkwell,

Wholesale Agent for London and Vicinity.

erous, and several of beautiful design were sent by city florists.

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A sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Stone.

Boston club women have voted to subscribe \$200,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing a club house.

It Was in

"Ye Earlie Times"

When the First

Williams

Pianos

Were Made

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

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

R. S. Williams & Son

171 Dundas Street.

J. A. CRODEV, Manager.

R. K. Cowan

Barister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

Pictures Framed

—AT—

R. LEWIS,

434 RICHMOND STREET.

ROGERS & DOSS

Electric Wiring and Fixture

CONTRACTORS,

425 Richmond Street

A full stock of fixtures both straight electric and combination, and Electric Bell Supplies.

Telephone 577.

Estimates cheerfully given. J. W. T.

Scribner : Organ,

Combination Reed and Pipe.

Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y,

282 DUNDAS STREET.

Spencer Block - - - London J. W. T.

Mara's Bargain List

—FOR—

Monday, March 18,

OUR BARGAIN DAY.

For the past two weeks we have been passing goods through the customs, until now we are prepared to say that we have the largest and most magnificent stock in Western Ontario. Our large staff have been as busy as beavers unpacking and marking new goods, which will all be ready for sale on Monday.

1st—Just received, two cases Children's Blue Reefer Coats, with brass buttons and fancy tweed lining, ages 4 to 15 years, your choice on Bargain day for \$1 25.

2nd—398 Children's and Boys' All-Wool Tweed Norfolk Suits, worth \$5, on Bargain Day \$2 50.

3rd—A fine line of Children's Blue Serge Sailor Suits, on Bargain Day \$1 25.

4th—A very fine line of Children's Fine French Serge Sailor Suits, trimmed and with whistles, worth \$3, on Bargain Day \$2.

5th—Very special—We have about 27 Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6, \$7 and \$8, we will clear on Bargain Day for \$3 50.

6th—Men's Fine Scotch Tweed Suits, worth \$12 and \$13, on Bargain Day \$8 75.

7th—Men's Heavy Working Pants, on Bargain Day for \$1.

8th—Youths' Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, with long pants, worth \$10, on Bargain Day \$5 50.

9th—193 dozen Men's and Boys' Silk Ties, in four-in-hands, knots and bows, all the latest goods, and worth 25c to 50c, on Bargain Day only, 12 1/2c.

10th—Very special line of Men's Heavy Socks, on Bargain Day 3 pairs for 25c.

11th—Men's Fine Black Cashmere Socks, on Bargain Day 20c per pair.

12th—Men's Heavy All-Wool Cardigan Jackets, on Bargain Day 59c.

13th—Men's and Boys' Flannelette Shirts, on Bargain Day 19c.

14th—Men's Kid Gloves, regular \$1 and \$1 25 goods, on Bargain Day 75c per pair.

15th—Men's and Boys' Fine Unlaundered White Shirts, on Bargain Day 35c each, or 3 for \$1.

16th—A few Men's Fine Cashmere Neck Scarfs left, we clear at 12 1/2c.

17th—Best Four-Ply English Linen Collars, on Bargain Day 4 for 25c.

18th—Men's Black Coney Fur Caps, worth \$2 50, on Bargain Day \$1 40.

19th—A few Men's Black Astrachan Caps, former price \$3 50, on Bargain Day \$2.

20th—Men's Heavy Working Braces, leather ends, on Bargain Day 10c.

Can't Work Miracles

Don't pretend to, but we do claim to be able to restore to life almost every kind of faded and soiled fabrics in Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,

217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.
Telephone 614.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

PINGEL—At London, on March 6, the wife of Dr. Pingel, of a son.

MORKIN—On Friday, March 15, on Mount Pleasant grounds, wife of James Morkin, a daughter.

DIED.

PETERS—On Saturday morning, March 16, Eliza Oliver Brooks, wife of Mr. Arthur E. Peters, of the Advertiser business staff, age 41 years.

Funeral on Monday, March 18, from the family residence, 474 Colborne street, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

TAYLOR—On March 15, after a lingering illness, Benjamin Taylor, of this city, in his 70th year.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Simcoe and Colborne streets, Monday, March 18, at 3 o'clock. Service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

LARKIN—At his mother's residence, 67 Maple street, John Joseph, son of the late P. C. John Larkin, aged 30 years.

Funeral to St. Peter's Cathedral, Monday, at 9 a.m. No flowers.

M'PHERSON—At the family residence, 172 Lichfield street, Margaret Murray, beloved wife of Archibald M'Phereson, aged 56 years.

Funeral notice later. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS—On March 14, at 338 Bouck avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Benjamin Clark, youngest son of the late Rev. John A. Williams, D. D., general superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, in the 35th year of his age.

BLUE—At his home in Oxford, Kent county, on the 15th of March, John Blue, fourth son of the late John Blue, of the same place, and brother of Archibald Blue, of Toronto, aged 67 years.



This Brand of Flour

Always makes the

BEST BREAD

OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

267 York Street,
Telephone 115.

WOOD!

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

COAL at Lowest Prices.

GEORGE McNEIL

Cor. C.P.R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, - 657 Richmond Street,
Telephone 323.

A. B. Powell,

Has for sale the following important properties, with dozens of others, viz.:
1st—The Sunning farm, situated three miles from London Market House, fine residence, modern barns, fine orchards, well watered.
2nd—Judge Fitzgerald's fine brick residence, with superb outlook in West London.
3rd—Rev. Mr. Hadwin's homestead, containing 25 acres, brick residence, cost when built \$10,000, situated in Westminster, over Clark's bridge.
These are all exceptionally fine properties; will be sold very cheap. For particulars apply to A. B. POWELL'S Real Estate and Insurance office, 437 Richmond street.

The CONFEDERATION LIFE'S

Unconditional

Accumulative

Endowment Policy

Is the best Policy contract issued in Canada today. Full information as to rates, etc., furnished on application to

FRED. H. HEATH, General Agent,

GEO. FRITCHARD, Local Agent.

Office, - - 436 Richmond Street,
LONDON.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

SAVE FUEL.

By purchasing one of Powers'

Temperature Regulators

For Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air Furnaces.

Smith Bros.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

376 RICHMOND ST.

Opp. Masonic Temple. Phone 638.

OUR

CONSTANT

AIM IS TO MAKE

REX BRAND

Breakfast Bacon,

Hams and Lard

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Sold by Grocers and the Packers.

Moore & Company

Covent Garden Market.

Spring 1895.

Dress Goods

FOR A STYLISH DRESS

Ladies will do well to see our stock of

Spring Novelties

Priddis Bros.
158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

CUTLERY.

First-Class Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Etc.

WM. GURD & CO.

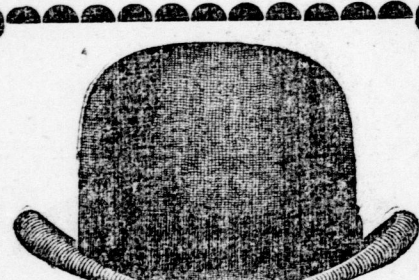
185 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

FAIR, NOT MUCH CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.

TORONTO, March 15—11 p.m.—There is a general decrease in the pressure from the lakes to the Atlantic. Light snow is falling in Southern Ontario. Elsewhere it is fair. In the Northwest the weather is fine with a little higher temperature.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 4° below—26°; Battleford, 14° below—12°; Qu'Appelle, 8° below—18°; Winnipeg, 16° below—14°; Parry Sound, 16° below—20°; Toronto, 2°—19°; Kingston, 2° below—20°; Montreal, 2°—18°; Quebec, 5° below—14°; Halifax, 16°—32°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.
TORONTO, March 16—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far as Belleville) are: Fair weather; not much change in temperature.



The Latest Style.

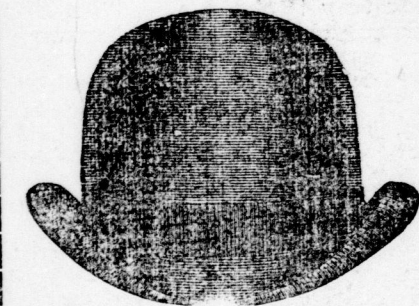
EVERY MAN'S DUTY

Is to adorn himself so as to appear as presentable as facilities of the present day will permit.

You cannot do better than by going to

BELTZ'S

For Your Spring Hat.



A Favorite Block.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 318.

COMING!

Prof. Chamberlain,

Eye Specialist

Will be at Anderson & Nelles drug store, 210 Dundas street, London, Ont., March 26 to 29 only.

Experience is worth everything. Knowledge gained by consulting with and critically examining thousands of persons of every age, sex, profession and occupation afflicted with every presentable form and stage of disease of the eye enables Prof. Chamberlain to assure those suffering with like malady that he has succeeded in restoring perfect eyesight or improving it, even after other skilled and energetic oculists had failed to effect any permanent change for the better.

Prof. Chamberlain during the last 20 years has treated more patients in each week than an ordinary eye specialist will in one year. Having thus unusual opportunities for observation and experience it is not strange that he has more than ordinary success. Prof. Chamberlain having given much time and labor to the study of the eye, theoretically and practically, does not hesitate in saying that from cases he has attended if greater attention were paid to always having an experienced eye-specialist fit glasses to their eyes as soon as they require them there would be fewer operations on the eyes.

(From Preston Progress. PROF. CHAMBERLAIN is one of the most successful oculists in Canada today, and has fitted more spectacles than any one else in Canada. See his new paper on the eye. b w t)

When You Sneeze Take Four T's.

Sneezing usually indicates cold catching. But don't let it worry you. No matter how severe your cough or cold may be, **FOUR T's**, that wonderful cough cure will cure you. It's a specific for throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents a bottle at Strong's drug store. (McGREGOR & McBRILL manufacturers, Brantford.

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STABLE FITTINGS, headlight, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.), No. 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....Business Office

134.....Editorial Rooms

175.....Job Department

London and Environs

SPRING TRADE CATALOGUES

AND PRICE LISTS EXECUTED

PROMPTLY AT THE "ADVERTISER" OFFICE. SATISFACTION

GUARANTEED. CALL OR WRITE

FOR ESTIMATES.

—Tomorrow is the day for "wearing of the green"—St. Patrick's Day.

—Miss Maggie Johnson, of Woodstock, is visiting friends in this city. She will return to her home in a few days.

—Miss Bella Morrison, of Woodstock, is in town visiting friends. She is staying at 132 Maple street at present.

—Messrs. De la Hooke and C. W. Graves have returned from Toronto, where they attended the funeral of Mr. P. J. Slater.

—The Rev. Wm. A. Mackenzie, of Brockville, will preach in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church tomorrow, morning and evening services.

—We regret to learn that Mr. Geo. Alexander, who is at present ill at the General Hospital, London, is no better. [Ailsa Craig] banner.

—The sale of tickets for St. Patrick's concert on March 19 has been very large. Secure your seats early. Plan opens at box office at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

—At the Queen's Avenue Church birthday party next Friday the small bags that have been distributed will serve as admission tickets. Should anybody not have one they will be cheerfully supplied at the door.

—"Charles's Aunt" will be seen at the Grand on Monday evening. It is one of the biggest comedy successes which this country has seen in years. It is full of good jokes and fun, spontaneous, uproarious, clean and unforced. The comedy will be played here by an excellent company.

—"The comedy novelty of the season, 'The Amazons,' will be seen at the Grand next Thursday under the management of Charles Frohman. It is called a farcical romance, but in the refinement of its atmosphere and the lightness and sparkle of its treatment, it falls little short of high comedy.

—Mr. Charles F. Gallagher, a well known commercial traveler, died of tuberculosis in Toronto Wednesday. He formerly traveled for Fraser, Smith & Co., of London, and was a member of St. John's (Masonic) Lodge, No. 209, and St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, of this city. So resigned did he become to the inevitable that he expressed no wish to live longer, and with his own hand wrote the newspaper notices announcing his death.

—St. Patrick's concert, which will be held on March 19, promises to be the best of the season. A glance at the talent which has been secured will bear out this statement. The London Musical Society Band of 50 instruments, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Evans, has been secured, also the following soloists, who are so well known as to need no recommendations: Mrs. F. MacKeehan, Hamilton, Mr. Harold Jarvis, Detroit, and the following local talent: Mr. Geo. Angus, violin soloist, Mrs. R. Burns, Miss O'Keefe, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. Skinner and Mr. T. Ranahan.

—At the semi-monthly meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. on Thursday, a very helpful Bible reading was given on "Hope." The monthly report gave the attendance at the rooms for February during the day, 749, for the evenings, 403, and at lunch hour 311. The Y. W. C. A. evening classes continue to be well attended. The work of Jean Ingelow and Oliver Wendell Holmes formed the subjects for the two literary evenings of the month. Dr. Balfour favored the members one Saturday evening with an interesting and instructive talk on anatomy. On Friday, March 22, an evening with Shakespeare will be given in the "Y" rooms, to consist of readings with explanatory notes from "As You Like It" by Mr. J. Andras, headmaster of Huron College school, to which the public are cordially invited. Good music will be rendered, and a silver collection taken to aid the "Y's" in their work.

—Mr. Benjamin Taylor died at his residence, corner of Colborne and Simcoe streets, yesterday. Mr. Taylor was an old resident of this city. He was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, 70 years ago, and came to Canada in 1853, settling in London and remaining here ever since. He conducted a grocery store for a number of years, and afterwards went into the hardware store of Sir & Vennart, where he remained many years. For the past twelve years Mr. Taylor suffered from rheumatism, which was the cause of death. Deceased was a married man and leaves a wife, but no children. Mr. James Taylor, engineer of the G. T. R., is a brother-in-law. Mr. Taylor was an esteemed member of the Memorial Church, and also of Forest City Lodge, L. O. O. F., under whose auspices the funeral will be held on Monday.

—An advertisement should be so written that the reader will want to read more of the same kind.

—It pleases a merchant to have customers speak of his ads. It does a two-fold purpose—giving papers and store credit. We have a letter addressed to the solicitor for the Canadian heirs of the Edwards estate. It may be obtained in the counting room.

—E. S. Busby, Ontario president of the P. F. A., has issued a manifesto protesting against any interference with Manitoba school legislation.

—Adjutant Miller, of the Workman's Hotel, desires to acknowledge the following gifts of food and articles sent in for the benefit of the institution: Mr. John McClary, 500 loaves of bread; Mr. Pearce, 2 bushels beans; C. T. Kemp & Sons, meat; Mr. Perrin, 1 barrel biscuits; A. McCormick & Sons, groceries and vegetables; T. B. Escott & Co., groceries; Mr. Kent, bread and pastry; Mr. Bradford, bread and pastry; Wilson & Co., vegetables; Scandrett Bros., groceries and vegetables; Mr. Ferguson, tea; Mr. Lawson, groceries and vegetables; Moore & Co., meat; Mr. Wilson, meat; Mr. Perkin, meat; Mr. Labatt, clothing.

FUNERAL OF WM. S. GREENWAY.

The late Wm. S. Greenway, the well known florist of London West, was buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased's father, William street, London West, and was attended by a very large number of intimate family friends. The cortege was preceded by a large delegation of the members of Court Excelsior, Ancient Order of Foresters, of which Mr. Greenway was a member, while in carriages were many connected with the London West Methodist Church, and with which deceased was actively associated. The services at the house and grave were conducted by Rev. Benjamin Clement. The pallbearers were Messrs. Maxwell Armstrong, James Elson, Wm. Gibson, Wm. Saunby, Robert Greene and George Anderson. The floral offerings were numerous, and several of beautiful design were sent by city florists.

SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

No. 1 committee of the Board of Education met last evening. Trustee Sanders was in the chair and there were present: Trustees Griffin, Hunt, Jeffery, Campbell, Blackwell, Wilkins, Craig, Logan, Inspector Carson, Principal Merchant and Secretary McElheran. The report of the Deputy Minister of Education in reference to kindergartens was filed for future reference. Principal Bryant, of King street school, asked for an increase of salary. He was referred to the whole board. Mr. Latta will be paid at the rate of \$500 per annum until July 1. The estimates for the year were then read. The estimated expenditure of the Collegiate Institute was \$20,350; receipts, \$3,900, leaving a difference of \$16,450. Public school expenditure, \$52,968; receipts, \$5,346, leaving a difference of \$47,622, or grand total of estimates, \$64,372. Trustee Craig moved that the report as read be sent to the audit committee. Trustee Griffin moved that \$500 be added to the Collegiate Institute estimate to provide for the July 1 demonstration. Mr. Altshouse, of Rectory street school, wanted his salary increased from \$800 to \$900. Trustee Craig moved that the request be not granted. Trustee Blackwell moved in amendment that his salary be increased to \$850. The original motion was carried. The question of free text books and a fifth form was brought up by Trustee Griffin and laid over to a special meeting of No. 1 committee.

The Modern Way.

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after-effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Tonka.—Try a 10-cent package Tonka Smoking Mixture. Absolutely pure and cool.

Lyon's Rose Tooth Paste or Powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. ywt

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

A sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Boston club women have voted to subscribe \$200,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing a club house.

In Every House

In this city, there were distributed this week samples of Williams' Royal Crown Pills, and we would direct our readers' attention to the merits of these marvelous little pills, which have proved of so great value to so many sufferers from constipation, bilious or sick headache and liver complaint; in such cases two pills should be taken at night, and continue taking one or two pills each night until relieved and the bowels are regular in their operation. As a dinner pill, one Royal Crown Pill should be taken immediately after a hearty meal and it will be found an excellent means of assisting digestion and preventing dyspepsia. Purify the system by taking a treatment of Williams' Royal Crown Pills, the best and most economical medicine manufactured to-day.

W. S. Bryers Barkwell,
Wholesale Agent for London and Vicinity.

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It Was in

"Ye Earlie Times"

When the First

Williams

Pianos

Were Made

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

R. S. Williams & Son

171 Dundas Street.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

R. K. Cowan

Barister, etc., over Bank of Commerce

London.

Pictures Framed

—AT—

R. LEWIS,

434 RICHMOND STREET.

ROGERS & DOSS

Electric Wiring and Fixture

CONTRACTORS,

425 Richmond Street

A full stock of fixtures both straight electric and combination, and Electric Bell Supplies.

Telephone 577.

Estimates cheerfully given ywt

Scribner : Organ,

Combination Reed and Pipe.

Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y,

282 DUNDAS STREET.

Spencer Block - - - London ywt

Mara's Bargain List

—FOR—

Monday, March 18,

OUR BARGAIN DAY.

For the past two weeks we have been passing goods through the customs, until now we are prepared to say that we have the largest and most magnificent stock in Western Ontario. Our large staff have been as busy as beavers unpacking and marking new goods, which will all be ready for sale on Monday.

1st—Just received, two cases Children's Blue Reefer Coats, with brass buttons and fancy tweed lining, ages 4 to 15 years, your choice on Bargain day for \$1 25.

2nd—398 Children's and Boys' All-Wool Tweed Norfolk Suits, worth \$5, on Bargain Day \$2 50.

3rd—A fine line of Children's Blue Serge Sailor Suits, on Bargain Day \$1 2

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895.

Motto for the Week:

Life consists in choosing sacrifices. I chose fidelity to God and my own soul.—[Frances Power Cobbe.]

Mrs. Porter's Intentions.

It had been a great sermon. Everybody was impressed by its power, whether convinced by its argument or not, and moreover the force of the speaker's own earnest and consecrated life was instinctively felt behind his splendid oratory. Down the aisles of the great city church streamed a vast congregation, attracted in even larger numbers than usual by the world-wide reputation of the clergyman from a neighboring city who had occupied the pulpit that morning. It was a sociable church, people said, and certainly neighbors and friends lingered today to exchange opinions on Dr. Blank's eloquence, to contrast his brilliancy with their own pastor's plainer qualities, and in some cases to suggest that the comparison was a painful one.

Mrs. Porter, girlish and impulsive, came from her pew with flushed cheeks and wet eyes still shining with the emotion of the spiritual uplift she had received.

"Such a wonderful sermon," she said softly to a friend, with lips that still quivered with intensity of feeling. "Is it not a help to have one's duty so clearly set forth? Life is altogether different when the Christian standpoint is so insisted upon. I feel I can be a better woman for having heard those stirring words, and I do agree perfectly with Dr. Blank in thinking that one of the first evidences of a genuine change of heart is a regular attendance upon all the church services." And with high resolves and enthusiastic plans Mrs. Porter passed, as in a happy dream, through the luxurious warmth of the beautiful church, fragrant with hot-house flowers and resonant with stately organ music, into the disagreeable reality of the damp and chilly street, already slippery with the first flakes of a coming snow-flurry. There was no ear in sight, and as Mrs. Porter, shivering a little, hurried home on foot under leaden skies, the north-east wind blowing sharply in her face, she felt her determination to teach her Sunday school class at the East Side Mission becoming strangely less attractive. It was curious about that class, she reflected. She had taken it in a time of great interest in the church, when her enthusiasm had almost carried her into the foreign mission work. This intention was strenuously opposed by her family, who suggested as a compromise measure an unmanageable and boisterous class of young "toughs," as they proudly called themselves, at the mission chapel. Into the teaching of this class Mrs. Porter, before her marriage, had thrown herself with all the ardor of a generous, impulsive nature. For three months she was present every Sunday. She visited the boys' homes, she found them situations, she gave them the time, the interest and the devotion which not one of them had ever received before in all his life. So noticeable was her zeal that her pastor confided to his wife that he believed Bessie Warren would make a useful woman yet, in spite of her previous lack of perseverance. But this optimistic opinion was not shared by the reverend gentleman's better half, who declared that the class was only Bessie's new hobby, which she would ride to death in a few months.

And now it had only been eight short weeks since that same faithful and devoted pastor had by the magic of a few spoken promises and a little plain gold ring transformed Bessie Warren into Mrs. Charles Porter. She had fully intended to be just as regular in her attendance after her marriage as before, but Charlie was very, very busy, and she saw so little of him except on Sunday, and somehow only two of the eight Sundays had found her teaching those boys.

This disagreeable day, after a comfortable luncheon, Mrs. Porter settled herself in the easy chair before the blazing hickory logs and resolved that next Sunday she would certainly take up that class again, and nothing should keep her from prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Mr. Porter, watching his wife's eager face as she graphically described the moving effect of Dr. Blank's words upon her own conscience, was aware of a slight, a very slight disappointment. He was a fine fellow, proud of his upright life and honorable reputation, but not a Christian, and yet vaguely conscious of something lacking. He had married Bessie Warren because she seemed to realize his ideal of a gracious, loving, and sympathetic woman. All this she undoubtedly was, and her character would have been rounded and beautiful but for the one very weak point which Mr. Porter was just discovering. At the time of their marriage the young husband admitted to himself that Bessie's sweet influence would be a potent factor in convincing him of the reality of the Christian life.

But his wife's easy slipping out of responsibility, her evasion of any irksome obligation, was beginning to worry Mr. Porter, whose keen sense of honor was the foundation of his life.

"Does Bess really believe what she professes?" Mr. Porter was saying to himself, "or is it only talk, after all, with most Christians? She is the dearest little girl in the world, and I am the luckiest fellow, but I could not pretend to be interested in religion and do as little for the cause as she does."

Wednesday came, a clear and lovely day, and Mrs. Porter, looking out at blue skies and glowing sunshine, perceived that the weather gave her no reason for reconsidering her intention to attend the church prayer meeting. "How fortunate it is so pleasant," she thought, "just as I had resolved to be present at every meeting this week."

And just then Mr. Porter came into dinner, bringing tickets for the Paderewski recital that evening. On his way home it had occurred to him that this was Wednesday evening, but he was so accustomed to his wife's excellent reasons for not attending service that he was not surprised when she joyfully acquiesced in the plan for a delightful evening of music. Not a word was said about prayer meeting, and Mrs. Porter, radiant with smiles, attended the concert, soothing her conscience by fully deciding to atone by her presence at the Woman's Foreign Missionary meeting the next day.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. Porter, on Christmas shopping intent, hurried from store to store in the fruitless endeavor to match a piece of silk. It seemed all in vain; that particular shade of pink apparently existed only in her imagination. The morning slipped away in the search, and as Mrs. Porter ate her luncheon in a convenient restaurant, it suddenly flashed across her mind that she could either try one more store for the coveted shade of pink, or else get up town in time for the meeting. Both, she could not possibly do.

"I cannot give up the silk, or mother's present will not be ready for Christmas," she said to herself. "And I never did specially enjoy women's missionary meetings anyway. But next month I will certainly go, and I can attend the missionary concert of the Young People's Society tomorrow evening. That will do just as well, and perhaps I can coax Charlie into going with me. It might be the means of interesting the dear fellow permanently in missions."

And just then, happening to meet the president of the Young People's Society, Mrs. Porter, with these roseate plans fresh in her mind, gave him such a cordial bow and smile that he paused a moment, and turning, walked rapidly on to join this possible new recruit.

"Mrs. Porter," began the young president rather shyly, "Miss Tyndale, who was to sing a solo at our meeting tomorrow evening, is ill with bronchitis, and we had prepared for an extra good meeting, and are dreadfully disappointed about it. I know you sing, and it would be such a help if you would take Miss Tyndale's place in the choir."

Mrs. Porter flushed and dimpled with pleasure at the idea of conferring a favor so easily. "Oh I shall be delighted to sing," she said heartily. "Thank you for asking me, for I am always so glad to help when there is anything I can do. I will go to see Miss Tyndale now, and get the music, so I can practice the solo this afternoon."

As she passed on, leaving the delighted young man behind her wondering why a church worker so willing and attractive had not been pressed into more active service long ago. Having spent the remainder of the afternoon in enthusiastic practice and enlisted Charlie as escort, Mrs. Porter felt that her sins of omission would all be atoned for, and awaited Friday evening with a pleased consciousness of doing the right thing.

Now nobody will know what induced Cousin Harriet to descend upon the house of Porter that Friday afternoon, and announce her intention of spending Sunday, "if perfectly convenient." Cousin Harriet was an elderly lady, portly of figure, dignified in manner, and distinguished among her relatives for the loftiness of her own ideal of good housekeeping and the severity of her criticism of those poor managers who failed to approach her standard. Of her own executive ability Cousin Harriet was aware, but in her judgment of other people's "shifflous ways," she failed to recognize the fact that a gratifying bank account, perfect health and an orderly household of middle-aged servants, carefully trained for twenty years in approved methods, had largely conduced to keep her domestic machinery running smoothly. Cousin Harriet was a visitor calculated to produce a sinking of heart in a young housekeeper, especially as she was Mr. Porter's cousin, and it was therefore to be expected that she would view with criticising eye the methods of this inexperienced new comer into the domestic tradition of the Porter family. Even in the cordiality of her first greeting Mrs. Porter was thinking with dismay that cook was trying a new soup for dinner that night, and that she had forgotten to tell Lucy to wash the dog's muddy foot-prints off the front steps. Of the Young People's Society, of Miss Tyndale's sore throat, of her own promised solo, Mrs. Porter thought not at all, except to regret at bed time that she had forgotten to send a note of apology to the president.

"Is it not too bad, Charlie dear," she said, toasting her pretty feet at the fire after Cousin Harriet had gone to bed, soothed by a delicious little dinner cooked and served according to Porter ideals, and pleased by the young wife's deference to her superior knowledge on every subject, "is it not unfortunate that I have been prevented from attending every one of the church services this week, when I was so anxious to go each time? Really that seems to have been impossible. Well, I intend not to miss one next week."

Mr. Porter looked at his wife curiously. There certainly was genuine regret in her face and voice, and no suspicion of sarcasm lingered in those pensive eyes. "It is very unfortunate," he said, gently. "But still you are interested in religion are you not, Bess?" "Oh, yes indeed," was the eager answer, "very deeply interested, Charlie. How I long for the time when you will be, too."

Mr. Porter sighed a little but made no reply, and his wife, running gaily upstairs with a song on her lips, did not dream that the example of Christian living he had witnessed that week was a powerful factor in keeping out of the kingdom the man she so truly loved.

Mrs. Porter is still the sweetest, brightest little sunbeam of a woman in the world, and is adored by all her friends until they depend on her to fulfill her promises, always so readily and cheerfully made, but so seldom carried out.

Is there a Mrs. Porter in your church? Or in your family?—[The Interior.]

Attractive Women

A Stupid Cry Raised—Women Who Have Interested Themselves in Public Affairs in the Past—Were They Not Attractive to Men?

There is one solemn warning that the women of America have had dinned into their ears for the last half century or more. It is that if they value their womanly charms and feminine fascinations, they will keep out of politics. They have been assured, with all the eloquence man can command, that to the soul of "Coelebs in Search of a Wife," there is nothing so repulsive, so totally unattractive, as the political woman. Women have meekly listened to this warning; and regulating their lives in the fear of "the great god 'Man,'" they have kept themselves afar off from the forbidden realm of politics.

In the name of historical knowledge and common sense, where is there any foundation for the idea that an interest in politics makes women unattractive to men?

Shades of Cleopatra, Marie Stuart, Elizabeth Tudor, Maintenon, Pompadour, and a hundred others! Some of the men and women of America have forgotten the history lessons they learned when they were little boys and girls. Come back, O women of history, from your Purgatorio or your Paradiso, wherever you may be, and tell these forgetful ones how you played with kingdoms as you played with men's hearts; how you wove and unweaved political intrigues as deftly as you embroidered tapestry; how you wrestled with "principality and powers," and guided the reins of governments with fingers that never lacked a lover's ring or a lover's kiss.

French history contains two romances more exquisite than anything in fiction. As the heroine in each is a political woman, the stories are here reproduced for the perusal of the people who say that politics is fatal to womanly charms and graces:

In the days of the French Revolution there lived a beautiful woman, Jeanne Marie Philpott, afterwards known as Madame Roland. As daughter, wife and mother her character left nothing to be desired. France at that day held thousands of "womanly" women, dear domestic animals who spun, wove, embroidered, sewed, swept, dusted, scrubbed, cooked, and died, all within the sacred limits of "woman's sphere." Yet the historians of that generation and succeeding generations have allowed these women to perish, nameless and forgotten, while they have exhausted the vocabulary of praise in delineating the virtue, the wit, the eloquence, the beauty, the fascinations of Jeanne Roland, a woman who presided over political meetings, who wrote political documents, who cherished political ideals, and was through her husband, and in her own person, the acknowledged leader of a political party—the Girondists. I do not think the remonstrant existed in those days, but if she did, and if she had gone to Madame Roland with her little petition directed against woman in politics, one can fancy the French patriot taking it from her hands, tearing it into fragments, and trampling on them in magnificent scorn.

In the course of the political events in which she was the central figure, Madame Roland met her death. Her last words have passed into literature along with the utterances of prophets, heroes, martyrs, and statesmen, and her name will live as long as there is a heart to appreciate patriotism and a pen to commemorate it.

When Monsieur Roland's wife was guillotined, what did he do? According to the prevailing theory, he should have given thanks to Almighty God for deliverance from the thrall of a poli-

tician in petticoats, and he should have contracted at once an alliance with a gentle domestic "womanly" woman who would know her sphere and keep within it. History does not tell us whether Jeanne Roland sewed on Monsieur's buttons and mended his socks, as a dutiful wife should do. It merely says that she was the leader of a political party, and that, when she died, her husband committed suicide from grief at her loss.

The second story is very like the first: Contemporary with Madame Roland was another political woman, Charlotte Corday; young, gifted, and even more beautiful than Jeanne Roland. An old man who had seen her immediately after the assassination of Marat, was once asked as to her reputed loveliness. "Beautiful!" he exclaimed, "ay, there are none such now." She had many offers of marriage, but refusing them all she gave herself up heart and soul to the service of the Girondist party; and, inspired by a patriotism as sublime as it was misguided, she did not hesitate to stain her hands in the blood of the tyrant, Marat. Young, beautiful, but a politician and a murderer. Surely if her political career did not make her odious to men, her crime might have done so. Yet when she met the fate of Madame Roland with the same exalted heroism, two hearts broke for her. One—De Franquelin—"died of grief on hearing of her fate," and his last request was "that her portrait and a few letters he had received from her might be buried with him"; the other—Adam Luz—saw her for the first time when she was on her way to the scaffold, fell violently in love with her, deliberately committed a deed which caused his arrest, and, when thrown into prison, exclaimed passionately: "I am going to die for her!" Think of falling in love with a woman in the midst of a howling political mob; think of the hideousness of the scene, the degradation, the commonness of every accessory; think what infinite trouble the "summer girl" and "winter girl" nowadays give themselves in the effort to win a lover; consider how they surround themselves with picturesqueness and elegance; how many Paris bonnets and modish gowns they sacrifice in the struggle; then picture poor Charlotte Corday emerging from her prison cell in the "toilette of death"—her beautiful hair rudely cropped by the executioner's hands, her form clad in the horrible red chemise kept for condemned assassins; and then try to imagine what must have been the intense womanly charm, the irresistible fascination of this political woman, who could triumph over the vulgarity of such external circumstances, and win hearts in the face of an ignominious political execution.

Political women not attractive to men? Who can fathom the depth of historical ignorance that lies in such an assertion? Say rather, that if we could find a parallel to the loves of Romeo and Juliet, Abelard and Eloise, we must turn to the yellow love letters in the escrutoires of the women who lived and died in the arena of politics.

And not only have political women in every age of the world inspired the most ardent and lasting passions in the hearts of men, but they have always been one of the highest inspirations to every form of art. "The Madonna and the Child" is not a more favored subject for poet and painter than are the Maid of Orleans and Marie Stuart. Destroy the books that have been written about the political woman, the pictures that have been painted of her, the songs that have been sung in her

praise, and the world would lose some of its most treasured masterpieces.

The lot of the political woman is not without its disadvantages. But lack of love is not one of them.—[The Woman's Journal.]

How tenderly God meets the returning soul. He is full of fine accommodations, full of toleration, full of forgiveness.

About People.

The death of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, according to the London Graphic, was due in part to excessive cigarette smoking, which inflicted serious injury upon his nervous system.

Mr. Milne-Edwards, who recently discovered the figurines in the Landes, may prove to have discovered the earliest art in the world. The little heads and figures are engraved on ivory of the first known type of elephant. They were found among the bones of the mammoth.

"Krautz Plaats" is the name of the farm in South Africa where Olive Schreiner and her husband, Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, are now living. They have a dairy, and in the intervals of making butter both husband and wife write. The latter, it is said, considers domestic labor quite as interesting as writing books.

The "Father of the House of Commons," Mr. Charles Villiers, has just celebrated his 93rd birthday. He has represented Wolverhampton without a break for 60 years. His brother was the Earl of Clarendon, who was foreign secretary during the Crimean War. Mr. Villiers was one of the leaders in the fight for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Ruskin is now in better health than he has been for a very long time past. His interest in the literature of the day is keen, and he has enjoyed the recent visits of Mr. Crockett and Mr. Hall Caine. Mr. Ruskin, however, has entirely lost his zest for writing, and even his correspondence, which was once very considerable, is carried on by Mr. Severn. He is still, however, an omnivorous reader.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has been re-elected president of the National Woman Suffrage Association of America, is 74 years of age, but does not look it. Her figure is still perfectly straight, and her eyes alert and bright. The oldest thing about her is the way she wears her heavy load of hair, which is combed, in soft white folds, over the tips of her ears, in the manner of a former generation. Her manners are charmingly fresh and young, and her enthusiasm for women's rights undimmed.

An American critic chaffs Mr. Austin Dobson unmercifully, for declaring that he has made a very important discovery in reference to Oliver Goldsmith, but will not reveal it at present, and then drops into poetry thus:

I know a thing or two about
The late lamented Goldsmith
Which were I so disposed, no doubt,
I might have run and told Smith
Or Robinson or Jones or Brown,
But no—my intuition
Is wiser—I will salt it down
Against a new edition.

The biggest collar in Parliament, says an observer of such trifles, is that worn by the Marquis of Salisbury. It is nineteen and a half inches in circumference; the biggest in the House of Commons is that which encircles the neck of Sir William Harcourt. It measures eighteen inches round. It is not a beautiful collar, but it is roomy, expansive and comfortable. Sir William is the architect of his own collar, and he has evidently designed it for convenience and comfort. It is just the sort of collar for a triple chin and a hot day.

Mr. Thomas Garthwaite, Ecclefechan, who recently died, was known to fame as the maker of Carlyle's clothes. Even when Carlyle lived at Chelsea he still patronized the village tailor, though the latter did not think much of the honor. "They tell me that I am was a great man in London," he used to say, "but he never was thocht sae muckle o' here. He wisnae ill tae please. He just wrote for a suit and I sent it, and he wore it till done, then he sent for another, and never a word about fit. He was a gude enough man that way."

Nathaniel Hawthorne is rarely quoted as a reformer, yet read what he wrote about women as preachers:

Oh, in the better order of things, heaven grant that the ministry of souls may be left in charge of women! The gates of the blessed city will be thronged with the multitude that enter in when that day comes! The task belongs to woman. God meant it for her. He has endowed her with religious sentiment in its utmost depth

Total Abstainers

should know that the Abstainers' Graded Plan used by

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE

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

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

and purity, refined from that gross intellectual alloy with which every masculine theologian—save only one, who merely veiled himself in mortal and masculine shape, but was in truth divine—has been prone to mingle it.

Many-Sided.

Lord Shaftesbury, the philanthropist, used to repeat, chuckling with amusement, the speech of an old beggar woman to whom he had refused alms. As he walked away from the importunate beggar she called after him, "You withered specimen of bygone philanthropy!" Miss Cobbe, in her "Life," remarks that his lordship's philanthropy, unlike that of some noted philanthropists, was never scantily kind to those immediately around him, while very benevolent to those afar off.

He exhibited an enthusiasm for humanity on the largest scale. A score of great charitable undertakings rested on him. He did a vast amount of good by promoting legislation which protected women and children in factories and coal mines. But he also remembered to perform all sorts of kindnesses to individuals, and never did he omit an act of courtesy.

Not long before his death Miss Cobbe had an interview with him in his study. The conversation had fallen on the woes and wrongs of the poor girls and poorer women of London, which he had learned by personal investigation among the slums of the great city. Overcome by his emotions, he said:

"When I feel age creeping on me, and know I must soon die, I hope it is not wrong to say it, but I cannot bear to leave the world with all the misery in it."

The old philanthropist found so much pleasure in doing good that even the joys of heaven were less attractive to him than the work of mitigating the sorrows on earth. It required no moral effort for him to do good. He did it not as a duty, but because he loved it.

Dr. Reuen Thomas on Preaching.

Dr. Reuen Thomas, of the Harvard Church, Brookline, spent last summer in listening to preaching. For several summers previous he had supplied the pulpit of Dr. Joseph Parker in London. Dr. Thomas has written an article for the British Weekly on his impressions as a listener, and some of his conclusions will interest our readers. He says: "Since my vacation has ended I have reflected considerably upon my experiences, especially as to the preaching to which I submitted myself. I have tried to recall the sermons which held me at the time and which have stayed by me since. To my great astonishment, not one of them was extemporaneous. . . . With one exception, I did not hear a single extemporaneous sermon that was scholarly, with much of intellectual flavor about it, logically suggestive, or strikingly devout. I did not hear one sermon in which the preacher used a manuscript which had not about it a delightful intellectual flavor, with logical continuity of thought, devotional feeling, and much of suggestiveness." He goes on to say: "I put myself under the influence of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Lutherans and Roman Catholics. The Episcopalian talks of fifteen minutes were the most rambling of all. The Lutheran sermons were manifestly memoriter; the French sermons had a delightful elocutionary quality; while the sermon spoken in English which had solidity and vivacity, and were most effective and altogether satisfactory, were those in which the preacher seemed to mingle the two styles—the non-extemporaneous and extemporaneous—so skillfully that we had the benefit of indirect and insinuating utterance with sufficient hortatoriness not to be dictatorial and offensive." Dr. Thomas is himself one of our most vigorous and attractive preachers, and his judgment on this subject is well worth serious attention. It must be remembered, however, that all extemporaneous preaching is not delivered without notes. Slipshod methods may characterize written as well as spoken sermons. Dr. Thomas' plea, as we understand, is for thoroughly well-considered and carefully-prepared pulpit utterances, whether they be read or spoken.

—[The Outlook.]

W. C. T. U. Department.

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

Scientific Temperance Instruction—One Teacher's Experience.

(From our Toronto correspondent, W. M. Wills.)

While many of the subjects taught in our schools are no doubt very valuable, to our minds that one known as Scientific Temperance is of such vast importance that it can scarcely be over-estimated. To many, the title may seem rather appalling, but the study of this subject is so interesting that a child of average ability can easily understand the fascinating story of "The House We Live In." These lessons illustrate amply the inexorable law of cause and effect as applied to the human body, and prove most conclusively to every thoughtful mind the fallacy of trying to separate them. Realizing that the girls and boys in our schools are growing up to fill our places in the future, we as temperance workers desire to do all that in us lies towards training up a generation of sober men and women. Scientific temperance instruction is therefore one of the departments attended to by the Central Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For the past five years a lesson in this subject has been given once a week to a class in Elizabeth street school by Miss E. Wills. The scholars were at once interested and charmed and in a very short time a large number had gained a very accurate idea of the framework of this wonderful building. But when the different divisions or rooms of the house came before them for consideration, their delight knew no bounds, while their admiration for pumping engine, telegraph office, kitchen, etc., rendered them almost speechless.

This class was at first largely composed of children whose parents were, as a general rule, none too temperate. At first several of the older boys acknowledged freely that they would "take a little." As the lessons proceeded, the converts to total abstinence on scientific principles began to make themselves known, as one and another expressed a desire to sign the ever-present pledge book, and at the close of the first year the result was most gratifying. A written examination towards the end of the first session showed that many of the scholars had grasped the leading facts, as well as many of the details with considerable clearness, and although some of the answers were expressed in a most amusing way, the majority of papers given in were really very creditable; the highest marks taken being 57 out of a possible 60, and 48 out of a possible 50 respectively. Several prizes donated by the "Ys." were awarded and occasioned much rejoicing.

Tobacco and its effects also came in for a fair share of attention. As the great proportion of the boys chewed or smoked, some proudly asserting that they had used the weed since they were 5 or 6 years of age, it was some time before much headway against this bad habit was gained. Then when anyone showed an inclination to give it up, some older companion, perhaps, offered a treat, and in a moment all good resolutions were forgotten. Still, in spite of discouragements the war went steadily on, and when one boy did at last succeed in freeing himself from the habit, strangely enough he was regarded as somewhat of a hero. Popular opinion being turned, others soon followed his example, and at the present time the two or three smokers in the school are looked upon as incapable of doing much in any line of work.

Some time after this it was deemed advisable to organize a Band of Hope. This was done and at the first meeting between 70 and 80 pledged members belonging to the school occupied places in the center seats of Mission Hall, Mission avenue, while the side seats were taken possession of by their parents and friends. This Band of Hope is quite an institution. The meetings were always well attended and liveliest interest is manifested in all the proceedings.

In order to infuse some formality into the band regalia was provided for all the band. This regalia is of a bright red material and represents the triple pledge. Those pledged against the use of alcoholic liquors wear a red sash. Those pledged against the use of liquors and tobacco or liquors and profanity wear a red sash with blue rosette on shoulder, while those who have taken the triple pledge wear a red sash with white rosette on shoulder. Each grade carries a banner corresponding to their regalia.

We are very happy to be able to state that not a few have worked their way up from the first to the highest grade of all.

The several companies form down stairs and march up to the main hall in regular lines. The band has a regular service. A song written expressly for the reception of members and the pledge rhymed and set to music. As the children belonging to this school are unable to remain at home, the number on the roll rarely rises much over 100, but the older girls and boys always try to be present at the Band of Hope meeting and are willing to do

what they can in the way of songs and recitations.

Much good has been accomplished during this five years' work. Miss H., principal of the school, assuring us that she keeps track of all the boys after they leave school and cannot mention one boy belonging to this class who has fallen into drinking habits, thus proving the truth of that good old proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Narcotics

(Mrs. Edwin Cole, Carleton Place, Provincial Superintendent Narcotics.)

"Have you ever read 'Without a Home,' by E. P. Roe?"

"Yes," I replied, somewhat carelessly at the time, and yet the question haunted me. There was a look in her eyes that I never forgot. The subsequent history of this W. C. T. U. worker, who was specially interested in that pathetic story of a morphia fiend, portrayed by the late novelist so graphically, led to my intense desire to understand the nature of narcotics. There came a time when I learned that this clever, loveable friend was a victim to the opium habit. What had appeared as an angel of mercy, when in bitter pain, had eventually become a fearful curse. Many prayers were offered for her recovery, but all of no avail; she grew worse day by day. In the dead of night, all alone, over a long, desolate road, she would tramp for miles in order to secure the poison denied her in her own neighborhood. By and by we lost all hope. Buck's "Reference Handbook of Medical Science" says, "A certain dominant pathological longing seems to be awakened in every part of the nervous system, and the demand is simply irresistible." A physician had prescribed the drug in the first place, and now it was "incorporated in the very cell structures of her nervous centers."

When we had given her up, to our joy we learned that there was a possibility of her being cured at a gold cure sanitarium. Her old W. C. T. U. friends rallied around her, and raised the \$125 necessary for all expenses. Today she is a free woman, and will be only too thankful to have these facts published, if they can enlist your sympathies for the enslaved victims of the opium habit, or create in you a desire to prevent others from entering a road from which there is no return, except the patient has means for a special treatment.

While I am writing this letter I am listening for a ring at the door-bell. Another woman, a victim of opium, taken first for its medicinal virtues, has applied to me for help. I close my eyes for a moment, and call up to memory others who are slaves. Drug-gists, doctors' wives, ministers, all come before me. Listen to another: "Intellectual workers use it to banish weariness. Women find it a quick method of dispelling their pain and weariness. Writers take it to facilitate composition. Society leaders to produce vivacity. Even physicians worn by overwork have been known to have recourse to the fatal syringe. If physicians and druggists were to tell what they know society would stand aghast."

A druggist said to me one day, "You would be surprised if I were to tell you of those who apply to me for the drug."

Mothers first. Where are you in regard to this evil? Baby is restless. Did you give her paregoric? Then you gave her a mixture which is simply camphorated tincture of opium.

Baby is restless. Did you give her Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup? If the first dose filled one teaspoon, baby would sleep a sleep from which there would be no waking. "You gave her small doses?" "Yes." Then I cannot answer for her brain power.

I have read that "many women after taking headache powders go directly to opium or morphia." Beware of headache powders.

Then there are those cigarettes, the "Devil's Darling," as they have been called; another subtle lodging place for the deadly habit. In them the tobacco is impregnated with opium, stramonium, belladonna and other drugs.

"She chased her all over the house to get it."

"Get what?" I asked.

"The cigarette, mamma, and Nellie smoked it in spite of Bessie. One of the boys gave it to her," prattled the child, little dreaming how horrified I was to hear that the daughter of a much-respected friend was being deceived by a young man into this evil habit.

"Lots of girls in town smoke cigarettes, whispered a young man to me, as we sat at the same table reporting for two daily papers.

"It is too true," repeated a reporter from another city.

This in Canada. Is it not time we urged ourselves to earnest action.

What is to be done?

Appoint your superintendent of narcotics, have her ask the druggists of your town to refuse to sell opium, except by order of a physician.

Ask her to write to your physicians

and request them not to use the drug, except when other means fail, and never to trust the drug or syringe in the hands of a patient, but always administer it themselves.

Sow your neighborhood with literature upon the subject—I will add a list to this letter.

The Anti-Cigarette League is now attracting much attention. Over 200,000 boys have signed its pledge.

LIST OF NARCOTIC LITERATURE.

The Opium Death (the morphine and opium habit explained).....2c each

Cancer from Tobacco.....15c per 100 Cigarettes.....10c per 100

The Tobacco Habit.....25c per 100 Tobacco and the Drink

Habit.....1c each

Anti-Tobacco Gem.....20c

Anti-Tobacco Gem in clubs of 10 or over.....10c

Common Use of Tobacco

Condemned.....30c

Address Miss Scott, 26 Albert street, Ottawa.

Essex County—Parlor Meeting.

On Thursday week the members of the W. C. T. U. of Windsor held a parlor meeting at the house of Mrs. Thorpe, president.

The officers made special efforts to have a pleasant and profitable afternoon. Each active member was invited and asked to bring a friend.

The tastefully furnished rooms were adorned with hyacinths, tulips and narcissus, whose fragrance and beauty were much enjoyed by the guests.

The Scripture lesson, as read by the vice-president, Mrs. Barr, sen., was an inspiration. This sister has been 50 years associated with the temperance cause. Though advancement has not been as rapid as she would wish, yet the marked change in public sentiment gives reason to hope for a fulfillment of the old adage "slow but sure."

A solo was sung by Mrs. Holmes very acceptably.

Suggestive and practical papers were read by Mrs. (Rev.) Vining, Mrs. (Rev.) Henderson, and Mrs. D. A. Maxwell, Essex county president.

A short time was devoted to getting opinions from those present on the "Curfew Bell" and how to help enforce the law regarding the sale of tobacco to minors. Action will probably be taken on these questions at next meeting.

The county president brought with her from Amherstburg the prize banner awarded to Essex county for making the highest percentage of increase in membership in this Province during 1894.

It belongs to the Ontario Provincial Union and bears the motto, "For God and home and native land," painted in colors on white satin. The borders are plush, and the trimmings tinsel fringe and pendants. It will remain with the Windsor Union for a time, and be displayed at their meetings.

At the close of the programme, refreshments were served, and conversation regarding various phases of the work was freely taken part in. Some names were added to the list of members and doubtless a deeper interest will be shown as a result of the members becoming better acquainted with each other, and with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

KATE MAXWELL, Amherstburg.

His Appetite for Whisky.

After Twenty Years' Total Abstinence It Is Almost Irresistible.

Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central Railway, tells the following story as an illustration of the strength of the acquired drinking habit:

I was talking one day with the leading citizens of a thriving town with whose people I was very familiar and in which I had some property interests. He was president of the village, the engineer and motive power of every improvement and every enterprise calculated to increase the prosperity and wealth of the place. He was accustomed to sit all day at a table in his store where the light was best for the manipulation and inspection of his goods. He asked me one day if I could possibly remove a saloon which had been established immediately across the street. I said, "Why that more than any of the many others that there are in the town?" Then he told his story:

"I was a popular and entertaining young man, the life of every social gathering. At 21 the drink habit was firmly fixed. Then I married, my wife believing, as romantic girls often do, that she could save me. She had a fearful time with poverty and mortification for some years. I wanted to resist the habit as much as she desired that I should, but I could not, to save my life, resist an invitation to enter a bar-room and take a drink, and that was beginning of the end until I was carried home.

"One night she carried me to a revival meeting in her church. I became interested and converted. The minister and the members of the church gathered about me and supplemented my good wife's efforts. The power which I received there enabled me to resist temptation, until finally I could go anywhere and refuse to take a drink.

"In the 20 years following I have greatly prospered, have accumulated much property and have become the leading man of this neighborhood, but as I sit here and see those bottles in the window of that saloon and the men

going in and out it seems sometimes, although 20 years have elapsed, as if I would surrender my wife, my children, my store and my position to go over there and get drunk."

The really great people are those who have done everything thoroughly, and who have never despised anything, however small, of God's making. —[Ruskin.]

At Home and Abroad.

Angel Island, one of the defenses of the bay at San Francisco, where 300 soldiers are stationed, has the distinction of being without a saloon or even a canteen.

The second reading of the Local Veto (English) Bill will be carried by a considerable majority says the Glasgow Daily Mail in an editorial on the Parliamentary situation.

Dr. J. F. Sutherland, gave evidence at the Circuit Court, in Glasgow, Scotland, last week, telling Lord Kincaidney that monomania, due to habitual inebriety, was incurable.

Lady Henry Somerset says: "There is not a word of truth in the story of initiating Mrs. Cleveland into the W. C. T. U. I never named the subject to her, though she is a total abstainer."

A distinguished Japanese literary man—M. S. Nakada, of Tokio—has requested permission to translate Miss Frances E. Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years" into the Japanese language.

Normandy's law against intoxication is that on the third conviction for public drunkenness the offender is liable to the following: (1) Loss of his vote; (2) may not be voted for; (3) may not serve on a jury; (4) may not exercise any administrative faculty—such as acting executor of a will; (5) loses the right to carry arms.

The inevitable result of drinking light wines—the craving for stronger drink—is being seen in Honolulu, where the Hawaiian Gazette says the importation of California light wines and beer has fallen off one-fourth in the last year, and the importation of the fiery Japanese sake has increased from 9,889 gallons in 1893 to 72,958 gallons in 1894.

Dr. Coulston, the worthy superintendent of Edinburgh Royal Asylum, says: A terrible form of brain disease is certainly increasing. That malady is a breakdown of the great centers of mind and motion in the brain, which goes on from bad to worse, and generally carries off its victim within a few years. It is a disease caused by dissipation and by life at high pressure. "The most frequent cause of insanity," says the doctor in his report, "was alcoholic excess."

Those people who imagine that, under prohibition, Maine is rapidly declining financially, will be surprised at the recent report of the assessor of the State. According to his figures, the actual valuation of property of all kinds in Maine has increased, since 1892, by over \$10,000,000, and now amounts to \$324,478,321. But this cannot altogether be attributed to the suppression of the liquor traffic, for more rum is now being drunk in Maine than for a long time back.

The United States Congress passed the Anti-Lottery Bill. The main feature of the law is as follows: "Any person who shall cause to be brought within the United States from abroad for the purpose of disposing of the same, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or carried from any State to another in the United States, any paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or to represent ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift-concern, or similar enterprise, offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or shall cause any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift-concern, or similar enterprises offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to be brought into the United States, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or transferred from one State to another in the same, shall be punished in the first offense by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both, and in the second and after offenses by such imprisonment only."

Gen. Scott was in command at Rock Island when the cholera broke out there, and after various injunctions in his order as to sobriety and cleanliness, he added this curious paragraph, which was recently printed in the Magazine of American History: "In addition to the foregoing, the senior surgeon present recommends the use of flannel underclothing and woolen stockings; but the commanding general, who has seen much disease, knows that it is intemperance which, in the present state of the atmosphere, generates and spreads the calamity, and that when once spread, good and temperate men are likely to take infection. He therefore peremptorily commands that every soldier or ranger who shall be found drunk or sensibly intoxicated after the publication of this order be compelled, as soon as his strength will permit, to dig a grave at a suitable burying place large enough for his own reception, as such grave cannot fail soon to be wanted for the drunken man himself or some drunken companion. This order is given as well to serve for the punishment of drunkenness as to spare good and temperate men the labor of digging graves for their worthless companions."

Eighty Years' History.

(By P. Hinman, Grafton.)

During the war of 1812-15 there was one distillery in the township of Haldimand, situated on the old Danforth road, on lot 21. About the same time one was built on lot 11, con. 1. A little later one was built in Grafton. Soon after one was built on the road west of Grafton, on lot 26, and soon a small one was built on the base line road east of Grafton, on lot 20, and later a large one was built on the same lot (20) and the small one used as a brewery—six distilleries.

Soon after 1812 there was a brewery on the base line road, west of Grafton, on lot 25, and later one on the road east of Grafton on lot 20, and soon after one south of Grafton on lot 22. Most of these manufactories sold liquors to the inhabitants in small quantities as well as by wholesale, and appeared to do a flourishing business—three breweries.

In 1812 there was a liquor store on the Danforth road, a little east of Grafton, on lot 21. Soon after there was one in Grafton. In 1860 there was one on the base line road east of Grafton, on lot 20. In 1870 there was one at Vernonville, lot 11, con. 3—four liquor stores.

In 1812 there was a tavern, or hotel, on the Danforth road, east of Wicklow, on lot 11. A little later there was one east, on lot 6. Soon after there were two at Wicklow, and soon after there were three at Grafton, lot 23. In 1850 there were two on the base line road east of Grafton, lot 20. In 1870 there were two at Vernonville, lot 11, con. 3; also one at Lakeport, lot 1, con. broken front 6—twelve hotels.

Twenty-five places along the front of Haldimand, where intoxicating liquors have been made and sold during the past 80 years. Now on the same territory there is only one place legally authorized to dispose of spirituous liquors, that is the Mansion House at Grafton, owned and kept by M. Mulhall; perhaps as well kept as any of its predecessors, and still it could comfortably accommodate double its present number of guests. Of the owners or occupiers of the above six distilleries I do not know of any of the descendants of but one of them living in the township of Haldimand. Of the owners or occupiers of the three breweries I do not think there is any descendant of but one of them living in the township of Haldimand. Of the owners or occupiers of eleven out of the twelve hotels I do not know of the descendants of but one of them living in the township of Haldimand, the twelfth one, the Mansion House at Grafton, kept by M. Mulhall for the accommodation of the public. He is a ratepayer and has a live family. Of the owners or occupiers of the four liquor stores I do not think there is any of their descendants living in Haldimand. In 1812, every family was expected to keep spirituous liquors in the house and offer it to friends calling on them. Heralds of the Gospel was expected to drink also. Now it would be considered an offense to offer the decanter and tumblers to the majority of callers, and especially to Gospel ministers.

In 1812 there were not more than two or three schools in Haldimand, those kept in small log houses; now there are more than twenty sections, with good houses and premises, where school is kept all the year. In 1812 there was no house or chapel for public worship in Haldimand; now there are more than twenty churches, where public worship is regularly held. In 1812 there were no Sabbath schools in Haldimand, now there are twenty Sabbath schools, where hundreds of scholars are taught a knowledge of the sacred Scripture each Sabbath. Off those taught in our public schools spring our public men, educated and fitted to fill the public offices of the municipality, Province and Dominion. Of those churches are composed most of the ratepayers and supporters of the expenses of the township today. Off those Sunday schools come most ministers, missionaries and church workers for the next generation.

Samuel Rutherford Crockett.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland in the Chicago Interior says: The whirligig of time does bring about its revenges, even in the most conservative countries. Thirty years ago Scotch ministers preached against novels, denouncing them as works of the man of sin; now they write them. Such a complete sweep of the pendulum is startling to the old-fashioned folks who compare the days that are with the days that were. They lift up hands of pious horror, and wonder what the Covenanters would say if they returned to the land for which they died, and found their successors writing romances. Perhaps the Covenanters would not be altogether displeased if they discovered that the latest clerical recruit to the brilliant band of Scotch novelists had consecrated the strength of his skill and the passion of his genius to a vindication of their faith and ways. Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, and the rival of J. M. Barrie in public favor as an interpreter of Scottish life and character, is about to publish in serial form "The Men of the Moss-Hags," in which the case of the Covenanters will be put from their own side. Great expectations are cherished concerning the story, and it is expected to be a classic of the stirring times which made Scotland strong and great. Mr. Crockett has read

every sermon and trial of the Covenanting period, and he has also the advantage of a large mass of contemporary documents never used before. So his story will really be a historical contribution of first-rate importance.

It is a striking fact, and one which ought to go a long way in reconciling old-fashioned people to the new order of things, that three out of the four leading Scotch novelists of our day are distinctively religious in spirit and aim. Two are ministers who have proved in more ways than one their devotion to Christ and his cause. Samuel Rutherford Crockett refuses to give up his pulpit to become simply a story-teller. Nor will he exchange his pastorate in a humble village for a wealthy and influential charge in the city. "Ian MacLaren," the new writer, whose sketches entitled "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," are moving the hearts and ennobling the lives of thousands of readers on both sides of the Atlantic, is the Rev. John Watson, the leading Presbyterian minister in Liverpool, a preacher of great power, and a theologian whose passion is to discover the mind of the Master. J. M. Barrie, is deeply religious in thought and conduct, reverencing the light of holiness as it irradiates the lowly lot and strengthens the toil of the peasants and weavers he has interpreted to the world. When the novel becomes a sermon, its writer becomes a preacher who parish is limited neither by space nor by time.

Here is an analysis of what is alleged to be the typical American face: The prominent nose, the sloping forehead, the fairly large mouth, the full eyes, and predominance of the oval type are the natural characteristics of an aggressive, talented, and shrewd people, agreeable in manners, but keenly alive to the main chance. It is a composite face, made up of qualities taken from Puritan, English, Scotch, and German sources.



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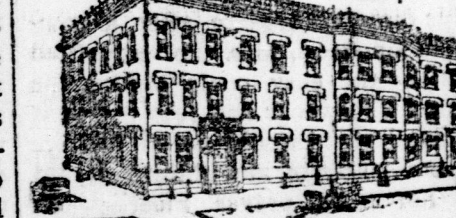
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This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in \$1 bottles, or \$10 for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.
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Our Young People

Consequences.

A sunbeam carried a valentine
To an icicle's youngest daughter,
When, sad to say,
She fainted away,
On account of the shock and the heat
Of the day,
And fell in a pail of water.

Camping Out.

(By Nellie Helm.)

Grandma Anderson's was the most delightful summer resort that it was possible to find. Everyone thought so, but of all her favored guests none knew the charms of the place or enjoyed them so much as did her numerous grandchildren. It was a regular "gathering of the clans" each summer, when, as soon as school was over, they came from their widely-separated homes to share grandma's loving welcome and ample hospitality. Her sweet face beamed with delight each year, as she sat at the head of her long dinner table and saw no vacant chair and missed no beloved face.

It had been the custom of the family for so many years to spend the summers there that some of the grandchildren had grown to be young men and women, though none were too old to grow weary of the happy family life at grandma's. But they had not all grown up, and each of the three families gathered there could still furnish a small boy—while one furnished two—to enjoy the pleasures that the older brothers and sisters had outgrown.

Four small boys! cousins, and all good friends! life could not become quiet or dull with them at hand. So active were they and so interested in all they saw and heard, it was hard sometimes to believe that there were only four of them—the place seemed to swarm with small boys. They superintended the milking of the cows, the feeding of the pigs, the care of the garden, and even took an active interest in the kitchen affairs, especially on baking days.

But, notwithstanding all these delights, it seemed just a little hard, when they heard their older brothers planning to camp out, that they were not counted in. The very words "camping out" contained a hidden charm that their adventurous spirits longed to discover, and suggested to their imagination such thrilling experiences as they had read of in Robinson Crusoe and the tales of Oliver Optic. "I want to camp out, too," said Albert, having heard the glowing plans of his elders.

"So do I," replied Charlie. "I just know I could pitch a tent, with proud emphasis on the satisfactory expression 'pitch a tent,' which he had read in some story of other bold adventurers. "And I can shoot birds with my air-gun," said Frank, who felt that there must be some shooting about it to make it complete, as his brother had prepared his gun so carefully for his expedition.

"I'm not afraid to sleep out-of-doors," said little Joe, bravely, who was the youngest of the four. "Let's ask our mothers if we may," said Charlie, whose desire grew stronger as they talked.

Off they ran to where their mothers sat quietly sewing on the cool veranda. "Mother," exclaimed Albert, who was usually the spokesman, "can't we camp out, too?"

"You're too little to camp out," replied his mother, thinking to settle the question thus easily.

"Oh, no, mother," pleaded Frank, "please let us go."

"Where do you want to go?" asked Joe's mother looking at her small son. "Oh, away off somewhere," replied Charlie.

"I think over the other side of the big hill would do."

Joe's eyes grew round and he almost caught his breath at the suggestion of that mysterious region, for in all his short life he had never ventured so far into what was to him the great unknown.

"Suppose we let them try it," said the mother of Albert and Frank. The older boys can give them a start and see that they are comfortable, and the nights are so warm they cannot possibly take cold. I think there could be no harm if they really want to do it."

"Oh, we do, mother, but we don't want any help," exclaimed Albert; that would spoil all the fun."

"Only to choose a good place and set up your tent for you," she replied.

"When can we go?" asked Charlie, who, although but a few moments before he had boasted of his great ability to "pitch a tent," saw no objection to some one else doing the heavy work. After much planning and many warnings from grandma, it was settled that the next morning the older brothers would go and choose a camping ground for them, which, according to their earnest request, should be so far away as to make it "really camping out."

Then as soon as dinner was over they would go, have their supper in the woods and spend the night there. How much longer they would stay could be decided after this much of a trial. Such plans as they made all the rest of the day! It was very difficult to decide what to take and what not to take. At times it seemed as though they could not do without anything they possessed, but as it

hardly seemed practicable to take everything when the length of their stay was somewhat uncertain, they at last reduced the necessities to very few.

When night came on the family gathered as usual in grandma's cheerful sitting-room, where so many happy evenings were spent in reading, music and pleasant conversation. The little boys were still talking of their plans, and many were the sly suggestions made them by their older brothers and sisters.

"Frank, come with me," called his mother to her youngest son as she rose and left the room. He left the little group on the sofa and joined her as she stepped out on the veranda.

"Come and take a little walk on the lawn with mother," she said quietly. She took his hand in hers and started out under the trees into the darkness that seemed to grow deeper and blacker the farther they went from the house. "It is rather dark out here, isn't it, dear?" remarked mother, with seeming carelessness.

"You're right, it is, mother," he replied. "I can hardly see where we are going."

"Don't you think it will be pretty dark over the hill?" she asked. "It is just like this every night."

"Oh, well, mother," he answered bravely, "it won't make any difference if it is, 'cause we won't have to walk about. We can just stay in the tent and there we can have a light." When they turned toward the house to retrace their steps and saw the lights glowing in all the home-like windows Frank looked up suddenly in his mother's face and said:

"I tell you, mother, what I think would be just splendid and I am going to ask the other boys if they don't think so, too, and that is to set up the tent right there under grandma's window. It would be a splendid place." The mother was thankful for the friendly darkness that hid her smiles, but she answered quietly:

"Wherever you all would like best, dear." Of course the suggestion was received with shouts of derision by the others, although little Joe thought it might be rather nice; still he had a strong desire to explore the mysteries beyond the big hill, and he had not, like Frank, experienced the intensity of the darkness. The next afternoon, the preparations having been fully made, they started forth. So delighted were they with the novelty of their experience that time flew by as on swift wings and soon the night came on. As it became darker and darker it was a question who watched it with greater interest, the small boys in their tent over the hill or their respective mothers sitting around the bright evening lamp. About 8 o'clock Joe's mother looked up from the book she was trying to read and said to her tall son, sitting beside her:

"I wish you boys would just walk over and see how these children are getting along. I fear I shall not sleep at all unless I know they are all right."

They all laughed, but he said: "All right, little mother, we'll go as soon as I write a note; it won't take but a minute," and he left the room. He had not been gone many minutes before such shouts of laughter were heard from him as caused the entire family to run upstairs asking what was the matter.

"Oh, mother," he said, when he could speak, "no need for us to take that walk, for here they are fast asleep. Sure enough there they were, all four in one bed, just opening their eyes from the sound sleep from which they had been so rudely awakened."

"Why, what is the matter?" exclaimed the family in a breath.

"Oh," said Albert, who was the widest awake, "Charlie got chills, and then I got chills, and Joe heard a calf make a noise, and Frank said his throat was getting sore, so we thought we had better come home."

"It isn't nice to camp out anyhow," said little Joe as he crept into his mother's arms. And Frank, as he slipped out of bed and hid his face in the folds of his grandma's dress, said:

"I think it would have been better if it was under grandma's window."

[The Interior.]

Man opens a blossom with a crowbar; God opens it with a sunbeam.

Unfortunate.

How often our most innocent speeches "gang agley," leaving us with no resource but that of making the best of a bad matter!

A certain Scotch minister is wont to relate how, having been out all day visiting, he called on an old dame well known for her kindness and hospitality.

After some conversation she began getting out her best china and whatever delicacies were at hand, to honor her unexpected guest. As he sat watching the preparations, his eye suddenly fell on four or five cats devouring some cold porridge under the table.

"Dear me, Miss Black," he observed, "what a number of cats! Do they all belong to you?"

"Na, na, sir," was the innocent reply; "but mony a time I say that a' the hungry brutes in the parish come tae me, seeking a meal o' meat."

Then the good woman bethought her, and in her embarrassment nearly dropped a tea-cup.

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

With The Poets.

The First Skylark of Spring.

Thy spirit knows no bounds nor bars;
On thee no shreds of thralldom hang;

Not more enlarged, the morning stars
Their great Te Deum sang.

But I am fettered to the sod,
And but forgot my bonds an hour;
In amplitude of dreams a god,
A slave in dearth of power.

And fruitless knowledge clouds my soul,
And fretful ignorance irks it more.
Thou sing'st as if thou knew'st the whole,
And lightly held'st thy lore!

Somewhat as thou, man once could sing,
In porches of lucent morn,
Ere he had felt his lack of wing,
Or cursed his iron bourn.

The springtime bubbled in his throat,
The sweet sky seemed not far above,
And young and lovesome came the note;
Ah, thine is Youth and Love!

—William Watson.

We Are Unfaithful.

If man could rule, his love of change
would mar
The purple dignity that wraps the hills;
Pluck out from the blue sky some perfect star,
And set it elsewhere, as his fancy wills.

Train the gnarled apple tree more straightly up;
Lift violet's head, so long and meekly bowed;
With some new odor fill her purple cup,
And gild the rosy fringes of a cloud.

For, mark! last year I loved the violet best,
And tied her tender colors in my hair;
Today I wear on my inconstant breast
A crimson rose, and count her just as fair.

We are unfaithful. Only God is true
To hold secure the landmarks of the past,
To paint year after year the harebell blue,
And in the same sweet mould its shape to cast.

Oh, steadfast Nature, let us learn of thee!
Thou canst create a new flower at
hy will,
and yet through all the years canst faithful be
To the sweet pattern of a daffodil.

—May Riley Smith.

Jerusalem the Golden.

Jerusalem the Golden,
I languish for one gleam
Of all thy glory folden
In distance and in dream!

My thoughts, like palms in exile,
Climb up to look and pray
For a glimpse of that dear country
That lies so far away.

Jerusalem the Golden;
There all our birds that flew,
Our flowers but half-unfolden,
Our Pearls that turned to dew,—
And all the glad life-music
Now heard no longer here,
Shall come again and greet us
As we are drawing near.

Jerusalem the Golden?
I toil on day by day;
Heart-sore each night, with longing
I stretch my hands and pray
That midst thy leaves of healing
My soul may find her nest,
Where the Wicked cease from troubling,
The Weary are at rest.

The Journey.

Along the dusty road he strayed,
With step that would not be delayed,
Through shine and shadow,
Youth's careless courage filled his breast.

He sang, as dauntlessly he pressed
Toward Eldorado.
Alas! at noon his footsteps lag;
"O'er moor and fen" and rocky crag
They falter blindly.

Which way to turn? How far to go?
The tempest laid his landmarks low
With force unkindly.
Day waned. The traveler paused to rest.

The sunset haloed all the west
With golden glory.
Then Peace, the holy toward him crept,
God's finger touched him—and he slept;

And this his story.
—Marie M. Meinell, in the Outlook.

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Head-ache, loss of appetite, furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmele's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

Repose of Manner.

"She

Whom the gods love, Tranquility."

Our great-grandmothers taught their daughters that "repose of manner" was the first requisite of true propriety.

No well-bred lady would fidget in company, put her hands to her face, toss her head or finger her buttons.

If she talked she did it in a soft voice and without gesticulation, no matter how many rings she wore or how pretty her hands might be. She was taught even to control her features; that squinting and winking the eyes and twitching the mouth were not "nice," and that they could and should be intermitted in polite society. In sitting, neither the knees nor the feet were to be crossed, rocking was odiously vulgar, yawning and stretching were unspeakable offenses, and, above all, the hands must be crossed and folded in the lap and kept there.

A later generation reversed these edicts. Its motto was, "Whatever you do don't be stiff." The stately ladies of the old regime were voted "slow" and "prim." Movement and demonstration "came in" and repose "went out."

In the craze after "naturalness" the pendulum, as usual, swung past the happy medium, and feverish unrest marked the deportment of our young women.

As the outward manner is said to influence largely the inward state, who shall say that the present reign of nervous diseases has not been sensibly aided by the fling and unrestraint of the modern school of manners? Is it not true that the habit of controlling the face and members helps to establish a control of the emotions and thoughts?

We plead for at least a partial resumption of the old forms. Let mothers once more teach their girls to sit still in company; to cultivate calmness. Let our women learn to carry on earnest conversation in subdued tones and without gesticulation.

We used to be told that lying in bed with hands folded and eyes shut was half as good as sleep when sleep was impossible. It is quite credible that flouncing and tossing about largely increases the loss of strength from sleeplessness; as we know that the sleep which is accompanied with much tossing and turning is not as refreshing as that which is taken quietly. Just so, if a reposeful manner is acquired early in life, an enormous expense of nervous movement is spared, and a corresponding amount of power may be saved.—[The Outlook.]

Pasteur and Medicine.

The discovery that diphtheria can be cured by the use of an anti-toxine adds another laurel to the wreath that Pasteur has woven for himself, as the remedy is in line with the remarkable series of discoveries which the French savant has made. We are, perhaps, apt to lose sight of what is due to the researches of this noted man. Of this we are reminded by the late Prof. Charcot in an article in the Cosmopolitan, in which he calls attention to the fact that Pasteur was the discoverer of more than one scientific truth to which thousands of human beings owe their lives today.

Charcot gives him the credit of having discovered the true nature of living germs, and of being, therefore, the father of the new science of bacteriology. By endless experiment and research Pasteur first advanced the idea that putrefaction is not the result of chemical changes, but is controlled by the development of living germs, and from this he advanced to the cultivation of the germs, the attenuation of virus and to the experiments in the cure of disease by inoculation which have been the most prominent of the scientific questions discussed in the last few years. A list of the numerous benefits we owe to Pasteur would include, first of all, his treatment of hydrophobia, the complete success of which Charcot vouches for, in spite of the very great opposition that has been made to it. This was among the earliest fruits of his discoveries, and he watched with no little anxiety the effect on the first human being who was subjected to the treatment, fearing that he might succeed in giving the patient hydrophobia instead of rendering him harmless to an attack of the disease.

In finding a remedy against one of the most dreadful of diseases, Pasteur discovered also a means of combating many other infectious maladies. To Pasteur is also due the discovery of the septic and antiseptic treatment in surgery, whereby operations are successfully carried out to-day which were before impossible, and many of the diseases formerly common in hospitals as a result of surgical operations are now no longer known.

Charcot, in concluding, wrote of him: "Certainly there is none to whom our suffering humanity owes a greater debt of gratitude. His services to it in the past and in the future are incredible. His labors have been so vast that one is disposed to doubt that they are the work of a single brain, and not the contribution of several generations. He is certainly the glory of his native land, but he is more, he is also the glory of the nineteenth century, and if it was still the usage to bestow upon an age the name of a single man, ours might justly be called the Age of Pasteur."

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

A Smile And a Laugh.

The people who always practice what they preach seem somehow not to preach such disagreeable things as others do.

"The trouble with the sympathetic sthroike," said Mr. Dolan, "is that the sthroike 'most always lashts longer than the sympathy."

"Willie, do you and your brother ever fight?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who whips?"

"Pa."

"Papa," said a boy, "I know what makes folks laugh in their sleeves."

"Well, my son, what makes them?"

"'Cause that's where their funny bone is."

"Suppose," said little Mabel, the other day, "that our pug should try to follow his nose; would he run down his throat or would he just turn a back somersault?"

Watts—So you don't believe that the good die young?

Potts—That used to worry me a good deal when I was a boy, but I know better now.

Schoolmaster (entering boys' dormitory)—What are you doing out of bed this time of night, Murphy?

Murphy—Oh, sorr, I got out of bed to tuck myself in.

A—What are you going to do, now that you have amassed so large a fortune?

B—I shall retire from business, and tell everybody what a burden wealth is, and how happy I was when I possessed nothing.

Justice—How do you explain your being found inside Col. Ginger's chicken coop last night?

Jackson—De truf is, Jedge, I made all ma' rangements ter git up arly in the mornin, and I wanted to sleep whah I could heah he roosters crow.

A youthful poet of St. Louis is said to have spent three hours in composing the following stanza:

It was a cold and wintry night,
A man stood in the street;
His aged eyes were full of tears,
His boots were full of feet.

Bertie—Can't I have another piece of pie, mamma?

Mamma—No, Bertie; if you eat so much pie you'll have to take medicine for your indigestion.

Bertie—All right, mamma, I'll take it; but I would like to take the medicine first, and then take the taste out of my mouth with the pie.

It was on the cable car. Jarley had been tumbled here and there by the jerking and jolting of the car, until finally one of the passengers lost his temper.

"I do wish, my dear sir, that you would stop standing on my feet."

"I am very sorry, sir, but I can't help it," returned Jarley. "The car jolts so I can't possibly stand on my own."

"Does your papa object to my calling upon you, Miss Dolyers?"

"Not in the least, Mr. Spudds."

"Does your mamma?"

"No."

"Do your brothers?"

"I think not."

"But there is one member of the family you neglected to ask about, and who does object most heartily."

"I thought I had named them all, but now I think of it, I did omit to ask about your pug."

"Oh, Fido doesn't mind you."

"Then who it that objects to my coming to see you?"

"It is only I, Mr. Spudds."

Fair Play Toward Microbes.

A fact is a dangerously heavy load to him who knows not how to carry it. Many truths of science and philosophy are valuable seed thoughts to one, while they are as mountains of obstruction to many. It is only reserved to the few to fit a truth into its proper place and so find life in it.

How many thousands of persons have been made miserable by a little one-sided knowledge of the "germ theory" of disease! It is a fair question whether the microbes have not worried more persons to death through a limited knowledge of them, than they have killed through a want of knowledge how to kill them. And now it is said that the microbe of old age has stepped under the microscope for recognition.

Old persons will begin to quake lest this pestiferous little germ has found them out. "My husband has recovered from his attack," said a distressed wife to a physician, "but isn't there a danger of the disease returning some time and carrying him off?" "Perhaps so," replied the doctor, "but, if I were you, I should rather have him live longer, and die of that, than die sooner of something else."

"What," said another worried woman, "are we to do, doctor, about the microbes on the communion cup?"

"Oh!" replied the wise physician, "if it had not been for microbes we should all have been dead long ago." We

had better be willing to live longer and die of the bacillus of old age or of the bacteria of communion cup, than to die sooner of worry over the microbes that might kill. Let the other invaluable micro-organisms of which we hear so little, but upon which life is so largely dependent, have their turn with us awhile. Death has had its show in our anxieties, let us now give life a fair place—and live.—[Sunday School Times.]

The Qualities That Make Success in Life.

Dr. Weldon, the head master of Harrow, England, in an address to the students gave an interesting analysis of the qualities which go to make success in life. He had been led to consider this question by the fact that not half the clever brilliant men he knew at college had risen to prominence in life; while others, who were doing the best work of the world, were just those who were not distinguished in college and school life. This led him to the conclusion that success in life was the resultant of many factors, of which learning was only one and not the chief.

Dr. Weldon said that the first factor of success in life is character. He was in the habit of telling his boys when they left Harrow that it did not so much matter whether they were clever or popular, but if it was known that they would not for any consideration in the world, depart by a hair's breadth from the strict line of honor, then there was nothing too hard for them in life. There are plenty of clever, cultivated, agreeable, and amusing men—too many; but the men who are absolutely trustworthy, they are not numerous enough. For this reason Dr. Weldon urged that men should not merely hover on the border-line of right and wrong, but should keep well on the right side.

Another factor in success, said Dr. Weldon, is a certain discreet self-knowledge. There are certain forms of conceit or want of self-knowledge. One of these is proximity. Be brief in all you do and say—do not be long-winded. You cannot help being a little stupid, but no one need be a bore—yet it is so easy to be one. Great gifts of learning and intelligence are often marred by defects of taste and tact. When people do not know themselves they do not know other people. Sometimes the affection of parents for their children may be a form of conceit; the constant referring to them in conversation, and the bringing of them into your rooms.

Dr. Weldon laid strong emphasis on the answering of letters. Letters, he said, were sometimes long, needless and silly, and some were rude. At Harrow he had specimens of each. These he kept in a drawer by themselves, and when weary and worried he took them out and read them. All letters—excepting begging letters—deserved an answer. Another factor of success was the keeping of engagements. He had spent many sad hours waiting for persons who had not kept their appointments. An engagement, morally regarded, was a contract. Nothing would so conduce to popularity in society as the practice of this virtue. Lastly, Dr. Weldon advised the students not to go to bed too late and not to marry too early.—[The New Age.]

The Bible in the Chinese Court.

In times of tribulation we are more inclined to seek the soothing influences of religion than when prosperity enables us to divert ourselves with the vanities of this world. This observation, which is not new, may perhaps account for the fact that the Bible has become fashionable literature at the Chinese Court, as the Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam, tells us. The Empress-Dowager, it appears, had received a copy of the Bible from the Christians of China, on her sixtieth birthday. The effect is described as follows:

"The Empress-widow at once began reading in the copy of the Bible which had been presented to her. The Emperor, thereupon, also asked to be given this book of the 'Cult of Jesus,' but as the Empress-dowager did not care to part with her Bible, she sent a messenger to the depot of the American Bible Society to purchase another copy of the Old and New Testament for the Emperor. The messenger was given the books, but came to exchange them some time after, as the Emperor had discovered that they were badly printed. His Majesty also expressed his wish for a copy with larger type. The messenger received the Catechism and a copy of the Book of Proverbs as a present, and promised to let the other officials of the palace read in them. Since the Emperor, the Empress-dowager and other members of the imperial family have begun to read the Scriptures, the courtiers, as a matter of course, follow suit. May they, if they do not understand what they are reading, find a Philip who can teach them worthily."

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

Science and Religion

An Eminent Frenchman on the Wonderful Development of the Age—Religion Can Do for Human Society What Science Has Failed to Do.

M. Brunetiere is an eminent man of letters, he is one of the Forty and he is the director of the first organ of literary opinion in Europe. In all these characters his judgment on the present aspect of the long controversy between religion and science is important and valuable, and he has lately given it in the shape of an article in the Revue des deux Mondes, which he calls "Après une Visite au Vatican." The title, indeed, furnishes no indication of the contents of the article. M. Brunetiere is not an interviewer, and he treats all the Pope said to him as meant only for his private ear. What he sets down is simply the reflections that occurred to him when the visit was over, and we think that these are too significant to be passed over without notice.

M. Brunetiere distinguishes three stages in the estimate formed of religion by scientific men. There was the temper of the eighteenth century, which simply despised religion; there was the temper of the central years of the nineteenth century, which respected religion as a phase in the history of humanity, but held that it had been superseded by science; there is the temper, destined, as M. Brunetiere hopes, to be the temper of the twentieth century, which holds that science has lost a part at least of its prestige, that religion has recovered a part, and that it is coming to be seen that the apparent antagonism between them is mainly due to the extravagant pretensions of the men of science. Has science fulfilled one of the promises with which it started? Has it, as Condorcet thought he had proved it would do, established a universal morality? Has it "organized humanity," as Renan expected it to do? Has it told man anything of his origin or his destiny? Has it even explained the origin of language, of society, of laws of conduct? The Hellenists, it is true, have discovered the scattered fragments of the Sermon on the Mount in the "Manual" of Epictetus or the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius. But they have never explained why the Sermon on the Mount has conquered the world, while the "Manual" and the "Thoughts" have remained mere barren pieces of literature. After all has been said there remains something in Christianity which Hellenism cannot explain. The Hebraists have had no better fortune. They have reduced the Bible to the level of the Mahabharata or the Odyssey; they have explained half a dozen different dates for the Pentateuch, and as many authors for the fourth Gospel. But after all their labors, there remains something in the Bible which is found in no other book and in no other history—something which resists exegesis as it resisted philology. Have the historians been more fortunate? They can tell us little enough about their own proper subject; how can they explain a religion the interest of which transcends history, and is as living today as it was in the days of the shepherd kings? The moralists, when they have broken away from religion, are just as much at sea. Physiology cannot prove or disprove the freedom of the will, it cannot explain the sense of responsibility. If we ask rules of conduct from Darwinism, we get them, indeed, but only in such maxims as that the weakest must go to the wall. We are confronted all over Europe by a religious reaction. Science is not bankrupt, but she has undergone a series of partial failures. All these, however, are owing in a great degree to the mistakes which science has committed. It has made an enemy, instead of a friend, of religion; it has insisted on seeing an opposition where, in fact, none exists.

What, then, are we to do? We can neither sacrifice science nor accept it in the place of religion. We can only assign to each its own place and its proper work. Physics, exegesis, physiology, have each much to tell us in the way of reasoning and experience, but they are silent upon miracles and upon revelation. Are they equally silent upon morality? That depends upon the source and the sanction with which men will be content when the conduct of their lives is in question. If morality is an invention or a conquest of man's, it will change with his circumstances. If it is to be the expression of an imperative and immutable law, it needs the absolute, it finds its support only in God. If it is not religious, it is nothing. Every serious attempt that has been made to "laicize" morality, has been nothing but a travesty of some Christian idea. Moralists, such as Bayle or Taine, who have taken as the basis of their system the natural perversity of man and the consequent necessity of restraining the impulses of the animal instinct, have only borrowed the doctrine of original sin. The mystical systems, and those founded, as that of Kant, on the autonomy of the will, have reproduced, the one, the idea of grace; the other, that of justice. The positive morality has learnt the solidarity of human interests and the virtue of sacrifice from Catholicism. "So true is it that we

are all impregnated with Christianity. In it we live and move and have our being."

There are two or three points upon which Catholicism, or more generally religion, may be expected to give us the results which we have so long and so vainly expected from science. One is the radical difference between moral and natural science. A second is the natural perversity of man. A third is the social question. Where there is so much agreement between men of good will, whether inside or outside the church, it would be a crime to set them one against another, or to allow them to remain apart, because they are not quite agreed upon questions of exegesis or geology. M. Brunetiere admits that it may involve some sacrifice of vanity on the part of the men of science to admit that religion can do for human society what science has failed to do. But when social progress demands the sacrifice, there ought to be no hesitation about making it. When the house is on fire, the only question for those who live in it is how to extinguish the flames.

We have simply stated in the briefest possible form the main argument of M. Brunetiere's article. The first part of it is of equal interest for Englishmen and for Frenchmen—the latter part has a special significance for Frenchmen. But the whole is a remarkable tribute to the force of the reaction in favor of religion. As yet, no doubt, this reaction is only beginning. Like other similar changes, it shows itself among the leaders of thought, while the mass of thinking men and women are still where those leaders were twenty years ago. But it is an indication of the direction which thought is taking, and as such it will be interesting to any among our readers who have not happened to see the original paper.—[The London Spectator.

Cold Waves.

There is nothing more thoroughly incomprehensible than American weather. It seems to have no reason for its existence, and half the time is quite contrary to what has been expected or predicted by those who claim to know about it. We hear a great deal of hot and cold waves. Whence do they come and whither do they go? In summer, if it blows continuously out of the west—at least upon the Atlantic seaboard this is true—the mercury mounts into the nineties, and we of a cool latitude are sweltering in the heat of the tropics. In winter, if the same wind blows, we have a cold wave, which, according to different seasons, may or may not bring us the temperature of the north pole. Prof. Hazen believes that the cold waves originate somewhere in the west—that the cold air comes down from upper layers of the atmosphere, where the temperature is always below zero, and that thence it sweeps across the continent, freezing things up as it goes. If you ascend into the upper air you will find an atmosphere at a temperature of 100 degrees below zero. This rushing of the upper air spreads after it reaches the earth, and is supposed to be kept freshened with new draughts of air of an equally cold degree of temperature, and to exhaust itself only after it has reached the ocean, where it vanishes. The lowest temperature ever recorded in this country—64 degrees below zero—was at Tobacco Garden, North Dakota. That whole region of the west is, however, the home of the lowest temperatures on this continent; and, if Prof. Hazen's theory is correct, it would seem as if Dakota or Montana were the spot whence our weather comes, with all its capricious variations. But if this is true, how can we account for the origin of the hot waves of the summer? They come with the self-same western wind, and they possess much the same atmospheric peculiarities. It is manifestly impossible for the hot wave to come from the rarified air above, and cannot, of course, come from any lower region than we know of. Yet under its influence the temperature rises slowly until it stands at a height reached only in the most torrid countries. The moment these western winds die away the temperature falls again. One peculiarity to be noted about these changes is that the cold waves seldom pass south of the Appalachian range of mountains. This winter, however, points as far south as New Orleans have felt the effects of severe frosts. The Florida orange groves have been blighted, and in the north the carnival of ice and snow has been continuous since Christmas-time.

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

The Feverish Haste of Modern Life.

Our foreign critics tell us that we Americans are distinguished for restless activity, for hurry for preferring speed to all else. There is much truth in the allegation, but our failing in this respect seems not to be peculiar to us but to be shared by commercial nations throughout the world. Its prevalence in France is commented upon by Maurice Daucourt, in Le Charivari, Paris, in an amusing article entitled "Plus Vite!" (Quicker!) which we translate below:

"When any form of social progress shows itself in our new and hardy civilization, it is a pleasure to observe it and we bless the day that brings it. 'Nevertheless, should we rejoice very much at the recent revelations of the bulletins of hygiene and public health. 'It is very doubtful. 'Moral progress in this learned century is decidedly not up to material progress.

"For, though physical pleasure are more numerous, the joys of the mind are threatening to become fewer and fewer. 'Never were there a greater number of insane persons. We have been forced to double the capacity of the asylums where the weary spirits of our time go to seek shelter.

"There has been a veritable cry of distress, demanding from the State great subsidies for the enlargement of the hospitals adapted to the modern type of lunacy—for there is a type peculiarly modern. 'This form of madness is strikingly typical and fits in admirably with the social situation. 'Politics and sport furnish us with a contingent of patients unheard of in former times.

"The ambition to become quickly famous, the maddening race for office and honors of all kinds, have caused an enormous number of curious cases that have never been given to the public. 'There are now plenty of monomaniacs who are crazy on the subject of speed—their poor brains are sick with the rapid whirl of modern life. 'The last case, and not the least curious, was made known by the entry at Charenton of a Bordeaux professor of gymnastics.

"This learned and innocent university acrobat was probably dreaming of the re-establishment of the Olympian Games.

"But, while awaiting the realization of this dream, he was arrested the other day by a guardian of the peace whom he was passing for the tenth time while running a race around the Column of the Bastille. 'The policeman, who had no patience with fantasies, took him to a commissary of police, who sent him to the infirmary, where the doctors pronounced him a subject for a lunatic asylum.

"He was entered in the official documents as suffering from 'record-breaking delirium.' 'Alas! It was true! 'Record-breaking delirium constitutes one of the most acceptable—what do I say? one of the most logical—varieties in the modern classification of lunacy.

"Today the universal desire is to break a record. It is the aim in the school as upon Mount Blanc, on the race-course as one the tribune. We must have trains running 100 miles an hour and steam road-wagons. Ah! The hare of the fable has changed greatly since La Fontaine. His time has become valuable. Not only does he know how to start promptly, but he wishes to arrive on time also. He even wants to get to his destination before he sets out.

"The poetic ideal is the old motto, 'Excelsior'—'Higher! 'Today the new ideal hurls at us the more scientific cry—'Quicker! 'That is more reasonable, it appears.

"And the proof is that we have succeeded in gaining a good many more lunatics."

An Ottawa Incident.

As Mr. War Correspondent Villiers concluded his lecture in Ottawa recently on the China-Japanese war, the Governor-General stepped upon the platform for the purpose of moving a vote of thanks to the intrepid man who has wandered, camera in hand, through such gruesome scenes that their representation by magic lantern and clear narrative had seemed to transport that comfortable audience back among the horrors of the dark ages. Taking position between the canvas screen and the footlights, the shadow of Lord Aberdeen was so multiplied upon the "field" as to assume the appearance of an army of men. Thus every gesture and movement was reproduced as by a company of thoroughly drilled soldiers, and the effect was beautiful indeed.

To those of us who realize the force of example, especially the example of those in high places, the incident was eloquent of meaning. To get as much as possible in touch with all classes, creeds and conditions of men, in order to help and benefit them all, has been the aim of Lord and Lady Aberdeen since their advent in our midst—Lady Aberdeen, in particular, has sought to "mother" us all. That they will leave Canada better than they found it is a foregone conclusion. But may we not hope that when their presence is no longer with us, inspired by their example, many who hitherto have spent

their time in empty frivolities will awake to the real meaning of life and join the faithful army of Christian and philanthropic workers who aim to leave the world better than they found it; they, too, seeking their highest glory in service, and thus following Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many.

Floral Hints and Helps.

The Lily—Monarch of Summer—Flowering Bulbs—Varieties—Culture.

(Specially written for the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD.

The lily is said to be the largest species of flowering bulbs cultivated. There are hundreds of different kinds found in many parts of the world, but Japan and the United States furnish the bulk of the finest sorts. Some are hardy and robust, while others are very tender and delicate. The great need in lily culture is a thorough knowledge of their requirements. No plant does better under treatment and none worse when improperly treated. They need careful attention until they are well established, after which ordinary care will keep them in good condition. It cannot be too strongly impressed that the utmost care is needed in purchasing the bulbs to see that they are fresh, sound and in good condition; for this reason it is always safest to buy home-grown bulbs rather than imported ones, though if recently arrived and bought from a reliable house imported bulbs may be all right. Get a few good sound bulbs rather than a quantity of uncertain and unreliable ones.

VARIETIES.

The following are among those most easily grown and likely to prove in every way satisfactory to the amateur. Auratum and all its varieties, Candidum, Croceum, Elegans and all its varieties, Longiflorum, Speciosum, Tenifolium, Tigrinum, Umbellatum, Wallacei.

CULTURE.

The following points are generally important and are safe rules to go by. 1. As a rule bulbs should be planted five or six inches deep in rich, mellow, well-pulverized soil. 2. The soil should have good surface and bottom drainage; nothing is more injurious than water lying about the roots of lilies. 3. Keep the soil clear of weeds. 4. Do not transplant oftener than every fourth year. 5. Mulch the soil in very hot weather, and cut off all flowers as soon as faded. 6. Use nothing in the way of manure but that which is old and well rotted. 7. Cover the beds in winter with leaves or other litter.

They may be grown in the garden, in frames, or conservatories, and some kinds in pots. If grown in pots they should be planted in the fall and kept in a cellar until spring. While growing they should have plenty of sun and air, and be well watered. After blooming they should be repotted in fresh soil in the fall.

Some special kinds will need special care and extra attention, and if a large collection is made it would be advisable to study well the habits of the various kinds from any reliable work on lily culture.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Bulbs should be planted at once, as soon as received, if not they will dry up and become useless. The best time to plant them is either March or April in the spring, or October or November in the fall. It is best to get them just at the time you want to plant them.

All our care and trouble will be repaid if we see a number of these stately queens of the garden in full bloom, each individual bloom a dream of loveliness and a wealth of fragrance. They lift up their beautiful heads far above most ordinary flowers, as if conscious of their surpassing grandeur. The emblem of purity, of all that is beautiful, they ought to have a place in everybody's garden. They increase so quickly that they are both a paying investment and a lasting pleasure.

FLORAL DON'TS.

Don't get impatient. Don't give your flowers great attention for a few weeks and then neglect them. Don't neglect the weeds—declare a continual warfare on them. Don't forget to use the hoe round the plants, to keep the soil well stirred. Don't forget the old saying, "Keep the hoe going and you'll keep the crop growing." Don't neglect a plant that has insects on it; apply a remedy at once. Don't neglect to share some of your flowers with others; let them take brightness and cheer to some sick or sad one.

Diderot said that the world was for the strong—that a message for some of us. But the whole course of history and literature contradicts him. If there is a place for power there is also a place for weakness.

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Hair dye is considered so detrimental to long life that a Paris insurance company refuses to insure the lives of women who use it.

A TALE TOLD THE EDITOR.

Mr. Thos. Strang Speaks that Sufferers May Read and Live.

Attacked With La Grippe, the After Effects Developing Heart Trouble—His Friends Thought Him Near Death's Door—After Many Failures He Has Once More Regained the Blessing of Perfect Health.

(From the Comber Herald.)

Strangfield is a postoffice corner about six miles from Comber. It was named after the highly-respected and well-known family of Strangs. The neighborhood is a quiet one, being inhabited by a church-going, sober, industrious people. Among the people of that neighborhood none is better or more favorably known than Mr. Thos. Strang. Mr. Strang is a man of middle age and a bachelor. A few days ago he related to the Herald the story of his recovery from an illness which he believes would have resulted fatally but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The origin of Mr. Strang's trouble was la grippe, which developed into heart disease. He laid for months with every nerve in his frail body unstrung. He tried many medicines, but none seemed to materially benefit him. He would rally at times and endeavor to walk, but his system being reduced and weakened he would frequently fall prostrate to the ground, and his friends had to carry him into the house. This terrible state of affairs lasted for months and all the while he was getting weaker and even the most hopeful of his friends feared the worst. Mr. Strang was strongly urged to try the world-renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and consented to do so. A neighbor was dispatched to the Comber drug store for a supply. In a few days after beginning their use he began to improve. In a couple of weeks he was able to walk around, and today Mr. Strang is rejoicing and telling the same old story that hundreds of others are telling in this fair Dominion—the story of renewed strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Strang is now a sound man. Quite frequently he walks to Comber, a distance of six miles to attend church. He informed the Herald that he was only too glad to give his experience so that suffering humanity may also reap the benefit and thus be released from the thralldom of disease and pain. To his benefactors—for such they are—Mr. Strang feels that he owes a debt of gratitude. With him the days when beads of agony stood on his brow have passed away, and his body has been regenerated anew by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The after effects of la grippe and all troubles due to poor blood or shattered nerves, speedily yield to a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure when other medicines fail, and no one should suffer for an hour without giving this great remedy a trial. Sold by dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Willie—Tommy Jones went and hit me an awful crack with an apple. Papa—On purpose? Willie—No, on the nose.

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237 KING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

OUR KNIVES AND FORKS.

THEY RANK IN THE LIST OF COMPARATIVELY RECENT INVENTIONS.

What the Aborigines of Europe and America Used—The Customs of the English, French and Chinese in Respect to Eating.

So familiar are we at the present day with the use of knives and forks, and other implements of the household, to assist us in cutting up and eating of our food, says Housefurnishing Review, that it may instruct not a few of our readers to learn that both these useful table and kitchen necessities are of comparatively modern invention—so recent, indeed, that it is curious to think what must have been the condition of society before they came to be in common use. Discoveries have proved that the earlier inhabitants of Europe and the aborigines of America used splinters of stone or hardwood for cutting purposes, and it is a matter of wonder to discover what work they were enabled to perform with such primitive implements. The Greeks used copper hardened by tin, and various kinds of brass and bronze, as blades for the weapons and knives for domestic purposes. The Romans are supposed to have been the first to make edge tools of iron for carving meat and for warlike purposes.

England has always been pre-eminent in the manufacture of knives, even from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Cut or sheath knives are the most ancient kind of cutlery; they originally had the blade stuck in the handle, and when not in use were covered by a case or sheath. Coast knives, called "Whitties," were manufactured at Sheffield in 1673, and were sold at the price of one penny; a good round sum in those days. In 1693 clasp knives were first recorded; they were made to fold over and shut into handles of iron or tortoise shell, but they were very clumsy implements compared with the elegant pearl and ivory-handled six and eight-bladed affairs of the present day. Sheath knives were used mostly for kitchen use and to cut up meat, and even now one can see a butcher or a cook wield a knife, which, when not in use, is enclosed by a leather sheath. But nowadays the knives used for culinary purposes are innumerable, and to describe them all would be to far over-run these pages.

Forks are of much later invention than knives. Probably the first pronged instrument was used by the Italians late in the 15th century. They appear to have been unknown to the ancients, no trace of them ever having been discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Chinese had the nearest idea to the fork in "chopsticks," which required a great deal of expertness to use with grace or effect. Chopsticks are used by the Chinese for eating purposes up to date. Before forks were invented fingers were made to perform the service of picking up the meat, both for cooking and eating. Even after forks were introduced they were looked upon as unnecessary luxuries, and were even forbidden to be used in certain monastic establishments and convents. Forks were at first made with only two prongs of iron, in fact they were more like double skewers; and these prongs were considered necessary, and these prongs were considered more useful when bent. The French manufactured a spoon fork, with four or five prongs, but these were considered more ornamental than useful, and were always made in silver for presents. Four prongs are now considered the proper number for a well-made fork, although most of the steel forks have only three. The first absolute necessity for a fork was in all probability felt by the carver, who required something to hold the meat steady while operating. The oldest carving fork known originally belonged to Henry IV. of France, about the year 1600. It is said to be seen at the castle of Pau, on the Basses Pyrennees, where Henry was born. It is made of steel and with two prongs of great length, being long enough and strong enough to secure the "baron" of beef. The earliest mention of forks in Italy was in 1611. In England, 250 years ago, it was quite a common sight at a banquet for each guest to put his fingers into the dish and help himself. At the present time such customs are only to be found at "free lunches." In ordinary life, however, the man who would put his fingers into the dish would be turned out, as a savage, and he who puts his knife in his month is considered anything but a gentleman. The fork is now as necessary a part of the culinary appointments as the knife is.

Suing for Damages From Spooks.

One of the most peculiar lawsuits ever filed in the United States is on the court docket at Crawfordsville, Ind. Three years ago a passenger train on the Monon route was wrecked near the home of John Elliott, north of this city. The train rolled down an embankment, and one coach was burned, five people killed and seventy injured. The injured were taken to the house of Elliott. Now he wants \$1,000 damages from the railroad because, he alleges, the health of his family has been bad ever since the wreck, and this is caused by the sounds of the groans from the injured that vibrate through his house every night, and when they go outdoors at night the "spirits" of those killed in this wreck can be seen walking up and down the track in front of his house. He wants all these things stopped, and damages for the annoyance which has caused sickness in his family. He says he has dreamed about the wreck every night since it happened.—St. Louis Republic.

Statistics as to Language.

Almost one-third of all humanity, or about 400,000,000 people, speak the Chinese language. The Hindoo language and its various dialects are spoken by, perhaps, 125,000,000, the third place being accorded the English language, which is now used by not less than 112,000,000 people. The Russian language comes fourth, 80,000,000 persons daily using it to the exclusion of all others. The German language is the audible expression of 57,000,000 human beings, and the Spanish of about 48,000,000. Among European languages French now takes fifth place, and when the languages of the world are considered it is the seventh in the category.

A Curious Wager.

A curious wager was that made by a member of parliament, who bet a gentleman well known on the British turf that a man could go from London to Edinburgh in any mode he chose while another made a million dots with pen and ink upon writing paper.

He Would Then.

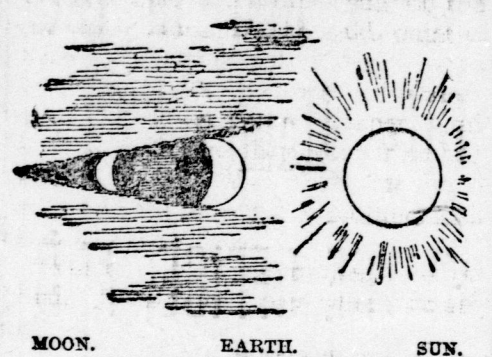
Hazel—I can't realize, old man, that you are a father.
Nuttie—Can't you? Come around and spend the night with me.

THE MOON'S ECLIPSE.

The Scientific Explanation of the Phenomenon in Plain Language.

A perfectly clear sky enabled everybody in Canada to witness the total eclipse of the moon on Sunday night, 10th March, 1865, in comfort. It began at exactly fifty-three minutes and seven-tenths seconds past eight o'clock, and continued until 11, 21m., 2.10s. a.m. The middle of totality occurred at 10h., 30m., 8.10s. p.m. The occultation was very fine, and was observed and recorded in photographs by the astronomers of this continent every two seconds.

An eclipse of the moon is caused, as probably every body knows, by the passing of that body through the shadow of the earth. Or, what amounts to the same thing, when an eclipse takes place, the sun, the earth and the moon all lie in the same straight line, with the moon and the sun at the extremities, and the



earth between. Persons who are not very well posted in astronomical matters are accustomed to regard it as an extremely fortunate circumstance that phenomena of this kind take place when there is a full moon. A little reflection will show that it could occur at no other phase.

In addition to the shadow cone, which causes the eclipse, the earth casts another shadow, much less distinct, called the penumbra. This is caused by the light shining from the edges or limbs of the sun. The penumbra is also of a conical shape, but has its point turned in a direction opposite to that of the main shadow. Within this space a part, but not the whole, of the sunlight is cut off; an observer outside of the shadow proper, but within the penumbra, would see the earth as a black body encroaching on the sun's disc, whereas if he were to take up a position in the main shadow he would behold a total eclipse of the sun.

It is not generally known that a great many important dates in history have been fixed by means of lunar eclipses. Since these occur in obedience to absolute mathematical law, which is accurately understood by astronomers, it is possible not only to forecast every eclipse of the moon that will place in the future, but also to reckon backward, and determine precisely the dates at which they have occurred in the past. Eclipses of the sun and moon were regarded with much awe by the ancients, and frequent instances have been recorded of their extraordinary behavior at the occurrence of these phenomena.

The Chinese supposed that the trouble was due to a large and greedy dragon, which in the effort to satisfy his extraordinary appetite, was devouring the moon or the sun, as the case should be. In order to avert this evil the people were accustomed to beat upon brazen instruments, to shout and make all possible noise. The dragon, frightened at the strange commotion, eventually disgorged his prey.

During a fierce battle of the Medes and Persians there was suddenly an eclipse of the sun, which caused the combatants to throw down their weapons and retire in great haste, and in opposite directions. A familiar story is told of how Columbus forced the natives of the Island of Jamaica to supply him with food by threatening to deprive them of the light of the moon if they refused. The Indians, remaining obdurate, and skeptical of the white man's power to perform this miracle, the eclipse duly began, whereupon they lavished food upon the famished sailors and implored the stranger to put back the moon in her place. Columbus promised to consider the matter, and retired to a cabin for that purpose.

Shortly before the time for the moon to appear, Columbus also appeared and promised to restore the moon if they would be good Indians in the future. They promised, and the moon emerged from the shadow. It may be remarked that on this critical occasion Columbus was fortunately provided with a nautical almanac.

The date of the Christian era is determined by a lunar eclipse which happened upon the night that Herod died. By this means it is found that the present era began about four years after the birth of Christ. This eclipse is regarded by Prof. Totten, of New Haven, as the true lunar anniversary of the Crucifixion.

A Pretty Cheap Way to Raise Funds.



Farmer Hardware—How much will you charge telegraph my son three hundred dollars at college?
Operator—Two dollars.
Farmer Hardware—Gosh! that's cheap! Yer's the two dollars. Send it quick as lightning!

Criminal Investigation in France.
The prisoner has made the most ample confession. At the scene of the tragedy the details of the crime are being gone into.

Judge—Show us how the thing was done.

Prisoner (smiling)—With pleasure, Your Worship. Lie down on that bed and close your eyes as if you were asleep. Let the sum of ten thousand francs be placed in your desk; give me a knife, and let us two be left alone together.

You should have seen the face of the examining magistrate—Le Phare de la Loire.

An Advantage, After All.
She—Men think they know everything.
He—Well, if it wasn't for that the women couldn't fool them.

A TWENTY YEARS' SIEGE.

The Story of a Well-Known Grenville County Man.

Rheumatism Held the Fort for Twenty Years, Resisting All Treatment and Efforts to Dislodge It—The Patient Thoroughly Discouraged, but Acting On the Advice of Friends Made One More Effort, Which Was Crowned With Success.

(From the Brockville Times.)

There are very few of the older residents of this section to whom the name of Whitmarsh is not familiar. E. H. Whitmarsh, of Merrickville, was for 20 years a member of the council of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, and on four occasions filled the office of warden of the counties. His son, Mr. George H. Whitmarsh, to whom this article refers, is also well known throughout the counties, and is the Merrickville correspondent of the Times. It is well known to Mr. Whitmarsh's friends that he has been a sufferer for many years from rheumatism, from the thralldom of which he has now fortunately been released. Mr. Whitmarsh tells how this was brought about as follows: "For over twenty years previous to the winter of 1894 I was almost a continual sufferer from muscular rheumatism, sometimes wholly incapacitated from doing any kind of work. After trying remedies of all kinds and descriptions without any benefit, I at last came to the conclusion that a cure was impossible. In the fall of 1893 I was suffering untold pain and misery and could not rest day or night. Several of my friends strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and reluctantly, I confess, for I had lost faith in all medicine, I began to do so. To my surprise and great satisfaction I soon began to experience relief, and this feeling grew to one of positive assurance that the malady that has made life miserable for so many years was leaving me as I continued the treatment. By the time I had used the nine boxes of Pink Pills not a twinge of the rheumatism remained, but to make assurance doubly sure I continued the treatment until I had used twelve boxes of the pills. This was in January, 1894, since when I have not had the slightest trace of any rheumatic pain. I am satisfied beyond a doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me, and I can confidently recommend them to all rheumatic sufferers."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

OCEAN SHIPWRECKS.

A GHOSTLY COMPANY WHICH THE ELBE HAS GONE TO JOIN.

Half a Century's Deadly Record—Ships Which Have Vanished Without Leaving a Trace—The Danger That is Always Present Now-a-Days on the Ocean.

The loss of the Elbe, with more than 300 souls, has just struck terror into the hearts of the people, as only a great ocean disaster can. No other calamity to which citizens of this country are ordinarily liable is so cruel and so wholesale in its destruction of human life as the sinking of an Atlantic liner.

A list has been compiled of the great shipwrecks of the past half century. The disasters of men-of-war and to river and lake craft are not included, for they would swell the list beyond handling. Most of the accidents recorded occurred on the Atlantic line.

Since the foundering of the President, fifty-five years ago, about a hundred large passenger ships have been lost in the Atlantic. In the Amazon, burned in the Bay of Biscay in 1853, 104 lives were lost; in the Anglo-Saxon, wrecked off Cape Race in 1863, 237 lives; in the Atlantic, wrecked near Meagher's Island, Nova Scotia, in 1878, 481 lives; in the Arctic, 333 lives; in the Austria, burned in mid-Atlantic in 1883, 470 lives; in the City of Boston, lost at sea, 101 lives; in the Borussia, 200 lives; in the Cimbre, bound from Hamburg for New York, sunk by the Sultan in 1883, 454 lives; in the Central America, lost on the way from Havana to New York in 1847, 400 lives; in the Evening Star, foundered between New York and New Orleans in 1860, 254 lives; in the George Canine, bound for New York, wrecked off the Elbe in 1866, 96 lives; in the City of Glasgow, foundered in the Atlantic in 1854, 480 lives; in the Hungarian, wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia in 1860, 205 lives; in the Metropolis, from Philadelphia, for Para, Brazil, wrecked in 1878, 300 lives; in the Naronic, lost in the Atlantic in 1863, 70 lives; in the Pacific, Collins liner, bound from Liverpool for New York in 1856, 186 lives; in the Pommerania, of the Hamburg line, sunk off Dover in 1878, 38 lives; in the Schiller, bound for New York, off the Scilly Islands in 1875, 300 lives; in the Seiler, run down by the Thingwall in 1883 off Sable Island, 105 lives; in the Sud-America, sunk in collision off the Canary Islands in 1888, 105 lives; in the Ville du Havre, sunk in collision between Havre and New York in 1873, 226 lives.

It is comforting to notice that the losses in the earlier days of steam navigation are much heavier than they have been in recent years, but the latter disasters are still numerous. The foregoing summary, which is incomplete, shows the Cimbre, the Naronic, the Geiser and the Sud-America have all been lost within twelve years. Accidents of the most alarming character have happened without loss of life. The sinking of the Oregon off Fire Island in 1886, without a fatality, seems a miracle. The accident to the City of Paris, which placed her for days at the mercy of the least rough weather that might come up, is not less wonderful. Better equipment, discipline and life-saving appliances must reasonably be supposed to have something to do with the fortunate ending of these accidents.

The Naronic, of the White Star line, which left Liverpool for New York on Feb. 11, 1893, and has never been heard from, is the most recent ship to share a fate which has overtaken a number of Atlantic liners. Eight great steamships have left port never to be seen again. In most cases no trace has been left of their fate. It is, of course, reasonably certain that they have gone to the bottom, but whether they have been destroyed by collision, by storm, by a breakdown of machinery, by hidden rocks or by some other peril of the sea is a mystery.

Benefits of a Meat Diet.
In old countries the lower orders, as a rule, have but a low vitality. It may be truer to say that the vital volition is weak. Let the learned settle the definition. The fact is easily accounted for. During generations upon generations the majority of European populations lived upon vegetable food, like the majority of Eastern Asiatics, and with the same result. Hard labor produces hard muscles, but vegetable food yields a low vital tension, so to say. Soldiers know it well enough. The pale-faced city clerk who eats meat twice a day will outfight and outlast and out-stare the burly laborer whose big thews and sinews are mostly composed of potatoes, corn and water.—Marion Crawford, in The Century.

Has Declined in Value.
The Prix de Rome, once the object of the ambition of every art student in Paris, has declined so much in value that it is proposed to abolish it. It carries with it a traveling scholarship in Italy, and the plea of those who attack it is that a student possessing it wastes his talent in slavish imitation of the Italian masters, rather than developing it by the interpretation of nature. The sculptor, Rodin, the leader of the antagonists, maintains that this prize has only retarded the progress of the great men who have obtained it in the past.

Four Dire Predictions.
A Berlin theologian predicts a great war in 1897, a new Napoleon in 1896, a terrific earthquake in 1901 and the end of the world in 1903.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting.

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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Young Soldier Ambitious to Shine as an Author.

WRITES A HISTORY OF CORSICA.

Seeks a Publisher in Valais—Reviews His Native Land—Despotic Treatment of His Kinsfolk—At This Period Displays Willfulness and Gloom.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

V.—FLASHES OF OBSCURITY.

The insurrection in Lyons quelled itself before the arrival of Lieutenant Bonaparte's contingent. The municipality proved itself sufficiently strong to put down the insurgents without the assistance of the military arm. Fighting there was none. Napoleon's company, arriving in due time, was stationed in the city for a month. It was a small beginning of war for him who was destined, with less than a decade, to lead a victorious army over the Alps into Italy.

The disturbance at Lyons put a date to Bonaparte's career at Valais. He had remained in that place from the fall of 1785 to August of 1787. This period of twenty-three months, though obscure in its manifestations, was one of the most important in his life. It was the transition from youth to early manhood. At this stage in the lives of men, the mind passes rapidly from one condition to another. Particularly is this true if study have been the mood and genius the attribute of the person concerned.

The ambition of the young officer now shot out in several directions. Deeply impressed with the fame and power of the great authors whose writings just then were setting the world aflame, he, too, would be an author! Such was the quality of this singular personage that he never distrusted himself in anything. Before the end of his eighteenth year he conceived himself able and qualified to write a history! Corsica should be his theme. He would write the annals of his native land in so philosophical a manner as to place him alongside of the Abbe Raynal! He went so far as to address a letter to that august personage, telling him that he himself, though a youth, was already a writer. He begged the historian to excuse his audacity. He flattered him by saying that indulgence, extended to a neophyte, was a



NAPOLEON BY AUDOIN.

sure mark of genius! He enclosed to the Abbe the first two chapters of his alleged "History of Corsica," the oneography only being surpassed by the heresy of the rhetoric and the massage of grammar!

We half suspect that the bottom motive of this business was not the hope of being a historian, but rather the distinction of having correspondence with a great man. However this may be, the Abbe indulged Napoleon, wrote to him, advised him to study further, and then to rewrite his work. Not only did the historical ambition have the Lieutenant, but the romantic also. He took somewhat to novels, and for the first time falling in love, determined to write a novel. At the house of Madame de Colombier, he made the acquaintance of her beautiful daughter, and fell in love with her—after the manner of all young lieutenants. The flame of this passion presently went out, but traces of it are seen in his correspondence until what time—ceasing to love Mademoiselle Colombier—he turned pessimist, denounced love as a mockery, and in particular as the drawback to human ambition!

In the midst of the fitful gleams of this erratic life may be seen burning the coals of that furnace-heat which the years have not yet extinguished. The student Bonaparte became a pale, living reality. He supplied himself with the works of the leading authors of the age, and devoured them with the rapacity of one starving. He made himself familiar with the writings of Voltaire and Neckar. The one he followed through the mazes of the new French learning, and the other through the intricacies of practical finance. For months together, in his lodgings and about the barracks, he might be seen, with book in hand, muttering as he read, penning the margins, approving and condemning the doctrine, according to his judgment or whim. There never was a time in his life when he swept within his grasp a greater amount of intellectual products than during the after part of 1786 and the first half of the following year.

Coincident with the date of the Lyons episode, came a military order sending the Regiment La Fere from Valence to Donai, in French Flanders, three hundred and ninety miles distant. Here Napoleon found himself exposed to northern blasts and unfamiliar hardships. In his correspondence he complains bitterly of his situation. He got a fever of both mind and body, and the effects of it lasted for several years. His unhappiness became extreme, and he sought by every means in his power to escape from the situation. He would get away or kill himself! Nor were very powerful reasons wanting why he should go elsewhere.

The Bonaparte family in Corsica had fallen by this time into desperate straits. Joseph had undertaken to build up a

wine-trade with Italy, but had failed—as he did with most things else. Lucien, a student at Brienne, was doing his best to get a transfer to Aix, where he might substitute a priestly for a military education. Madame de Bonaparte, now thirty-seven years of age, was hoping against hope that the government would pay her the petty stipend due for the care of her mulberry orchards, but no payment was made.

There came want into the household. Lieutenant Bonaparte, making the condition of his family a plausible excuse, sought, and in February of 1788, obtained, leave of absence to visit Corsica. Thither he went, in poor health and general morbidity of mind. By this time his arbitrary character had begun to show itself in full force. Once at home, he played the despot. He hectored all his kinsfolk, with the exception of the mother, and she could hardly withstand his impetuosity, willfulness and gloom.

Home again after an absence of nearly nine years, the young officer busied himself more with things great than things little. He was more concerned with the political condition of the world than with the daily needs of his mother's house. He dwelt more on the state of Corsica than on the emptiness of Madame Bonaparte's cuisine—more on the woes of Ajaccio than on those of his brothers' and sisters' stomachs. He conceived himself to be the patriot par excellence of his age, and spent more time in delivering socialistic monologues than in contriving the means to rescue the family from impending ruin.

It was at this juncture that Napoleon began to concern himself especially about the institutions and history of England. Along with his Neckar he studied Smith's "Wealth of Nations," then only twelve years from the press. The Elizabethan age—not indeed for the intellectual glory that was in it, but for its political intrigues—impressed him greatly; and he undertook to do into fiction the features of that era in a novel entitled the "Count of Essex." Then he flew back to his "History of Corsica," revised the parts which he had sent to the Abbe Raynal, and pressed on with the rest. Alongside of Voltaire, he would set up a rival production of his own, called the "Masked Prophet"—a marvelous and impossible invention out of Persian Literature was thus mixed with affairs; fiction flourished at the meager meals which Madame Bonaparte was able to set for her family; and anathemas of Joseph's unprofitable wine-shop were illuminated with paragraphs about the glories of rebellion.

Bonaparte's leave of absence—so eagerly sought—soon became intolerable to him as to the rest. His paper gave him privilege to be away from his command for six months; but before the end of the fourth month—inventing casual reasons—he impatiently left Corsica to rejoin his company. During his stay in the island, he had accomplished something—something that would have been much in any other. He had indeed the French intendents to agree to allow his mother's claim. He had pushed forward the inert Joseph to try the law as a profession, and had seen him installed at Bastia. He had urged upon his gony uncle the necessity of patriotism! He had drawn up and submitted a system of coast defenses for the principal ports of the island. He had prepared a scheme for the creation of an insular army. He had studied and written incessantly at a furious speed, completing his Oriental novel and his "History of Corsica." The latter was cast in the epistolary form, and was dedicated to Monseigneur Marbeuf, now promoted to the see of Sens.

Meanwhile the Regiment La Fere had been ordered from Donai, to Auxonne, in Cote d'Or, 182 miles from Paris. Thither Napoleon repaired, to rejoin his command, in the last week of May, 1788. He took with him the manuscript of his "History of Corsica," seeking a publisher, but finding none, either at Valence or Lyons or Auxonne or Paris or anywhere else in this mundane sphere forever.

It would be impossible to define the mental condition of Napoleon at this stage of his development. Politically—for though a soldier he was always a politician—he went halting between two forces. The one tendency drew him powerfully towards the local independence of his native island. This involved hatred of the conquest and annexation of Corsica to France. It also involved hatred of France itself; of the French race; and of the French monarchy in particular. But the other tendency drew Francoward with equal stress. It was from the powerful fact of France that all benefits had thus far flowed to the family of Bonaparte. By France he had himself been educated. Besides, Corsica, even as an independent state, was a limited field of action. France was great. France offered world-wide distinction. Our commission as Lieutenant of artillery is a French commission, and our very sword is a French blade.

But our "History of Corsica" is a patriotic and insurrectionary document. It is inconsistent with our allegiance, and hurtful to what France may promise hereafter. Therefore we would better shuffle, and rewrite our book. We will put it into the mouth of a Corsican patriot of the old Genoese faction, to which the family of our mother Ramolino once belonged. In its present form we make a copy of it, and send it to the great Paoli in London; but he returns it to us, putting us off with the counsel that we are as yet immature, "too young for writing history," and adding words to the effect that our book is not sufficiently original. In truth, our mind is a vortex, a maelstrom of conflicting tides. Here at Auxonne, during our stay of eighteen months, we will sit down again, insatiable, in solitary gloom, and devour the greatest things thought and written by men whom we shall one day surpass and eclipse!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Rubinstein had, it seems, written two volumes of memoirs, but he destroyed them a few days before his death.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 24.

Text of the Lesson, Luke x, 1-9 (Missionary Lesson)—Memory Verses, 1, 2—Golden Text, Luke x, 2—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "After these things the Lord appointed other seventy also and sent them two and two before His face into every city and place, whither He Himself would come." Again, as on former occasions, we choose without hesitation the missionary lesson, believing that the great business of every saved soul is to live to make known the love of God to sinners as far as possible and as quickly as possible throughout the whole world, thus helping to answer our continual prayer, "Thy Kingdom come!" For the time of the kingdom when the will of God shall be done on earth as in Heaven cannot come until the King shall return, as may be clearly seen from the portion following last week's lesson (Luke x, 11, 12). Jesus had previously sent out the 12, suggestive of a sufficient testimony for the 12 tribes of Israel. Now He sends 70, suggestive of a sufficient testimony for all the world, for the nations which peopled the earth after the deluge were 70, as in Gen. x, and the church, which is His body, to be completed before the national salvation of Israel, is to be gathered from all nations. The Lord appointed these messengers, and unless He appoints the messengers always they will run in vain.

2. "Therefore said He unto them: The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest." Compare John iv, 35, where He said on another occasion that the fields were white as the harvest. In this verse of our lesson the great need is laborers, and we are to pray the Lord to send them forth, which implies a readiness to be sent ourselves, for the 12 (Math. ix, 37, 38) as well as the 70, who were taught to pray thus, were all sent forth themselves. What an indescribable honor to be privileged to be a laborer with God (1 Cor. iii, 9), yet what multitudes of saved people, at least of professing Christians, seem to think that salvation means that they are saved from hell and made sure of heaven, and that is all. The thought of laboring with God to save others does not enter their minds.

3. "Go your ways. Behold I send you forth as lambs among wolves." So He said also to the 12 (Math. x, 16). Observe the words, "I send you," and compare John xx, 21; xvii, 18, with Jer. i, 7, 8, and let every believer appropriate the message to Jeremiah along with Ex. iv, 13, and say with Isaiah, "Here am I; send me" (Isa. vi, 8). Notice the realities to which He calls their attention, "Lambs among wolves," plainly telling them what to expect, or, as He said even more plainly to the 12, "Fear not them which kill the body" (Math. x, 28). The night before He was crucified He told them that they would be put out of the synagogue and even slain for His name's sake.

4. "Carry neither purse nor scrip nor shoes, and salute no man by the way." They are not to give anxious thought to temporal things, but to be sure that if they are faithful to Him He will see to them, as He said and is still saying in Math. vi, 33, that if we make His kingdom and His righteousness our first concern He will see that we have food and raiment. Neither are we to give time and thought to the fashionable formalities of life, but let dead people see to dead things (Luke ix, 80). Let the dead in sins give their time to the things that are not of God, but let those who have life in Christ be wholly for Him and the things of His kingdom.

5. "And into whatsoever house ye enter first say, Peace be to this house." He who sent them was the Prince of Peace (Isa. ix, 6). When He came as a babe in Bethlehem, the angels sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace" (Luke ii, 14). When He stood in the midst of them the angels sang, "Peace be to this house," His greeting was "peace" (John xiv, 27). (Luke xxiv, 36). His last gift to them before He died was His peace (John xiv, 27).

6. "And if the Son of peace be there your peace shall rest upon it; if not, it shall turn to you again." Jesus has made peace through the blood of His cross, and who are far off and without God who hope may be made nigh through Him who is ready and willing to be their peace (Col. i, 20; Eph. ii, 14). It is the high privilege of every believer to go forth in His name or send forth, preaching peace by Jesus Christ and proclaiming in His name the forgiveness of sins to all who will receive Him (Acts x, 34; xiii, 48, 49). It is ours to make the proclamation; it is His to see to the results. The preachers will be unto God a sweet savor of Christ, in them that are saved and in them that perish (II Cor. ii, 15). We can offer Christ to all; that is our part. God will out of those who are called complete the body of Christ.

7. "And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give, for the laborer is worthy of his hire. Go not from house to house." It is all right to go from house to house preaching the word as Paul did (Acts xx, 80), but it is not the mind of Christ to roam from house to house for the sake of eating and drinking, but "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Rom. xiv, 17). Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God (Luke iv, 4), and it is possible to esteem the words of His mouth more than our daily food (Job xxiii, 12). John the Baptist was content with locusts and wild honey, and when the food of Jesus Himself is mentioned we read only of bread and fish and honeycomb.

8. And into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you, eat such things as are set before you. No such things as asking help from those who will not receive you. What a strange sight it is! I might safely say, what a monstrous thing, what a dishonor to God, to see the children of God going to those who are the enemies of God for help to carry on the work of God!

9. "And heal the sick that are therein and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you. And of going to beggars, they were to go as royal givers, giving health and peace and joy to all who were willing to receive them. God gave His Son; the Son gave Himself; both have given the spirit; the Trinity give us all things richly to enjoy and commission us to go in the mighty name of Jesus and be the almoners of their bounties to all whom we can reach by the riches of God's grace, but bestowing the riches of God's grace upon all men. While Jesus was personally on earth the kingdom was nigh, even in the midst of them in the person of the King, but rejecting Him they have delayed the kingdom.

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Sufferers should note well the fact that Paine's Celery Compound always cures, and that its record in this city and elsewhere is a bright, honest, and heart-inspiring one. All should bear in mind that there is only one medicine "that makes people well," and that only life-giver is Paine's Celery Compound. The glad and assuring news comes to us that the best physicians and hospital nurses are strongly recommending nature's great medicine. Right here in our very midst there is proof enough to convince people of the whole North American continent that Paine's Celery Compound is a God-given gift to suffering humanity. Men and women are alive and well today in our city who were given up to die by the doctors. They were all saved by Paine's Celery Compound, and from the depths of their souls they sing its praises everywhere they go.

Our London people have had their dear ones, their friends and neighbors named from sick beds to the enjoyment of health and true life. There is not a man or woman in this progressive city who is ignorant of the mighty good accomplished by earth's best medicine. Hundreds of our best citizens have given the strongest testimony. From the mass of London letters the following are sufficient proof:

Mrs. A. R. Shuttleworth, 19 William street, city, says:

"I think it a duty to write you for the benefit of all who have delicate children, and to make known what Paine's Celery

Compound has done for my child. My child has been delicate all her life. I have tried many medicines, and have had her under allopathic and homeopathic treatment, with but little benefit. Almost in despair, and as a last resort, I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and after using three bottles she is now perfectly well and strong. I have also used your medicine myself for complications arising from overwork and loss of rest, and am greatly benefited thereby. I would strongly urge all who are in any way afflicted to do as I have done, 'try Paine's Celery Compound,' and be convinced of its wonderful curative power."

Mr. George Crawford, city, says: "After using eight bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I wish to let you know the results. I had a painful fever and an unnatural heat in the top of my head, and it felt as if something was rolling through it. I had dizziness. I slept little and irregularly, was troubled with restlessness and uneasy dreams, and my appetite was bad. I am now perfectly changed by the use of your medicine. I sleep well and relish my food, and my nervous system is greatly renewed. I feel my whole system better. I cannot expect at 79 years of age to be as I was at 30, but Paine's Celery Compound has done wonders for me."

Rev. J. G. Laird, 442 King street, city, says: "Having received great benefit from the use of Paine's Celery Compound, it affords me pleasure to give my testimony in favor of its beneficial effects. Six years ago this spring I was prostrated with nervous debility. I was then closing my 38th year in the active work of the ministry in the Methodist Church. Until then I had been a strong, vigorous man, and an earnest worker in church work. Suddenly I became so prostrated that I was forced to resign my charge. I could not sleep, and I was afraid to be left alone, and could not refrain from shedding tears when speaking to any person. My kidneys, liver and stomach became very much weakened, so that I was a helpless invalid. "For about two years I tried everything that I could hear of, such as magnetism, electricity, Clifton Springs, etc., and applied to several physicians, but obtained no permanent relief. About four years ago a friend brought me a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and I experienced some benefit from its use. I got some more, and soon realized great benefit from it. Soon I slept well, my organs and nervous system became greatly restored, and my dread of being alone was removed. "I still continue to use it. If I go from home, to guard against sleeplessness, I take a supply with me. I do not expect to be made young again, as I am now in my 69th year, but I am a very different man compared with what I was four or five years ago. Had I known of this remedy when first afflicted with nervousness, my conviction is that, with the divine blessing, I would not yet be on the list of retired ministers."

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