
Deaf and Dumb in Ontario.

How They are Educated, Enabled to Earn a Living and to Enjoy Life.

They Are Clever, Well-Behaved and Most Industrious Students—Manual Alphabet by Means of Which They Converse—The Institution at Belleville and How It Meets the Wants of the Deaf and Dumb—An Advertiser Interview With Superintendent Mathison.

An Advertiser reporter recently had a conversation with Mr. Robert Mathison, superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville,



and gleaned some very interesting facts relative to the work which is being done there. "The present attendance at that institution," said Mr.



Mathison, is about 268, of whom the larger number come from Western Ontario, several of them residing in London and vicinity."



Reporter—How many deaf persons are there in Ontario?
Mr. Mathison—In Ontario, according to the census of 1891, there are about



2,500 deaf mutes, being about 9.97 to every 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 5.74 in Great Britain and Ireland, 8.78 in Germany, 6.60 in France, and

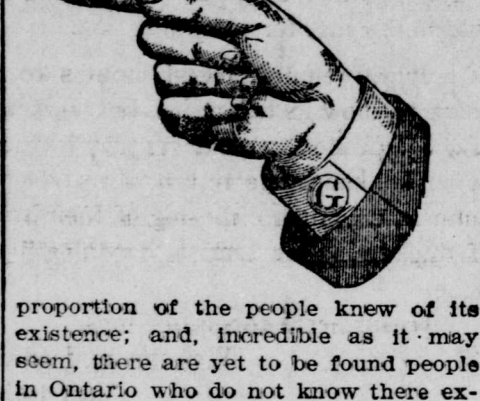


24.52 in Switzerland. Of this number, some 1,087 have attended the Belleville Institution since its opening in 1870, so that about one-half of the deaf of

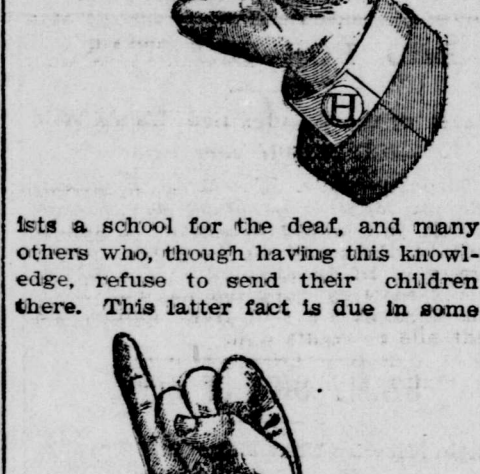


Ontario are uneducated, or, to say, one-third of those over 7 years of age. This is not surprising in view of the fact that no public school for the deaf existed prior to 1870, so that the other deaf mutes

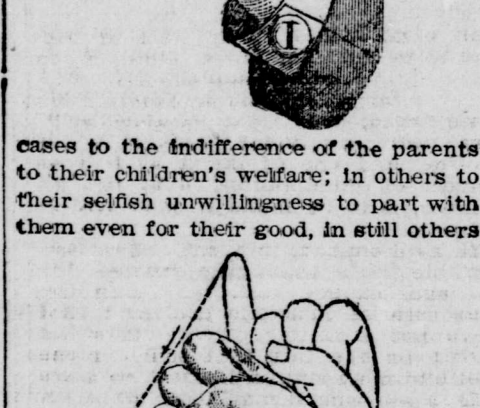
never had an opportunity of acquiring an education. Moreover, even after the present institution was opened, it was many years before a considerable



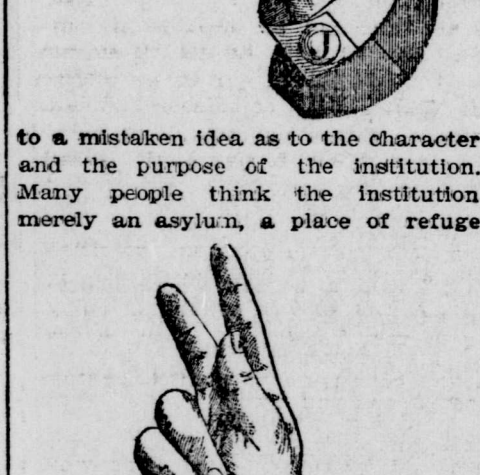
proportion of the people knew of its existence; and, incredible as it may seem, there are yet to be found people in Ontario who do not know there ex-



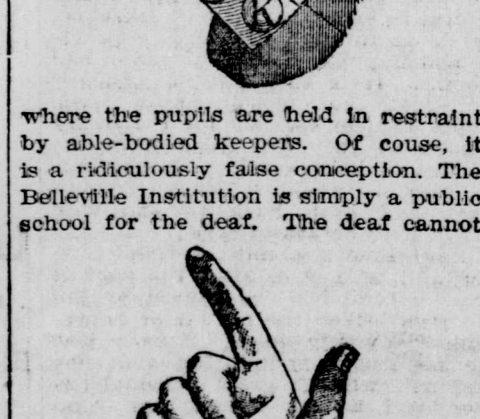
ists a school for the deaf, and many others who, though having this knowledge, refuse to send their children there. This latter fact is due in some



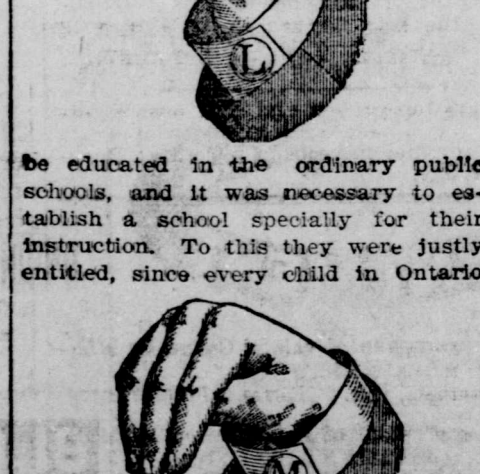
cases to the indifference of the parents to their children's welfare; in others to their selfish unwillingness to part with them even for their good, in still others



to a mistaken idea as to the character and the purpose of the institution. Many people think the institution merely an asylum, a place of refuge

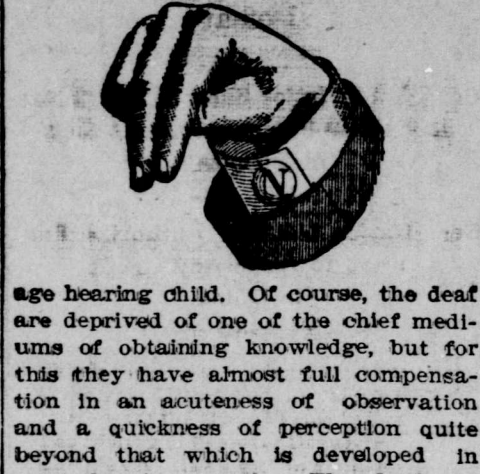


where the pupils are held in restraint by able-bodied keepers. Of course, it is a ridiculous false conception. The Belleville Institution is simply a public school for the deaf. The deaf cannot

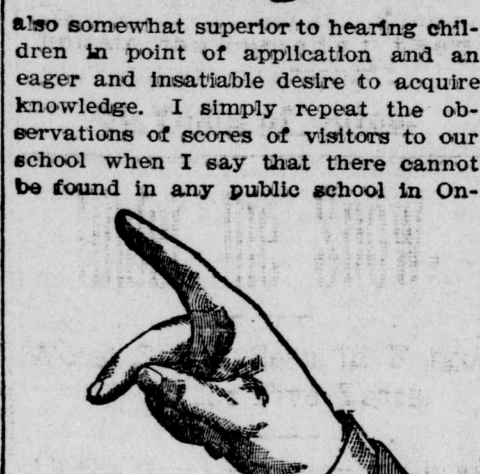


be educated in the ordinary public schools, and it was necessary to establish a school specially for their instruction. To this they were justly entitled, since every child in Ontario

has a right to an education. The deaf are deprived of one of the chief mediums of obtaining knowledge, but for this they have almost full compensation in an acuteness of observation and a quickness of perception quite beyond that which is developed in most hearing people. The deaf are

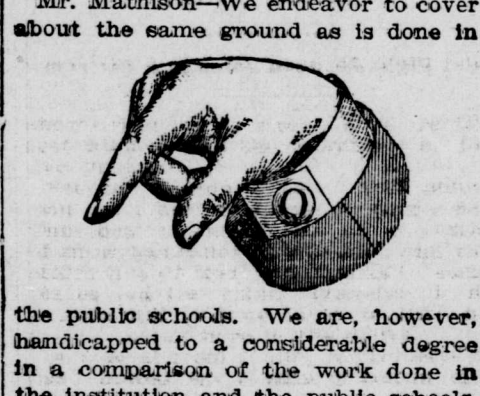


also somewhat superior to hearing children in point of application and an eager and insatiable desire to acquire knowledge. I simply repeat the observations of scores of visitors to our school when I say that there cannot be found in any public school in On-

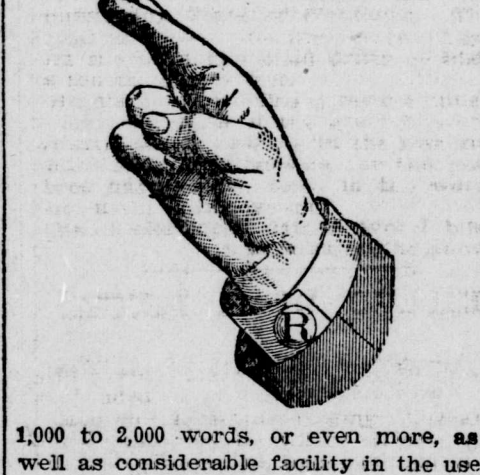


tario a brighter, happier, more intelligent-looking lot of pupils than we have at our institution.

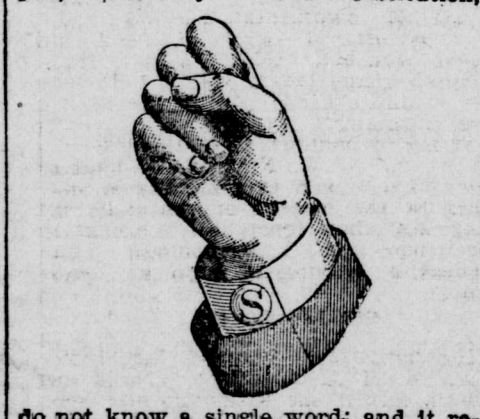
Reporter—How much ground do you cover in your curriculum?
Mr. Mathison—We endeavor to cover about the same ground as is done in



the public schools. We are, however, handicapped to a considerable degree in a comparison of the work done in the institution and the public schools. Our school term is only seven years. When hearing children enter school at say seven years of age they have already acquired a vocabulary of from



1,000 to 2,000 words, or even more, as well as considerable facility in the use of these words in the expression of ideas. This they do by process of unconscious imitation. Deaf children, of course, are deprived of this means of learning, so that nearly all of our pupils, when they enter the institution,

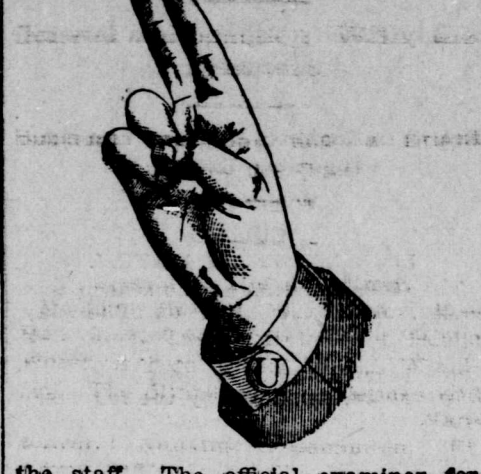


do not know a single word; and it requires two or three years for a deaf child of average brightness to learn as many words as the hearing child possesses when it begins school. It can be easily seen, therefore, how utterly inadequate our seven year term is. The average hearing child, if only

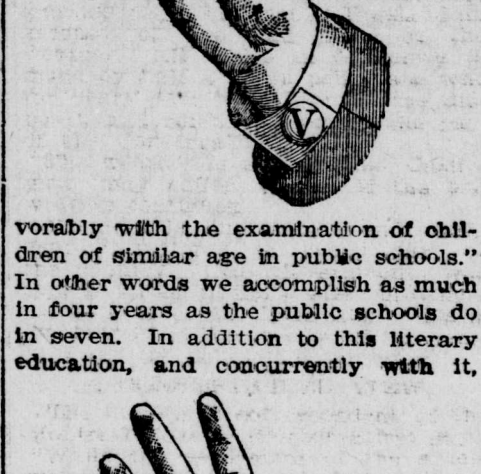


seven years at school, is not considered to have received much of an education. What fair chance, then, have our pupils who are handicapped to the extent of about three years—that is, who are allowed to attend the institution only some four years after they have ac-

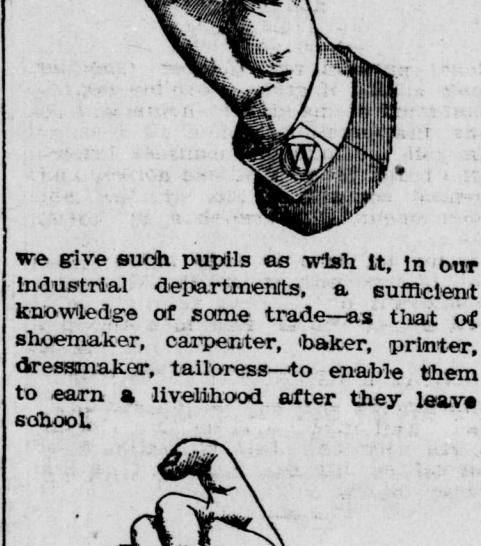
quired a vocabulary equal to that of hearing children when they first enter school? That we have been able to accomplish so much despite this disadvantage speaks volumes for both the brightness and aptitude of the pupils and the ability and devotion of



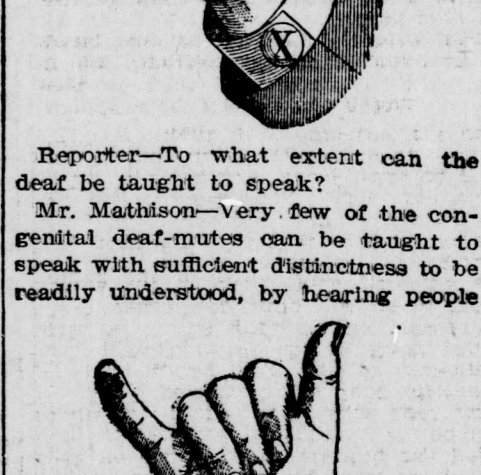
the staff. The official examiner for 1895 spoke as follows in his report: "If we make any allowance for the disability (of deafness, not of the shortness of the term) under which these students labor, the results compare fa-



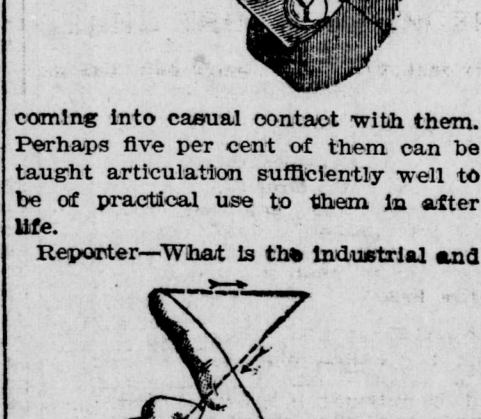
vorably with the examination of children of similar age in public schools." In other words we accomplish as much in four years as the public schools do in seven. In addition to this literary education, and concurrently with it,



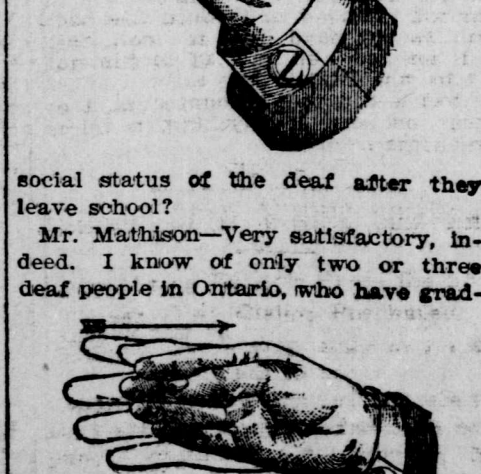
we give such pupils as wish it, in our industrial departments, a sufficient knowledge of some trade—as that of shoemaker, carpenter, baker, printer, dressmaker, tailors—to enable them to earn a livelihood after they leave school.



Reporter—To what extent can the deaf be taught to speak?
Mr. Mathison—Very few of the congenital deaf-mutes can be taught to speak with sufficient distinctness to be readily understood, by hearing people



coming into casual contact with them. Perhaps five per cent of them can be taught articulation sufficiently well to be of practical use to them in after life.



Reporter—What is the industrial and social status of the deaf after they leave school?
Mr. Mathison—Very satisfactory, indeed. I know of only two or three deaf people in Ontario, who have grad-

uated from the institution, who are not earning a comfortable and honest (Continued on page 7.)

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

CHAPMAN'S

ON GROUND FLOOR.

- HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 28c
- HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, Merino Heels and toes, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 12 1-2c
- HOSE—Children's Plain All-Wool Cashmere Hose double soles heels and toes, all sizes, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 18c
- HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 2 for 25c
- TIES—Colored Silk Windsor Ties, worth 20c.
Saturday Night, 12 1-2c
- GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Cashmere Gloves, worth 12c.
Saturday Night 10c
- GLOVES—Ladies' Fancy Ringwood Gloves, worth 60c.
Saturday Night 38c
- GLOVES—Ladies' White and Natural Chambray Gloves, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 60c
- SKIRTS—Children's Knitted Skirts, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 39c
- SUITS—Ladies' Fine German Combination Suits, worth \$2 25.
Saturday Night \$1 89
- NIGHT GOWNS—Ladies' Fine Striped Flannelette Night Gowns, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 60c
- VESTS—Ladies' German Merino Vests, worth 60c.
Saturday Night 48c
- SOCKS—Men's Heavy All-Wool Socks, regular price 20c.
Saturday Night 2 for 25c
- UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Fleece-Lined Underwear, worth 65c.
Saturday Night 45c
- MUFFLERS—Men's Fancy Neck Mufflers, regular price 25c.
Saturday Night 2 for 25c
- SOCKS—Men's Black, Ribbed, Wool Socks, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 3 for 50c
- GLOVES—Men's Heavy Fleece-Lined Horse Hide Gloves, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 50c
- SHIRTS—Men's Navy Blue Top Shirts, good quality, worth 65c.
Saturday Night 45c
- UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Scotch Wool Underwear, regular price \$1.
Saturday Night 75c
- SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 35c
- JACKETS—Men's All-Wool Cardigan Jackets, regular price 75c.
Saturday Night 50c
- SHIRTS—Men's and Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, fast colors, worth 65c.
Saturday Night 45c
- DRESS GOODS—One Table Assorted Dress Goods, worth from 55c to 80c, fine selection of bright, new goods, one cut only of each piece.
Saturday Night 25c
- DRESS GOODS—One Table Assorted Dress Goods, colored and black, worth from 50c to 75c yard, one cut only of each piece only.
Saturday Night, 39c
- SILKS—One Table of Pongee Silks, assorted colors, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 12 1-2c
- SKIRTS—One Table of Skirts, assorted colors and patterns, worth \$1 25 and \$1 35.
Saturday Night 95c
- CURTAINS—10 Pairs Chenille Curtains, our regular special at \$3 25.
Saturday Night \$2 95
- GIMPS AND BRAIDS—One Table of Gimps and Braids, worth 10c, and 12c, your choice
Saturday Night 5c
- ART MUSLIN—10 Pieces Art Muslin, worth 12c per yard.
Saturday Night 6c
- DAMASK—Bleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide, very fine, worth 65c.
Saturday Night 50c
- BLANKETS—Very Large Heavy Wool Blankets, worth \$3 25.
Saturday Night \$2 75
- SHEETING—Bleached Sheet, Twilled, 2 yards wide, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 20c
- COMFORTERS—Large Size Comforters, good material, worth \$1 50.
Saturday Night \$1 35
- LAWN—Very Fine Lawn, 45 inches wide, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 12 1-2c
- QUILTS—Art Quilts, Full Size, worth \$2 50.
Saturday Night \$1 50
- TABLE COVERS—Crimson Embossed Table Covers, 1 1/2 yards square, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 68c
- SHEETING—Gray Flannel Sheet, 36 inches wide, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 20c
- SKIRTING—Fancy Stripe Skirting, 36 inches wide, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 11c
- TOWELS—Linen Huck Towels, large size, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 15c
- SHIRTING—Oxford Shirting, fast colors, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 8 1-2c
- DAMASK—Unbleached Table Damask 36 inches wide, worth 55c.
Saturday Night 49c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

- OVERCOATS—Men's Good All-Wool Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4 50.
Saturday Night \$1 95
- ULSTERS—Men's Old Line Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10.
Saturday Night \$6 50
- ULSTERS—Men's Fine Tailor-Made Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10 50.
Saturday Night \$7 50
- ULSTERS—Men's Brown, Gray and Black Frieze Ulsters, odd lines, worth \$6 50.
Saturday Night \$4 50
- OVERCOATS—Men's Fine Beaver Overcoats, all colors, tailor-made, chambray interlined, worth \$13 50.
Saturday Night \$10 50
- PEAJACKETS—Men's D. B. Frieze Peajackets, worth \$4 50.
Saturday Night \$3 50
- PANTS—Men's Fine All-Wool Gray Tweed Pants, worth \$2 50.
Saturday Night \$1 50
- SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, best linings, worth \$3 50.
Saturday Night \$5 75
- SUITS—Men's Good All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6.
Saturday Night \$3 95
- OVERCOATS—Young Men's Heavy All-Wool Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4.
Saturday Night \$2 50
- ULSTERS—Boys' Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$3 75.
Saturday Night \$2 95
- OVERCOATS—Boys' Heavy Tweed Cape Overcoats, worth \$3 50.
Saturday Night \$1 95
- SUITS—Boys' 3-Piece Knicker Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$6.
Saturday Night \$3 95
- SUITS—Boys' 2-Piece good-to-wear heavy Tweed Suits, worth \$2 50.
Saturday Night \$1 95
- PANTS—Boys' Heavy All-Wool Tweed Knicker Pants, worth 60c.
Saturday Night 38c
- JACKETS—Grand Assortment of Ladies' Coats, new styles, new materials, all sizes, worth \$6 50.
Saturday Night \$5
- JACKETS—Ladies' Beaver Nap and Convert Cloth Coats, assortment of colors, worth \$9 75.
Saturday Night \$7
- JACKETS—Ladies' Coats, made of All-Wool Beaver and Heavy Nap Cloth, Box Fronts, buttoned with Fly and two mother of pearl buttons, worth \$12 50.
Saturday Night \$7 50
- COATS—One Table Ladies' Stylish Coats, in black and colors, Large Sleeves, Box Fronts, pleated and ripple skirts, 32 inches long, very fine, worth \$15.
Saturday Night \$8 50
- COATS—One Table Ladies' Nobby Short Coats, very new, good material, worth \$3 75.
Saturday Night \$3
- WATERPROOFS—6 Only Ladies' Stylish Waterproofs, removable cape, in fancy tweeds, rubber lined, worth \$5.
Saturday Night \$2 75
- WATERPROOFS—Ladies' Waterproofs, removable capes, good goods, worth \$6 50.
Saturday Night \$3 75
- SKIRTS—Ladies' Tweed and Fancy Mohair Skirts, worth \$5, for \$3 39; worth \$4 50 for \$3 29.
Saturday Night
- WRAPPERS—Any Ladies' Wrapper in stock, worth from \$2 50 to \$3 50.
Saturday Night \$1 88

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street.

London School Teachers

Exceptionally Interesting Sessions of the Convention.

Mr. Galbraith's Splendid Essay on History.

Very Able Papers Presented - Election of Officers.

The convention of the city school teachers, and the general verdict was that the sessions had been exceptionally interesting. On reopening in the afternoon, Mrs. Harriet Broomer, representing the National Council of Women, made an urgent plea that the teachers should identify themselves more closely with the council and give a more hearty co-operation in its work.

Mr. MacQueen's paper, read before noon, on "What Children Read," was further discussed for a few minutes.

Mr. Galbraith, of the Collegiate Institute, then read a scholarly, well-prepared essay on "History," which was so highly appreciated that the association determined to have it preserved in printed form. At the outset the speaker referred to the impossibility of finding new topics, not of pleasing with an elegance of style in the treatment of them, as the mention of history was sufficient to arouse in every mind the recollection of a thousand masterpieces. He endeavored merely to awaken an interest in true history. "Many of you," he said, "have devoted time to what is currently denominated 'history'—that is, history limited to some special aim; history in a limited and qualified sense. Some may have gone beyond this and learned not merely the trend of the art, but the dimensions of the periphery. But the merits of individual writers, the fascinations of particular subjects, the exigencies of professions, opportunities, tastes, all conspire to concentrate our attention on narrow fields. We grow to think that the history of some particular epoch, or country, or art, or science, is sufficient for our needs. We conclude that for us the investigation of the progress of humanity is a work of supererogation. Hence few of us make any persistent endeavor to master general history." Continuing, he said: "The law of life is 'whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap.' If we choose the false, so be it, the false is ours; and if the truth, the truth shall be ours. It behooves of this, the moment necessity of investigating the nature of our destiny that I have undertaken to set before you the claims of a wider and more generous interpretation of the term 'history,' and a more persevering devotion to its cultivation."

Referring to the comprehensiveness of history, he said: "We cannot hope to know the details of human progress. But such a knowledge as pertains to rightness of conduct in the manifold complexity of social activity we must have. We must have it or stultify the design of the Creator, who has made the triumph of humanity a self-directed destiny."

Mr. Galbraith then mentioned the topics he had chosen. First, the materials of history, which are mountains, monuments, inscriptions, books, contributions of science, and many illustrations cited by the speaker showed deep research. Under books he included all books and said books of history were of three kinds: prescriptive, where the author narrates incidents of which he was an eye-witness; representative, feigned impressions of an eye-witness; and expository, where they criticize events from some affirmed standard. He then spoke of what history is—at once the most abused and praised of literary composition. Many regard it, said he, as a mere description of social organism in which the abstraction of humanity has its concrete existence. To these history is merely a pictorial art. It is to the philosopher what diagnosis is to the physician. It is the post-mortem statement of the physician upon which the jury of posterity must found its verdict. There were others who assumed some particular canon of criticism and sought to interpret human conduct during the centuries under a series of concepts. That was the scientific conception. Others look upon it as an art. Human progress depends upon a right apprehension of history. The nation that is quick to recognize the hero of the hour is the nation that prospers. It is towards enlightening this faculty of discernment that the labors of true history should contribute. He then spoke of the methods of history which he said were to collect, organize, sift and appraise, interpret and correlate with the present. The teaching of history, he said, were the continuity, the unity, and the spiritual destiny of humanity. The functions of history were to enlighten, abbreviate, conserve and sustain progress. Each of these points were elaborated by the speaker, who concluded by saying that if his

The Catholic Club.

First Meeting of the New Organization.

The President's Address—Getting Things in Shape—Thirty Members to Begin With.

The Catholic Young Men's Club met in their spacious apartments, at 355 Richmond street, West, night of the first time. There were about 200 present, and among these were some of the most prominent men in the city. The Catholic Club is the infant club of the city, but has already attained a very large membership, and may soon, in point of numbers, be classed among the strongest of the city. Like the "shamrock" of old Ireland, it will flourish, and cover with verdure the literary barrenness that has too long existed in the case of many young men of London. Its aim will be to promote all that is elevating, discouraging partisanship, and cultivate a high literary standard among its members. Already the first instalment of handsome furniture has been placed in the reading room, and the upper room, which will be used for purposes of amusement, are being put into shape. The meeting was mostly of a business character. Mr. T. J. Murphy, president of the club, took the chair, and addressed those present in a very forcible and impressive manner. Mr. Murphy said: "The Young Men's Catholic Club will be a new departure in the history of London. It will be able to improve their opportunities in the way of study, and spend their spare time in a gentlemanly and profitable way, instead of wasting their leisure winter evenings. Here they will be enabled to study and read the best of high-class literature, and be privileged to participate in the debates which it is our intention to hold during the coming season. The reading room will be supplied with books and periodicals of an instructive, edifying and elevating character. The club will be at the disposal of our members, who may, instead of standing around the street smoking and waiting for their time, improve each shining hour, and fit themselves for a greater purpose and a higher career. Mr. Murphy was heartily applauded. Rev. Father Tierney rose and congratulated the club on the great success it had attained thus far. He said it would certainly prove an immense advantage to the Catholic young men of London. Mr. Wm. Mullins read the constitution and bylaws to govern the organization, and pointed out the necessity of each member being prompt in the payment of his dues. The bylaws were read a first time, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet on Friday, Dec. 11.

The Lambeth Case.

Straightforward Repudiation by Squire Kaiser—No Ignoring of Superior Authority.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

On your issue of Friday, Nov. 20, I noticed an article headed "A Magisterial Mix," and the question asked, "Did Lambeth squires ignore the crown attorney's authority?" The article then begins by calling it "a peculiar case," and the main facts are stated, relating to an assault committed by William Adams, of Westminster, upon Edwin Thomas, of the same township.

Mr. Thomas gave information and applied for a warrant to Squire Little Adams, desiring the case to be disposed of without going to London, for which he gave good reasons. Constable Sadleir, however, brought him up before Mr. Little and myself. Adams pleaded guilty to the charge laid against him, and expressed himself as very sorry for what had occurred, and was willing to recompense Mr. Thomas for any loss of time and expenditure of money which may have been occasioned. We thought that this was very plausible, preventing an after-suit for the recovery of damages, which might be brought after the case was settled. We gave them time to understand that whatever that arrangement that they might arrive at would have nothing to do with the legal aspect of the case under our consideration.

Adams and Thomas retired by themselves to another room, we holding that it was none of our business, or anyone else's, what they agreed upon. We then proceeded, under section 78, chapter 2, Criminal Code, 1892, which provides: "That whenever any person is charged before a magistrates' court with having committed an aggravated assault by unlawfully and maliciously striking or wounding any person, either with or without a weapon, or instrument, any grievous bodily harm and maliciously wounding," etc. Then section 78 provides: "That if the magistrates find the charge proved, he may commit the person charged, and commit him to prison, or may commit him to pay a fine not exceeding, with costs in the case, one hundred dollars," etc. Under this provision it is imposed a fine of \$15, with \$7 costs. This ex-

In the Shadow of Death.

The Condition of Many Young Girls in Canada.

Pale Faces and Bloodless Lips—Given to Headaches—Extreme Weakness, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Symptoms—The Means of Cure Readily at Hand.

From the Leamington Post.

The attention of the Post has lately been frequently called to a remarkable cure in the case of a young girl living within a few miles of this town, whose life was despatched in a short space of time by the most wonderful of all remedies, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case is so interesting that every issue of the Post of the cure effected by the use of this medicine, we felt it to be a duty we owed to investigate this case which has so urgently been brought to our notice, and we are sure to find many other cases of the same kind by the thousands of young girls all over Canada, as well as by the parents of such interesting patients. The young lady in question is not anxious for notoriety, but is willing to make known her case, and others who are similarly afflicted may have an opportunity of being equally benefited.

The symptoms in her disease differed in no way from those affecting thousands of young girls about her age. She was suffering from extreme weakness, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, and her chances of life seemed to grow less every day. The blood, however, had faded away as well as others, but when we see a young girl of 16 years, who should be the epitome of beauty and health, with cheeks as pale as paper, and with only one wish left, that of complete rest, physical and mental, we think it one of the saddest sights.

In the quiet little hamlet of Strangfield, in Essex county, just such a case was presented to the saving eyes of loving friends a few months ago in the person of Miss Ella Beasely, a young girl who had been in the hands of a doctor for some time, and who had been told that she was at last past cure. Her mother, who was at last past cure, had been told that she was at last past cure. Her mother, who was at last past cure, had been told that she was at last past cure.

The state of the blood is the trade of the physician. The outlook, however, is hopeful, and the cure is at hand. A fair business is reported by fancy goods dealers, and the wholesale grocery trade is fairly satisfactory. In the case of the blood, however, the cure is at hand. A fair business is reported by fancy goods dealers, and the wholesale grocery trade is fairly satisfactory. In the case of the blood, however, the cure is at hand.

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OUR MINING INDUSTRIES.

Big Prices Being Paid for Mines - Enormous Tunnels Digged - A Great Company Now Interested.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 23.—The final payment of the Columbia and Kootenay mines were to be made yesterday. Two large blocks of Northern Belle have been sold, one to an English syndicate and the other to eastern capitalists. The stock is now 20 cents, and there is none on the market.

Messrs. McLaughlin, Monahan and Campbell have incorporated the British Columbia Tunnel and Development Company, and will drive tunnels through Red Mountain to facilitate the work of a large number of mines. Southern Cross and Wolverine Consolidated properties, among the best in the south belt and near Crown Point, have been bonded for \$70,000.

An English syndicate's offer of \$600,000 for the One True Blood Purifier, it is understood that a New York syndicate will buy it for \$700,000, which is the amount of the company's capital stock.

At the 60-foot level Butte shaft is in pay ore. The suit against the company has been settled, and the crown grant is issuing.

It is said that Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh will be a candidate for the mayoralty.

Juliet mine now has good ore, but small pay streak.

War Bonds are now in a tunnel 2,300 feet, where they have struck the richest ore on Red Mountain ever discovered.

H. H. Cohen has returned, and says he represents a more powerful company than any he has ever met.

Barnett Barnard does.

Jim Warden, representing the Montreal syndicate, and the famous Boomtown, is back from Montreal. He says the Canadian Pacific Railway will have its terminus in Rossland.

Sir William Van Horne assured him of this.

Sure to Win.

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. It is the only medicine that cures the blood, and cures the blood.

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GIVES SATISFACTION

ECLIPSE SOAP

Washes the most and best. Give it from your grocer. Send us 25 "Eclipse" wrappers, or six cents in stamps with coupon, and we will mail you a popular novel.

John Taylor & Co
Manufacturers, Toronto.

With the Workers.

Government Report of Strikes and Lookouts in Great Britain.

Solid Progress of the American Federation of Labor.

Decrease in the Number of the Chinese Employed in California—Labor News in General.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council this week, though not largely attended, was very enthusiastic. Several encouraging reports were received, which will come up again at the next meeting. As soon as the necessary documents are received, the council will proceed to organize two or three more unions in the city.

The printers, at their meeting on Saturday next, will consider the 21 propositions which have been submitted to the various locals by the last international convention. Our notwithstanding the scarcity of employment, the city unions are retaining their members in a large number of cases making steady additions to their ranks.

In all probability several open meetings will be held in Labor Hall during the coming winter months, at which addresses will be delivered in the cause of organized labor. Due notice will be given, and all will be welcome.

Employees of the Big Four road will seek an increase of wages the first of the year.

The three central bodies of Grand Rapids, Mich., will unite and join the A. F. of L.

The anti-convict contract labor law goes into force in New York at the end of next month.

A great strike of miners both in Germany and England is apprehended by the mine owners.

Union men in Pittsburgh deny the widely published statements that business there is the best of the year.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has reduced the wages of its section men 10 per cent.

Kier Hardie, the British labor agitator, contemplates making another visit to this country in the near future.

The American Federation of Labor is making an appeal for aid for the striking street railway employees of Milwaukee.

Five railway brotherhoods are expected to affiliate with the American Federation at the coming Cincinnati convention.

After passing the House of Representatives, an eight-hour bill has been rejected by the New Zealand House of Commons by a vote of 15 to 12.

The Coal Creek, Tenn., miners are paid from 50 to 75 cents a day, live in houses owned by the companies and get their food from company stores.

The Building Trades' Council of San Francisco proposes to increase its treasury by the position of a play entitled "Labor and Capital," written by a bricklayer.

Government intervention has ended a miners' strike at Grand Combe, France, in favor of the men.

A company tried to stamp out a new trade organization movement in Illinois.

The State factory inspector of Illinois finds that women are displacing men, children displacing women, and new machines displacing all three. He recommends a compulsory education law.

General Secretary Haffes reports that 167 new local assemblies of the Knights of Labor have been organized during the past year, but omits to mention the number gone over to the A. F. of L.

The Cigar-makers' Journal this month is valuable to all officers and members of the union. It contains a complete report of the proceedings of the recent convention in Detroit, and embodies much interesting information.

The entire force of dining-room waiters in a large San Francisco restaurant walked out "on strike" lately. They were not organized, but they had a grievance of bad treatment generally and were unanimous in resisting it.

During the past four years the American Federation of Labor has gained 62,296 members. In the last seven months 137 charters were issued, of which six were to national unions, twenty-one to central labor bodies, and two to State unions.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Green, of California, finds that the number of Chinese coolies employed in the factories of that State has greatly decreased.

NEARLY TWO

Years ago Rev. Job Roadhouse, of Seelye's Bay, Ont., wrote us, "I want to tell of my high appreciation of the D. C. The state of my stomach was such that I feared the loss of my life, but the D. C. brought such relief that I cannot but believe it to be a God-send. It is the best stomach medicine I have met with."

AGAIN he wrote May 25th, 1897, as follows: "I have not heard anyone say anything detrimental to D. C. who has used it, but every one I meet wherever it goes."

It stands the test of time, and truly is Canada's Greatest Cure for Indigestion. The D. C. Pills act their part also in restoring the liver and bowels to healthy action.

Free Samples for the asking.

H. D. O. Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N. S., and 121 State St., Boston, Mass.

ceased of late. At the present time less than 1,000 are employed. White labor is gradually forcing the Chinese out.

Kansas City Unions are worked up over the formation of military organizations in the high school, known as the "Boys' Club." The board of education has sanctioned the move and the unions think it is a scheme to increase the militia at the expense of the taxpayers.

One of the greatest labor events in France, the opening of the Labor Glass Works at Albi took place on Oct. 25 last. The completion of the works was witnessed by 748 trade unions, 65 co-operative societies, 1,022 groups, political clubs, Masonic lodges and 20,000 visitors.

The American Federation of Labor has set aside \$500 to pay the expenses of a delegate to co-operate with Robert Howard, of Fall River, Mass., in forming a union of all the textile industries of the country. If the union is effected the cause of organized labor will be greatly strengthened.

The offer of a New York firm to furnish a complete polishing and plating plant, to be operated on the co-operative plan by union men, has been accepted, and the plant will be owned and operated by the five hundred of New York, Brooklyn, Newark and Elizabeth, N. J.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of last Sunday says: "There has been a large increase in the membership of the various local trade unions during the past week. The demand for labor continues to increase and this is especially true with the organized workers. Reports from the unions show a large falling off in the unemployed list."

Chicago's new central labor body, embracing the unions that have so long been divided, has now been organized. There is a general purpose among both factions to bury the hatchet and endeavor to unify labor under the new organization. At the request of the printers an article was adopted making officers of unions ineligible as delegates.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths was organized in August, 1892. It has for its object the betterment of the condition of the sons of Vulcan and the advancement of the members of the craft in a moral and social manner. A death benefit fund has been established which pays \$150 at the death of a brother and \$75 at the death of a brother's wife. If a brother becomes ill he receives the sum of \$4 per week.

Edward McHugh, delegate of the International Federation of Shipping and River Trades of England, whose mission to this country is to organize a world-wide federation, in a recent address to a large meeting of seamen at 51 South street, New York, said: "We don't need strikes. Our wages are 'value for value.' If wages are reduced, the men reduce their standard of work and in a large number of cases making steady additions to their ranks."

The Government report regarding strikes and lookouts in Great Britain last year contains some interesting information. It appears that in spite of the important disputes of the coal and shoe and engineering trade during the year, the total number of working days lost through strikes and lookouts was the smallest recorded during the six years for which comparative figures exist.

The report shows that in all there were 778 disputes resulting in the stoppage of work, and these involved 263,738 work people, as against 1,061 disputes and 224,245 work people in 1894. So far as can be ascertained, the disputes of 1895 were confined to 2,733 establishments, as compared with 3,712 in the previous year. The largest proportion of disputes furnished by any group of trades is the building trade, which has 197. Most disputes arise on questions of wages, strikes about hours of labor being of little or no importance. As regards the results, 295 of 34 per cent of the disputes in 1895 ended in favor of the work people, as against 35 per cent in 1894, but in the succeeding disputes 24 per cent of all the persons affected during the year were involved, as against 22 in the preceding year. So that the proportion of absolute success was somewhat higher. The aggregate number of days lost through disputes was 5,542,622, compared with 5,222,096 in 1894, and 31,205,062 in 1893. The more generally successful character of the disputes which are also reflected in the modes of settlement. The percentage of persons concerned in disputes which were settled by one or other of the modes of conciliation and negotiation was 74 per cent as against 36 in 1894, while in the cases of the submission of work people and replacement of the hands which may be required in indications of their utter defeat, only 21 per cent of the persons were concerned, compared with 47 per cent in 1894.

Meaford, Nov. 28.—Mr. R. Dealy, chief of police of this place, whose character as well as position would stamp his statement as credible, was seen by your correspondent, and in speaking of his wife's suffering and cure, said: "My wife had been for years a victim from stage to stage of Bright's disease of the kidneys—Another Victory for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

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Redmond in New York.

John Comes on a Lecturing Tour.

He Says Ireland is Overtaxed—Takes No Stock in the Recent Dynamite Scare.

New York, Nov. 27.—John E. Redmond, M.P., arrived on the Teutonic yesterday, and was at once invited to a reception to be held in his honor at the Hoffman House.

Mr. Redmond has, since he succeeded the late Charles Stewart Parnell as leader of the independent section of the Irish Nationalists, become a prominent figure in Irish and English politics.

"I am here on a lecture tour," said Mr. Redmond, "and will deal with political parties for no one else except about the British Parliament without dealing in politics. Irish controversy is a small, however, cashew."

Mr. Redmond then referred to the royal commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland, of which he is a member.

"For the last half of a century," he said, "representative Ireland has been insisting that Ireland has been overtaxed. Two or three parliamentary committees have reported, but in vain. At last, however, a representative commission of English, Irish and Scotch members of all political parties in the three countries has investigated the subject in the most exhaustive way."

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Footed by a Fakir.

Walked Off With a Hatful of the Crowd's Money.

His Performance Had So Paralyzed the Spectators That They Failed to Protest.

One of the slickest articles that ever struck this town held forth last night at the corner of Broad and Pine streets, says the Nevada City Herald. He had a team from one of the local livery stables and the usual gasoline driven "speeler" he began by announcing that with an honest man, and would rather throw his money in the street than to take a dollar that did not belong to him. Instead of leaving in disgust at hearing this statement, the crowd, however, crowded nearer, and he drew a look at such a frank, they drew still nearer—they were in a tight and blocked the street, and they were his.

He offered some trumpery for sale, and then all the small change he received into the street for the boys to scramble for. It took. They liked it, and he offered for more. He sold some trifling "galvanic batteries" at a dollar apiece, and then gave the purchaser back his dollar.

The crowd grew quite enthusiastic, and the fakir grew bolder. His next move was to loudly ask who would give him a dollar outright, to throw away, get drunk, or spend as he pleased. A couple of men timidly pushed their way forward and actually offered him a dollar each. He took the silver and chuckled with glee. Then pretending to repent having begged anything, he called the donors up and returned each man's dollar, and gave them dollar besides as a reward of merit.

The crowd began to cheer, and were disappointed when the fakir again offered the "electric belts" for sale. But it was only for a few minutes, and then he again asked who would give him a dollar outright, and expect absolutely nothing for it. The crowd fell over each other in their haste to reach the fellow's baggy and make their contributions. He would take a dollar from some one, add a few dollars to it, and then wrap the whole in a greenback, making nice little rolls, which he put into his hat. They came so thick that he was obliged to ask the people to wait until he could get their Christmas presents wrapped up. When the dollars finally ceased pouring in the hat was full.

He placed the tin where all could see it, and began a song and dance about what good people they were and how much he appreciated getting into such a liberal town. He would not be outdone in generosity. He would make each one of them a present of his famous galvanic belts. Yes, he would, by giner!

He talked so rapidly that few could catch the drift of his proposition, but they all stepped up and took the packages he offered them, thus accepting value for their money. Then they fell back and waited until the gentleman threw the hatful of money out into the crowd.

But he did not do it? No. Instead, he said: "Now, suppose you were in my place, what would you do with all this money?"

Someone on the edge of the crowd answered "Keep it." "That's a good suggestion," said Mr. Fakir, and in a trice he had dumped the hatful of money into his valise and snapped the lock.

He paused a moment, and coolly lit a cigar in the light of his torch, and the crowd hesitated, paralyzed at his nerve. In that moment of hesitation they were lost (or their money was), for the fakir suddenly seized the reins and drove swiftly around the corner.

He did not leave town, though, and apparently had no fears for his personal safety. While he was skinning this town a confederate did the same thing in Grass Valley, and the two went away together on the early train this morning, several hundred dollars richer for their visit to the mountains.

Where Women Have Suffrage.

Notes Gleaned From Over the World—Usage in Some States.

The countries of the world where women already have some suffrage have an area of over 18,000,000 square miles, and their population is over 850,000,000.

In Great Britain women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament.

In France the women teachers elect women members on all boards of education.

In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords.

In Norway they have school suffrage.

In Ireland the women vote for the harbor boards, poor law guardians, and in Belfast for municipal officers.

In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters.

In Finland they vote for all elective officers.

In Austria-Hungary they vote, by proxy, for all elective officers.

In Croatia and Dalmatia they have

the privilege of doing so in local elections in person.

In Italy widows vote for members of Parliament.

In all the countries of Russian Asia they can do so wherever a Russian colony settles. The Russians are colonizing the whole of their vast Asian possessions, and carrying with them everywhere the "mit", or self-governing village, wherein women who are heads of households are permitted to vote.

Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony, which rules 1,000,000 square miles.

Municipal woman suffrage rules in New Zealand.

In the North Atlantic, the Isle of Man (between England and Ireland), and Pitcairn Island, in the South Pacific, have full woman suffrage.

In the Dominion of Canada women have municipal suffrage in every Province, and also in the Northwest Territories. In Ontario they vote for all elective officers, except in the election of members of the Legislature and Parliament.

In the United States 28 States and Territories have given women some form of suffrage.

School suffrage in various degrees is granted to women in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

In Arkansas and Missouri women vote by petition, on liquor license in many cases.

In Delaware suffrage is exercised by women in several municipalities.

In Kansas they have equal suffrage with men at all municipal elections.

About 50,000 women voted in 1890. In Montana they vote on all local taxation.

In New York they can and do vote at school elections. The question of the suffrage of the women is still undecided. They vote also in many places in this State on local improvements, such as gas and water lighting, paving, sewerage and municipal bonds.

In Utah women voted until disfranchised by the "Edmunds Law," when they promptly organized to demand its repeal.

In Pennsylvania a law was passed in 1839 under which women vote on local improvements by signing or refusing to sign petitions therefor.

In Wyoming women have voted on the same terms with men since 1870. The constitution of 1890 to the State constitution, and the latter inserted a provision securing them full suffrage.

This constitution was ratified by about three-fourths the majority, Congress refused to require the disfranchisement of women, and admitted the State on July 10, 1890.

WILL YOU LIVE TO BE OLD?

Some of the Signs of Longevity Noted by Physicians and Savants.

Medical Record.

Everyone is interested in the question of long life as applied to himself, and all facts bearing on it are noted with becoming feelings of self-congratulation or otherwise. It is the staying power that is in demand, backed by an inherited and reserved vitality of resistance against the usual evils to which all flesh and other perishable things are subject.

The law of heredity, which our life insurance companies understand so well, is at the bottom of all calculations as to whether a particular man or woman is wound up for 70 years or will run down at 40 or 50.

Aside from this testimony, there are certain physical qualities which have great weight in determining the result of the struggle against a conspiring environment. An oak has one configuration, and a cedar, pine or mullein stalk another. It is the proper recognition of such distinctions that aids physicians in their prognosis, and turns the balance against apparently desperate chances.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, War. F. W. Warner, in speaking upon the subject of biometry, offered some very interesting data, which are in the main true and reliable.

"Every person," said he, "carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a short-lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

A Great Discovery.

By Electricity the Deaf Are Made to Hear Music.

Vibrations Carried to a Tank of Water in Which Hands Are Placed.

By means of an invention of Dr. Thos. McKendrick, of Glasgow, Scotland, it is possible for the deaf to hear music. To accomplish it the deaf person must dip his hands into a tub of water. A photograph is used for supplying the music.

The sound waves are directed into a regular telephone transmitter. The transmitter connects with a series of batteries, and the electric current is carried to the hands through the hands.

The principle on which Dr. McKendrick based his idea is one which is but little understood. Water is one of the best conductors of electricity known. Dr. William Harvey King, who has studied Dr. McKendrick's discovery, said to a scientist a few days ago that the great difficulty which had always baffled experimenters in this line was that the electric current did not produce the perfect rhythmic vibrations necessary.

"We have made this experiment with the Faraday disk," said Dr. King, "but, to speak technically for a moment, the long period of cessation between the 'make' and the 'break' destroys the rhythm and consequently the sensation is not transmitted. The device we have prepared is a special battery, the secret of which he still retains.

"If you have ever been aboard a small steam vessel which was being propelled at a high rate of speed by machinery of high horse power," said Dr. King, "you have no doubt felt the unbroken, or rhythmic, vibrations going through the body of the craft. Now, in this case, the vibrations are not in the air, but in the water, and the condition of the water is such that it is as if one whose auditory nerves are perfectly normal, while the sensation of listening to the music is accomplished on the same general principle as I have just described, the effect on the deaf would be much more striking and agreeable.

"Take, for instance, a person who has been deaf from birth. He immerses his hands in the prepared water connected with the phonograph. The rhythmic vibrations are conducted by the nerves locally affected to the fissure Rolandi in the brain, and the sensation on more pleasure.

"Greater still is the pleasure experienced by one who has at one time had normal hearing, but who has become deaf from some cause or another. If the time selected is one with which the subject has been familiar, the effect is usually greater, and the hearing is already been attained.—New York Herald.

While the new system of making the deaf hear is yet in its infancy, Dr. King says that he believes it will be working untiringly with the electrical agent, and are sanguine of even greater results than have already been attained.—New York Herald.

MEANING OF "THE PORTE."

It Is Derived From the Lofly Gate at Constantinople.

The Porte is the short name of the Sublime Porte, which is the official way of speaking of the Turkish Government. In the east, judicial business is transacted at the city or palace gates. One story says that the Sultan of Bagdad put in the portal of his palace a piece of sacred black stone of Mecca, thus making his gate the Porte. Another says that Sultan Orkhan built a gorgeous gate to his palace in Broussa.

Both of these stories are probably untrue, so far as they purport to explain the name as applied to the Turkish Government. Just as the British court is called the Court of St. James, and the late French court that of the Tuilleries, because their headquarters were in the Palaces of St. James and the Tuilleries respectively, so the Turkish court of the name Sublime Porte because its headquarters were in the Palace of Bab-ul-Humayun or the Lofly Gate, in Constantinople. The name has been attached to the building in that city which shelters the four principal departments of the Government.

How Big Is a Cow?

Chambers's Journal.

In the American report of the Commissioner of Education for 1893, published at Washington last year, there is a most thoroughgoing report on "Child Study," as it is sometimes called, "Paiology."

Of about seven pages, in books and articles, shows how much attention has been bestowed on the subject in the United States. Dr. Stanley Hill, president of a society for this study, tells us that in 1878 four kindergarten "centers" in Boston took some children aside and endeavored to find out the contents of their heads. The result was published in the Princeton Review for 1880.

Dr. Stanley Hill says: "Thirty-three per cent of these children on entering school had never seen a live chicken; 33 per cent had never seen a robin; 75 per cent had never seen a growing strawberry; 71 per cent of the Boston children had never seen growing beans even in Boston. Our school text-books are based on country life, and the city child knows nothing, in the large cities, of real country life.

Here is one instance: A large percentage of these children, upon being asked how large a cow was, showed that they had little idea. One thought a cow was as large as a cat's tail. Another thought that a cow was as big as her thumb nail. One would like to know if these young folks had never seen the picture of a cow?

"I HAD NO FAITH."

But My Wife Persuaded Me to Try the Great South American Rheumatism Cure and My Aching Pain Was Gone in 12 Hours, and Gave for Good.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years—confined to my bed for months at a time; unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many physicians without any benefit. I had no faith in rheumatism cure. I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatism Cure. From the first dose I felt better. In seven days I was up and about. I had no more pain. Inside of 12 hours after I had taken the first dose the pain had all left me. I continued until I had used three bottles, and I now consider myself completely cured.

An epidemic of scarlatina, attended with great mortality, is raging throughout Southern Russia.

Minard's Linnæum Cures Diphtheria.

BORAX MINING IN DEATH VALLEY.

There, the Longest Teams in the World Are Employed.

The deadliest occupation for men or horses is teaming in the borax fields of Death Valley of the great American desert. There the longest teams in the world are employed. Scientists declare that the fierce heat in this narrow rent in the cracked surface of the earth is not equaled elsewhere in the world. Where the thermometer often registers 114 degrees of heat, unrelieved by even a breath of air; where men sleep at night in hollow ditches, filled with water in order to avoid dying from collapse, the necessity for the longest teams of mules and horses ever harnessed to draw the great borax-laden wagons is apparent, says the Detroit Free Press.

The desert team is the longest in the world, and the percentage of deaths among the horses is greater than that of domestic animals used in any other calling. Forty to sixty horses are often hitched to one of the lumbering vehicles in which the borax is slowly dragged across the sun-baked alkali plains. The average life of even the sturdiest horses used in this work is six months, for in this length of time they either become broken-winded, consumptive from inhaling the deadly dust of the desert, or are driven crazy by the frightful heat.

A man there, though protected by the wagon awnings from the sun's rays, cannot go an hour without water without danger of death. When a team breaks down and the water supply becomes depleted, the men ride on at top speed for the nearest source of supply, and often when they return they find that the remaining horses, made mad from thirst, have broken from the harness and dashed off, only to find death.

The borax wagons weigh 5,000 pounds and carry 20,000 pounds at a load. Behind each wagon is a tank containing hundreds of gallons of water. The horses are harnessed in pairs, the trained ones in the lead, and the next in intelligence, just ahead of the tongue, while the unruly and the youngsters are hitched between. The fleetly moving team, which the men lead from the left jaw shorter than the other, and from the bridle runs a heavy rope, which the driver, perched on the wagon seat, holds in his right hand.

The rope is called the jerk-line, and is a little longer than the team which stretches out several hundred feet in front of the wagon. During the busy season the borax wagons make a most continuous train, and the horses if placed in single file, would make a line on more than 100 miles.

Besides a little food and water, the poor animal gets no care. The curvy themselves by rolling in the burning sand. After a few months of the killing labor the poor creature becomes unfit for service. A kindly rifle ball then ends their agony and their emaciated carcasses are left alongside the trail to furnish scant picking for the scavenging vultures.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is purely natural—always uniform—always contains the perfect *Neurine*, *Calcium*, *Oil* and *Hypophosphite*. Insist on Scott's Emulsion, with trade-mark of man and fish.

There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone. There is prevention for those who are threatened.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-liver Oil is for you, even if you are only a little thin.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OYSTERS

Served in All Styles at the HUB RESTAURANT, 203 and 205, Dundas Street. ywt

GEORGE PARISH

Chilly nights have come. Call and get one of our parlor or box stoves. Good assortment. Radiators with ovens at our furniture store. Remember the place.

557 Talbot Street, South of King ywt

THE GREAT PAIN-KILLER

Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever obtained to such unbounded popularity. We have heard testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer from every one who has used it. It is a good article—Cure it. Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most perfect family medicine ever known. Sold everywhere. Large bottles, 50c. Very large bottles, 1.00.

COMPLEXION REMEDIES

Agents for Mrs. Gervaise Graham's Cosmetics. Face Bleach removes pimples, freckles, sallowness, tan, liver spots and all impurities from the skin. Does not fade away the natural rose look. \$1.50; 50c bottles for \$1.00. Jaundice, Biliousness, Indigestion, Nervousness, Headache, etc., cured. Prevents tan and sunburn. 75c. Eyes, Skin, Face, etc., cleanses wrinkles, blemishes, redness, soreness and whitening. \$1.50. Eyebrow Pencils, 25c. Hair Restorer, 25c. Hair Dye, \$1.00, etc., etc. Madame Foy's Dermatological Institute, 140 Maple Street, London.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

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Requirements. Has the Indorsement of Thousands. Housekeepers All Aim to Have a

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Range...

RADIANT HOME BASEBURNER.

Very Handsomely Designed. Comforting, Economical. Easily Kept in Order and Prices Right.

THE BUCK STOVES are built on the most scientific principles, together with the best mechanical skill, making them the most desirable Stove in the market. Stoves and Stove Furniture in large display. All the newest is to be seen at

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231 DUNDAS STREET.

Estimates freely given for the heating of public and private buildings. 601 ywt

Bowman, Kennedy & Co

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

80 to 182 YORK STREET, - - - LONDON, ONT.

Special value in Guns, Rifles and Sporting Goods. Great value in Greener, Clabrough, Remington and Peiper Hammer and Hammerless Guns. Our Perfect Loaded Shot Shells, in Black and Smokeless Powder, lead the market.

Headquarters for Shultze and E. C Powder

A Range That Gives Comfort And Joy To All Who Use Them. Made in Six Sizes and 18 Styles.

Famous Active

W. Stevely & Son, 362 Richmond St.

At a recent test this range baked 212 loaves in 8 hours, with one fire pot of coal, at a cost of five cents for fuel. All operations of mixing, kneading and baking were done by one woman and was the first time range was used. This is a range that bakes perfectly with less fuel than any other range on the market.

LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

London, Canada. Ask for our Paint and Varnish Brushes, which are fitted with Jenkins' Patent Bridle Catch.

Thos. Bryan

Reid's Hardware

FOR Family Meat Cutters, Oilcloth Binding, Weather Strips, Coal Scoops.

SEE THE Ideal Ash Sifter. 118 (north side) Dundas Street.

Over 40,000 CONSUMPTIVES HAVE USED DR. SLOCUM'S . . . PSYCHINE.

FOR CONSUMPTION, and it is now recommended by the best physicians. It gives Appetite, digestion, and strength to the feeble and emaciated. Warranted to perform all that is claimed. The best remedy known to ripen and expel all impure matter from the lungs. Surpasses all other medicines for curing a Cough or any Pulmonary Disorders.

Price \$1.50 and \$3.00 per Bottle. For Sale by all Druggists. The T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Ltd. Mfrs. and Proprietors. TORONTO, ONT.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE

AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING

Two Box Cure

MILVATION, 18TH JULY, 1896.

Gentlemen,—For the last ten years I had been troubled with kidney disease, being so bad at intervals that I could not lie in bed at night nor stoop to the ground. I had tried all the remedies I could find without effect, but heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and procured a box.

I am most happy to say I for my own sake as well as for others that I am perfectly cured after using four boxes.

JOHN BILLY.

For Boys and Girls

How Toddlers Reformed the Minister.

By James Buckham

Toddlers was a big, sleek, affectionate drake, the pet of a college professor's three children, Lucy, Tommy and Jack. Considering that he had been born in a hen's nest, and brought up with ten dour foster brothers and sisters, who never would go in swimming with him, or stay out in the rain, or eat snails, it was not surprising that Toddlers took kindly to human companionship. The children could at least go with him to the pond and "paddle" bare-legged around the edges, though they couldn't swim out into deep water, nor dive to the bottom and grub in the mud for good things to eat.

So Toddlers became, in time, as much attached to Lucy, Tommy and Jack as the children were to him, and could hardly bear to have them go anywhere without him. If they were sent down town on an errand, Toddlers was almost sure to be seen waddling after them; and even when they went to school their pet drake would accompany them as far as he could, and only return when he found gates and doors shut against him.

But one of the neighbors happened to have a dog that was accustomed to go, at precisely 12 o'clock every Sunday, to meet his young master when he came out of church. And then the boy would walk home with him, because there was no Sunday school until 3 o'clock. Somehow this dog and Toddlers became acquainted, and as animals understand each other much better than people think, it was not long before the drake learned that the dog went along with the dog boy, and would meet his playmates at a certain hour. So these two odd companions used to go regularly to church at 12 o'clock each Sunday and wait beside the road until service was over, when they would greet their young owners with playful welcome.

This was such a pretty sight, and pleased all the people so much, even the minister, that the fathers and mothers of the children did not have it in their hearts to object. So everything went on nicely until the good minister of the church resigned, and another man came to take his place.

Now, this new minister was an excellent man, and nobody found the least fault with him, except in one respect. He would preach long, tiresome sermons. When 12 o'clock came, he was often not more than half-way to his "finality," and worst of all, he never seemed to notice how people yawned and twisted and looked at the clock.

Now, Toddlers never had a very patient disposition at best, and when he and his friend, the dog, waited some fifteen minutes longer than usual on the first Sunday when the new minister preached, Master Toddlers began to get impatient. And when the minister's voice still kept droning on through the open windows, Toddlers grew indignant. He marched up close to the church, and raised his own voice in loud protest.

"Quack, quack, quack!" said he. "What is going on in there, I should like to ask? Didn't you know that it was 12 o'clock, and past? Quack, quack, quack!"

There was a sound of suppressed laughter near the windows, but still the minister kept on preaching. Toddlers, however, kept on quacking also, and finally the minister, who had been hymn was sung, and the people came out.

Everybody was laughing quietly, and the professor, whose face was very red, exclaimed: "That drake shall be shut up where he can't get out next Sunday, I promise you."

"No, no," cried several of the church people near him, and one of them was a deacon. "Let him alone. He is doing a good work—a work that none of the rest of us could do."

So next Sunday Toddlers came again with his dog friend, at 12 o'clock. And soon after 12 he began to quack loudly, as before, under the windows. This Sunday the minister preached until only 20 minutes past 12. His sermon was ten minutes shorter than on the Sunday before.

When the people came out there was sunshine on every face, and the deacon said, in a low voice to the professor: "Good! Toddlers will reform the minister yet."

And, sure enough, next Sunday the sermon was ten minutes shorter still; later stopped almost as soon as Toddlers began to quack. And after that he commenced to write sermons to suit Toddlers. That is, they were just long enough to reach the first stroke of 12 o'clock. If by any chance they ran over a minute or two, a nervous, anxious look would come into the preacher's face, and he would rush through

Is Your Baby

suffering from indigestion? does it vomit its food after eating? Many infants appear to be unable to digest milk and cannot retain it on their stomach. The reason is that the casein, or cheese in cows' milk is more difficult to digest and forms harder curds in the stomach than human milk. Mellin's Food makes the casein more digestible and prevents the forming of hard curds.

Write us and we will send you sample free of charge.

Dolber-Goodale Co., Boston.

Mellin's Food Makes Milk Like Mother's Milk

I AM using Mellin's Food for two babies now; one is fourteen months old and the other is two weeks. He would not retain anything on his stomach until he gave him Mellin's Food. Now he is fat and rosy. Mrs. T. R. Mela, Whitlock, Wash.

his "finality" like a railroad train on a down grade. Once a mischievous boy, who had borrowed his brother's duck-caller, put his head under a seat in the back part of the church and blew a single, soft duck-note. And the big Bible closed on the preacher's manuscript with a slam like the report of a gun, although the clock was only just beginning to purr before striking 12.

After this there was no more fault found with the minister. And if Toddlers hadn't been only a drake I think quite sure they would have given him some office in the church. Everybody said that he deserved it.—The Outlook.

A Laugh-A Smile.

"Where are the children, Susan?" asked a visitor of the nurse.

"The ladies up at the parsonage has got them all for dinner today, ma'am," was the reply.

Drammer—Uncle Swayback is an old settler, isn't he?

Merchant—You might call him an old resident, but he ain't no settler—he's been ownin' me for more than 20 years.

The dude thought he would have fun with the old doctor, to whom he said: "What had I best do, doctor? When I take even light exercise I breathe in short, thick pants."

"Get a pair of trouser stretchers," said the doctor.

The boarder who persistently turned up his nose at hash devoured it with celerity after it had been made into a sandwich and presented under the alias of "mince pie." A name sometimes makes all the difference in the world.

Smith—I see that a bullet from one of those new rifles will kill six men, standing one behind another.

Thompson—You don't say so? In that case a man might just as well go to the front.

Superintendent—Do you think you could fill the position of timekeeper in our boiler factory? The noise is very trying for one who is not used to it.

Applicant (contemptuously)—Humph! I used to be a janitor in a public school.

Two Brooklyn men were speaking the other day about the theater, when one said to the other, "Fry Briggs, do you say 'parkey' or 'park'?"

"Well," said Briggs, "to tell you the truth, I generally say 'family circle.'"

"The following epitaph is in Lanesboro, N. C.:

Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thos. Smith, marble-cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory, and a specimen of his work. Monuments in this same style, \$250.

London Truth declares that two American delegates to the Irish convention in Dublin perpetrated the following excellent specimen of the Irish brogue: "Until last week I had never set foot on the land of my birth; 'I left Ireland 52 years ago, a nash little boy, without a dollar in my pocket.'"

The German professor of music to be met with in English drawing rooms is an entertaining old gentleman, to him recently a lady said, when one of his compositions had been rendered by one of the guests, "How did you like the rendering of your song, professor?"

"Was dot my song?" replied the professor, "I did not know him."

The "gentlewoman farmer," so called, has to put up with many jokes at his expense in print. In real life he is not often teased, but in the columns of the one which recently came to our ears. Before leaving his place for a winter visit to gay scenes, the "farmer" of the anecdote called his Hilberian head man, and said:

"Plynn, I have to be away for a fortnight, I hope everything will run smoothly on the farm."

"Oh," said Plynn, heartily, "ye don't do a bit of harm, sir when ye're here!"—Youth's Companion.

FEATHERED DRUNKARDS

Shocking Depravity on the Part of Birds Witnessed by Mr. Lang, of a Scotch Whisky Distillery.

A queer story is told by Mr. Andrew Lang. The incident came under his own notice, and occurred under the bridge over the Lochy, below the Ben Nevis Long John Distillery. From this tale it is obvious that animals are not only sober from lack of wit to obtain alcohol.

"That establishment disgorges into a barrel a quantity of refuse, no doubt in the morning to fish, the ducks from the farm opposite were behaving in a drunk and disorderly manner—lying, beating the water, diving, spluttering, and greedily devouring the stuff from the distillery. Their antics were funny, but vulgar. By 2 o'clock we found the ducks sleeping off the effects of their debauch. We awakened them, and they all staggered eagerly to a bucket of water, from which they quenched the torments of thirst. A small seabird behaved in a still more deplorable way. He slowly plucked the Lochy from the fatal intoxication, but nor could pebbles judiciously thrown at him induce him to take the wing. He tried to dive, making efforts comic and unsuccessful. After drifting through the bridge, I regret to say that he returned to the burn and took a cup of kindness yet," getting all the more intoxicated, and drifting back in a yet more deplorable condition. What a lesson, we said, is this to mankind, who, after all, need not speak of their boasted reasonableness! The wild and tame things of stream and ocean are as unwise as we."

OUT OF THE TOILS

Physicians Failed, Cure-Alls Failed—But the Great South American Kidney Cure, a Specific Remedy for a Specific Trouble, Cured Mrs. A. E. Young, of Barnston, P. Q., Quickly and Permanently.

This is her testimony: "I was taken sick in January, 1893. I employed several of the best local physicians and was treated by them for kidney disease until the autumn of the same year without receiving much benefit. I then began using your South American Kidney Cure, and derived great benefit therefrom. I feel now that I am quite cured. I have taken no medicine for some length of time and have not had a return of the slightest symptom of the disease."

With the Poets.

November.

When thistle-blows do tightly float About the pasture height, And shrills the hawk a parting note, And creeps the frost at night; Then hilly hol though singing so, And whistle as I may, There comes again the old heart pain Through all the living day.

In high wind creaks the leafless tree, And thus the fading fog; And cold the sun does burn. Then ho, hullo! though calling so, I cannot keep it down; The tears arise into my eyes, And thoughts are chill and brown.

Far in the cedar's dusky stoies, Where the sere ground-vine weaves, The partridge drums funeral notes Above the fallen leaves. And hip, hip, ho! though cheering so, It stills no whit the pain; For drip, drip, drip, from bare branches—tip.

I hear the cold crows from the hill, And call the prayer they keep; And let their stamping clatter fill The barn with warning din. And ho, folk, ho! though it is so, That we no more may roam, We still will find a cheerful mind Around the fire at home!

—L. Cleaveland.

Lip Service. Lord, hear my lips and not my heart!—Untempted lips that purely plead Allegiance to the better part; Oh, hear the word, and wait the deed!

As winds will shake some wretched perchance to spare, perchance to kill, My wavering heart 'twixt word and will Is shaken still.

Then let my loyal lips be heard Above my heart's rebellious cry, If anything in me hath erred, It is my heart, it is not I. Pass not my lips, and pledges by; My patient lips shall steadfast sue, That stubborn citizen subdue, And make them true. —Louise B. Edwards.

Youth and Age. In summer the luxuriant foliage made On window and on roof a pleasant shade; But darkened half the sky's ethereal blue, And shut the horizon from my longing view.

In autumn, though the trees are stripped, Let the sun and cheerful day-light in, Through the bare boughs the heavens are smiling clear, And distant views long lost, again draw near.

Youth glances for a shadowed window pane, And counts the nearest view sufficient gain. Age sees through time's frail wrecks and crumbling bowers, The eternal splendor of the sun and stars. —C. P. Cratch.

Peculiar Mourning Customs.

How They Bewail the Dead Down in Syria.

Processions Which Dance, Clap Hands and Indulge in Joyful Sounds.

The morning before I left Nazareth, Nasif came early to the hotel and told me that a young man had died in the next street, and that the women were waiting over his body. I had wanted to see something of this sort, so I followed Nasif to the house of mourning.

I heard, as we went in, the weird-known sound of the mourning chant, coming from an unfurnished front room that opened on the street. Near the door and about the walls we saw a swarm of children; the central space was filled by about fifty women kneeling and sitting on the floor around a bier. On the bier lay a dead man, his face, the body of a boy, perhaps 18 years old, swathed in white, a white turban on his head, and a hand passed at the sides, and a pair of vivid scarlet slippers struck out inconspicuously from the bottom of the shroud.

One woman would sing a sentence or two in a moaning, drawing voice, and the rest would chant it after her, clapping their hands. Then a moment's silence, broken only by an occasional sob, after which the first woman would sing once more, the chorus, weeping and clapping their hands, and the rest would follow. The singing was a panegyric on the dead boy, and was dragged on for perhaps half an hour.

Then a boy forced his way through the crowd and handed one of the women a huge bunch of some green plant like parsley. The woman took the bunch and laid sprays about the corpse's head, literally "garnishing" it. She and the rest stopped singing and gazed at the artistic bit of decoration in silent admiration.

The rustic broken quip of death hung once more over the room. One spoke, and through the stillness came an incessant buzz-z-z of blue flies about the dead boy's face.

At length, with a yell, the leader of the singing jumped to her feet, and striking her hands together over her head, burst out into a new chant more dolorous than the first, hopping from one foot to the other with each word. The rest of the women rose and followed her example in word and act, each striving to outdo the others. The noise grew deafening, and clouds of dust rose under the stamping feet.

The body, garnished at the head and shod in scarlet leather—a hideous travesty on the majesty of death—lay straight in the center of the bier. One thing alone was out of keeping with the surrounding turmoil. At the head of the bier, a woman, a woman wrapped in a black robe. Throughout the whole affair she had uttered no word, but had found a place of honor at her fellow-mourners. Pale and still she knelt there, a look of quiet misery in her patient large eyes.

"Who is she?" I whispered to Nasif. "She is the mother," he answered. She did not once turn her eyes from the boy or mother except now and then to pet out her hand and smooth a stray lock of hair that had been shaken loose from under his turban.

Strike Now While You Can

"Strike the iron while it's hot" is an old expression, a good old truism applicable to our everyday life.

When personal safety depends on a straight from the shoulder blow, it's a good thing to know when and how to strike it. Take the Kidneys, for instance, the delicate little filters of our blood, working all the time, taking out impurities; must keep going to maintain health; sometimes they become blocked, then to strike means to break the blockade. Easy to do this with the right weapon, can't do it with the wrong. Of course you may let the opportunity go by, but can you afford to? If you are a Kidney sufferer you can appreciate what delay means. You remember the first backache; how you thought it would soon pass off; perhaps it did, but it came back again; called oftener as you became better acquainted, finally settled right down with you, came to stay, and what a lot of misery came with it! A Kidney blocked means Urinary troubles if you let it go, many distressing complaints set in. Everybody should arm themselves with Kidney knowledge, know that backache is Kidney ache; that DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will strike a harder blow at Kidney Blockade than any other known remedy. They're made for it, made for Kidneys only. Don't take our word for this; DOAN'S PILLS have cured Toronto citizens. Ask them. Ask Mr. R. P. Watkins, 173 Bay-street, Mr. James J. Quinn, 92 King W, about DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. We have many such local references; no room for more here. We will publish them in this paper. Don't take a substitute for Doan's Kidney Pills; there are many imitations. Get DOAN'S only. Manufactured by T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

The Outward Sign of Inward HEALTH.

work for the St. Louis and Chicago coroners any more by blowing out the gas, as the breath tilts a delicately-balanced electrode and gives an alarm in the office of the hotel. There is a pneumatic sole for shoes to lessen the jar of walking, and a process has been patented for weaving textile fabrics from thread spun from peat. A talking watch contains a miniature phonograph, and cries out the hour when the stem is pressed. The idea of punching pin holes in eggs to keep them fresh by supplying the contents with fresh air has been patented. A washable paper, from which writing in ink may be removed after the lapse of any time, is made of ray pulp, glue and asbestos. The manufacture of it has been forbidden in Germany, because it might help fraud. Another patent is for making gold leaf so thin that 4,000,000 sheets are required for an inch thickness. This sort of gold leaf is deposited by electricity on sheets of copper, and is quite transparent.

GIRLS TORTURED FOR A BET.

Fiery-Eyed Ghosts Loitered at Them in a Haunted House.

As a result of a foolhardy election wager, 20-year-old Mary Kramer, of Hebron township, Pennsylvania, is very ill.

She was one of a quartet of young ladies who grew enthusiastic over the late Presidential election. She and Maude Michael, both of whom were Bryan supporters, agreed with Ruth Krox and Lillian Chrisman, McKinley girls, to make a bet on the result of the election. The event of their favorite candidates being defeated, they should remain unattended in an old lumber shanty several miles from the woods over night. This lumber shanty has an uncanny reputation, as the country folk thereabouts declare that curious sounds and strange lights have been seen there at night.

Having lost their wager, Misses Kramer and Michael last Thursday night prepared to suffer the penalty. They pleaded for the privilege of a truce, but the other girls would not grant this. They, however, permitted the girls to take with them a dog as company.

At midnight the McKinley girls, accompanied by their beaver, stole in a roundabout way to the old house. There was no sound about the place, neither was there any lights in the windows. The tricksters, wearing their jack-o'-lanterns cut from pumpkins, with horrible caricature faces, These they stood at the windows, and then the young men crawled on to the roof of the house and pelted stones down the chimney hole.

This set the dog to barking, and when the two girls awoke and beheld the horrible faces gazing at them from the windows they screamed at the tops of their voices. Miss Kramer, who became hysterical, rushed from the rear door and started for the dark forest on the mountain. Miss Michael, unable through fright to leave the shanty, sank to the floor in a swoon. Her dog attacked the young men, and it required considerable coaxing before they were permitted by the brute to descend to the ground.

By this time the girls on the outside were as much alarmed as the other two were frightened, and they hastened indoors to explain. There they found Miss Michael unconscious. When they discovered the manner of exit taken by Miss Kramer, the young men, gathering fagots for torches, hurried in the direction which the girl had taken. They called repeatedly, but it was fully an hour before they found her.

Miss Kramer was trembling like an aspen leaf, and although she tried to laugh with the rest the attempt was a miserable failure. That night after reaching home she again became delirious, and called piteously for someone to take away those hideous ghosts. Although somewhat improved, the girl, it is feared, has suffered a shock to her nervous system.—Philadelphia Record.

A month or two ago a patent was issued to a man who had a hat-raising contrivance. By contrast to the brow you that would be automatically lifted in case you met a lady acquaintance, the contrivance was a good thing. Another inventor wants to go the Takamine process one better and provide a safe device. If that would not make a man see his serpents, what would?

If another patented scheme works all right Oklahoma gentlemen won't make

Take out inventive genius, says the American Artisan, and this would be a sorry world. A mere enumeration of some of even the lesser wonders that a wave of the magician's wand of Yankee ingenuity has given the world is full of suggestion. Here is a little wrinkle of invention that is simplicity itself. The larvae of nocturnal moths have always been a bete noir to apartment as they have a great predilection for honey and young bees. Automatic machinery run by clock-work for opening and closing these hives would be quite expensive. Inventive genius tackles this problem and finds a ridiculously simple solution. When the hives go to roost their weight on the perch may be utilized for actuating a mechanism which shuts the doors of the beehives. When the shrill chattering welcomes the dawn of another day with his cock-a-doodle-do and the hens fly down to go worm grubbing, the doors of the beehives open again.

The two little strips of cork on the nose pieces of eyeglasses make them vastly more comfortable, as many of us can personally testify, yet optical science had shaken off her swaddling clothes for quite a number of years before the cork strip came forward. Other inventions that we have noted from a perusal of that most interesting volume, the Patent Report, are artificial hens' eggs, where shells are made by a blowpipe from a moist composition of lime and gypsum. The whites are made of sulphur, carbon and beef fat, and the yolks of beef blood and magnesia, colored with chrome yellow. May we be delivered, exclaims the Artisan editor, adding, the good, old-fashioned hen egg is good enough for us.

Another inventor wants to go the Takamine process one better and provide a safe device. If that would not make a man see his serpents, what would?

If another patented scheme works all right Oklahoma gentlemen won't make

Curious Inventions.

Remarkable Experiments of Clever Men.

A Contrivance to Lift a Man's Hat at Will—See-Weed Whisky—Artificial Hens' Eggs.

Take out inventive genius, says the American Artisan, and this would be a sorry world. A mere enumeration of some of even the lesser wonders that a wave of the magician's wand of Yankee ingenuity has given the world is full of suggestion. Here is a little wrinkle of invention that is simplicity itself. The larvae of nocturnal moths have always been a bete noir to apartment as they have a great predilection for honey and young bees. Automatic machinery run by clock-work for opening and closing these hives would be quite expensive. Inventive genius tackles this problem and finds a ridiculously simple solution. When the hives go to roost their weight on the perch may be utilized for actuating a mechanism which shuts the doors of the beehives. When the shrill chattering welcomes the dawn of another day with his cock-a-doodle-do and the hens fly down to go worm grubbing, the doors of the beehives open again.

The two little strips of cork on the nose pieces of eyeglasses make them vastly more comfortable, as many of us can personally testify, yet optical science had shaken off her swaddling clothes for quite a number of years before the cork strip came forward. Other inventions that we have noted from a perusal of that most interesting volume, the Patent Report, are artificial hens' eggs, where shells are made by a blowpipe from a moist composition of lime and gypsum. The whites are made of sulphur, carbon and beef fat, and the yolks of beef blood and magnesia, colored with chrome yellow. May we be delivered, exclaims the Artisan editor, adding, the good, old-fashioned hen egg is good enough for us.

Another inventor wants to go the Takamine process one better and provide a safe device. If that would not make a man see his serpents, what would?

If another patented scheme works all right Oklahoma gentlemen won't make

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