

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9854

Radical Reform!

The British Registration Bill Passed Its Reading.

Earl Munster's Son's Assets Consist in One Gold Ring.

French Presidential Election Nov. 2—Carnot Not in It.

Proposal to Withdraw Restrictions on Importation of Canadian Cattle—Terrible Nature of the Atrocities in the Cameroons.

"Assisted" Emigrants.

LONDON, April 14.—The Self-Help Emigration Society to-day dispatched 100 eligible emigrants to Canada.

The Flyer Lucania.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—The steamer Lucania (from New York, April 7, for Liverpool) arrived here at 3:12 this morning. The time of her passage was 5 days, 13 hours and 40 minutes.

The French Presidential Election. PARIS, April 13.—Nov. 2 is the date which has been fixed for holding the next presidential election. Already there are a number of candidates in the field, but President Carnot is not among them. He has declined to seek re-election owing to ill-health.

Poor George!

BRIGHTON, April 13.—The bankruptcy proceedings against Hon. W. George Fitz-Clarence, a son of the Earl of Munster, and a natural great grandson of William IV., were settled yesterday. His liabilities were £794 and his assets consisted only of a gold ring but he agreed to pay his creditors 7s 6d on the pound out of an annuity of £200 allowed him by his father.

Let Down the Bars.

LONDON, April 13.—Notice has been given in the House of Commons that on Tuesday a request will be made by Commons Arch, Karguhsen and Crombie for the withdrawal of restrictions upon the importation of Canadian cattle. This request will be made on the strength of representations of farmers of Eastern England and Scotland that Canadian cattle are remarkably healthy and in view of the profitable character of Canadian store cattle.

The Late Baron Tweedmouth. LONDON, April 13.—The will of the late Baron Tweedmouth (Lady Aberdeen's father) published to-day leaves each of his daughters £1,000. His cattle ranch and machinery in the Dakotas, his interest in the Rocking Horse ranch, and 600 shares in the Hudson Bay Company are left to his second son, Countess Marjoribanks. The estates and the title are succeeded to by the eldest son, Right Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, formerly chief Liberal whip.

The Tax on Tea.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir Reginald Hanson has given notice that in the House of Commons on Monday he will ask the Government to use its influence to have admitted into Canada free of duty from Great Britain all teas that are accompanied by customs certificate that they are pure and for home consumption only. For such teas certificates of origin shall be granted, stating that said teas have been passed for home consumption and not for export, thus protecting Canada from impure teas.

The Attack on Spanish Pilgrims. MADRID, April 13.—Although the Government is making every effort to suppress the details of the attack upon the Spanish pilgrims at Valencia last Wednesday, and to belittle the gravity of the demonstration, the facts are gradually coming to public notice showing that not only the reports of the riots are not exaggerated, but that they did not tell the whole story. When Senor Aguilera, the Minister of the Interior, was questioned about the affair in the Cortes, he said that the disturbance amounted to nothing; that nobody had been hurt, and that no damage had been done to property. As a matter of fact, seventeen pilgrims were seriously injured, the Bishop of Madrid was stabbed with a knife, which pierced his coat, but did not penetrate his skin; the carriage of the Archbishop of Seville was pelted with stones, and the windows of the palace of the Archbishop of Valencia were smashed. Besides these outrages hundreds of pilgrims were struck with stones, beaten with sticks, etc., by the mob. The motive of the Government in seeking to suppress the facts is not apparent.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone in London. LONDON, April 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in London from Hawarden to-day. They drove immediately to the residence of Lord Aberdeen at Dollis Hill, where they will remain during their stay in London.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Liberal Churchmen's Union stating that he is unable to attend their meeting. He says it is imperative that he shall keep clear of all meetings for the present except such as may have engaged to attend before his retirement from active political work.

Provisions of the British Registration Bill. LONDON, April 13.—In the House of Commons to-day John Morley moved the first reading of the Registration Bill. The measure provides for half-yearly registration, with a three months' residence qualification, and that all elections shall take place on the same day, instead of spreading over several weeks, as is now the case. Mr. Morley stated that the Government attached the highest importance to the provision that all polling shall be on the same day, exceptions being made only in universities. If possible the elections should always take place on Saturday. The bill provides that an elector should no longer be disqualified through his non-payment of rates. Owing to the limited scope of the bill the Government could not deal with the mischief and弊害 arising from plural voting in any one-and-a-half manner, but what they did propose would restrict an elector from voting in more than one constituency. Where an elector voted in a given constituency he could not vote in another as long as the then current register remained in force. In framing the measure the Government had aimed at simplicity so that the bill did not need prolonged discussion. Mr. A. J. Balfour and Sir Henry James opposed the bill.

The bill was read for the first time. When Mr. Morley was about to rise to introduce the Registration Bill, Mr. Frederick C. Rasch, Conservative, moved to adjourn. The motion was lost 208 to 166.

Pilgrims in Rome.

ROME, April 13.—The first section of Spanish pilgrims, 600 in number, arrived here to-day.

Emperors Embrace.

VIENNA, April 14.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by Emperor Francis Joseph, who was accompanied by a brilliant staff. The two emperors embraced and Emperor William was introduced to the archdukes and the burgomaster of Vienna, who formed a part of the Emperor's staff.

A Place for Sir Charles Russell.

LONDON, April 14.—The Daily News says that the places left vacant by the death of Baron Bowen, lord of appeal in ordinary, will be offered to Sir Charles Russell, now Attorney-General. Should Sir Charles accept Sir John Bigg would succeed him in the Attorney-Generalship and R. T. Reid would become Solicitor-General.

The New Cable.

LONDON, April 14.—The steamer Faraday, with a part of the Commercial Cable Company's new cable, sailed from here to-day. The cable is laid from Waterbury, Ireland, to Nova Scotia. The entire cable will be about 2,000 miles long. It is guaranteed to stand 33 1/3 per cent. improvement in speed over the other cables in use in the Commercial Cable Company. This will insure transmission at the end of 30 words a minute.

Bellucose Brazilians.

LONDON, April 14.—The Brazilian Minister has received a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro stating that the insurgent fleet has been repulsed in the bay of Rio Grande do Sul and the vessels have escaped to the open sea.

At Buenos Ayres a report is in circulation that the States of Bahia and Pernambuco have revolted against the government of President Peixoto.

A dispatch from Rio Grande do Sul says the federal troops have completely routed the insurgents in that State.

Atrocities in the Cameroons.

BERLIN, April 14.—In the Reichstag to-day Baron Marschal Von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the official reports received by the Government confirmed the statements which had been made in regard to the atrocities practiced in the Cameroons, and said that the facts were even worse than had been represented. The official reports show that Herr Leist, the chancellor of the administration of the Cameroons, is responsible in a greater degree than any other officer in the territory for the outrages inflicted on helpless men and women, the most of the brutalities having been executed by his orders. The Minister said all of the persons implicated in these outrages would be subjected to the severest punishment possible under the law. A searching investigation is being made, and the result of the inquiry will shortly be published.

Minister Von Bieberstein stated later that the Cameroons chancellor, Herr Leist, had been recalled.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The Egyptian Ministry has resigned. At Brooklyn Gen. Henry W. Slocum died Friday night.

A sister of mercy was outraged and murdered on Greenwald road, Berlin, Germany, Friday night. The police are on the track.

The Prince of Wales, in a speech Friday, commended the Government's decision to increase the navy. "In order to be at peace we must be strong," he said.

IN ASHES.

St. THOMAS, April 14.—About 2:30 this morning the residence of Mr. James Smith, of the firm of Smith & Rossiter, butchers, Ross street, south of Wellington, was discovered to be on fire. The fire caught in the woodshed, and spread to the kitchen, both of which were destroyed. The firemen saved the main body of the house. Damage about \$300.

BELEVILLE, April 14.—The Russell House, Reidville, was burned yesterday.

Coxey's Army in Maryland.

GRANTSVILLE, M. D., April 13.—Coxey's army reached here about 2 o'clock this afternoon in very bad condition. They broke camp at Petersburg shortly before 9 o'clock. Lunch was served. No camp has been selected, and the chances are that the army will have to camp in a large field.

WELMINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Commander James, of Philadelphia, and his 61 followers arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. They were taken in charge by a squad of policemen and escorted to a grove near the turnpike, where they camped for the night.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LILLY WHITE CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to men, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Please mention this paper.

AFTER THE STORM.

Numerous Wrecks Strew the Atlantic Shores.

Five Young Men in a Small Boat Blown Out to Sea.

DIGBY, N. S., April 14.—About 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon five young men left Salmon River for Church Point in a small craft called the "Dot." When last seen they were running before the wind in a heavy gale. It is supposed they intended work the craft in under sail and something going wrong were blown off to sea and perished. They had neither food, water, compass, stove or light.

WELLFLEET, Mass., April 14.—The stern frame of a schooner with the name S. A. Rudolph upon it, came ashore at South Wellfleet yesterday afternoon, and there is no doubt the Philadelphia three masted schooner of that name foundered in the gale off Cape Cod with, more than probable, the loss of the six men on board.

LONDON, April 14.—The Norwegian bark Cyrtian, from Savanna March 9, for Hamburg, was towed into Dover Roads to-day, badly damaged, as the result of a collision near the Goodwin Sands with the British steamer Lady Iveagh, which was last reported from Nicolaieff, March 14, for Hamburg. The Lady Iveagh proceeded.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., April 14.—No trace of the crews of the Albert W. Smith and the Kate Marbee have yet been found although hundreds of people are patrolling the beach searching for them. The three-masted schooner Susan H. Ritchie, which went ashore at Point Pleasant on Wednesday, is going to pieces and will be a total wreck. Portions of her cargo are being washed ashore.

LYNN, Mass., April 14.—The storm which set in Wednesday was the most severe gale known in these parts for many years. The beach is strewn with logs, lumber and wreckage. The breakwater at Hotel Pilgrim was washed away in several places.

Late Canadian News.

The First Steamboat of the Season Reaches Montreal.

A French-Canadian Film-Flamed Out of Nine Years' Savings.

Alex. Mackenzie, a Toronto letter carrier, is charged with taking several sums of money from registered letters.

The first steamboat of the season came up the river to Montreal on Friday, and the ferry service between Longueuil and the city was commenced.

Mr. James Cumming, tax collector of Hamilton for the past 22 years, died on Friday. Deceased was 82 years of age and lived in Hamilton since 1842.

A dispatch from the Colonial Office contains the notification that the title of "Honorable" had been conferred upon ex-speakers of local legislative assemblies and legislative councils.

Thieves entered the house of A. W. Burch, a coal oil peddler at Kingston Thursday night, bound him with ropes and blindfolded him. When they relieved him of \$18. Burch lived alone.

Constable James Stewart, one of the most popular of the Dominion police force, died Thursday night at Ottawa. Mr. Stewart personally attended Sir John Macdonald during the latter's last illness.

The hearing of the famous case of the Canada Revenue against Archbishop Fabre, which has been proceeding for several days before Judge Doherty, in the Montreal Superior Court, is concluded. Judgment was reserved.

Another agitation has been started for the suppression of gambling places in Montreal. There are several fashionable resorts in the west end, but the police are powerless to interfere unless some of the victims lodge an information.

A French-Canadian named Xavier Le-forgue was "flamed" out of \$400 at Suspension Bridge, American side, on Thursday. The money was the savings of nine years' labor chopping in the woods at Sherbourne Falls, Mass., and the victim was returning home to Canada with it.

Thomas Fair, for over 50 years postmaster at Chatham, died Friday. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son.

At Chippewa Hill, near Southampton, Friday night, "Yankee Bill" Shular poisoned himself to death with aconite.

The Sandusky Fish Company say that Lake Erie has been drained of fish, and they will operate at the Lake of the Woods.

At Sudbury Friday night a demonstration was held in celebration of the Ontario Government's new mining bill respecting exemptions from royalty.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council have determined to wait upon the Ontario Government to present their objections to the redistribution measure and to urge the adoption of the system of cumulative voting.

Among the letters read at the great public meeting in connection with the Women's National Council in Ottawa was one from Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, regretting his inability to attend but expressing his sympathy with the movement and its objects.

Ontario Legislature.

At the meeting of the municipal committee Mr. O'Connor's bill to exempt from taxation the plant, wires, etc., of electric light and gas companies and tax the dividends only, was discussed for nearly two hours and then carried by a vote of 45 to 5.

COST \$10,000, Realized \$50.

QUEBEC, April 13.—The smuggler Bouchard pleaded guilty of assault with consent of the crown attorney in the criminal court this morning. Bouchard was condemned to pay a fine of \$50. His arrest and prosecution cost the Government \$10,000.

The Patrons' Executive.

TORONTO, April 13.—The executive of the Patrons is in session here to-day, and will continue their deliberations all week. To-day they are selecting literature and making other preparations for the coming local elections. This morning a number of manufacturers and wholesale men held conferences with the committee, but the proceedings were not made public.

PROTESTANT IN THE LODGES.

But in Parliament It Is Different—Barrister Wicksteed Scores the Ottawa Ministry.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

OTTAWA, April 14.—Mr. P. B. Mignault, Q. C., of Montreal, has been appointed assistant law clerk of the House of Commons. Dr. R. J. Wicksteed, barrister, a clerk in the office for 22 years, claims to have been passed over twice for this appointment, and in an angry mood wrote a letter which appeared in last night's Free Press. He wrote: "How it comes that I have received no promotion or increase of salary after a service of twenty years has been often wondered. Sir John Abbott answered that question for me when I put it to him in an interview shortly after he became Premier. He said that all appointments in the Senate and the House of Commons went by favor; that if I displeased the French and Roman Catholic members of the Ministry I could not expect any other treatment; that the English-speaking and Protestant members of the Cabinet would not support me if I offended their colleagues. Both the law clerkship and the assistant law clerkship have each become vacant twice from deaths, resignations and promotions. I ought to have succeeded to the first office some five years ago, but for the reasons given above by Sir John Abbott." He adds that he has been left at the mercy of his enemies in the Roman Catholic Church because Orangemen are only the protectors of Protestantism in their lodges. Mr. Wicksteed is high up in the Sons of England order. For writing the letter to the Free Press Dr. Wicksteed was this morning suspended by the Speaker.

SHUT OUT.

More Students of Sports Will Not Be Admitted to Michigan University—The Toronto Dog Show Open.

THE KENNEL.

TORONTO, April 14.—The fourth annual bench show of the Toronto Kennel Club was opened here yesterday. It is the most successful ever held here.

BASEBALL.

DETROIT, April 14.—Bowerman, the clever catcher of the Detroit Athletic Club's baseball nine, was engaged for the University of Michigan nine, but the faculty of Ann Arbor refused him admittance to any department of the university. He was quite impartial, applying to the medical, law and dental departments at different times. The refusal was frankly based on the ground that he did not enter to study, but to play baseball. The better class of students uphold the faculty.

An Interpreter for Royalty.

James P. Gillard died at his residence yesterday on Queen's avenue, corner of Colborne. Deceased was a man of great education, and in his time had acted as interpreter for the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and other royal personages on their travels. He was born 70 years ago at Copenhagen, Denmark, and could speak fluently seven different languages. When the Duke of Edinburgh proposed to the daughter of the Czar of Russia Mr. Gillard acted as interpreter, and the family have the correspondence that passed between deceased and the duke on this occasion. He was born of English and came to this country from England about three years ago with his wife and children. One daughter died about six weeks since and the widow and two children are still living. Deceased was a Knight Templar.

A Different Method.

"Many of our customers," said one of our druggists recently, "are surprised to know they can rid themselves of a constipated or bilious condition without being subjected to the weakening effects of pills or purgatives. Eselby's Liver-Laxative does not weaken, but tone up the digestive organs upon which they act. They are sold at 25 cents a box, or 5 boxes for a dollar by all druggists."

Your Attention, Please. Year after year we have seen the same old story. We all have seen it. Yet some folks try to sell the same old story again.

You are sure of getting only choice and fresh teas and coffees at Empire Tea Company. This company has a number of branch stores and an immense business, which issues fresh quality at moderate prices. We share profits. Superb premiums with every pound. Double value in sugar here. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from King'smill's.

During the past week we have had unusual success. Our sales have been increased and the reports from the east have been most encouraging. This is as expected. The public are always ready to buy anything put upon the market that is as represented. Anyone who uses the New Kinder will discard wood for all time to come. Try it and be convinced. 481 east

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician. Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 282; residence, 952.

If you want a solid walnut or oak cane seated rocker for \$1.25 or anything else in the furniture line just as cheap call on KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite market house. Get your furniture repaired and upholstered before the rush.

Another consignment of \$1 oak finished rockers just arrived, also great bargains in sideboards, at TRAFFORD'S Popular Furniture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone 864.

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

John Friend, baker and confectioner, has fresh pastry on hand every day. All sorts of cakes. Parties and balls supplied at reasonable rates. No. 117 Dundas street.

Removal Notice.

Having completed improvements on my new store, No. 45 Blackfriars street, London West, opposite Rockett's butcher shop, I intend moving my entire stock of groceries on Monday next, April 16.

GEORGE FINNEGAN.

Wash your linen with W. de Awa's Soap and see how beautifully white it will be.

176 & 178 Dundas St.

BANKRUPT

BARGAINS!

FINE DRYGOODS

AT

PEPPERCORN

PRICES.

THE STOCK OF

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman,

Successors to

T. BEATTIE & CO.

BOUGHT AT

59c ON THE \$

IF EVER YOU HAD A CHANCE TO GET THE BETTER OF HARD TIMES IT IS NOW.



AT

59c

ON THE

\$

Carpets
Silks
Millinery
Dress Goods
Mantles
Hosiery and
Gloves
House
Furnishings
Corsets
Whitewear
Linens
Ribbons
Laces



AT

59c

ON THE

\$

KINGSMILL'S

The Canada Life Meeting.

The Company Has Had Another Prosperous Year.

Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Holders—Reports of a Most Satisfactory Character Presented—The Directors Warmly Congratulated by the Shareholders—Re-Election of Retiring Directors.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held at noon at the head office in Hamilton on Monday last, and the report presented showed that this popular institution continued to progress with a steady and healthy growth that no temporary influence of commercial retrogression could affect. The reports were of a most satisfactory character, and the officers and directors of the company were the recipients of many flattering expressions of approval and praise.

The attendance of shareholders was unusually large. Among those present were: A. G. Ramsay (president), Geo. A. Cox, N. Merritt, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C., and E. E. Walker, Toronto; Rev. G. M. Jones, London; J. W. Marling, Montreal; Wm. Gibson, M.P., Grimsby; Wm. Hendrie, Adam Brown, F. W. Gates, R. Hills, W. T. Ramsay, D. Kidd, Campbell Ferrie, M. Leggat, W. A. Robinson, George A. Young, W. F. Findlay, W. R. Macdonald, Major McLaren, W. F. Burton, A. Bruce, Q.C., James Mills, Dr. Macdonald.

At the request of President Ramsay the secretary, Mr. Hills, read the notice calling the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, on motion of Sir Casimir Gzowski, were taken as read.

The Annual Report.

The annual report of the board of directors was as follows:

The business of the year 1893, being the 47th since the establishment of the company, has again resulted very satisfactorily, the new assurances applied for being 3,216 in number, for \$7,646,832, again a larger number and amount than during any previous year. Of these, 247 for \$536,259 were such as the board regretted that the interests of the company required it to decline, leaving 2,969 for \$7,110,572 accepted, but as 257 for \$544,139 were not carried out, the assurances actually issued were 2,712 for \$6,566,433, yielding a new premium income of \$228,508 47.

At the close of the year 29,040 policies were in force upon 21,439 lives, for \$62,703,245 97 of sums assured and profit bonuses, all it may be said upon the lives of persons resident in Canada and the healthful States of Michigan and Minnesota, for your directors have not thought it well to enter upon the extra hazard of business in climates where the risks of death may be greater, or the facts of the mortality less known or established.

The income of the past year amounted to \$2,474,638 30, and, as is shown by the statement of assets and liabilities, the former were increased by \$1,235,513 64, and now amount to \$4,313,613 46.

As an allusion was made last year to the fact of the claims by death during 1892 being from the causes then stated somewhat heavy, amounting to \$771,726, it affords the board much satisfaction to be able to report that they were more moderate during 1893, amounting to \$700,435 21.

It is also encouraging to add that during so much of the current year as has thus far elapsed, the amount of death claims is even less than it was at the same date last year.

During the past year advantage was taken of an opportunity to acquire a very desirable and valuable site for a new building for the company's offices in Montreal, and having at the same time made an arrangement with another important financial institution for the tenancy of a considerable and valuable portion of it under a long lease, upon mutually favorable terms, preparations are being proceeded with for a building there, such as will not only be worthy of the company's standing and prospects in the city of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, but will be likely to prove an increasingly valuable asset of the company.

The directors have to report that the business of each of the various branches was very generally well sustained during last year, and as the profits of five years fall to be divided as at Dec. 31 next, the present year is a very important one to new assurers desiring to share in these profits, and it is anticipated that each branch and agency will be able to considerably increase the amount of the current year's new business.

The following directors, under the terms of the company's charter, retire by rotation at the present time, but are eligible for re-election: The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Toronto; Col. Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C. to the Queen, Toronto; and A. G. Ramsay, President, R. Hills, Secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., April 2, 1894.

Summary of Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.
Balance at Dec. 31, 1892.....\$12,501,355 57
Premiums, interest, etc.....2,474,638 30
Balance on overdraft (since paid).....35,108 32
Total.....\$15,011,102 19

PAYMENTS.
Death claims and matured endowments.....\$ 641,125 44
Profits paid policy holders.....275,571 58
Reserve on matured policies.....12,051 16
Surrender values and annuities.....77,229 71
Expense account.....324,575 22
Dividends on stock.....5,000 00
Balance of assets.....13,928,142 38
Total.....\$15,011,102 19

LIABILITIES.
Mortgages, debentures, stocks, loans, etc., etc.....\$13,652,142 38
Cash in agents' hands, half-yearly and quarterly premiums, accrued interest.....661,500 48
Total.....\$14,313,613 46

LIABILITIES.
Assurance, annuity and profit funds.....\$13,099,571 84
Reserve on matured policies.....101,532 73
Special reserve on account of 1 per cent basis.....250,000 00
All other liabilities.....193,038 31
Total.....\$13,652,142 38

Auditor's Report.

To the president, vice-president and directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company:

Gentlemen,—The audit of your company's books for the year which closed on Dec. 31, 1893, and the examination of the securities, representing the investments and loans existing at that date, have now been completed.

I have pleasure in certifying that the books are correct, and that the statements of receipts and payments, and of assets and liabilities, which I have certified, agree

with the books, and are a true exhibit of the company's affairs.

I further certify that the securities were found in perfect order, and as set forth in the statements, also that the cash and bank balances were duly verified.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

MATTHEW LEGGAT, Auditor.
Hamilton, March 31, 1894.

The President's Address.

The President—The report has been printed and circulated generally, so I suppose everybody has seen it. With your leave I would beg to move its adoption. It has been before you for some time, and you are no doubt informed of its contents.

In moving its adoption I am afforded the opportunity of calling your attention specially to some of its features and facts. As the report points out the business of 1893 was a large one, exceeding that of any previous year, and taking that in conjunction with the fact of the death claims being fewer in number and smaller in amount than they were in 1892, and greatly under what was anticipated and provided for, although the risks carried were so much larger, there is unmistakable evidence that the business has been selected with care and caution essential for the real and permanent prosperity of the company. No doubt an even larger business could readily have been obtained had the company entered upon the various new and distant fields to which it has frequently been pressing invited, but we have not thought it well to adopt that course where extensions of the kind are of no real advantage to the company or the assured, and where they certainly involve increased expenses and consequent decreased profits, as they have proved they do by the experience and accounts of the so-called enterprising and progressive companies which have entered upon business of this kind.

As I said in other words last year, any man knows that to do business which by moderate expenses yields him a profit of \$5,000, is more advantageous than to so enlarge his business by increased expenses, as to reduce his profit to \$3,000.

The company's income has now reached \$2,500,000 a year, and the investments which that and the company's other large funds of some \$14,000,000 necessitate, are a constant consideration and care of the directors. As you all know the rate of interest which can be safely realized has fallen very much during the past few years, and while that may perhaps be beneficial to the general public, it certainly diminishes the revenues, and must thereby affect the profits which this and other companies which give their policy-holders.

It will please you I am sure to learn that a careful investigation of the company's mortality experience since its commencement has been in progress for some time, and we had hoped that its results would have been in shape to present to you upon the present occasion, but the labor which it has involved has proved more than could yet be overtaken with the assistance of our ordinary staff. With the qualified assistance which is now engaged upon the work, however, we fully expect to be able at our next meeting to lay before you such results of this important investigation as will, I am sure, be of great interest to you, as well as useful and instructive to the company, and to other institutions who may care to be informed of the Canada Life's experience during the lengthened period of 47 years.

I would draw your attention to the expression of the board's satisfaction with the business of our various branches and agencies last year, and I very cordially join in that. Where so many have done well it may appear invidious to allude to any particular one, but a feature of the success of the Michigan branch is so deserving of mention that I call your attention to it. It is that the Government report of the State shows that the Canada Life increased its Michigan business last year by a larger amount than any of the other 34 companies doing business in that State.

The building of the company in Montreal having for some length of time proved unsatisfactory for its purposes, desirable, the directors have acquired a very advantageous site at the corner of St. James and St. Peter streets, opposite the Merchants and the Molsons banks in that city, and a building is about to be erected thereon such as while being worthy of the important business capital of the Province of Quebec, will also, it is anticipated, yield the company a fair return for its investment.

The present year, 1894, being the last of the current quinquennium, the five years' profits realized during that period will fall to be divided as at Dec. 31 next, and as persons assuring during the year will secure a share of these profits, we may look for a large additional number of assurers desiring to obtain so important an advantage.

Nothing occurs to me further that is sufficiently important to take up your time with, but if there are any further particulars I can give you or any information I can furnish I shall be pleased to do so.

Vice-President Gates—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. The address of the president has, as usual, been so explanatory and comprehensive that there is little that I can add thereto, except to concur in the conviction that considering that the past year has not been prosperous in general business, that the large increase in the company's business ought to be considered a satisfactory result to the shareholders, as it has been secured on sound commercial lines, as evidenced by the low ratio of its expense account. There may be, indeed there are various opinions, as regards the National Policy in fiscal matters. I wish we could infuse in our countrymen something akin to the National Policy in life assurance interests. Besides our own company there are several good Canadian life companies whose standing and responsibility are unquestioned. If our countrymen would patronize home institutions more generally it would keep a much larger amount of money in the country, where it could fructify and become available for the many Canadian enterprises which are from time to time launched forth, and money would thus become cheaper and generally it would prove beneficial to the country. I may mention that in addition to the careful examination of our securities by a committee of the board and by our auditors, the Dominion Government inspector of assurance, Mr. Fitzgerald, made a careful scrutiny of them during the past year, and confirmed their accuracy. I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS.

B. E. Walker moved, seconded by H. McLaren, a vote of thanks to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the year.

In moving the resolution Mr. Walker said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with much pleasure I rise to move this vote of thanks to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the year. I think it

must be patent to the minds of all of us that the task of taking care of the business of this great company is a growing one—one that is increasing every year. I know personally what a task it is to take care of such an amount of money as \$15,000,000 yearly in the mere matter of selecting careful investments, but when we add to that the responsibility of conducting the business of the company—the necessity in these times of intense competition of selecting the risks and the care that is necessary in doing so we can understand the great responsibility that is thrown upon the directors and officers of this company. It seems to me that in reference to the future of this company there are a few points to bear in mind. The competitors are, many of them, Canadian companies, and I agree with the previous speaker that it is desirable that we should have other companies established, great and successful ones—like the Canada Life, and that it would help business in Canada. As for the American companies, I think it is quite clear that such corporations may be too large. While it is, perhaps, desirable to grow larger, size after it gets beyond a certain point is a great disadvantage because the company that is under an economical management is at a disadvantage the moment it gets beyond the control of the comparatively small number of men who manage it. Companies in Scotland have difficulty in getting investments for their money and cannot get as good a return as they did in the past. Taking all these things into consideration, we can easily realize how the task of providing investments may be very great. Our position as competitors with American and Scotch companies has increased our business, and I do not see why the business of the Canada Life should not be as large as the directors desire it to be. On the whole, however, I think slow progress is the best, and all of us as the years go on will appreciate the fact that steadiness in progress is preferable to that volcanic sort of prosperity that some companies have had in the past, and which must necessarily be checked in times such as these.

Major McLaren—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I quite agree with the mover that this should not be a merely formal one. We are under obligations to the directors as the years go on for the manner in which they look after the affairs of the company, and we should feel a great deal of gratitude to them. One feature of the report struck me as most satisfactory, and that is the progress made in the State of Michigan, where we have been able to compete so advantageously with the American companies.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

President Ramsay—I desire to return, on behalf of myself and the other members of the board, our warm thanks for the kind expressions which have been used concerning us. Our position is one that entails considerable anxiety and responsibility, and it is gratifying to know that our services are so appreciated by you. We highly value this vote expressing your confidence in us, and do not by any means regard it merely as formal.

DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

W. Gibson, M.P., seconded by M. Leggat, moved the appointment of Messrs. W. F. Findlay and Geo. A. Young as scrutineers of votes for the election of directors in room of the three retiring, and that the poll shall now be opened, and be closed upon five minutes elapsing without a vote being tendered.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Gibson said: I have much pleasure in moving the above resolution, and it is scarcely necessary for me to add any

must be patent to the minds of all of us that the task of taking care of the business of this great company is a growing one—one that is increasing every year. I know personally what a task it is to take care of such an amount of money as \$15,000,000 yearly in the mere matter of selecting careful investments, but when we add to that the responsibility of conducting the business of the company—the necessity in these times of intense competition of selecting the risks and the care that is necessary in doing so we can understand the great responsibility that is thrown upon the directors and officers of this company. It seems to me that in reference to the future of this company there are a few points to bear in mind. The competitors are, many of them, Canadian companies, and I agree with the previous speaker that it is desirable that we should have other companies established, great and successful ones—like the Canada Life, and that it would help business in Canada. As for the American companies, I think it is quite clear that such corporations may be too large. While it is, perhaps, desirable to grow larger, size after it gets beyond a certain point is a great disadvantage because the company that is under an economical management is at a disadvantage the moment it gets beyond the control of the comparatively small number of men who manage it. Companies in Scotland have difficulty in getting investments for their money and cannot get as good a return as they did in the past. Taking all these things into consideration, we can easily realize how the task of providing investments may be very great. Our position as competitors with American and Scotch companies has increased our business, and I do not see why the business of the Canada Life should not be as large as the directors desire it to be. On the whole, however, I think slow progress is the best, and all of us as the years go on will appreciate the fact that steadiness in progress is preferable to that volcanic sort of prosperity that some companies have had in the past, and which must necessarily be checked in times such as these.

HARVEY NEFF HAS KIDNEY DISEASE, WHICH DOCTORS COULD NOT CURE—DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS RESTORED HIM TO PERFECT HEALTH.

PORT COLBORNE, April 9.—In March, 1893, Harvey H. Neff, of this place, had a bad attack of typhoid fever. Good nursing and medical attendance brought him around, but the attack left him a victim of kidney disease. This the doctors failed to cure, but Dodd's Kidney Pills, the infallible remedy, did the same good work in his case as in all others, and Mr. Neff is well to-day. Dodd's was the first kidney remedy in pill form ever offered the public. Its wonderful success in curing all forms of kidney disease has led to the introduction of numerous cheap and worthless imitations. Purchasers, for their own safety, should insist on getting Dodd's Kidney Pills. Sold in large boxes; price 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50. To be had of all dealers.

"T. & B." is guaranteed that the tobacco is pure.

Mrs. Callahan—I want to get a pair of shoes for the little boy. Shopman—French kid? Mrs. C. (indignantly)—Indane not! He's my own son—born and bred near Tammany Hall.

Ask for Minard and take no other.

Fine photographs of all descriptions are Mackle's specialty. Studio corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

HYSLOP, CAULFEILD & CO.

Wholesale Bicycle Importers.

WHITWORTH CYCLES.

Are Without Exception the Best in the World.

WHITWORTHS are made in one grade only, and that the very highest.

WHITWORTHS cost more than any other wheel, but "The best is the cheapest in the end."

Believing in this old business adage, a large syndicate of employees of one of our leading wholesale dry-goods houses last week decided that nothing but WHITWORTHS would suit them. The firm referred to has resident buyers in Britain and others crossing twice a year. They have every opportunity of finding out which wheel is best. They were quite satisfied to pay the higher price for the WHITWORTH—a compliment to the WHITWORTH wheel and a credit to these men's common sense.

HYSLOP, CAULFEILD & CO.

13 Front Street West, Toronto.

The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

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Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages).....\$4 00
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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

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

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

London, Saturday, April 14.

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

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

—Why should not J. W. Bengough be elected member for one of the divisions of Toronto? If nominated he would certainly get his grip on the constituency.

—Mr. Mackenzie, M. P. P. for West Lambton, has before the Legislature a bill that should pass. It requires transient traders to pay a license when they have not paid municipal taxes.

—Conservative papers are figuring that by the redistribution bill brought into the Legislature by the Provincial Secretary, Sir Oliver will gain three seats. Very probably. But no one can assert that the redistribution is not a fair one.

—As anyone can buy a large postcard for a cent and send to a friend the family gossip of a week, it does seem foolish to break the postal law by writing notes in newspapers, thereby running the risk of paying \$15 to \$20 of a fine and costs.

—Liverpool has just extended its boundaries, taking in several suburban districts, and is now the second largest city in the British Empire. Glasgow will have to stretch down as far as Greenock and take in the sugar town if it is to get ahead of its rival.

—The Ontario Legislature got through a great deal of work in committee and out of it this week. It is apparent that the business of the session is now far advanced, and there is no reason, without obstructive tactics by the Opposition, for the House sitting after the end of the present month. It is time for the agriculturists to get home to their spring work.

—The Chatham Planet professes to see no difference between a non-resident M. P. P. who is a private citizen, and therefore perfectly independent of his surroundings, and a man who has sold his services to the corporation in which he resides, which is a rival of that for which he has taken a continuous retainer. Surely there are none so blind as those who do not wish to see.

—Is it not lamentable that the opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat cannot tell whether they have been gerrymandered in the division of the city of Toronto till after the elections? As the Telegram puts it, though the Liberals have a strong band of supporters in Toronto, if they return two of their candidates, the Conservatives will assert that they have been gerrymandered beyond all peradventure. This is carrying fault-finding to the extreme.

—“Un Membre du Parlement,” writing from Ottawa to Quebec L'Electeur, says that “the tactics of the Conservative speakers seem to be to place to the credit of protection all the fortunate events and successes which we have been able to obtain from an industrial and agricultural point of view, and to lay all our reverses and failures to the charge of Providence or external circumstances.” Then we have it stated that it is “protection” alone which regulates the rate of wages, but no one is able to show how that can be, when in Great Britain the workpeople get much better pay, for fewer hours of labor, than do the workers in neighboring European countries “blessed” with a “protective” tariff.

NO GENUINE RELIEF TILL A GENERAL ELECTION.

The two weeks' discussion of the tariff struggle, brought to a close at an early hour on Friday morning, was chiefly noteworthy because of the confession by Conservative members that the tariff is a tax—an obvious fact that on the platform and in the newspaper press the apologists for the high tax system have till now persistently denied. One of the strongest speeches against the sham revision, and in favor of a decided move being made towards genuine trade freedom, was made by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, whom Sir John Macdonald designated as his successor, but who is hated by

the small fry politicians that now hold sway at Ottawa because he is independent enough to stand up for a great reduction in the burdens of the masses when he has become convinced that the “protectionist” tariff fosters monopolies and injures the large majority of the Canadian people. We are satisfied that the views of this well known Conservative and his colleague, Col. O'Brien, on the trade question as expressed in Parliament are endorsed by a large section of the Conservative party throughout the country, who must now see the futility of sacrificing the material interests of the people to provide office and corruption funds for a few needy politicians. The following is the resolution which the “protectionist” following of Sir John Thompson voted down:

“While recognizing in the reductions proposed an admission to that extent of the evils inflicted on the people by the system of high protective duties, this House is nevertheless of the opinion that the amounts, being based on the principle of protection, and not solely on the requirements of the public service, are inadequate to afford satisfactory relief from the burdens of excessive and unfair taxation; that the highest interests of Canada demand the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people, and that to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of an honest, economical and efficient Government, and have eliminated from it the principle of protection to particular industries at the expense of the community at large, which should be imposed for revenue only; that it should be so adjusted as to make free or bear as lightly as possible on the necessities of life, and to promote freer trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States.”

This resolution is in general accord with the principles of the Liberal party. It also agrees with the platform of the Patrons of Industry and the Central Farmers' Institute—those two great agricultural organizations—and is in line with the views as to trade freedom set forth at the last congress of the trades and labor councils. It must be apparent to all, therefore, that the majority by which it was voted down—reduced by the loss of several seats that were held by Government followers till the recent bye-elections—does not interpret public opinion in the country. Give us ungerrymandered constituencies and a fair voters' list, tie up the hands of partisan officials, and we will guarantee that this resolution will become the finding of a large majority of the members in a new House of Commons. Indeed, even with the hand-tying now indulged in by the men in power at Ottawa, we believe that it will not again be possible to bamboozle the electorate into voting in favor of the restrictionist system that has robbed the many to benefit the few.

HEADS THE LIST.

It is now almost half a century since the Canada Life Assurance Company was established, and the facts laid before the annual meeting of the shareholders at the head office, Hamilton, on Monday, prove that it continues to enjoy phenomenal prosperity. The report exemplified prudent management and careful regard for the interest of insurers as well as shareholders, and at the same time demonstrated that this company is in advance of all other Canadian companies in total business, new business, in assets and in income. During the past year 2,712 policies were issued for sums aggregating \$6,566,443. This makes a total of 29,040 policies in force on 21,459 lives, for \$62,703,245 97, the majority being upon lives of Canadians, and the entire business is confined to Canada, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio. The company contemplates the erection of a magnificent new office building in Montreal, which will compare favorably with the structures of the company in Toronto and Hamilton. As the business of this favorite company in London and the west is large and ever increasing, we hope to see a similar structure erected for its use in this city at no distant day.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

Mrs. Shepherd Sued for Debt and Mrs. Youmans for Slander.

TORONTO, April 13.—Agnes C. Youmans, widow of the late John R. Youmans, No. 57 Maitland street, has filed a claim in the Court of Chancery against Margaret L. Shepherd for \$540 for salary and money loaned. Mrs. Youmans was formerly the manager of the British-Canadian, of which the defendant is the editor. The plaintiff is also the supreme president of the recently formed society known as the Loyal Protestant Women of Canada. Pending in the present assizes is a suit for \$10,000 for alleged slander, in which Mrs. Youmans is defendant and the former secretary of the British-Canadian, Miss Rebecca Morrison, is plaintiff.

Mrs. Booth's Illness.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A Boston dispatch stated that Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, was dangerously ill in this city. Her husband, Commander Booth, denied this statement. He said: “Mrs. Booth has been suffering from tonsillitis for the past week, but she has not been dangerously ill. She is up and about the house to-day and will be able to resume her work next week. Mrs. Booth was to have spoken in Boston last night, but she was not well enough to appear.”

The Hibernian (from Philadelphia for Glasgow) arrived at on Friday morning with her 325 cattle in good order.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY
DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP APPROVED.

Electric Light Matters Discussed by
the R. E. O. P. A.

The Water Commissioners and the Let-
ting of Tenders—The Single Tax
Question Next.

The London Real Estate Owners' Protective Association met in Duffield block last night, President Hiscox in the chair. The chief topic which furnished food for discussion was the report of the committee on electric light, gas, waterworks and street railway matters. It was presented by Mr. Wm. Scarrow, and stated “that the committee had received sufficient evidence upon which to report, and from which a legitimate conclusion could be drawn. The letters were sent out at random and without any attempt at selection of places, so that the replies would constitute unbiased evidence and could be relied upon. Fifty-five of the places communicated with had adopted the contract or company plan of electric lighting, while only nine had adopted the system of municipal ownership. The figures were decidedly in favor of the latter plan. As a comparison London is at present paying for lighting from 50 to 100 per cent more than some of the places operating their own plant. Bay City, Mich., gets its light for about 15 cents a night, as against London's rate of 25 cents. New Westminster gets its light for 25 cents, and receives a profit of over \$1,300 in addition. Apart from the extra cost under the contract system there is also a continual complaint as to the quality of the light.

“In regard to the waterworks we have also received a good deal of information, and find that with others, as with ourselves, the chief trouble arises from an unnecessary waste of water, the only remedy for which appears to be the adoption of the meter system. This has been tried by other places and found to work very satisfactorily. It is also the opinion of the committee that had the water commissioners spent half the money they are now laying out at Springfield in the adoption of a meter system, which would minimize the waste, the price of water would soon be reduced 25 to 50 per cent.”

Ald. Parnell said the report was simply a justification of statements made by him two years ago. The lights of the city at the present time were not 2,000 candle power, and he would challenge the proposition to contradict it. What was really needed was a new plant. The whole question was in a muddled state, and until the city bought a plant of its own they would be tied down to one company.

Mr. Colwell—I have always been opposed to municipal control of the electric lighting. My opinion is that it would not be well for the city. As to the citizens, the matter was entirely in the city's hands. If a company did not carry out the terms of the contract they should be made to pay for it.

Mr. Buckle moved the adoption of the report, which he thought was very good. The great question in the matter was whether or not a company could supply lights cheaper than the city with its own plant and yet make a profit.

Mr. Parsons referred to the heavy cost involved through the junks of city electricians, and how much the citizens had been enlightened on the subject. It seemed to the speaker that the cause of the city paying such a high price for their electric light was the shortness of the term contracted for. No company would erect a plant for a few years and give a cheap light. He then turned his attention to the waterworks, the Port Stanley Railway and poor old “Jumbo.” The waterworks, he said, had been made to appear as a grand investment, but he guaranteed that should any banker go into the figures no great benefit would be found. He thought the manner in which the citizens had been treated by the water commissioners was unfair. The useless machinery which was now being placed at Springfield had been advertised for. The tenders were received, the contracts let, and all the citizens had known was the figure of the successful tenderers. There was too much star-chamber business about it, and what should have been done was the publishing of all prices offered.

Mr. Colwell—Have the contracts been let for the work?

Mr. Parsons—Yes. The work of the pumping house has been let to the Geo. F. Blake Company, and the work has, I believe, to be completed in 30 days. This fact has resulted in the price of the work being raised about \$1,200 to \$1,500. The time allowed was too short, and to be sure the contractor had to add that sum. This was told me by two men who are engaged in contracting.

Mr. Colwell—But I cannot understand who is doing the brickwork. The Boston firm is not coming here to do it, so there must be a dark horse.

Mr. Parsons—I hear that it is Ald. Garratt.

Mr. Scarrow moved that the association approve of municipal ownership of electric lighting. Carried.

Ald. Parnell brought to the notice of the association a bill introduced into the Legislature by a private member, asking that the plant, machinery and all apparatus in connection with telephone, gas, electric light and water companies be exempted from taxation, and that the income only be taxed.

After a short discussion Mr. Buckle moved that the association strongly condemn the provisions of the bill and forward a copy to the Toronto representative for London.

Mr. Thomas McGarvey moved that a copy of the waterworks specifications be secured by next meeting. Carried.

The association will secure information from Regina as to the workings of the single tax system and discuss the question at the next meeting.

The city auditor's report will be considered by a special committee—Messrs. Hiscox, Parsons and Duffield—and a report presented at next meeting.

IN ASHES!

Money Lost by the Glucose Works Fire
\$700,000—Ten Men Missing—
Other Fires.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—Peter Clark, one of the employees of the burned glucose factory, is missing, making the total number twelve. Mr. Hamilton, the owner of the works, said at noon he had not decided whether to rebuild or not. The total loss to the owners of the glucose works will reach \$700,000. Insurance, \$500,000. The Canadian insurance companies were not extensively interested. The Western, of Toronto, has \$6,500 total loss, and the British-American, of Toronto, \$6,125 on the various plants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—Chief of the Fire Department Hughes received a telegram to-day saying the town of Elizabethtown, Ky., was in flames, and the entire business portion was threatened with destruction.

Stephen R. Post, a New York grain speculator, failed on Friday. Liabilities, \$50,000 to \$100,000.

During

April

Colds and chills are prevalent, and unless the system is strong enough to throw them off, serious illness, often ending in death results.

The Cause

Of colds, chills and attendant dangers is found in the blood, poisoned by uric acid, which should be expelled by the kidneys.

The Effect

Of this kidney-poisoned blood is far reaching. Health and strength are impossible while it exists. The system is being continually weakened, leaving it open to the ravages of colds, chills and fevers.

The Cure

For such a diseased condition is found in Warner's Safe Cure, which will restore the kidneys to health and enable them to properly perform their functions. There is no doubt about this. The record of the past is

Proof Positive.

THE STAR
COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT
AND ANTI-RATTLE.
Patent always given satisfaction. No weight on bearings. North from the shaft for service in all kinds of work. Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. Price, \$1.00. Send right for \$1.50.
THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO.,
Decatur, Ill.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentions from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

A GOOD TRICK,

and one that will always please, is to buy a bottle of SKREI Cod Liver Oil and astonish your friends by becoming plump and rosy checked. Almost tasteless. Always

TAKES WELL.

MADE ONLY BY
K. CAMPBELL & CO., MONTREAL.

NEGLECTED

Colds &
Deep Seated
Coughs

SAFELY AND SURELY CURED BY

Allen's
Lung Balsam.

MONEY LOANED

On real estate and notes; also on household furniture, pianos, horses and all kinds of chattels, by

J. & J. R. MILNE

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, land, and house insurance agents. jwm

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Loan & Debenture

COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital.....1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....432,000

MONEY TO LOAN

On mortgages on real estate AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. For best terms make personal application at the office of the company.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
MANAGER.

Office—Corner Dundas street and Market Lane, London.

GEO. PARISH

Good assortment of new furniture. Prices to suit the times. Organ—A good Parlor Organ at a bargain. 357 TALBOT STREET South of King street. jwm

THE CANADIAN

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE

WELDLESS STEEL TUBING
PRICE \$100.00
FOR THE GOOD BICYCLE CO. LTD.
BRANTFORD, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

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Saturday Night

APRIL 14
FROM 7 P.M.
TO 10 P.M.

—AT—

CHAPMAN'S

YOU

Are Invited to Our

Saturday Night Fair

—OF—

Silks, Dress Goods
and Trimmings.

Last week we delighted the scores of people who walked through our departments. The goods are all on display, and you are invited to call TO-NIGHT.

1st—All wool Henrietta in pale blue, pink, light heliotrope and light gray; worth 40c.
TO-NIGHT 30c

2nd—All wool Serge in Nile green, pink, blue and cream; worth 40c.
TO-NIGHT 25c

3rd—7 pieces Silesian Silk, worth 75c. On Saturday Night only 39c.

4th—5 pieces all wool Crepon, light shades; worth 50c. On Saturday Night only 39c.

5th—3 pieces Albatross Cloth in yellow, pink and cream worth 50c.
TO-NIGHT 39c

6th—46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta, all colors, beautiful make; worth 65c.
TO-NIGHT 50c

7th—23 pieces China Silk, all colors; worth 30c.
TO-NIGHT 19c

8th—An assortment of Jap Silks in spots and sprays, suitable for waists.
TO-NIGHT 65c

9th—A beautiful range of new rich Trimmings, in all leading colors; worth double the price.
TO-NIGHT 10c

Saturday Night

FROM 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say

'Thank You'

I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharging from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." Mrs. AMANDA FAISLEY, 176 Laurier Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

WORK AND WAGES.

Meeting of the G. T. R. Employees' Grievance Committee.

The Men and the Authorities Said to Be in Perfect Accord—The U. P. R. Men Get Their Wages Restored.

TORONTO, April 13.—To-day 35 employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, representing every part of its system in Canada, are in session in Toronto. They comprised the grievance committee. "There are no radical differences between the men and the company," said Chairman Jones, of St. Thomas, this morning. "The time for that is past, and the relations between the company and the men at the present moment are of the most amicable nature." They met General Superintendent Stephenson during the day. The principal business discussed was the co-operative organization, which affects the members individually, and the object to be attained by this meeting is united action in matters of mutual interest to the organization. The question of 10 per cent reduction was not touched upon, the men not having received any official notice as yet. The relations between the men and company are said to be the best. The conference lasted from 10 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon.

OMAHA, April 13.—Judge Dundy to-day ordered the wages of the unorganized employees of the Union Pacific Railroad Company restored to the basis which ruled before the reduction recently inaugurated by the receivers.

BUFFALO, April 13.—John McIntyre, a lake sailor, came under agreement to work on an American vessel, and has been sent home by Inspector DeBarry under the provisions of the alien contract labor act.

HELENA, Mont., April 13.—The general strike all along the Montana Central and the Great Northern from Laramore, N. D., to Spokane began at noon to-day. This is the first strike ordered by the American Railroad Union. The order embraces engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, sectionmen, car repairers, coal heavers and clerks, and is said to be very strong in the territory over which the strike is ordered.

TORONTO, April 13.—Word comes from Winnipeg that the Massey-Harris Company have decided to cut down their staff and also make a general reduction in wages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—"Stop work Friday, April 13, at 12 o'clock. Do not go to work again until restoration of wages paid Aug. 1, 1893." This message was sent during the night and this morning every station on the Great Northern Railway from Laramore, N. D., to Spokane, Wash. It is signed by J. Hogan and Roy Goodwin, committee of the American Railway Union. The effect has been to pretty effectually tie up the line at Helena, Great Falls and Spokane.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 13.—This end of the coke region had an exciting day, and as a result 1,000 men employed at seven plants, comprising 1,200 ovens, are idle to-night.

Killed in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Geo. Curtin, 25 years old, whose home was in Lindsay, Ont., fell from the Coworth elevator, 65 feet to the ground, at 5:30 this afternoon. He died at 8 o'clock.

Ask for "T. & E." Mahogany Chew

ing Tobacco.

There are 76.70 acres of park property in Hamilton, including Dundurn Park.

The United States citizens of Bluefields, Nicaragua, have presented a flattering memorial to Capt. A. Johnston, G. Curson Howe, R.N., and the officers of H. M. S. Cleopatra, for their timely and valuable assistance.

Ask for "T. & E." Mahogany Chew

ing Tobacco.

Don't forget that 219 Dundas street is the place to get a fashionable hair cut and an easy shave. J. L. FORTNER, Proprietor.

SMOKE

OLD 5c.
5c LEAVES.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

H. LOVELESS,

202½ Dundas Street.

New Goods, New Goods.

HARRY LENOX'S stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete. CHOICE SUITINGS from \$18 up. Latest novelties in pantings. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

Nicely Caught!

Sir John Tripped Up by the Liberal Leader.

The Government's Scheme for Favoring Certain Firms.

More Monkeying With the Tariff—Specific Duties Restored in Several Cases.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, April 13.—The House this afternoon went into committee on the tariff resolutions and on the clause reserving to the governor in council power to remit duties on manufactures exported abroad and placed on the free list articles required as raw material in manufactures. The Opposition raised a protest against giving the governor in council this power, and claimed that it afforded an opportunity of favoring certain firms and discriminating against others.

An amendment by Mr. Edgar to repeal the clause was lost.

Sir John Thompson stated that no order in council was ever passed granting concessions to individual firms.

Mr. Laurier at once rose with an order in council in his hands, which he read, and which was an order granting certain enlarged rebate of duties to the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company of St. Catharines by name.

Sir John Thompson was put to great confusion by this proof of the falsity of his assertion, and subsequently admitted that this was an order in council of the kind objected to by the Opposition.

Mr. Laurier and others pressed home the objection by pointing out that political favorites such as the Welland Vale Company could under this clause obtain a decided advantage over business rivals. It was admitted that this order in council had never been made public in any form, and was consequently secret legislation undoing the work of Parliament. It was finally adopted after a discussion of a couple of hours.

On the clause renewing the statutory offer of reciprocity with France and Spain, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier asked why this was necessary with regard to France when the French treaty was to be ratified.

Sir John Thompson made the curious statement that the French Chambers might ratify it, and in that event they desired the statutory offer to stand. In reply to Mr. Laurier, Sir John Thompson added that he did not at all anticipate the rejection of the treaty by the French Chambers. The clause was passed, and as the members were rather fatigued, the House adjourned shortly after 10 o'clock.

NOTES.
Mr. K. F. Burns, ex-M. P. for Gloucester, the newly-appointed Senator, arrived to-night.

The report of the mounted police was laid on the table to-night.

The changes announced in the tariff last night place pork back under specific duty and nearly all the other changes are in the direction of restoring specific duties. Live hogs which were 25 per cent. in the new tariff and 2 cents a pound in the old are now to be 1½ cents a pound. Barreled porks and salted meats which were 3 cents a pound are now to be 2 cents a pound.

The enormous duty of over 100 per cent on cleaned rice is restored. It was reduced from 1½ cents a pound in the old tariff to 1 cent a pound and now it is to be restored to 1½ cents.

The following resolution is given notice of by Mr. Foster: "Resolved, that it is expedient to repeal so much of the inland revenue act and amending acts as determines the excise duties to be levied upon malt and vinegar and to provide that on and after March 28 the excise duties thereon shall be as follows: Malt, 1½ cents per pound; vinegar, 8 cents per proof gallon.

IN THE VAN.

Meeting of Single Tax Advocates in New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—One hundred and fifty believers in single tax dined this evening in the Columbia restaurant in celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Henry George made a brief speech.

John C. R. Q. C. of Hamilton, Ont., denounced what he called "the unholy union between protection and party principles." It was a union, he said, that was bound not to last, and both Canada and the United States were interested in each other commercially, and were the matter entirely in the hands of the people instead of being under the influence of politicians on both sides, they would buy and sell from each other without restriction. Congressmen Johnson and Maguire also spoke. Addresses were also delivered by Father McGlynn, Edward Osbourne Brown, Frederick W. Heinrichs and Theo. G. Shearman.

THE MEYER TRIAL.

It Has Been Reopened Now in New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The trial of Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, charged with poisoning Ludwig Brandt in order to secure insurance money, which on December last was interrupted near its conclusion by the sudden insanity of the juror Alex. B. Low, has been begun again before Recorder Smyth. According to counsel for defense, more than a week will probably be consumed in getting a jury.

Steamship Arrivals.

Hibernian..... Glasgow..... Philadelphia
Danis..... New York..... Hamburg

The total amount of gold to be exported to-day (Saturday) is \$2,950,000 from New York and \$500,000 from Boston.

Strong Drink

Is a Curse

...BUT...

Snider's Root Beer

Is a Blessing.

MAKE IT YOURSELF

One Bottle will make FIVE GALLONS.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Price, 25 cents.

Snider Manufacturing Co'y

TORONTO.

S. & J.

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

DO
NOT
DELAY.

Those who devote their whole attention to fashion making told us last winter that the spring of 1894 would see some of the nicest ideas in Mantles and Capes ever thought of. We have realized the truth of the statement.

THEY ARE CHEAP.

As well as nice. The prevailing fashion in Jackets is the tailor-made. They are beautifully finished, having full-draped sleeves, wide reverses and full skirts. The fashionable cloths are Broadcloth, Boxcloth and Wool Serges. We have many colors—black, navy, tan, fawn and golden brown. The prices range from \$3 up to \$28. Pretty Wool Cloth Capes, trimmed with braid at \$3.50. Others in velvet, heavy cord silk and moire silk are just as nice and quite as cheap.

Black Jackets from \$4.50 up.

Colored from \$3 up.

Capotes from \$3.50 to \$25.

Every Style is Worth Seeing if
Nothing More.

You have heard your lady friends speak of Standard Patterns. We handle them exclusively in London.

SMALLMAN

& INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

OUR

GREAT

SALE

TOILET SETS

Now in full swing.

This sale affords a rare opportunity to supply your wants in this line, as we must make room for the arrival of new Spring Goods, and with this object in view EVERY TOILET SET in our store has been marked at greatly

Reduced Prices!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Pigot AND Bryan

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

186 Dundas St.

51c tag

SMOKE
RENA ELSA, 10c. (HAND MADE)
A. O. K., U. W., 5c.
See that A. O. K., U. W., is stamped on every cigar. These are union-made cigars.
WM. ATKINS, Manufacturer, London.

OUR REGULAR

Spring Clearing-Out Sale!

IS NOW GOING ON AT THE

CRYSTAL HALL

MAKING READY FOR IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS.

500 Odd Decorated Toilet Sets,

300 Odd Decorated Tea Sets,

200 Odd Decorated Dinner Sets,

AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF.

ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN OUR

Great Bargain Store

Marked down to make room for New Goods coming in Kitchen and Dining Room Utensils and a thousand articles for the Household to be disposed of Regardless of Price.

BABY CARRIAGES, BOYS' AND GIRLS' WAGONS,

BALLS AND BATS,

CROQUET SETS,

MARBLES AND TOPS,

EVERYTHING IN OUR LARGE STOCK PRICED DOWN.

The Leading Crockery House!

W. J. Reid & Co

DUNDAS STREET.

52c wtz

J. & D. ROSS

(The One-Price House.)

Hats! Hats! Hats!

All the latest styles in English and American Goods at LOWEST PRICES.

Gents' Furnishings.

Latest Novelties in Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, etc. Spring and Summer Underwear a specialty.

Merchant Tailoring

This department receives special attention, and we have every confidence that perfect satisfaction in value, style, workmanship and fit can be given to all our patrons.

386 Richmond St.,
Opposite City Hall.



R. J. Y.
& CO.

YOUR GLOVES

May possibly have cost you a good price, still have been

UNSATISFACTORY

Poor leather, very likely not kid but something else, poor cut together with poor making, all combined cause you dissatisfaction.

SUPPOSE

You come and let us sell you a pair of genuine French Kid Gloves that we know will not only fit your hand perfectly, but will also give satisfaction in wear.

YOU

Will be pleased with our Gloves. They are right. Just see the lovely quality we are selling at \$1, in black, tans and browns, either buttoned or clasps.

TRY

A pair of our special brand of French Kid Gloves; colors, fawns, tans and assorted browns, with laced fastenings. Our price is only \$1, and no nicer Glove was ever sold at \$1.25. It pleases

US

To offer this beautiful Glove at so low a price, but quick sales and many of them make up for the small profit. Come in to-night

FOR A PAIR?

The wonderful full fashioned Cashmere Stockings, to-night, 25 cents. The customers who last Saturday night bought the same line were delighted with the extra value—best they ever saw. We'll SELL TO-NIGHT 100 PAIRS, no more. We don't know how to replace them, but never mind, let them go. You're the gainer now.

To-night a box of Veilings at 5 cents per yard.

To-night a lot of Embroideries at 1 cent per yard.

To-night nice lot of Frillings at 5 cents per yard.

To-night 7 pieces lovely Flannelettes at 10 cents per yard. The nicest patterns and colorings you ever saw.

To-night we want you to see our Showrooms. Special display and every attention, even if you are not buying.

GENTLEMEN

To-night our Clothing Salesmen WANT TO SEE YOU. They have a special suit of clothes, consisting of splendid black satin top worsted 4-buttoned Cutaway Coat and Vest of same material, with nobby black or colored striped Pants to match, at TEN DOLLARS FOR THE SUIT, and it's a dandy. WILL YOU SEE IT?

R. J. YOUNG & CO



'Turn to the Right.'

"What! Are you Solomon de Bethune?" the man cried incredulously. Incredulously, but his countenance fell, and his voice was full of chagrin and disappointment.

"Who else, sir?" M. de Rosny replied haughtily. "I am, and, as far as I know, I have as much right on this side of the Loire as any other man."

"A thousand pardons,"

"If you are not satisfied—"

"Nay, M. de Rosny, I am perfectly satisfied."

The stranger repeated this with a very crestfallen air, adding, "A thousand pardons," and fell to making other apologies, and finally, with great respect, "I look you, if you will pardon me saying so, for your Huguenot brother, M. Maximilian," he explained. "The saying goes that he is at Rosny."

"I can answer for that being false," M. de Rosny answered peremptorily. "For I have just come from there, and I will answer for it. He is not within ten leagues of the place. And now, sir, as we desire to enter before the gates shut, perhaps you will excuse us."

"With which he bowed, and I bowed, and they bowed, and we separated. They gave us the road, which M. de Rosny took with a great air, and we trotted to the gate, and passed through it without merriment."

The first street we entered was a wide one, and my companion took advantage of this to ride up abreast of me. "That is the kind of adventure our little prince is fond of," he muttered. "But for my part, M. de Rosny, the sweat is running down my forehead. I have played the trick more than once before, for my brother and I are as like as two peas. And yet it would have gone ill with us if the fool had been one of his friends."

"All well that ends well," I answered in a low voice, thinking it an ill time for compliments. As it was, the remark was unfortunate, for M. de Rosny was still in the act of reining back when Maignan called out to us to say we were being followed.

I looked behind, but could see nothing except gloom and rain and overhanging eaves and a few figures cowering in doorways. The servants, however, continued to maintain that it was so, and we held, without actually stopping, a council of war. If detected, we were caught in a trap, without hope of escape; and for the moment I am sure M. de Rosny regretted that he had chosen this route by Blois—that he had thrust himself, in his haste and his desire to take with him the latest news, into a snare so patent. The castle—huge, dark, and grim—loomed before us at the end of the street in which we were, and I could imagine how much more appalling it must appear to him, the chosen counselor of his master, and the steadfast opponent of all which it represented.

Our conversation came to nothing, for no better course suggested itself than to go as we were. I intended to the lodging commonly used by my companion. We did so, looking behind us often, and saying more than once that Maignan must be mistaken. As soon as we had dismounted, however, and gone in, he showed us from the window a man loitering near; and this confirmation of our arm sending us to our expedients again, while Maignan remained watching a room without a light, I suggested that I might pass myself off, though ten years older, for my companion.

"Alas!" he said, drumming with his fingers on the table, "there are too many here who know me to make that possible. I thank you all the same."

"Could you escape on foot? Or pass the wall anywhere, or slip through the gates early?" I suggested.

"They might," he answered. "But I doubt it. I was a fool, sir, to put my neck into Mendoza's halter, and that is a fact. But here is Maignan. What is it, man?" he continued eagerly.

"The watcher is gone, my lord," the squerry answered.

"And has left no one?"

"No one that I can see."

We both went into a next room and looked from the windows. The man was certainly not where we had seen him before. But the rain was falling heavily, the eaves were dripping, the street was a dark cavern with only here and there a spark of light and the fellow might be lurking elsewhere. Maignan, being questioned, however, believed he had gone off of set purpose.

"At any rate, we are fasting," M. de Rosny answered. "Give me a full man in a fight. Let us sit down and eat. It is no good jumping in the dark, or meeting troubles half way."

We were not through our meal, however, when Simon Feix waiting on us with a pale face, when Maignan came in again from the dark room. "My lord," he said quietly, "three men have appeared. Two of them remain twenty paces away. The third has come to the door."

As he spoke we heard a cautious summons from below. Maignan was for going down, but his master made him stand. "Let the woman of the house go," he said.

I remarked and long remembered M. de Rosny's sangfroid on this occasion. His pistols he had already laid on a chair beside him, throwing his cloak over them; and now, while we waited, listening in breathless silence, I saw him hand a large slice of bread-and-meat to his squerry, who, standing behind his chair, began eating it with the same coolness. Simon Feix, on the other hand, stood gazing at the door, trembling in every limb, and with so much of excitement and surprise in his attitude that I took the precaution of hiding him, in a low voice, do nothing without orders. At the same moment it occurred to me to extinguish two of the four candles which had been lighted; and I did so. M. de Rosny nodding assent, just as the muted conversation which was being carried on below ceased, and a man's tread sounded on the stairs.

I was followed immediately by a knock on the outside of our door. Opening my companion's door, I cried, "Enter!"

A slender man of middle height, bearded and wrapped up, with his face almost entirely hidden by a fold of his cloak, came in quickly, and, closing the door behind him, advanced toward the table. "Which is M. de Rosny?" he said.

Rosny had carefully turned his face from the light, but at the sound of the other's voice he sprang up with a cry of relief. He was about to speak, when the new comer, raising his hand peremptorily, continued: "No names, I beg. Yours, I suppose, is known here. Mine is not, nor do I desire it should be. I want speech of you, that is all."

"I am greatly honored," M. de Rosny replied, gazing at him eagerly. "Yet, who do you say I am?"

"I saw you pass under a lamp in the street," the stranger answered. "I knew your horse. First, you went afterwards, and made a groom follow you. Believe me," he added, with a gesture of the hand, "you have nothing to fear from me."

I accept the assurance in the spirit in which it is offered," my companion answered with a graceful bow. "And think myself fortunate in being recognized," he paused a moment and then continued—"by a Frenchman and a man of honor."

The stranger shrugged his shoulders. "Your pardon, then," he said. "If I seem abrupt. My time is short. I want to do the best with it I can. Will you favor me?"

I was for withdrawing, but M. de Rosny ordered Maignan to place lights in the next room, and, apologizing to me very graciously, retired thither with the stranger, leaving me relieved indeed by these peaceful assurances, but full of wonder and conjectures which this might be, and what the visit portended. At one moment I was inclined to identify the stranger with M. de Rosny's brother; at another, with the English ambassador; and then, again, a wild idea that he might be M. de Brühl occurred to me. The two remained together about a quarter of an hour and then came, the stranger leading the way, and saluting me politely as he passed through the room. At the door he turned to say, "At nine o'clock, then?"

"At nine o'clock," M. de Rosny replied, holding the door open. "You will excuse me if I do not descend, Marquis?"

"Yes, go back, my friend," the stranger answered. And, lighted by Maignan, whose face on such occasions could assume the most stolid air in the world, he disappeared down the stairs, and I heard him go out.

M. de Rosny turned to me, his eyes sparkling with joy, his face and mien full of animation. "The King of Navarre is better," he said. "He is said to be out of danger. What do you think of that, my friend?"

(To be Continued.)

Peculiar to itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit peculiar to itself.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Bilio-sickness. Sold by all druggists.

Common bituminous coal contains about 2 per cent of nitrogen, which comes off as ammonia when distilled in a closed vessel.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend. The small boy may occasionally fall in other things, but you can depend upon it that there is one thing he will always do—get to a show in time.

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

Hotel Proprietor.—We don't allow any games of chance here. Gambler.—This isn't a game of chance. My friend here has no chance.

Millions of Mothers. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN. WHILE TEETHING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, CURES ALL PAINTS, COLIC, WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Sure and safe. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

An idle tongue is one that is busy all the time.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER. Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

A safe blow: A politician who has just been elected.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Fickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and it 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.

"There was great consternation on the stage of the Oriental last evening," wrote the critic, "when Ah Sing, the leading actor, lost his cue."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. Policemen think they have a hard time, but they ought to know what burglars go through.

Caplain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 30 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

It takes about four generations of riches to produce a boy without freckles.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incurable Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Emanate pator.—Woman is making great strides these days. Unemancipated—Yes, these wide skirts are so delightful!

Untold Misery.—What a Well-Known Commemorial Traveler Suffered, and How He Was Cured. Gentlemen—About five years ago I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, and for three years suffered untold misery, from this terrible complaint. I was at that time traveling for Messrs. Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse, one day I was induced to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, and to my great surprise and joy, I soon began to improve. I continued using this medicine, and when the third bottle was finished I found I was entirely cured; and as a year has elapsed since then, I feel confident that the cure is complete and permanent. To all afflicted with this distressing complaint I heartily recommend Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, believing that the persistent use of it will cure any case of dyspepsia. (Signed,) T. S. MCINTYRE.

Mamma (as she is serving the pie at table)—What is an improper fraction, Johnny? Johnny—Anything less than a quarter, mamma.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

AN EX-REEVE'S STORY.

A Sufferer for Seventeen Years—Treatment in Toronto General Hospital Failed to Help Him—Now Restored to Health and Activity.

There are few men better known in Victoria county than Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, who was one of the first settlers of the township of Carden. He was elected to the honorable position of reeve of that township for twelve successive years, and filled the position with so much acceptance to the people that he was pressed to continue in office for a longer time, but was compelled to decline the honor owing to ill-health. To a representative of the Lindsay Post, Mr. Fitzgerald told the story of his long suffering and subsequent release.

A little over seventeen years ago he found that he had contracted rheumatism of a muscular form, and each succeeding day found him in a worse condition. He applied to the local doctors in his neighborhood, but received no relief, and was then induced by them to apply for admission to the general hospital at Toronto for treatment, and was in that institution for several months, until he became disheartened at the want of success attending his treatment, and returned home, as was thought, to die. By this time the muscles of his body became so contracted that he could not straighten his limbs, and when able to get around at all it was only with the aid of a stout pair of crutches. When he attempted to rise to his feet his legs would crack at the knees like sticks of wood, caused, the doctors told him, by the fluid in the joints being completely dried up. Finally, after suffering as much bodily pain as would have killed an ordinary man, and at a time when he had not set his foot on the ground for a year, he was induced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and had not taken them long before he began to notice a decided improvement in his condition. Continuing their use he found he could get around much better than he had been able to do for many years and after a still further use of Pink Pills he was entirely relieved from all rheumatic pains and is now a wonder to himself and all who know him. Mr. Fitzgerald is now 70 years of age and is enjoying better health than he has had since he was first affected.

Rheumatism is usually one of the most obstinate as well as the most painful of troubles, but it readily succumbs to a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, admitted on all sides to be the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic yet discovered. If you cannot obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from your dealer, they will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Harry—Mamma, who was the inventor of the cotton-gin? Mamma (sternly)—I don't know, my son. Nor do I take any interest in liquor or liquor-drinking.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became 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.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ontario Legislature.

Isolation Hospitals to Have a Share of Government Aid.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, April 13.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Tait this afternoon, Mr. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, said: "The Government has not decided to refuse hereafter the usual grant towards the cost of maintenance of charity patients in hospitals in cases where such patients suffer from diphtheria or typhoid fever, nor has any exception been made in the case of the city of Toronto, but the application for an order in council placing the isolation hospital of the city of Toronto in the list of those receiving aid under the Charity Aid Act has not been granted. No grant has heretofore been made for contagious diseases patients isolated under the authority of any local board of health, but under the circumstances recently brought to the notice of the Government it has decided to reopen the matter, and to include contagious diseases hospitals among those entitled to aid under the act, and, in this connection, to consider also the advisability of a modification of the present system as affecting paying patients."

Mr. Wood (Hastings) reopened the debate on the fee system. The discussion was adjourned after considerable cross-firing.

Mr. O'Connor's bill to consolidate the debt of Wiatron was given its third reading.

Mr. Gibson's bill respecting mortgages and sales of personal property was again slightly amended in committee.

Mr. Gutarie's bill to amend the Judicature Act was read a second time.

Mr. Stratton's bill to amend the Municipal Act, relating to the borrowing of money for school purposes, was read a second time.

Mr. Biggar's bill to amend the Assessment Act in respect of the collection of taxes on land upon which payment was due after a subdivision, might have subsequently taken place was sent to committee.

Several Government measures were considered in committee.

With step as noiseless as the summer air Who comes in beautiful decay? Her eyes Dissolving with a feverish glow of light, And on Her cheek a rosy tint, as if the tip Of Beauty's finger faintly pressed it there! Alas! Consumption is her name.

This terrible disease which has numbered its victims by millions, comes in the most insidious way. Getting one's feet wet; a slight cold, a cough, and then other indiscretions until it gets a firm hold. Why fall a victim when a cure is within reach? Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will effectually cure consumption in its earlier stages. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, asthma, lingering coughs and kindred ailments, it is a sovereign remedy.

Dr. Fletcher, of Cincinnati, in proof of his theories of "tooth grafting" implanted some dog teeth firmly in the leg bone of a goat and caused them to grow there.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates 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, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

The residents of Frankfort-on-the-Main are so superstitious regarding the number thirteen that no house or any of its streets bears that number.

Ich on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong and Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Wide Awake Soap is a mammoth bar of pure soap. Try it.

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FULL OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ALL WOMEN.

IN BED FIVE MONTHS.

Had Given Up All Hopes of Getting Well.

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST TO WHICH I CURE.

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A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST

**GOOD GOODS,
WORK**You'll Get by Ordering
From**N. Wilson & Co.**

TAILORS, etc.

136 DUNDAS STREET

MARRIAGE LICENSES.LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON
grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-
quired.MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
druggist, 650 Dundas street east. Resi-
dence, Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
CHAS. F. GOWILL'S Popular Music
House, 153 Dundas street, and 459 Princess
avenue.LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
Jeweller, 422 Richmond Street.**Births, Marriages and Deaths****MARRIED.**ATKINSON-SHORTT-On Thursday, April
12, at the Crown Memorial Church, London,
Ont., by Rev. Wm. Shortt, B.D., assisted by
Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A., rector, M.
Atkinson, manager of the Bank of Toronto,
Cobourg, son of the late Richard Atkinson,
of Louisville, Kentucky, to Anna Shortt,
of Louisville, Kentucky.**DIED.**WEST-In this city, on April 13, 1891, Joshua
West, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 524 Horton
street, thence to South Congregational
Mission, near Hamilton road, where services
will be held, on Saturday, April 14, at 4 p.m.
Friends and acquaintances please attend.
No flowers.
Philadelphia Public Ledger please copy.**BOYLE'S**
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.**J. D. SAUNBY**
117 York Street.
TELEPHONE 118.**HAVE YOU
EVER USED****BOYLE'S
BAKING
POWDER**-SELLS AT-
25c per pound.
652 Dundas Street.**TRY OUR
ICE CREAM**
IT WILL PLEASE YOU.**BOOMER'S**
181 DUNDAS STREET.**New Goods. Spring Styles**
Having now received my Complete
Stock of Spring Goods I am prepared
to make special offers for early orders,
which will be made and trimmed to your
satisfaction.**JOSEPH DAMBRA**
Merchant Tailor,
262½ Dundas Street.**A Rex Brand Ham****THAT'S THE IDEA!**
USE THE BEST
REX BRAND
Delicious Hams & Bacon
For sale by first-class grocers and
the packers.**MOORE & COMPANY**
MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, ONTARIO**R.K. Cowan**
Jeweller, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.**Jewelry Given Away**
-AT-
L. D. Tremppour's Jewelry Store
100 DUNDAS STREET.
CALL AND SEE. ywt**Mrs. McLEOD'S
MILLINERY.**
All the latest Spring Novelties. A fine dis-
play of SPRING CAPES. Inspection in-
vited.
256 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.**JUST ARRIVED.****3 CASES**

Manufacturers' Samples of

Table Linens,
Table Napkins,
Towels.**33 1/3 OFF****Priddis Bros.**

158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

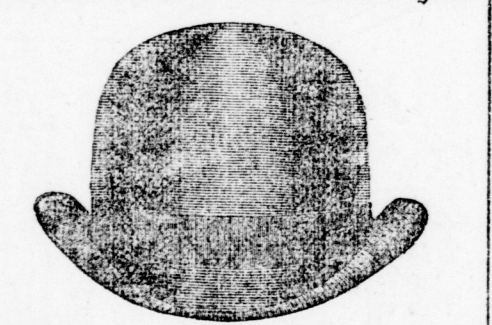
361 Richmond St

FISHING TACKLE.A large stock of the best English and Ameri-
can Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Bamboo Poles,
etc., wholesale and retail.**W. M. GURD & CO.,**
185 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.
Telephone 890.**J. A. NELLES**

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Insurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.Office, 422 Richmond Street
TELEPHONE 343.FAIR, NOT MUCH CHANGE IN
TEMPERATURE.Toronto, April 13-11 p.m.-The pres-
sure is low off our Atlantic coast and in
the far Northwest, and comparatively high
elsewhere. Strong winds and gales have
prevailed along the Nova Scotian coast
attended by heavy rain and snow, while in
other portions of Canada the weather has
been generally fine.Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 28°-50°; Q'Appelle, 24°-42°;
Winnipeg, 16°-32°; Parry Sound, 26°-
56°; Toronto, 34°-55°; Montreal, 34°-54°;
Quebec, 32°-42°; Halifax, 32°-39°.50-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
Toronto, April 14-1 a.m.-Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Light to moderate
winds; fair; not much change in tempera-
ture.**THE HATTER IS
BELTZ.**

Newest, Nobbiest and Nicest Styles.

**THE LEADING HAT.**
Our Hats for color, quality and finish
cannot be beaten for the money.**BELTZ'S
HATS.**
HATS THAT R. HATS.ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread
5c per loaf retailIn all parts of the city. Telephone 818
ywt**FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS**PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH
DILLOWAY,
114 Dundas Street. Telephone 197
ywt**Dosed Himself to Death.**
Toronto, April 14.-A young man
named William Vandewater, a druggist,
killed himself with an overdose of chloro-
form, in Dingman's store, Queen street
east, this afternoon. He had taken the
drug to ease the pain caused by neuralgia."T. & E." is guarantee that the
tobacco is pure.Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively
cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgia
instantly. Sold at all drug stores.The cheapest and best place to buy
watches, clocks and jewelry is at C. H.
Ward's, 374 Richmond street, opposite
Masonic Temple.**KUR-A-KOF**

CURES

COUGHS, COLDS, ETC.

25 Cents a Bottle.

-SOLD AT-

Anderson & Nelles'
DRUG STORE.**LONDON AND ENVIRONS.**

-Harold Jarvis, Detroit, is in town.

-Frank Christian, agent of Sousa's band,
is in the city.-J. D. LeBel is east to St. John, N.B.,
looking after his new fire kindler.-Mrs. J. C. Ross, of Tilsonburg, is visit-
ing her sister, Mrs. Jeff N. Wood, this
city.-St. Thomas expects a big military
parade on May 24. They want the London
cavalry.-April 26 will be the 75th anniversary of
the organization of Oddfellowship in
America.-The Grand Opera House here has been
leased by C. J. Whitney, of Detroit, for
five years more.-The fish tug Ranger, from the Sand-
wich hatchery, deposited 2,000,000 white-
fish fry in Lake Erie the other day.-A large crowd of Sons of England will
go to Ingersoll to-morrow to attend divine
service. The train leaves here at noon.-Mr. John Marshall, who underwent a
surgical operation a few days ago, is im-
proving at his residence, South London.-Five new members were added to the
list of membership by London, Legion, No.
85, Select Knights of Canada, at Thursday
evening's meeting.-Mrs. (Principal) Merchant, of London,
who has been spending some time with her
brother, Dr. McKay, M.P.P., has returned
home.-(Ingersoll Tribune.)-A short meeting of the Port Stanley
Railway Board was held last night and an
adjournment made until to-night, when
Mayor Essery will be present.-Mr. John Tifany, of Delaware town-
ship, has purchased the John Lawson farm
near Wyoming, 100 acres, from J. Young,
of London, for the sum of \$5,500.-The non-coms. of the Seventh have ar-
ranged for a rare entertainment on Tuesday
night at the Grand, when "Master and
Man" will be presented by a first-class com-
pany.-In the High Court of Justice: Joyce vs.
Armstrong-Swabey moved for an order
changing place of reference from Sarnia to
London. Hoyle, J.C., contra. Order
made.-At the last meeting of St. John's
Lodge, No. 2094, city, a vote of condolence
was passed to the worshipful master, Bro.
C. A. Kingston, on the death of his father.
The lodge also agreed to meet in future on
the first Friday of the month instead of the
second Thursday.-Word was received to-day from
Toronto that a decided turn for the better
was noticeable in the condition of Mr. John
E. Richards, manager of the London Furni-
ture Company here, and that he is likely to
recover. His wife and sister are both at-
tending at his bedside.-Mr. C. A. Winter, of Waterloo, is
arranging for the annual excursion to the
coming summer of the united choirs of
Ontario. The excursion will be either to
Sarnia, London or Galt. It is expected
that in the concerts there will be 2,000
voices and 100 instruments.-The publishers of the Farmer's Advo-
cate have just issued an engraving of a
group of pure-bred Ayshire cattle, which
won such a large number of the prizes at
the Chicago fair. It is a handsome en-
graving, and will serve as a permanent
memento of the success of Canadian cattle
at the greatest exhibition the world has ever
seen.-Mrs. Dowling, living on Ridout street
near King, while cleaning up a new house
in the North End yesterday, walked into
an open cellarway and fell heavily on the
floor below. Three ribs were broken
and internal injuries are feared. Mrs.
Dowling is the whole support of her two
children and the case is one that calls for
practical sympathy.-It was 49 years Wednesday last, April
11, since the great fire occurred, which al-
most totally wiped out the then town of
London. The fire will never be forgotten
by the old residents, as upwards of 300
stores, dwellings, churches, banks and
homes were destroyed. The fire area was
bounded by Ridout and Talbot streets on the
west and east, Dundas street on the north,
and the river on the south.-The relatives of the late Alexander
Falkner deny the report that he had been
asked the men who were chopping away the
timbers around him to put him out of
pain by striking him with an axe. The
information was obtained from a spectator
who may, however, have been mistaken.
The deceased certainly behaved with re-
markable bravery, considering that he was
conscious during the awful ordeal.-A conference is being held in the city
to-day between the London Bicycle Club
committee and a representative of the To-
ronto Mail to arrange for the big relay ride
in June. As the route diverges in this
city, London district will be one of the
most important in Ontario. The message
will be carried from Sarnia to Toronto via
London by relays of bicyclists along the
route. At London the riders branch out—
one section going by way of St. Mary's, the
other through Woodstock.-Messrs. Hyman and Gibbons had a
great reception at Stratford Thursday
night. Says the Beacon: "Mr. Hyman
was given a cordial and even enthusiastic
reception. His speech was eminently
practicable, full of hard facts plainly pre-
sented. Mr. Gibbons spoke as a veteran on
the stump, which he is. His speech bristled
with points. He was loaded in the muzzles
on the tariff question and although the
bulletts flew incessantly and in every
direction, every shot was intended to take
effect."-Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. William
Sadler, of Lambeth, died at the family
residence on Friday as the result of a long
illness. Deceased lady, who was 46 years
old, was a native of Lambeth and a
daughter of the late Aaron Kilburn, of
that place. She was a worthy member of
the Methodist denomination and her death
will be deeply regretted by many besides
the bereaved family. Three sons and a
daughter survive Mrs. Sadler. The funeral
takes place at 1:30 p.m. to-morrow to Kil-
worth Cemetery.

-There was a large attendance at the

East End Hall last night, when a benefit
concert was given to the genial junior,
Mr. Thos. Edwards. The programme was
excellent and comprised Messrs. Element
and Capri in their latest burlesque, "The
Spider and Fly"; dancing by Hugh Gal-
braith, Annie Patton and J. Shrimpton;
piano duets by Messrs. Burness and Watts;
songs by Messrs. S. Drennan, T. Robinson,
J. O'Neil, J. Fleming and C. Williamson;
whistling solos by Mr. J. Hughes, and recita-
tions by little Daisy Lewis. The hall was
too small for the crowd which remained for
the dance.-Mary Murphy, who lives on Colborne
street between Horton and Simcoe, thrust
her head out of the window at 11 o'clock
last night and yelled "murder!" at a terrific
pitch. A man hearing her, ran to the near-
est telephone and breathlessly told the
police station that a woman was being
murdered there. Two policemen boarded
the patrol wagon which was soon on the
spot. It was only Mary at her old trick
again. She was put into the cell from
which she escaped the other night. This
morning she told the magistrate that she
wasn't drunk, whereupon the policemen
laughed. Her husband, said she, beat her
with a stick because she went to church,
whereupon the magistrate told her he
didn't believe it. She was remanded until
Friday so that her husband, who is a re-
spectable man, can appear. Wm. Hatch,
who gave himself up a few days since when
fearing an attack of delirium tremens, was
discharged.**A Boy Badly Hurt.**A dog ran at a horse attached to Mr.
Lord's grocery rig on Kensington street,
London West, yesterday afternoon. The
horse broke and turning completely around
broke the rig and threw young Hubert
Lord, aged 7, cut into the road. When
picked up it was found that his left arm
was broken and the fracture had opened the
main artery. The lad was taken home,
where Dr. J. D. Wilson stopped the bleed-
ing and set the bones. He will probably
get along all right.**The Car Shops.**There was a six-minute session of the
City Council last night. In the absence of
Mayor Essery, Ald. Chas. Taylor took the
chair. City Clerk Kingston had not re-
turned from the funeral of his father, and
Assessment Commissioner Grant acted as
clerk. The city solicitor explained the ob-
ject of the meeting. As the present Grand
Trunk bonus bylaw is limited to three
months' life, he said that it was necessary
to have legislation to extend the time to
all it to be considered at the Grand
Trunk annual meeting to be held shortly.
Power will also be asked to convert the
bureaux into cash. A motion to this
effect, moved by Ald. J. W. Jones, se-
conded by Ald. Carrothers, was carried.
There were present: Ald. Pritchard,
Taylor, O'Meara, J. W. Jones, Coo, Wm.
Hoeman, Carrothers, Thos. Jones, Gar-
ratt, Jas. Fitzgerald, Drane, F. J. Fitz-
gerald, Shaw and Parnell.**Grocers Have a Grievance.**On Friday a deputation from the Retail
Grocers' Association, consisting of Messrs.
W. H. Ferguson, W. H. McCutcheon and
Chamney Smith, attended the meeting of
No. 3 committee and asked the withdrawal
of all licenses for peddling fruit, parties to
be restricted to selling either on the market
or in their place of business. The grocers
claim that the peddlers are usually transi-
ent traders who remain here only during
the height of the fruit season and that
they greatly injured regular business.
The committee appeared to be
favorably impressed with what was said,
and Chairman Parnell was instructed to
draw up a recommendation that licenses be
withdrawn or a fee of \$50 or \$75 charged.
Ald. Parnell reported that Maurice Bald-
win, contractor for relief work, had not
kept to the agreement. In four loads
instead of all maple being supplied, half
was beech. Baldwin has been notified to
replace the objectionable wood, or else no
Mr. Birks' Testimonial.The testimonial concert to Mr. W. J.
Birks at the Grand Opera House last night
was in the nature of an ovation to that
gentleman. The house was crowded; not a
seat was vacant on the ground floor. The
audience was worthy of the occasion and
the programme was worthy of the audience.
The outside talent comprised Jessie Alex-
ander, of Toronto, the brilliant elocutionist;
Harold Jarvis, the popular Detroit tenor;
Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, the Hamilton con-
tralto; and Mr. Arthur Dewey, of the
First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, accom-
panist. Miss Alexander won fresh tri-
umphs. Her dialect numbers were perfect
and her singing drew Mr. Jarvis is a fa-
vorite in the city and, as usual, was warmly
received. Mrs. Mackelcan appeared in two
songs and a duet and made a very favorable
impression. The local stars were not
dimmed by the luster of the others. Mrs.
Moore (who played her celebrated Aber-
deen waltzes), Mr. Thomas Martin, Miss
Ziegler and Messrs. Carroll and Skinner
excelled themselves. Mr. Birks has great
reason to feel proud of this public tribu-
te, a profitable one, it is hoped—to his talents
and his services in London.**25 CENTS**
Proves
the efficacy of**CUTICURA**Since a cake of CUTICURA
SOAP costing 25 cents is suffi-
cient to test the virtues of these
great curatives there is now no
reason why thousands should
go through life**Tortured
Disfigured
Humiliated**by skin, scalp and blood diseases
which are speedily and perma-
nently cured by the CUTICURA
REMEDIES at a trifling cost.**Cuticura**-Works Wonders
and its cures are the most re-
markable performed by any
blood and skin remedy of mod-
ern times.Sold throughout the world. Forthrightly
and cheerfully. Sole Proprietors: Wm. L. Allen
"All about the Skin, Scalp and Hair" free.
Complexion, hands and hair preserved,
purified and beautified by Cuticura soap.Pain is the cry of a suffering nerve.
Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster is the
first and only pain-killing plaster.**A Wonderful Cure.**Mr. and Mrs. Chute, of Aylmer, desire that
we should publish their testimonial and let
other sufferers know what Williams' Royal
Crown Remedy (Nature's Liquid) has done for
Mr. Chute. He writes: "For ten years or more
I have been a sufferer with dyspepsia, and doc-
tored with six of the most skilled doctors in
this part of the country with but little relief
and no benefit in return for the very large
doctors' bills that I paid. I tried almost every
conceivable remedy, but all to no purpose,
until April, 1883, when I took to myself a wife,
and it so happened that three years previous to
our marriage she had been in poor health, and
used part of a bottle of Royal Crown Remedy,
and, knowing of its excellent qualities, she pre-
sented upon me to give it a trial. I purchased
one bottle of the Remedy and Pills, and by the
time I had them used, my general health was
much improved, and by the time I had taken
three bottles I was restored to good health, and
my neighbors say that I am looking better than
I have done for years. I believe Royal Crown
Remedy to be the best value for the money on
earth, and am thankfully yours."
-WILLIAM CHUTE.**WALL
PAPER**It will pay you to give us a call before
purchasing elsewhere. We have the
largest and one of the best assortments of
stocks in this city, at prices which
defy competition. Also a full line of**WINDOW SHADES**
AT VERY LOW PRICES.**R. Lewis, Richmond St.****Do You**BARN BOARDS Require
LATH These?
SIDING 'PHONE 786
FLOORING AND BE
SHINGLES SUPPLIED.
HOUSE TRIM**W. D. WILLIS & CO**
Cor. York & Adelaide Sts.**HARDWOOD
MANTELS****M. BLAND'S,**

229 DUNDAS STREET.

W. FAIRBAIRNMERCHANT TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK (UP-STAIRS)**Smith Bros.**-ARE THE-
Leading Plumbers in London.Call and see their goods in
working operation in their
showrooms, and then you will
know how good plumbing is
done.**376 RICHMOND ST.,**
Opposite Masonic Temple,
Phone 333. ywt**THE****Queen's Choice.**

"Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1886.

"Messrs. R. S. Williams & Son.

"143 Yonge Street, Toronto.

"Gentlemen—I am pleased to inform
you that Her Majesty the Queen has
chosen one of your Pianos for Windsor
Castle. The selection was made by
Mr. Dyson, of Messrs. Dyson & Sons,
Windsor, specially appointed tuner to
the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the
Duke and Duchess of Connaught and
the Duke and Duchess of Albany."Mr. Dyson was so pleased with
your Pianos that he purchased two for
himself; and I beg to congratulate you
on my being able to dispose of these
Pianos for you in such good hands."I have no doubt that you will now
call yourselves 'Piano Manufacturers
to Her Majesty the Queen of England.'"

"Yours truly,

"W. H. PELLOW,
"Commercial Agent for
Canada at Colonial
Exhibition."payment will be made. Eight tenders for
building a closet on the market were
opened. The only one covering the whole
works was that of John Purdon at \$495,
which was accepted. The request of John
Farrell, to have Bathurst street watered
between Richmond and Talbot, will not be
granted, as the petition was not signed by
the required number of ratepayers.Use Mahogany Chewing Tobacco;
see "T. & E." on each plug.
Balil Mailoux has seized for rent the
furniture of the Windsor Business College.
The college was started about two years
ago by J. U. Lean. There were between 50
and 60 pupils attending, and nearly all of
them have paid for their scholarships in
advance.
Examine your tobacco; see that it
has "T. & E." on each plug.Our whole attention is given to fine
watch repairing. All work practically
executed. J. E. ADAMS, East London.
ywtWide Awake Soap can be used in
hot water, in cold water, in hard
water, in soft water, in any way you
choose; it makes the clothes clean and
sweet and leaves the hands soft and
smooth.**MARA'S**

Thursday Morning

-AT-

10 O'Clock

The Doors Fly Open.

Ladies! Attention!The Best Lighted Store in
the City.We are now prepared to show
you our Lovely Stock.Our New Dress Silks,
Our New Trimming Silks,
Our New Cape Cloths,
Our New Trimmings and Linings,
ON WEST SIDE.

No. 153 Dundas Street

Our New Corsets,
Our New Gloves,
Our New Hosiery,
Our New Underwear,
Our New Blouses for Spring,
ON EAST SIDE.

No. 153 Dundas Street

Boys' Men's and Youths' New
Spring Clothing in rear of
both our large stores,

153 and 155 Dundas Street,

Entrance also from the Market.

Our New Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
Gaiters, Spats for Ladies,
Men, Boys, Youths and
Children,

ON EAST SIDE.

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moth Carpet Department
up stairs.Shirtings, Tickings, Cottons and
all Heavy Staple Goods will
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See Our New Store. A Walk
Through Will Surprise You.20 New Clerks. 20 New Clerks.
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-THE-

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153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
& Market Square, London.

"LOOKING BACKWARD."

EDWARD BELLAMY TELLS HOW HE WROTE THE BOOK.

Travel in Europe First Gave His Mind the Hint that its Bent Required—An Echo of the Past—The Work Itself an Evolution.

Up to the age of eighteen I had lived almost continuously in a thriving village in New England, where there were no very rich and few very poor, and everybody who wanted to work was sure of a fair living. At that time I visited Europe and spent a year there in travel and study. It was in the great cities of England, Europe, and the hovel of the peasantry that my eyes were first fully opened to the extent and consequences of man's inhumanity to man.

So it was that I returned home, for the first time aroused to the existence and urgency of the social problem, but without as yet seeing any way out. Although it had required the sights of Europe to startle me to a vivid realization of the inferno of poverty beneath our civilization, my eyes having once been opened I had now no difficulty in recognizing in America, and even in my own comparatively prosperous village, the same conditions in course of progressive development.

The other day rummaging among old papers I was much interested by the discovery of some writings indicative of my state of mind at that period. If the reader will glance over the following extracts from the manuscript of an address which it appears I delivered before the Chicopee Falls



EDWARD BELLAMY.

Village Lyceum again in 1871 or 1872, he will probably admit that their youthful author was quite likely to attempt something in the line of "Looking Backward" if he only lived long enough. The subject of this address was "The Barbarism of Society," the barbarism being held to consist and result from inequality in the distribution of wealth. The concluding paragraphs were:

"Ah, no; has the world then dreamed in vain? Have the ardent longings of the lovers of men toward an unattainable felicity? Are the aspirations after liberty, equality and happiness implanted in the very core of our hearts for nothing?"

"Not so, for nothing that is unjust can be eternal, and nothing that is just can be impossible."

Since I came across this echo of my youth and recalled the half grown crises of mind it testified to, I have been wondering, not why I wrote "Looking Backward," but why I did not write it, or try to, twenty years ago.

Like most men, however, I was under the sordid and selfish necessity of solving the economic problem in its personal bearings before I could give much time to the case of society in general. I had, like others, to fight my way to a place at the world's work-bench where I could make a living. For a dozen or fifteen years I followed journalism, doing in a desultory way, as opportunity offered, a good deal of magazine and book writing. In none of the writings of this period did I touch on the social question, but not the less all the while it was in mind, as a problem not by any means given up, how poverty might be abolished and the economic equality of all citizens of the republic be made as much a matter of course as their political equality. I had always the purpose, some time when I had sufficient leisure, to give myself earnestly to the examination of this great problem, but meanwhile kept postponing it, giving my time and thoughts to easier tasks.

Possibly I never should have mustered up courage for an undertaking so difficult, and indeed so presumptuous, but for events which gave the problem of life a new and more solemn meaning to me. I refer to the birth of my children.

I confess I cannot understand the mental operations of good men or women who from the moment they are parents do not become intensely interested in the social question. That an unmarried man or even a man childless though married should concern himself little about the future of a race in which he may argue that he will have no personal stake, is conceivable, though such indifference is not morally edifying.

From the time their children are born it becomes the great problem with parents how to provide for and safeguard their future when they themselves shall no longer be on earth. To this end they painfully spare and save and plot and plan to secure for their offspring all the advantages that may give them a better chance than other men's children in the struggle for existence.

They do this, knowing sadly well the while, from observation and experience, how vain all such safeguarding may prove, how impossible it is for even the wisest and wealthiest of fathers to make sure that the cherished child he leaves behind may not be glad to earn his bread as a servant to the children of his father's servants. Still the parent toils and saves, feeling that this is the best and all he can do for his offspring, little though it be. But is it? Surely a moment's thought will show that this is a wholly unscientific way of going about the work of providing for the future of one's children.

This is the problem of all problems to which the individualistic method is most inapplicable, the problem before all others of which the only adequate solution must necessarily be a social solution. Your fear for your child is that he may fall into the ditch of poverty or be waylaid by robbers. So you give him a lantern and provide him with arms. That would be all very well if you could not do better, but would it not be an infinitely wiser and more efficient method to join hands with all the other equally anxious parents, and fill up the ditch and exterminate the robbers, so that safety might be a matter of course for all? However rich you are, the only way you can surely safeguard your child from hunger, cold and wretchedness and all the

deprivations, degradations and indignities which poverty implies, is by a plan that will equally safeguard all men's children.

According to my best recollection it was in the fall or winter of 1886 that I sat down to my desk with the definite purpose of trying to reason out a method of economic organization by which the republic might guarantee the livelihood and material welfare of its citizens on a basis of equality corresponding to and supplementing their political equality. There was no doubt in my mind that the proposed study should be in the form of a story. This was not merely because that was a treatment which would command greater popular attention than others. In adventuring in any new and difficult field of speculation I believe that the student often cannot do better than to use the literary form of fiction. Nothing outside of the exact sciences has to be so logical as the thread of a story, if it is to be acceptable. You may make a sermon or an essay or a philosophical treatise as illogical as you please, and no one knows the difference, but all the world is a good critic of a story, for it has to conform to the laws of ordinary probability and commonly observed sequence.

The stories that I had written before "Looking Backward" were largely of one sort, namely, the working out of problems, that is to say, attempts to trace the logical consequences of certain assumed conditions. It was natural, therefore, that in this form the plan of "Looking Backward" should present itself to my mind. Given the United States, a republic based upon the equality of all men and conducted by their equal voice, what would the natural and logical way be by which to go about the work of guaranteeing an economic equality to its citizens corresponding with their political equality, but without the present unjust discrimination on account of sex? From the moment the problem first clearly presented itself to my mind in this way, the writing of the book was the simplest thing in the world.

"Looking Backward" has been frequently called a "fanciful" production. Of course, the notion of a man's being resurrected after a century's sleep is fanciful, and, of course, are the various other whimsies about life in the year 2000 necessarily inserted to give color to the picture. The argument of the book is, however, about as little fanciful as possible. It is, as I have said, an attempt to work out logically the results of regulating the national system of production and distribution by the democratic principle of the equal rights of all, determined by the equal voice of all.

Many excellent persons, not without sympathy with the idea of a somewhat more equal distribution of this world's wealth, have objected to the principle of absolute and invariable economic equality underlying the plan developed in "Looking Backward." Many have seemed to think that there was an arbitrary detail that might just as well have been modified by admitting economic inequality in proportion to unequal values of industrial service.

Moreover, under any system proportioning wealth distribution to industrial performance, how could women be assured an indefeasible equality with men, and their yoke of economic dependence upon the other sex, with all its related and implied subserviences, be finally broken?

I have stopped by the way to say these few words about the plan of "Looking Backward" as the result of the rigid application of the democratic formula to the social problem, and concerning the feature of absolute economic equality as a necessary effect of that method. It means it is in these points and their implications that Nationalism, as suggested by "Looking Backward," is, perhaps, most strongly differentiated from some other socialistic solutions.

As to the form of the story, my first notion was, while keeping the resurrected man as a link between the two centuries, not to make him the narrator, or to write chiefly from his point of view, but rather from that of the twentieth century. This would have admitted of some very interesting effects and about half the story was at first written on that line. But as I became convinced of the practical availability of the social solution I was studying, it became my aim to sacrifice all other effects



MRS. BELLAMY.

to the method which would enable me to explain its features most fully, which was manifestly that of presenting everything from the point of view of the representative of the nineteenth century.

I have been frequently asked if I anticipated any considerable effect from the publication of "Looking Backward," and whether I was not very much surprised at the sensation it produced. I cannot say that I was surprised.

When I first undertook to work out the results of a democratic organization of production and distribution based on the recognition of an equal duty of individual service by all citizens and an equal share by all in the result, according to the analogies of military service and taxation and all other relations between the State and the citizen, I believed, in deed, it might be possible on this line to make some valuable suggestions upon the social problem, but it was only as I proceeded with the inquiry that I became fully convinced of the entire adequacy of the principle as a social solution, and, moreover, that the achievement of this solution was to be the next great step in human evolution.

Knowing that "as face answereth to face in water, so the heart of man to man," I could not doubt that the hope that moved me must needs, in like manner, move all who should come even in part to share it.

As well as I can remember "Looking Backward" began in earnest to be written in the fall or winter of 1886, and was substantially finished in the following six or eight months, although rewriting and revisiting took up the following spring and summer. It went to the publishers in August or September, 1887, and although promptly accepted did not appear till January, 1888. Although it made a stir among the critics, up to the close of 1888 the sales had not exceeded ten thousand, after which they leaped into the hundred thousands.

FIGHTING THE MOTHS.

WHEN TO FIGHT THESE TROUBLE-SOME LITTLE PESTS.

Vile-Smelling Stuff Not Effective—The Young is What is the Destructive Agent—The Moth a Most Business-Like Worker.

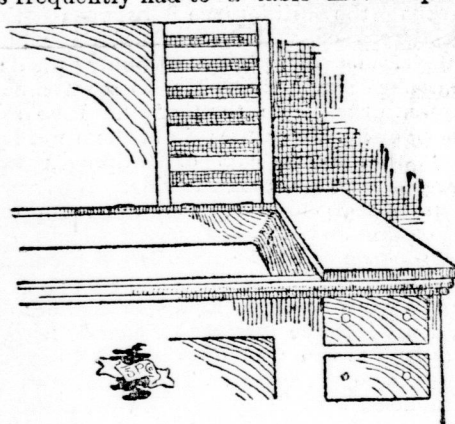
Nowhere does the ounce of prevention theory come in play better than in this matter of moths. You do not want to wait until the heat of summer before you begin to take precautions against this small and insidious thief. You may fold your fur and cloth garments ever so carefully in sheets of tar paper, and pack them away in cedar and camphor trunks; you may place among the folds pounds of camphor or camphorated tar, or carbolic, or any of the vile-smelling moth preventives, from which enterprising salesmen reap so rich a harvest, but if you have left within the folds the hundred or so of moth eggs which a few energetic and festive moths may have had time to lay there, and which are too small to be seen, these will hatch hundreds of grubs, which grubs will not kill. Even the parent moth, should she be boxed up in her original purpose of laying eggs, and the grubs themselves, being born to the aromatic atmosphere, work as cheerfully as if there were no balmy airs; as indeed for them, never having known anything better, there are not.

If you can be on hand during the moths' picnic season, which is April and May, and can air and beat your garments once a week, meantime hanging them in a closet in which an open saucer of turpentine is allowed to stand, you may be reasonably sure that you will escape their depredations. After the season for laying of eggs is over, put each article in a pasteboard box, and paste over the cover and cracks strips of brown paper. Do this thoroughly, and you are as safe as if you had used pounds of turpentine also. Large garments should be put in bags of unbleached unbleached muslin. If you have a spacious closet let these bags be sufficiently large for each coat to hang on a coat hook, to keep the shoulders in shape. Sew this hook firmly to the bag at the proper height, and hang it by loops of strong tape, one from each corner and one in the middle. If the bags were merely tied shut, a thoroughly business-like moth would find an entrance. If you can do this before the season when moths begin to lay their eggs, it is of course just as safe, but in this climate heavy garments are often wanted as late as May.

The closet in which the garments are to be hung deserves your first consideration. Thoroughly clean it. Moths love dust, dirt and darkness. Give them as little of either as possible. Walls, ceiling and floor are best painted, and the latter should be bare; then wash all with strong ammonia and water, and if you have any reason to suspect their presence, spray the cracks with naphtha or gasoline. If there are any dirty spots in the garments to be hung, clean them with soap and water and turpentine. With such simple precautions as these, you need not sigh for a cedar trunk or closet, for you are safer than if you had the trunk or closet and omitted the precautions.

Improving a Kitchen Sink.

The ordinary sink has insufficient shelf room, so that for washing dishes recourse is frequently had to a table moved up to



A HANDY SINK.

one end, on which to place dishes when they are washed, says the American Agriculturist. The illustration shows two separate covers hinged to the farther side of the sink, which may be let down to rest upon its rim, edge, or to write in forming a dish drainer that will be appreciated every time the dishes are washed and the other forming a solid cover which virtually converts the sink into a table when there is need of more table room. Anyone at all handy with tools should be able to attach these conveniences to the kitchen sink at small expense of money, time or labor.

Burns.

The pain from slight burns is very great. An excellent application is a thick paste of common baking soda moistened with water, spread on a piece of linen or cotton, and bound on the part. This can be kept wet by squeezing water on it from a sponge or cloth until the smarting is soothed.

A thick coating of starch can be used instead of the soda, or wheat flour, if nothing better can be had, but neither should be applied if the skin is broken. In this case it is better to use vaseline, olive or linseed oil. The doctor will apply some preparation containing carbolic acid.

If the air can be effectually excluded from a burn the pain is relieved. Blisters should be pricked and the fluid absorbed with a soft cloth before applying a dressing.

If the clothing adheres to the skin the loose part should be cut away, and the patches of material soaked off with oil or warm water.

When the injury is extensive the sufferer will be prostrated, and they die from the shock. Heat should be applied to the extremities and over the heart, and hot drinks given until the doctor comes.

In burns from strong acid the part should be covered with dry baking soda or lime, as the alkali will neutralize the acid. No water should be used, but a dressing of cosmo-line or oil applied after the alkali has been brushed off.

When the burn has been caused by an alkali an acid must be used. A person recovering from the effects of a burn requires very nourishing food.

Ring Rounds.

When a ring round appears, make a fire from wood ashes by putting a tea-cupful in a basin of water on the stove and heating it to near the boiling point. Plunge the affected part into it and keep it there as long as it can be borne. Repeat it a few times if necessary.

Soot and Salt.

If soot is dropped on the carpet, cover thickly with salt and it may be swept up without blacking the carpet.

OLEOMARGARINE.

How to Detect This Kind of Imitation Butter.

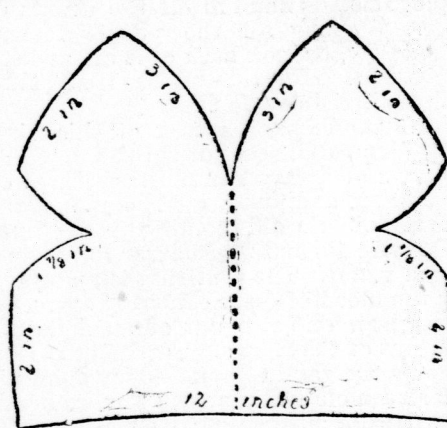
Were consumers fully informed as to the nature of the butter imitations or the fraudulent products made by the stock yards packers which they label as Jersey butter, and then palm off as pure creamery butter, they would not eat much of it.

To those who desire to protect themselves from these frauds it is well enough to know how to detect these imitations and to thus escape the penalties which may be incurred by their use. Upon the subject the Kansas Farmer says: Most housekeepers would treat with scorn the idea that they would be unable to distinguish oleomargarine from butter, but as a matter of fact it is now made to imitate the genuine article so closely that no one but an expert chemist or butter dealer could tell, by simple inspection, the one from the other. It is a mistake to suppose that oleomargarine is disagreeable either in taste or color. Made as it is, from rancid fats and oils, the flavor may be somewhat tame, but this is usually corrected by salting, and, too, the materials are frequently churned with milk, so that the imitation is almost perfect. If there is a small amount of butter present in oleomargarine, say as much as fifteen or twenty per cent., the only method of determining that the material not genuine butter is by chemical analysis, but if, as is almost invariably the case, there has been no butter added to it, the housekeeper can determine this for herself with as great certainty as the experienced chemist.

It is only necessary to place about a tablespoonful of the suspected material in a small tin cup or pan and heat it on the stove. Butter will melt quickly, give off its characteristic odor and foam up until it has reached several times its original bulk. Oleomargarine will not foam at all, but will act just like hot fat into which water has been spilled. It will spurt and crackle and drops of melted fat will be projected from the dish. Precisely the same effect may be gotten by mixing a little water with lard and heating it. If at the same time some genuine butter is heated in another dish the contrast between the two effects will be very evident.

Heel Protectors.

The heel protector shown in our illustration will save the busy wife and mother many an hour usually spent in darning stockings. It is especially valuable where



PATTERN FOR HEEL PROTECTOR.

rubber boots are worn, which work at the heel and soon wear the stocking so that it has to be mended. The protector should be made of heavy cloth, or soft leather, and bound with tape. It is held in place with an elastic band fastened at each upper side, and passing over the instep. Smaller sizes can be cut to fit children's shoes if thought desirable.

Inexpensive Puddings.

Half-Hour Pudding.—Beat four table-spoons of butter to a cream, with half a pint of powdered sugar; add the beaten yolks of three eggs, then half a pint of cornmeal and the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Mix well and bake in a pudding dish, well-buttered. Serve hot, with sauce.

Baked Indian Pudding.—A quart of sweet milk, an ounce of butter, four well-beaten eggs, a teaspoon of cornmeal, a half pound raisins, a quarter pound sugar. Scald the milk, and stir in the meal while it is boiling. Let it stand until it is blood-warm; stir wet together, bake for an hour and a half, and serve with sauce.

March Pudding.—Wash and soak over night a cup of dried apples. Cut into small pieces, mix with the water in which they were soaked, add a cup of molasses and a teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves. Mix together one egg, a quart of a cup of butter and a cup of a quarter of flour. Add a teaspoon of soda to the apple and molasses mixture. Stir in the flour. Bake immediately, and serve hot with hard sauce.

Molasses Pudding.—Three cups of flour, one cup each of molasses, melted butter and hot water; a teaspoon of soda. Steam three hours; serve with a sauce made of butter and sugar, worked to a cream, with hot water added to thin it and flavored with vanilla.

One-Two-Three-Four Pudding.—A cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs (beaten separately), a cup of sweet milk and two teaspoons baking powder. Flavor with nutmeg, and bake in a pudding mould. Leave it in the mould until the next day, and then steam for three-quarters of an hour over a kettle of boiling water, and serve with hot sauce.

Rheumatism.

The English Mechanic gives the following simple remedy for rheumatism which it is claimed is successful. One quart of milk quite hot into which is stirred an ounce of alum; this makes whey and curds. Bathe the affected parts in the whey until too cold. Meantime keep the curds hot and apply them as a poultice, wrap in flannel and go to sleep. Three applications should be a perfect cure even in aggravated cases.

How to Make Parchment Paper.

Immerse it for a few moments in a mixture composed of 2 parts of sulphuric acid and 1 of water. Then dip the paper into cold water, shaking it about to remove acid traces. Then dip it in water in which is a small quantity of acid, to perfect the removal of all acid. As it would wrinkle in drying, it must be stretched on a frame while still wet.

The Popularity of Minard's Liniment

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Ship April 1st 120 Gross Minard's Liniment, value \$2,000, and draw as usual.

St. John's.

F. J. BARNES,

WHEN THERE'S DANGER!

Physicians Use, Prescribe and Recommend Paine's Celery Compound.

Earth's Best Spring Medicine—Grand Encouragement for Every Weak and Run-down Man and Woman in Canada—How Some of Boston's Most Eminent Physicians Speak of Nature's Restorer—It Cures and Makes People Well.



More words of praise have been written and spoken by well known men and women in every section of the country within the past few years for the famous compound first prescribed by Prof. Phelps, of Dartmouth college than have been bestowed upon all other remedies put together.

More physicians in high standing are using, prescribing and recommending Paine's celery compound than any other prepared remedy in the world.

More space is devoted in many a medical journal to the wonderful cures Paine's celery compound effects than to any other one subject.

Paine's celery compound is pre-eminently the remedy that makes people well.

For the encouragement and benefit of our suffering Canadian people, we are permitted to give the opinions and experience of some of the most eminent and distinguished of Boston's medical men, whose names are as well known in Canada as in the United States.

W. Allen Hubbard, M. D., 70 West Cedar street, is one of Boston's best physicians. He says what hundreds of other physicians have said before, and his experience adds one more to the hundreds already published, that Paine's celery compound is undoubtedly the highest product of the medical knowledge of this century.

"The formula of Paine's celery compound," he says, "interested me because of its scientific value, and I prescribed the remedy in a number of cases where the blood was impoverished and the nerves weakened. The results were so satisfactory that I do not hesitate to endorse Paine's celery compound as a most valuable remedy."

J. H. Hanford, M. D., whose writings

in journals of national circulation have endeared him to thousands, has said: "The formula of Paine's celery compound which was submitted to me was so satisfactory that I have used the medicine personally, and with much benefit. I have prescribed it with most excellent results."

The well known Boston physician and surgeon, Dr. A. W. K. Newton, whose portrait is given above, states very emphatically that this compound is the most reliable tonic and strength-giver he has found for the peculiar and dangerous condition of the system that follows the grip. "Paine's celery compound," he writes, "is not a patent medicine, and it must not be confounded with the ordinary nervines, bitters or sarsaparillas. It is as much superior to them in formula and results as the diamond is superior to glass. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves and is nature's food for the brain."

"I had some trouble myself," he writes, "from blood poisoning, received in a very delicate surgical operation. The formula of Paine's celery compound led me to try it, and I was much pleased with the result. I prescribed it for men and women who have no appetite, cannot sleep, and are weak and run down. For this condition, and for disorders of the blood and nerves, it has no equal."

"When a man or woman has lost appetite, lost sleep, and feels that life is a burden, that person is in a serious condition. I prescribe Paine's celery compound for my patients who have these common and dangerous symptoms, with invariably satisfactory results." It is the best possible remedy to keep up one's strength and energy during the spring and summer months.

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If You Have a Very Bad Cough, Are Suffering from Lung Troubles, Have Lost Flesh through Illness, Are Threatened with Consumption, Remember that the **D.L. Emulsion** IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

FULL LINES FOR THE SPRING TRADE—
Spades and Shovels, Window and Door Screens,
Harvest Tools, Lined Oil,
White Lead, Castor Oil,
Mixed Colors, Paris Green,
Dry Colors, Window Glass,
Rope, Cut Nails,
Wire Cloth, Wire Nails,
And full lines of Shelf and General Hardware.
WRITE US FOR PRICES.

GRAND OPENING**NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS.**

WE WANT CASH For 30 days we will sell Solid Oak Bedroom Suites British Plate Mirror, cheval or square, polish finish, \$20. Oak Dining Chairs, \$1, regular price \$1.50. PARLOR SUITES AWAY DOWN.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS.

174 TO 180 KING STREET.

FARM & GARDEN

HOME DAIRY.

Some Good Features in Home-dairy-ing.

Perhaps one of the best features of the home dairy is that the skim-milk is left to feed on the farm. One can of course have the skim-milk brought back from the factory, but this involves extra expense and time, as each one must wait his turn to get the milk, as it requires considerable time to separate it. Besides this, factories buy the milk outright and after skimming, sell it back to patrons or any one who will buy it, and all that is not thus sold is run into a cistern with the buttermilk and sold by the barrel.

I am well aware that some farmers place a very low estimate on the feeding value of skim-milk, and the question is frequently asked, "what is skim-milk worth to feed?"

While I have never made a careful test of the feeding value of skim-milk, yet from experience in feeding it, in connection with other feed I place a value of 20 cents per hundred pounds on it and buttermilk. While chemists are not able perhaps to locate this value in skim-milk, yet I would not sell our milk at that price.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that skim-milk can be fed alone so as to realize 20 cents per hundred pounds, but it must be fed with other feed; of itself it is not a complete ration. We have raised calves for veal that, when dressed and shipped to New York, brought the highest market prices, by simply adding meal to the milk before feeding it. In oil meal we have nearly a complete substitute for the fat removed in the cream.

I know of no better feed for pigs—and it will not hurt the hog—than shorts and skim-milk, but I want the milk sweet. We have no use on our farm for what to some people is an indispensable article, the slop barrel, but our milk is all fed sweet, except what my wife uses to feed the chickens.

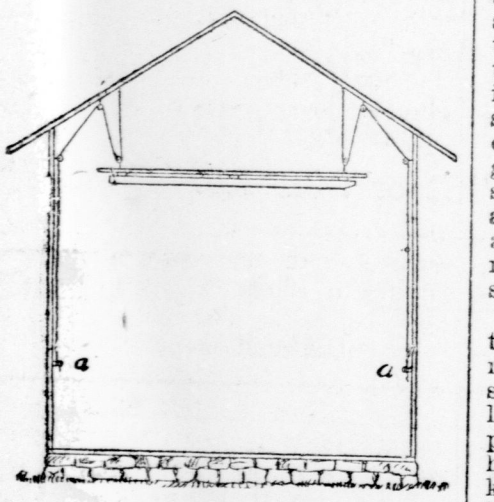
And by the way, I know of no better feed for poultry of all kinds than milk. Wife raised and sold this year \$100 worth of poultry, besides keeping about eighty choice pullets and losing fifty ducks after they were almost full grown. This poultry was raised almost exclusively on milk and wheat bran. They were fed corn only while fattening for market. As to the quality of the poultry, the price received speaks for itself 10 cents per pound, net.

Not long ago I asked a dairyman what he thought he realized for his skim-milk. "It is worth as much to me, the way I feed it, as the grain costs that my cows eat," was his reply. This man is a heavy grain feeder, and his estimate may seem high, yet I believe where one will feed this by-product of the dairy judiciously it can be made to pay a large share of the cost of keeping the cow. While, on the other hand, if it is fed as is on many farms it is worth but very little.

I remember very well when wheat bran was considered of very little value. I have seen tons of it rotting in the basement of a mill, and saw it scooped out of the mill into the tail race to be carried off by the current. People thought it was worth nothing. Now it is known to be the best feed obtainable for all growing stock, and it is valued at only a few dollars less per ton than the entire grain. So it will be with the by-products of the dairy. Instead of allowing them to go to waste, people will appreciate them for their feeding value, and they will be looked after just as carefully as the butter fat is now.—Ohio Farmer.

A Shelter for the Hayrack.

One of the most cumbersome implements on the farm is the hayrack or rigging, which takes up so much room that most farmers leave it out of doors when not in use. A good hayrack is worth at least ten dollars, and leaving it exposed to the weather throughout the year, renders it liable to give out in some vital part in five or six years, and the failure is apt to occur in a time of greatest need. A convenient place for the hayrack is in the barn loft. To



HAYRACK IN BARN.

hoist it near the roof two pulleys are used at each end. The position is shown in the illustration. The rack is raised directly from the wagon by one man, who pulls up each end a few feet at a time, and winding the lower end of the rope about a strong pin at a it can be raised entirely out of the way of the threshing machine, or other farm implements, and when it is to be used one man can easily lower it upon the wagon.—American Agriculturist.

Farm Notes.

You are saving feed when you are making the pig pens comfortable. It is a good plan if the sheep do not seem to be doing well to examine them closely for ticks.

If you have no time to prune the apple orchard you can at least cut away sprouts that grow around the trunk near the ground.

Medicine about the stable is a dangerous thing unless you know how and when to administer it.

The man who says "burn lice from hen roosts with a blazing torch" should be muzzled.

Do not plant small fruits on sod; it is more work to tend them, and more trouble from worms.

Food For Health.

With a large flock of chicks, abundance of milk, a good-sized patch of strawberries and a vegetable garden, the health of the family may virtually be assured and the provision dealers bill greatly reduced.

PLANT PROTECTORS.

They are Made of Paper Therefore Inexpensive.

Cheap paper protectors for shading transplanted plants from the sun, and to be used as a covering at night from the frost, can easily be made of old catalogues and other pamphlets. Prepare a pasteboard pattern of as large a size as can be cut from the leaves of the catalogues, of the shape shown in Fig. 1. Take the catalogues apart, by removing the threads or wire fastenings. Place six or more sheets together, at least as many as can be cut at once with heavy shears. Mark the top sheet with a pencil, draw a round the pattern. Cut the pieces to the line, and repeat till as many leaves are cut as desired. Prepare a vessel of carpenter's glue very hot and about as thick as syrup. Apply the glue to one of the inner edges of each piece, with a small glue-brush, spread it one-half inch thick. Quickly lap the edges and press firmly together. If the glue is of proper thickness it will instantly firmly unite the edges. This makes a paper cone, which, if of thick paper, will answer for several years' use. I made about 600 of these in the spring of 1891. After using them on tomatoes and cabbage plants, they were gathered, placing each on top of the other, making a compact pile that was easily stored away. The next spring they were again used and again safely stored, save a few that came apart when wet in a shower of rain. A little earth placed on the windward side will keep them from being blown away. One quick at light work can easily make a hundred or more in an hour. Plants immediately covered with these cones, when transplanted, seldom fail to live.

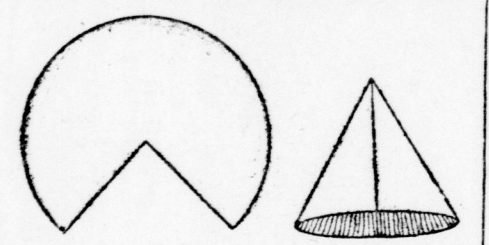


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

PAPER PLANT PROTECTORS.

Being protected against hot sun and winds they are not checked or set back, but immediately commence to grow. For the home garden they may be put on and taken off as often as deemed necessary. Market gardeners can make the protectors of heavy building or sheathing paper that will last many years. A thousand can be put in place, and again gathered up in from thirty minutes to an hour. Fig. 2 shows the protector completed and ready for use.

The Troublesome Black Knot.

The black knot of plum and cherry trees is familiar to almost everyone, as trees which are infested by the disease are conspicuous objects during the winter time. The black warty excrescences which cover the small twigs look as though they might have been caused by insect stings, and the fact that the worms are often found within the knots strengthens the belief, held by many, that insects are to blame for the disfigurement.

It is not necessary to enter into detailed arguments to show why insects are not to blame for the trouble, but it is sufficient to say that careful studies, by competent scientific men, of the disease show that it is caused by a dis-ease of vegetable growth, or a fungus parasite. It is true that worms are often found in the knots, but only in the last stages of growth. When the knots are forming, or growing, the worms are not present, but after they become old the worms find in them a convenient lodging place. The fungus is propagated by means of spores, which for convenience may be called seeds, although botanically they are not the same as seeds. These seeds are very small and light and are blown about by the winds.

When they find a convenient lodging place on a plum tree, cherry tree or choke cherry tree they germinate and grow. (In some sections there are still other species upon which the knots grow.) The fungus does not live entirely upon the outside of the branches, but sends its filaments down through the bark, into the wood, and causes a swelling of the twigs. At first these swellings have a velvety appearance and an olive green color, but later in the season turn black. After the knots form, the black outside hardens while the inner portion decays and falls away in the form of a dry powder. After this stage is reached insects of several different species take possession. The fungus produces spores, or seeds, in the summer time, and these are scattered about, forming new knots. Spores are also produced in the winter, and are ready to be disseminated early in the spring.

Now it is evident that if we could stop the knots from going to seed the disease might be held in check. There are substances which will kill the young knots, but each one must be painted with it when young, hence it is hardly a practical remedy. So far as known, not much can be accomplished by spraying, but every knot that is cut away and burned lessens the quantity of seed, and when the disease is practical, of course it is not easy to find the knots when the leaves are on the trees, but when the trees are bare the work can be done. If one desires to rid his premises of the pest let him first of all cut and burn all trees which are badly infested, as such trees will not recover, even if all the knots are removed.

Cutting a tree down will do no good unless it is burned at once. After such trees are out of the way, then begin on those that are but slightly affected, and cut off and burn all diseased branches. It may be necessary to go over the trees twice, once as soon as the leaves fall, and again before the middle of winter. This will not rid the trees of the disease, as enough spores will escape to give a crop of knots the next season, but if the work is thoroughly done there will be a gradual decrease in numbers. If this work is commenced on a young orchard and kept up, it will not be found to be a difficult matter to save the trees. It often happens, however, that one has neighbors who will not attend to the matter, and will allow old diseased trees to stand long after their days of usefulness are past, to spread the disease over the entire neighborhood.

The first thing to do is to impress every one of the unreasonableness of allowing diseased trees to stand. If we can not coax or reason with such people, then it is the duty of every good citizen to see that the law is enforced.—Ohio Farmer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 22.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xii, 38-48.—Memory Verses, 38-40.—Golden Text, I Sam. ii, 30.—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

38. "And Pharaoh said unto his servants, Can we find such a one as this, a man in whom the Spirit of God is?" Very varied and full of trial had been the ten years or more of Joseph's life since his brethren sold him to the Midianites, and several of them had been wicked women. As we see him now he has just been brought from the prison to interpret, if he can, to Pharaoh his double dream. Disclaiming all power to do so of himself (verse 16), but giving the glory to God, he, by the Spirit, interprets and applies the dreams; hence from Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Forasmuch as God hath shewed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art." Joseph had suggested that officers be appointed who during the years of plenty should make provision for the years of famine to follow, perhaps without a thought that he who had just been brought from prison might be of any service, but God's set time to favor Joseph had come. The dreams of long ago are on the way to fulfillment.

39. "And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Forasmuch as God hath shewed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art." Joseph had suggested that officers be appointed who during the years of plenty should make provision for the years of famine to follow, perhaps without a thought that he who had just been brought from prison might be of any service, but God's set time to favor Joseph had come. The dreams of long ago are on the way to fulfillment.

40. "Thou shalt be over my house, and according unto thy word shall all my people be ruled; only in the throne I will be greater than thou." From a prison to a throne in an hour, from ignominy and disgrace to all but the supreme position in the land. Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south, but God is the judge. He putteth down one and setteth up another (Ps. lxxv, 6, 7). He bringeth low and lifteth up (I Sam. ii, 7). There is a good story of from a prison to a throne in II Kings xxv, 27-30, but that was simply deliverance, not rulership.

41. "And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt." Joseph put it a little differently and more correctly when he said, "God hath made me lord of all Egypt" (chapter xlv, 9). Happy are those who recognize His hand in all the events of life. We may see the visible instrumentality, or look back of it all and see only God. Moses endured as seeing Him who is invisible (Heb. xi).

42. "And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck." So did the king to Mordecai (Est. viii, 15) and Belsazzar to Daniel (Dan. v, 29). The soul that is redeemed by the blood of Jesus can truly say, "He brought me up also out of all horrible pit, out of my mire clay, and set my feet upon a rock and established my goings." "He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation; He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness;" "He hath made me a king and a priest unto God, and I shall reign on the earth" (Ps. xli, 2; Isa. lxi, 10; Rev. v, 10).

43. "And he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had, and he cried before him, Bow the knee, and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt." Joseph's humiliation, although wholly undeserved, could not be said to be voluntary; but Jesus humbled Himself and became obedient unto the death of the cross, wherefore God hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow (Phil. ii, 8-10).

44. "And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, I am Pharaoh, and without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all the land of Egypt." Of Jesus it is written that all things were created by Him and for Him, and that in Him we live and move and have our being (Col. i, 16; Acts xvii, 28). It is to be feared that some of us it might be said, "The God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified?" (Dan. v, 23). If, as His redeemed, we would only allow the fact to grasp the cross, wherefore God hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name more worthy of our high calling.

45. "And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnath-paaneah, and he gave him to wife Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah, priest of On. And Joseph went out over all the land of Egypt." The margin says that this new name of Joseph means "Revealer of Secrets," but in Young's concordance it is said to mean "Saviour of the World." Both are suggestive of Him who is the only Saviour, and who does nothing without revealing His secret unto His servants the prophets (Amos iii, 7). That he should receive an Egyptian wife during the period of his brethren's hatred and rejection is suggestive of the fact that when Israel shall again see Jesus they will find that during the time of His rejection he has taken to Himself a bride which will be largely Gentile.

46. "And Joseph was 30 years old when he stood before Pharaoh, king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh and went throughout all the land of Egypt." Jesus was about 30 years old when He began His public work (Luke iii, 23). Daniel and his friends at a Babylonian younger age are said to have stood before the king (Dan. i, 19). But neither Jesus nor Daniel nor Joseph stood before man as much as they stood before God. They were like Elijah, who said, "The Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand" (I Kings xviii, 1).

47. "And in the seven plenteous years the earth brought forth abundantly." "What God is about to do He sheweth unto Pharaoh," were the words of Joseph as he interpreted the dreams (verse 28). So we see in these years of prosperity the hand of the Lord for good. It was His blessing upon Israel's land which in the sixth year made it bring forth fruit for three years (Lev. xxv, 21). The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and toil addeth nothing thereto (Prov. x, 32; R. V.).

48. "And he gathered up all the food of the seven years, which were in the land of Egypt, and laid up the food in the cities; the food of the field which was round about every city laid he up in the same." While we sing, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," we are not authorized to be either careless or improvident. Our Lord did not commend the unjust steward, but He drew a practical lesson from his forethought (Luke xvi, 8, 9). Consider in Joseph's story to his children. Compare the "Go unto Joseph," what he saith to you, with Mary's words to the servants (verse 65 and John ii, 5).

THE "BIKE" IN CHINA.

SOME OF BICYCLIST LENZ'S ADVENTURES IN THE ORIENT.

The Chinamen Make Him Mount and Dis-mount Innumerable Times—How He Was Taken in Charge by a Mob—Besieged in an Inn.

The success of the journalistic enterprise that led to the equipment of Stanley's trip to Central Africa, and the popularity of Keenan's travels in Siberia in the interests of the Century Magazine has given rise to another similar expedition which has already become famous as the world-girdling bicycle trip of Mr. F. G. Lenz, of Pittsburgh, in the interests of the Outlook Magazine.

Mr. Lenz set out from City Hall park, New York, a little more than a year ago. His passage across the continent and over the Pacific was scarcely different from that of numerous other tourists, and even in Japan his experiences, though pleasant and picturesque in the telling, were not especially adventuresome. The Japanese



AMONG THE PAGODAS OF CHINA.

are at worst a friendly people, and at best their culture and artistic sense proved equal, to say the least, to that of a representative American cycling fiend. Some of the excellent photographs which show Mr. Lenz in bicycle costume among the daintily dressed natives leave one in considerable doubt as to which are the semi-civilized and which the civilized. Throughout Japan, and even in the east districts of China, the American wheelman, astride of his two-wheeled machine, was an object of dread and aversion, which he set down to the score of superstition, but which the lover of things cultivated and oriental is tempted to attribute to a different sentiment.

The advance sheets of the April issue bring him among the pagodas of China, and from the eastern coast he followed the grand canal to Chinkiang and then pushed westward along the Yangtze river valley through Burmah, making occasional detours to interesting spots. His experiences with the natives as he journeyed along the valley became more in the nature of adventures. The difference between the treatment Mr. Lenz received from the Japanese and the inland Chinese is about the difference between the treatment of a camera fiend in polite American society and at a country picnic. In some cases in China Mr. Lenz was much more in the picnic than of it. Here are some of his adventures in his own words: "Seven miles east of Taipingka the streets were too rough to ride. Noisy natives at once swarmed round me, stopped the wheel and insisted that I mount. I was determined to be always good-natured, and complied. I had bumped along a few yards when two fighting dogs rolled out of a house into the street. Of course, it was my luck to run foul of them, and over I went among the curs. The Chinese were convulsed with laughter. Unfortunately, however, I pushed over an empty frail stand, entirely by accident. One howl from the proprietor, and he and his wife grabbed the wheel. Excitement ran high. I gave him a handful of 'cash' (small brass coin) and he howled worse. I then picked up the stone and hammered the thing together. The crowd saw my good intentions, and persuaded the man to let me go, whereupon I breathed easier. They managed, however, to relieve me of the field glass and handkerchief, which I had foolishly carried in my outside coat pockets. It was in Yangtze that rioters, in 1891, burned the buildings of the Jesuit missionaries, which had been standing for 300 years.

Just before reaching Chinkiang a mob took me in charge. They compelled me



MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE IN CHINA.

to mount and ride through the crowded streets, everybody darting into the shops on hearing the cries of the crowd to clear the way. I was progressing nicely, but one of the Chinamen following thought I ought to be going faster and gave me a tremendous shout. Sad to relate, the wheel struck a Chinaman who was unable to get out of the way, and he and I and the machine sprawled over the pavement. My persecutors viewed this performance with a holy, chastened joy. Next, two Chinamen took it into their heads that they could ride the bicycle. I mounted them in succession, pushed them along a few rods, and intentionally dumped them in the street. The natives yelled themselves hoarse, and I might have been responding to encores for this act yet had I been so minded. But I was too scared and gladly reached the foreign settlement, with its macadamized streets, and left the pursuing crowd far in the rear.

I found easy wheeling along the dikes bordering the Yangtze-Kiang, and had many exciting and amusing experiences

with the natives, whom the noiseless cushion-tired machine rapidly overhauled. Small donkeys with jingling bells were quite numerous. I met an elderly Chinaman astride a very small and evidently nervous donkey. The beast feared the wheel and, to my horror, jumped down from the raised road into a rice field. The old man was thrown in a heap. I hastily dismounted, thinking he was seriously injured, or killed outright. He struggled to his feet and instantly motioned me to ride on, being far more anxious to see the strange wheel run than about his own hurts. After the old boy had seen me ride, we grinned farewell.

"Earlier on a woman and a small boy were thrown off donkeys in the same way; but Chinese wear so many layers of wadded clothing in cool weather that they are seldom hurt by a fall."

He relates another interesting incident: "Once when I was silently approaching a Chinaman from behind, I called out to him. 'Poor fellow! he no doubt was used to a quiet and uneventful life in his humdrum country. He slowly turned his head to see who called to him so loudly, then made one grand jump to get out of the way. His feet slipped, and with a terrible yell he rolled over the bank and into the canal, up to his waist. Two baskets of bean bread which he carried on a pole, followed him into the water. Some way or other, I thought it more prudent to wheel on without lingering to offer sympathy."

Lenz's adventures at the Chinese inns were always spicy and oftentimes exciting. "In one instance at a small village near Likiang the usual noisy crowd followed me into the inn. The good-hearted innkeeper besought me to stroll up and down the street in order to pacify the curious crowd. For an hour I was surrounded by Chinese, all feeling my clothes and gazing at me. They would not leave, and when I entered the inn all followed. The landlord handed me a stick, and implored me to whip them out, as if I were some modern Hercules. So afraid are these people of the foreigners that they run when I but raised a stick. The door was barred, but the landlord fairly screamed with anger, and a fight seemed inevitable, but it only ended in hot words. I almost regretted that I was not camping out, instead of being the cause of so much trouble.

"When I rolled myself up in my blanket and a quiet crowd at last left the inn. Then the kind old inn-keeper brought rice, fish and tea until midnight. Now and then he sorrowfully pointed to the collapsed brick wall. In the morning I paid him five hundred cash pieces (about thirty-five cents) for accommodations and his loss. He was overjoyed at receiving these pieces. While dressing one morning at Tongdian I heard the bang! bang! of pistol shots. At the rear of the inn was a crowd of armed Chinamen surrounding my bicycle. One of them had pulled out the revolver from the luggage which I had forgotten to remove before retiring and pulled the trigger, luckily without damage. It might have fared hard with me had he accidentally shot a bystander."

For a long time nothing was heard of Mr. Lenz, and it was generally supposed that he had been killed by the natives. He arrived in India at last, however, bruised, battered and dispossessed of his outfit, but had had to carry his wheel in a cart much of the way, and it was in such a condition that he had to send for a special check to pay for the repairs. He had met a hard



LITTLE CHINESE GIRL.

fate among a class of natives who were more than ordinarily inclined to amuse themselves. The last instalment of Mr. Lenz's manuscript have been received from Kia Kiang and will be reported during the spring and early summer.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

Canada and the United States Compared.

From the statistics given in the recently delivered budget speech of the Honorable Finance Minister at Ottawa and the recently published annual report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, we have an opportunity of comparing the average quantities of liquors now consumed per inhabitant in the two countries. These figures show that the Canadians are now a far more temperate people than their neighbors across the line.

As a matter of fact there are few civilized countries in the world to-day where the quantities of liquors consumed are as small per capita as they are in Canada. Little wonder, therefore, that in few countries are the people now as prosperous, peaceful, law-abiding and contented.

So far as the consumption of spirits is concerned the official figures already referred to show that in Canada it averaged .740 of a gallon per inhabitant last year, while in the States it averaged 1.51, or just about double the quantity. In Canada the average in 1867 stood at 1.120 gallons; it has therefore fallen nearly one-half in the 26 years. In the States it stood at 1.27 in 1880 and has, therefore, increased somewhat in the past thirteen years.

In regard to wines the average consumption reported last year was .94 of a gallon against .137 of a gallon per capita in 1867, or a falling off of about one-third. In the States the average consumption is still less, being .44 of a gallon last year against .56 in 1880. In both countries the consumption of wines is small and seems to be on the decrease. Whether the ratification of the French treaty by our Dominion Parliament and the consequent admission of French wines at a much lower duty will tend to largely increase the wine consumption in this country remains to be seen. If that should be the tendency, as is much to be feared, the ratification will be against the true interests of the people.

Beer drinking is evidently on the increase in both countries, but has become much greater in the States than here. The Canadian consumption last year is reported to have been on an average 3.485 gallons per inhabitant, against 2.768 in 1867, or an increase of about 26 per cent in the 26 years. In the States the quantity last year was 16.08 gallons against 8.26 gallons in 1880, or an increase of over 100 per cent in thirteen years.

It will be seen that our neighbors are now consuming nearly five times the average quantity of beer compared to the Canadians. This is, no doubt, largely owing to the fact that the number of inhabitants of foreign origin is so much larger in the States than here—the Germans and some other European countries being especially very large beer consumers. The experience of these men clearly demonstrates that beer drinking does not conduce to temperance by any means, as so many mere theorists have been fond of imagining. As a matter of fact the drinking habit is largely on the decrease among the native born population of both countries, and is being now largely kept up by those of foreign origin.

A Disappointed Prohibitionist.

Rev. J. S. Ross, M.A., of Woodstock, president of the Niagara Methodist Conference, was one of the prohibition deputations to Sir Oliver Mowat in Toronto recently and to the more recent one to Sir John Thompson in Ottawa. He has published a letter over his own signature regarding his impressions. He does not hesitate to state in very plain terms that he expected a good deal different answer from Sir John Thompson to the one received.

He writes: "With four provinces out of seven having recently voted for prohibition by immense majorities, and the New Brunswick Legislature having also approved of prohibition, the deputation felt they had a powerful backing of facts. But imagine their surprise when it was seen that all this counted for just nothing! Resolutions that had on several occasions been previously passed by Parliament affirming that prohibition was the only proper method of settling this question, and which would be enacted when the people were ripe for it, and as now it could be definitely and mathematically proved that five provinces out of seven wanted it, and therefore as every condition was complied with, the time had now come to adopt it, these reasons were urged but of no avail.

"The answer of Sir John Thompson was one of the barest and baldest possible. Nothing could exceed it. It is doubtful if such an answer was ever given to any deputation on any subject whatever. He did not promise to give it even his 'consideration'; no, not even if the royal commission should report favorable. He did not hint that if he could be convinced that the

people wanted prohibition, or that such a law could be efficiently enforced, he would endeavor so to arrange matters of state as to carry out the will of the people. He gave not the slightest intimation that in either near or remote time the subject would engage his attention. He did not even express sympathy with the members of the deputation in their unselfish endeavors to benefit their fellowmen.

"A strong Conservative member of Parliament asked me what I thought of our interview with Sir John. I replied that he had not given a Conservative Prohibitionist so much as a peg to hang his hat upon. 'But he was frank, was he not?' This is not denied, but only means 'In refusing your request you should be very thankful he did not also deceive you.' Drawing sunbeams from cucumbers is child's play compared to extracting happiness from such a fact as this."

From an article given in another column, it will be seen that the Dominion Premier's position is quite as gratifying to the Liquor Interest's Advocate at it is disappointing to the Methodist president.

The Constitutional Question.

Every preparation is being made for a thorough presentation of the prohibition constitutional question, from the Provincial standpoint at the Supreme Court on the 1st of May. An Ottawa correspondent informs us that the Manitoba Government has joined the Government of Ontario in the case. Whether the other Provincial Governments will also do so remains to be seen.

Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., has been retained by the Manitoba Government to present its claim, and has been instructed, we are informed, to claim for the Provincial Legislature full powers to prohibit the liquor traffic, both as regards importation and manufacture as well as the sale. This is also the claim of the Ontario Government. Dr. MacLaren will also, we understand, represent the Ontario Government, and may be assisted by other legal counsel.

If the Provincial contention is sustained by the Supreme Court, and made clear beyond doubt, no doubt the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario, Manitoba and the three Maritime Provinces will enact strict prohibitory laws without delay. What Quebec and British Columbia may be inclined to do remains to be seen. It is not probable, however, they will long lag behind under such circumstances. As the question has already been presented, in several of its phases at least, before the Supreme Court for some years past it is much to be hoped that no long time will be spent in arriving at a decision. The people of Canada are waiting to see this important question settled.

It is easy to live in the world after the world's opinion. It is easy to live in solitude after our own. But the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of his character.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Alcoholics in Medicine.

In London, Eng., a large temperance hospital was opened years ago in which alcoholic liquors are not used for medicinal purposes and its experience has gone far to demonstrate the fact that such liquors generally do more harm than good, even for medicinal purposes.

The annual meeting of the great institution was held about two weeks ago and the reports submitted contained figures well worthy of careful consideration. During the year 1893 the number of in-patients received and treated amounted to 1,036, being a large increase over previous years. Of these 681 were cured, 257 relieved, 25 not relieved and 73 died.

The hospital has now been in existence a little over twenty years and in that time there have been 9,542 in-patients, while the rate of mortality during the whole period has been but 6.3 per cent, or much below the ordinary average of similar institutions. The attending physicians are from year to year growing stronger in their assertions of the fact that in all the cases that come before them some substitute for alcohol, quite as good and often much better can be used.

The Bishop of Newcastle presided at the meeting. He has been taking a lively interest in the affairs and success of the hospital. In the course of his address on the occasion he remarked that "the results of the hospital were both direct and indirect. The direct results were shown by the report, but the indirect results went to prove that alcohol was as unnecessary in disease as it had proved to be in health."

We would be very glad to have some more of our Canadian physicians study the facts in connection with this great experiment, though the number of abstaining practitioners here is largely on the increase.

Prohibition in British Politics.

(By Justin McCarthy, M.P.)

The April number of the North American Review contains a readable and well-written article on "New Parties in Parliament," from the pen of Justin McCarthy, M.P., the well-known writer and historian, and leader of the Irish party in the present British Parliament.

Among the new parties he names the Irish party, a Scotch party, a Welsh party, a Labor party, a Woman's Suffrage party and a Temperance party. What he has to write of the latter may be of interest to readers of the HOME GUARD and we will, therefore, give what he says nearly entire:

"THE TEMPERANCE PARTY—'the party in favor of prohibitory legislation as regards the sale of intoxicating liquors—has grown up to an immense power in the State. Thus far its members have habitually acted with the Liberals, because they believe there is better hope for their cause from the Liberals than from the Tories. But they would at any moment forsake the Liberals and stand by the Tories if the Tories were to promise them a full measure of local option and the Liberals were to refuse it. They would be justified in such an action by the very conditions of their existence. They are, like the Irish Nationalists, a party formed for one distinct purpose, to the promotion of which all other considerations are secondary.

"A few years ago they were, like the old-fashioned Home Rulers, a party that merely got up an annual debate and took an annual division. Once in each session they brought in a bill for the prevention or restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the question was discussed and a division was taken, and the Prohibitionists were left in a small minority, and the House

ment has had to set aside his measure for this session, because they have too many things to do which cannot be put off. But a man has almost carried his point when he has prevailed on a Liberal Government to adopt his principles and pledge themselves to carry it into legislation."

SUCCESS IN SIGHT.

"But I am not blind to actual facts in social movements and in Parliament. I see that the experiment of local option has to be tried in England. I see that it has become a question that is capable of making and unmaking Ministries, and I see, too, that it is a principle that has grown to immense popularity in the country. I must say that the success of the movement thus far is due in a great measure to the leadership of Sir Wilfred Lawson."

The Three-Fold Cord.

By James Thomson, Toronto.

(FOR THE HOME GUARD.)

The wise man, speaking of the benefits of union, tells us (Eccles., iv, 12) that "A three-fold cord is not quickly broken." The temperance agitation, to be successful, must be of a three-fold character; and just as the strength of a chain is no more than that of its weakest link, so weakness in any of the three strands of our agitation imperils its success. This three-fold, or three-strand, parts of our agitation are: (1.) The true or scientific teachings of temperance for the thinker. (2.) Moral suasion for the drinker. (3.) Legal suasion for the liquor trafficker.

1. Our demand for the prohibition of the liquor traffic must have, and has, a solid foundation of scientific truth to rest upon. The prevalent erroneous beliefs as to the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors are being rapidly dispersed by experience and the dissemination of scientific exami-

Motto for the Week:

Many build as cathedrals were built; the part nearest the ground finished, but that part which scars towards heaven, the turrets and spires, forever incomplete.—Beecher.

Forward Movement.

heard no more about the matter until the next session. I know men who used to vote with the Prohibitionists because they said it looked well to be on the side of temperance and the prohibition bill could not possibly do any harm, because it never could pass."

HOW IT GREW.

"In the meanwhile the temperance men were exerting themselves all over the country, in every city and in every village and at every election. The press was for the most part against them, but the pulpits were for the most part with them. They got hold of a new and taking principle, a new and taking name. They made their agitation one in favor of 'local option.' It was to be left to a certain majority in each community to say whether the sale of intoxicating drinks should or should not be permitted there.

"At one time it was thought that the power of the publicans was irresistible at the elections, but of late many people have begun to doubt whether the temperance people are not the stronger influence of the two. It is certain that the official leaders of the Liberal party have determined to defy the publicans and to translate as soon as they can the principle of local option into legislation. The present Government are pledged to some adaptation of the principle. At one time even a man like John Bright, an austere worshiper of temperance, a man who never had a decanter or wineglass in his house, was unable to see his way to go all the length with the followers of Sir Wilfrid Lawson."

THE PARTY LEADER.

"Sir Wilfrid Lawson is the leader and the inspiration of the Local Option party. The party is very happy in having such a man to lead it. He is one of the most humorous men, one of the most inveterate makers of jokes in the House of Commons. He is bubbling over with fun. He puts the gravest truths in the delightful form of a jest or a story. All the time he is absolutely in earnest—only it is a part of his nature and perhaps also a part of his purpose never to be dull, never to weary the House.

"He comes from a fine old North of England family; of what his people love to call the North country. He is, I believe, a very rich man, and I have heard that he spends every year large sums of money in the promotion of his cause. He has wrought so far a wonderful success. The Liberal Govern-

ment and research. In this connection the temperance teachings now make a part of the regular curriculum of the public schools of our Province is a matter for sincere congratulation and approval.

2. Moral suasion for the drinker. A most necessary and integral part of our agitation, but one which is most seriously if not fatally handicapped by the fact that the laws of our Province permit and sanction the establishment of open places of temptation to drink; the drinking customs of society finding in these legally established resorts one of their strongest supports.

3. Legal suasion for the liquor trafficker. This is the weakest link in our chain—the weakest strand in our threefold cord. Moral suasion for the drinker has been from the beginning and must continue until the end to be the instrument used for the reformation of the individual; but the duty, nay, the absolute necessity of prohibiting by law the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a beverage, if we would preserve the Christian character, and even the safety of our political institutions, needs to be more generally taught and insisted upon than it has hitherto been. The liquor traffic is a corrupt and corrupting influence in political as well as in social life. It aims at political power in order to secure its continuance as a legal business.

Its interests are opposed to the interests of the state. Its legal standing must be destroyed. It must be classed with other crimes which are dangerous to the welfare of the State, and this can only be accomplished by returning men to our Legislatures who will embody into law our will in this respect. We can find men of the very highest character and attainments ready to carry out our behests. The responsibility of each voter to God and to his fellow-men on this question is all too seldom alluded to in the pulpit, the press and on the platform. If each one in the various Provinces of our Dominion that favors the prohibition bylaw of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages would, at the coming Provincial and Dominion elections see to it that only such representatives were returned to Parliament or received his vote, influence and support, the so-called difficulties in the way of such a law would speedily disappear, and we should find instead of the revenue of the country suffering

in consequence of such a law that the very contrary would be the case.

Election, the future legislation of this country is now in your hands. See to it that that duty is discharged faithfully and well.

Temperance Items.

CANADIAN.

—Mr. N. S. Parent, M.P.P., the newly elected mayor of the city of Quebec, is a strict total abstainer—a new thing for the chief magistrate of that city.

—Thomas Brown, a Toronto young man, got very drunk on Friday night last week, and during a street fight his face was kicked and bruised almost beyond recognition. On Monday, Pat McDonald, a comrade, was fined \$21 and costs for his share in the fray.

UNITED STATES.

—The Ohio Anti-Saloon League is entering on an energetic plan of work along four lines, viz.: Agitation, legislation, enforcement of existing laws, and education of boys by organizing them into boys' brigades. That is a capital programme for Canadian work as well.

—The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette figures out 198,186 voters in the State of New York who are directly dependent upon the liquor traffic, and then adds: "A little mutuality among this vast army would enable them to absolutely control any election in the State."

—Thomas E. Murphy, a son of Francis Murphy, is conducting a Gospel temperance campaign at New Rochelle, a suburb of New York, under the joint auspices of the evangelical churches of the place. He is drawing crowded houses and making many converts by his eloquent and earnest appeals.

—In Massachusetts, according to the Boston Traveller, some of the brewers have adopted the plan of furnishing a large number of men to go into the retail liquor business and going on their bonds, which are heavier than in Ontario. In some cases large brewers are on as high as 200 bonds. A bill has just been introduced in the State Legislature prohibiting persons or corporations from going on over ten bonds.

—A new plan now on foot in Kansas will strengthen the cause of prohibition in the larger cities. The plan is to secure a bill through the next Legislature which will provide for the payment of metropolitan police out of the State treasury instead of the city, as now. It is also stated that there are more prosecutions against the liquor men pending to-day than ever before, and the president of the State Temperance Union, Rev. D. C. Miller, does not hesitate to attack men in high places.

—The Haskell Bill, now before the Ohio State Legislature, provides that: "The question whether the traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited must be submitted to the voters in every county, city, ward and township in the State, at the next November election. If a majority of the qualified voters of any county, ward or township vote in favor of prohibition, all persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within such county, city, ward or township, must discontinue the business within 40 days of the date of the election."

—Augusta, the capital city of Maine, is one of the few places in the State where prohibition has not been well enforced, in consequence of the apathy of the State officials. It looks as though there will be a change, however. A new mayor has just been elected and in his inaugural address he said: "We have taken our solemn oaths to maintain law and order. We want to remove temptation from the unfortunate who has become the slave to appetite. We want peace and quietness to reign so that our wives and daughters can walk the streets without insult. Let us be careful that the trumpet utters no uncertain sound."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—There are 1,807 licensed premises in Glasgow, and 728 in Edinburgh.

—There is a proportion of one licensed house to every 368 inhabitants in Edinburgh.

—There are 119 licensed houses in Wigtownshire, and 50 special permissions were granted last year.

—A united Wesleyan temperance demonstration is being arranged to take place in Glasgow on April 6.

—The London Temperance Hospital has received a check for £2,000 from the trustees of the late Mr. George Sturge.

—The arrests for drunkenness in Birmingham last year showed a falling off of 311 compared with those of the previous year.

—Kilmarney, in Ireland, has 79 public-houses to a population of 5,510, which includes 397 inmates of an asylum, 339 paupers, and 1,636 children.

—Baillie Chisholm had before him,

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and solidity of its plan and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities.

If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

For desired information address H. SUTHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., or consult an agent of the company.

at the Glasgow Central Police Court, on Monday morning, 61 male and female victims of Saturday night's intemperance.

—Lady Henry Somerset is appealing for offerings from all branches of the British Women's Temperance Association towards establishing a home for inebriate women. Drinking among women is far more common in England than in Canada.

—Lord Roberts says of the Army Temperance Association which he founded in India that it had succeeded beyond his expectations. It began with about 10,000 members. This was in 1888. Two years later there were 14,000 total abstainers and some 300 temperance men on the rolls. And last April, when he left India, there were more than 20,000 total abstainers and nearly 3,000 temperance men—just one-third of the British army in India.

—According to the London Daily Chronicle a terrible catastrophe occurred the previous Saturday night at Clerkenwell, which, it says, "emphasizes once more the dangers of the coal oil lamp, especially in connection with the idiosyncrasy of drink." A man and his wife came home drunk and the man, "of course," upset the lamp. Instantly the room was ablaze and they escaped with some burns. There were lodgers on the second floor, and a man, his wife and three children were burned to a crisp. It is just in the presence of such catastrophes to innocent people that persons in England and Canada go on prating about "personal liberty" in the drink traffic.

—The following was the cablegram of congratulation sent from the great Exeter Hall demonstration, London, to Hon. Neal Dow on his birthday: "The mighty throng gathered in Exeter Hall crowns your 90 beneficent years with love and gratitude, for you can say truly: 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteousness, and it clothed me; my judgment was as a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not I searched out.' (Job, xxxix., 11-16)."

—Lord Rosebery, the new British Prime Minister, was a few years ago a member of the London county council. Since his accession to his Premiership that body presented him with a congratulatory address. In the course of his reply he said: "Now there is one other point on which the London county council has perhaps done, in the opinion of most, a great deal more than even in the ways I have recited. It has refused to continue seventeen liquor licenses (loud cheers), which it has obtained in the course of the acquisition of property for improvement, and though these seventeen licenses represented a large sum of money, and therefore a great responsibility for the London county council, the council never shrank from doing what it thought right; and its action has been entirely indorsed."

GENERAL.

—A minister being reproved for preaching a temperance sermon, and reminded that his duty as pastor consisted in taking care of his flock, replied: "The sheep are all right just now; I'm looking after the wolf." The best way of caring for the sheep is to destroy the wolf.

—The Argentine Republic in South America seems to be falling into all the ways of "advanced civilization" liquor making and liquor consuming included. Fifteen years ago, it is said, there were no distillers in that country. Now the output of spirits, distilled from corn, is valued at \$15,000,000 a year.

—The citizens and free men of Canton Uri, in Switzerland, have lately introduced a special clause into their code to this effect. Any hotel-keeper or inn-keeper who gives his customers sufficient intoxicating liquor to render them unconscious, or unable to walk straight or steadily home, shall be obliged to afford them a bed for the night and adequate board and lodging till such time as they are completely recovered. No fee, cost, or charge shall be made by the said hotel-keeper for the said board and lodging.

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

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

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

A Western Tour.

Miss Lillian Phelps, the lecturer of Dominion W. C. T. U., has started this week on an extended western tour, in the interests of the work. She started on the 10th and expects to be gone about three months and expects to go as far as the Pacific Coast. This week she is visiting North Bay, Sudbury and Port Arthur and will after that take in the leading points in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, lecturing and organizing in the interests of the Dominion W. C. T. U. The HOME GUARD will be supplied with notes of progress from her from time to time.

Mortality is the condition of immortality. Remembrance concentrates the history of the universe, and whispers the secret of the life of God.—[GANNETT.]

Women in Politics.

A number of the leading American women have been publishing their ideas on the equal franchise question and women in politics. The HOME GUARD is glad to be in a position to publish several of these views herewith, which have not been heretofore published in any journal in Canada.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
I have taken so little interest in politics during my lifetime that I do not really feel able to state if the women of 1893 are any more interested in the subject than they were a number of years ago. I have always heard opponents of whichever party was in power express their conviction that the country was going to ruin; still, everything seemed to move along just the same, and I think we are progressing pretty comfortably notwithstanding.

I have never been opposed to the women suffrage movement; only neutral—simply passive as to the outcome of the matter, anyway. I have had warm friends among the active workers of the cause, but have never cared to go and hear them speak in public, always enjoying and admiring them more in private life.

It seems to me that the wives and mothers undertake to do too much when they connect themselves with so many charitable and philanthropic organizations. It is well for each woman to do what she can with one society, but to connect herself with a number, somewhat impairs the usefulness she might have in a single direction. When one of my own sex renders as efficient service, I am desirous she should receive equal remuneration. I am always as attentively served by a saleswoman, and while I wish they all had good husbands and comfortable fire-sides, I think they fulfill their duties ably and faithfully.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE.
To my mind women are very much better informed on general political subjects than they were a few years ago. This condition is largely due, I think, to the fact that women of all classes are so much more interested in the daily newspapers than they were formerly. The "woman's page" has fostered and developed this taste, and after feminine readers have carefully conned the columns that the editor seems to think especially adapted to their fancy and intelligence, they extend their perusal through the various topics of the day. As they become familiarized with the burning questions that are supposed to appeal mainly to the masculine comprehension, their interest is awakened, and they pretty soon astonish the men of the household with a remarkable good knowledge of matters that concern the political world.

I am old-fashioned, maybe, but I can't say I am extremely anxious to see the ballot extended to my sex. I have no doubt that the morals of politics would be benefited, but I do not feel sure that it would not be at the expense of many charming attributes of femininity; and that we should sacrifice much chivalrous consideration from the opposite sex, which makes the existing social conditions very delightful. I am glad to see women interested and informed upon political affairs, and as I believe my sex is purer in mind and more generous in motive, I am sure that their knowledge influenced by these characteristics, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon masculine voters, and I would prefer to see desirable measures effected by such vicarious means than by an indiscriminate scrambling for the polls.

GRACE GREENWOOD.
Grace Greenwood, one of the best known and brightest of the American journalistic writers, says: "The Duke of Argyle, whom I remember once to have seen superbly overshadowed by his magnificent mother-in-law, the Duchess of Sutherland, though himself a fair specimen of progressive manhood, is sternly conservative womanward. In a lecture, which some twenty years ago he was gracious enough to deliver before a mechanics' institute, he said: 'A woman has no

right to appear upon a platform except when she is about to be hung—then it is unavoidable.' This smart saying caused great hilarity among his Grace's audience, a little wit from a nobleman going a great way. I used to quote that sentence in a lecture I was bold enough to deliver from many a platform, and it always brought a laugh—at woman's expense—but then, again, my comment on it, though not particularly smart, never failed to bring generous applause, and this comment was: 'The freedom of the scaffold, the ghastly equality of the gallows, so graciously accorded to woman by the Duke of Argyle, is not enough. Give her a fair swing at life as well as death; let her have a voice at least in the selection of the men who make and administer the laws under which woman may be taxed, divorced, deprived of her children, imprisoned, tried and hung. That was my sentiment twenty years ago, it is mine to-day, and I propose to stand by it. Would I vote if I could? Yea, verily, at divers times and in divers places, to make up for my long political disability. I think that for the first presidential election after my tardy enfranchisement, I would hie me to a certain city in which I lived during the trying days of the Republic, and when my little literary income was taxed for the carrying on of a war in which no woman had any glory took, only a ruinous investment of anxieties and agonies, and in that city I would wield the franchise with the patriotic prodigality of a newly-landed Hibernian Democrat, casting my vote right and left from 'morn to dewy eve.'

MARY MAPES DODGE.
One of the best paid editors in the United States, says: "To a good citizen, man or woman, the right to vote should imply the honorable exercise of a grave trust; the conscientious consideration of the history, the significance and the tendencies of national movements and political situations. Personally, I am not impatient for this proposed extension of the suffrage. But when it comes, as come it will, I shall gladly recognize the obligations involved."

MRS. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX,
the noted American poet and novelist, says: "I should not vote. My reasons are that whenever I undertake any new enterprise I give a vast amount of mental, vital force and time to it. I have only enough mentality, vital force and time now to inadequately meet the demands of nearer duties than national affairs. To keep my family comfortably looked after, my home attractive to my household and guests (which is still a part of woman's sphere, I think), my literary contracts filled, and to follow my idea of duty in other directions, renders it impossible for me to enter into the subject of suffrage intelligently. I leave it, therefore, for the present to others who are more capable, or to those who have fewer obligations of a domestic nature."

JENNIE JUNE CROLY,
a very bright and able newspaper writer, says: As women become familiarized with politics from governmental and constitutional points of view, they develop an interest in the ballot and begin to recognize that in simple justice the prerogative of a vote should be accorded them. Therefore, in my estimation, the opinion that women should have a vote is spreading widely among the progressive and intelligent women of the day. Among these I recognize many women who, only a few years ago, were arrayed in the strongest opposition to the woman suffrage movement. In the ranks of illiterate or ignorant women I do not think the subject has gained any headway, as they do not know anything about it; they are afraid of it, sensitive to the ridicule they may excite in the inferior intelligence of their daily associates. The numbers of the violent and aggressive agitators of "women's rights" does not seem to augment, but the able, earnest, evenly balanced pioneers of the cause have reason to congratulate themselves upon the steady, upward, intelligent growth of the ideas they were the first to disseminate.

Woman's vote, if brought into the political arena of to-day, would hardly influence the destiny of any party, for her interest would be mainly vested in questions that effect the happiness and welfare of the household, as, for instance, intemperance, that results in the wreck and ruin of so many homes. Later on it is very possible conditions would change, and the temptations of political prizes, desire to hold office, would induce women, as it does men, to ally themselves with the party whose success would appear to offer them the most promising possibilities of personal distinction.

We need to make watchful and unwearied efforts in order that we may rise little by little to the spiritual heights of the Bible.

Christian Citizenship.

(By R. W. Dillon, M.A., Toronto.)

At the recent great M. Y. P. convention in this city Mr. R. W. Dillon, M.A., gave a very eloquent and thoughtful address on "Christian Citizenship," which was very attentively listened to by about 2,000 people. The HOME GUARD has pleasure in publishing a verbatim report of this, which is the only one that has been published. The first installment is given here, and the concluding portions will be given next week.

This day of March, 1894, is the best day the world has ever seen since the Almighty swung it into being by the power of his word. Life is increasing in its fascinations and the opportunities for our many-sided manhood are multiplying with the years. New worlds of thought and fact are being created and the old are being re-fashioned in forms of inconceivable beauty and truth. The very atmosphere about us is tremulous with the movements of the Divine Spirit. Never before were there such shining paths of opportunity waiting for the tread of our feet as to-day. Everywhere God is fulfilling himself in many ways, "lest one good custom should corrupt his world"—fulfilling himself in an ordered progress of events as this great world "goes for every spinning down the riaring grooves of change."

To be permitted to live to-day is one of the best gifts of earth; to be young to-day, to be reasonably able to expect to see the twentieth century is one of the best gifts of heaven, but to be in the closing years of this nineteenth century one of the servants of Jesus Christ—to be in our own person one of the thoughts of God in practical realization—to be permitted to lay hands upon the forces of the day and mould them into levers to lift mankind upwards towards truth and God, is the highest honor that earth has to offer or heaven to bestow. I say to-day is the best day the world has ever seen.

But to-morrow will be better than to-day.

In politics, in sociology, in religion, we are just emerging out of the critical and destructive period into the constructive. We may not have a diviner Bible than our forefathers, but we have a Bible whose history and origin we better understand. We have learnt that the essence of Christianity is not the intellectual acceptance of a creed, but the devotion of a life to the living Christ. The religious center of gravity is shifted from Paul to Christ, from the epistle of the Romans to the Sermon on the Mount. We have learnt that Christ came not so much to found a church as to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth—a kingdom that claims the entire life of man in all its forces, in all its phases. This kingdom embraces every form of human society; it includes a law and ideal for the home, for the city, for the world. It embraces the fellowships of industry, art, commerce and science and it lifts all these fellowships into a living communion with God.

NOT THE CHURCH ONLY.

We have learnt that the church, while the first, is not the only divine instrument for the building of the kingdom. Science with its revelation for the intellect, art with its appeals to the imagination, literature in its wealth for both, and the state as the organ of the will of the common people are all instruments for the spread of the divine kingdom. We have learnt that the real wealth of any nation is not the vast extent of territory under its rule, nor the amount of taxable property it controls, but its citizens.

While we may not have any better people to deal with than the preceding generation had, we have at least a truer idea of humanity. We know now that those industrial ideas and socialistic ideas, sentiments which have been born of want and wrong in the world about us, and which, though mocked and scourged of men, have persisted in living for the past hundred years, can never be put down by mere force and that they can only be prevented from becoming disturbing factors in civilization by settling them in accordance with Christly charity and economic truth.

The trend of opinion is clear, strong, decisive. It is towards the reconstruction of society on the basis of a common brotherhood—a society compacted together of self-suppressing, world-redeeming men, enthusiastically dedicated to the full use of their gifts and possessions, for the broadest and highest welfare of others. This is the divine ideal, as well as the human. Thus through all the seeming discords of the various speech of men is being rung out in clearer, truer notes the heavenly music of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

To-day we are quarrying new stones and re-shaping the old ones that to-morrow we may build another wall in the kingdom of God.

We are the builders, but God is the architect, and within these later years we have seen a further unfolding of his plans by the bringing of youth with its hope, its enthusiasm, its courage, into the service of the kingdom.

The unit around which the kingdom of God is built is the Home, and the kingdom itself is to be one vast family where each sacrifices himself for his brother's good.

A TRUE CITIZENSHIP.

We have already said that the real wealth of any kingdom is its citizens. Christ is the ideal citizen. That

Christ came to save the individual is only a half truth. He came to save the nation as well. The principles and teachings of Christ's life must not only be applied by the individual to himself, but to the nation at large.

Moulding the life of this Canadian nation are at least three great forces—the steadily increasing laws of physical science with the application of these laws to the material wants of man; the rapid 'growth' of the power of the democracy with its tendency to substitute the tyranny of the many for the tyranny of the one; and the religious principle working itself out in a variety of ways, often antagonistic. To weld these into a powerful force is the business of Christian citizenship, a force making for righteousness and peace.

THE TRUE LEAVEN.

We have been told that the kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened. Modern science has revealed to us the full significance of that analogy. What is leaven? It is not a dead chemical element diffusing itself through the mass. Leaven is life—an individual organic element. When you put the leaven into the meal, you put into it so to speak, a given number of separate vital entities—the living apostles that by their individual action are to subjugate the entire lump to themselves. Every particle of leaven is a plant, exquisitely minute, and it is by its multiplication and the multiplication of its progeny that the whole is leavened.

The Christian citizen is the spiritual leaven that is to permeate the nation with the life of Christ, thus producing a kingdom of God visible on the earth—visible in just government and true order, in honest trade and honored labor, in simplicity of life and fidelity to truth—a kingdom, which, having virtue for its foundation, may justly expect happiness for its goal. Nations are held together by their beliefs and energies, ideas and convictions, their laws, institutions, agencies, are the garments in which the principles, the ideas of the mass of the people, have clothed themselves.

OUR NATIONAL LIFE

is not dependent upon our Anglo-Saxon kinsmanship, nor upon the heritage of great achievements and heroic deeds that have been left us by those who have laid down their lives upon their country altar in obedience to her commands, but on the ideals which we as Canadians most deeply cherish, by the vital principles which lie at the root of our deepest thought, by the beliefs that sway our mind concerning our relation to each other and to God.

The leading principle of our constitution is government by the majority, such a government can only be good when the majority have that reverence for law which can only spring from a reverence for God. In this politics is the broadest, the richest, the most fruitful field of Christian Endeavor.

When Rome was in extreme peril the Senate chose but one man to whom they gave but one command, "See that the Republic suffers no harm."

To every Canadian citizen God gives equally plain command, and "See that this great and glorious country that I have intrusted to your care—this great Canada of yours—suffers no harm."

This country of ours needs new enthusiasms, burning aspirations, noble examples. There are Augean stables of trade and politics to be cleansed; there are false ideals of life to be shamed; there is a loose morality to be expelled. In your midst there is growing up a lessening sense of the sacredness of the marriage tie—an increasing disregard for the sanctities of the Sabbath—a continuous grasping of gold as power; while drunkenness, vice, and crime seem to be always with us.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Oh, young people, the ultimate appeal of your country is to you—to you the "home life" with all the memories that cluster around it appeals. To you the future stretches out its hands and calls, will you not heed? They all demand that you, a Christ power in the land, create a public opinion that shall insist that political affairs be conducted in accordance with the very highest morality; that you yourselves discharge your political duties as moral obligations; that you demand from your political leaders something higher than the ethics of war; and that you see to it that your representatives be public servants, using honorable methods and representing the general good, for man is a moral being with moral ends which are the highest of his life to preserve and the salvation of this nation depends upon that body of men who carry the highest moral sentiment into political action disconnected from a desire for office.

Not very long ago the statement was made by one of our leading politicians "Canada cannot as a nation deal in moral ideas—Parliament cannot regulate the morals of the people—it is simply a register for the will of the people, be that will good or bad."

How one longs for some Oliver Cromwell to rise up in his wrath and bid such politicians as these give place to honest men. I know that you cannot compel a nation to be moral by act of Parliament, but I demand that moral ideas be engrained in our national government and form the basis of every national act.

(Concluded in Next Issue.)

Sons of Temperance

Albert Division, Port Perry, is still moving forward. The officers for the new quarter have just been installed. W. P., Charles Cruise; W. A., Jennie Meade; R. S., Lottie Hird.

THERESA SEEVES, Cor.
RUSKVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY.—The following officers were elected for Ruskview Division for the current quarter: Robert Orr, W. P.; Sister M. J. Allen, W. A.; Wm. Andrews, R. S.; Mr. S. B. McClinton is deputy and correspondent.

Peel District Division met in Cooksville on Thursday, 5th inst. There was a good meeting. W. H. Bewell, G. S., Dr. McCrimmon, G. W. C., and J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., were present and assisted in the proceedings of the day. D. D. SCHILLER, D. R. S.

WELLINGTON, P. E. COUNTY.—On Tuesday evening the new officers of the division were elected for the coming quarter. J. T. Brown is W. P., Mrs. J. Bowerman, W. A., and Mrs. D. Trumppour, R. S. We think the Grand Division must have forgotten us as we read that speakers are being sent to other parts. J. FRALEIGH.

DON, YORK COUNTY.—For the coming quarter, Eva Fitzpatrick is W. P. of Harved Home Division, Louie Fitzpatrick, R. S. and John Coulson, T. Mr. Coulson has held the office of treasurer for nearly 25 consecutive years. If there are any other divisions who have retained the services of one member for so long a continuous time in one office we would like to hear from them. J. E. Elliott, deputy, installed the officers on the 3rd inst. A. W. MILNE, Correspondent.

TORONTO.—The new officers of Coldstream Division were installed on the 3rd inst. There was a large attendance of the members, besides a number of visiting members from Ontario Division. G. Scrimmes, Deputy and Bro. Dilworth of Ontario Division were the installing officers. H. Hall is W. P., and Whitewood, R. S. After the installation refreshments were served by the losing side in the late friendly contest. The division is steadily increasing in numbers, twelve new members having been added last quarter. More are coming. The meeting was the closing entertainment of the winter's series, which have been very successful. G. SCRIMMES.

ROCKTON, WESTWORTH COUNTY.—D. Bell, D. G. W. P., accompanied by G. Burgess, acting G. C., paid his first official visit to Rockton Division on Friday evening 6th for the purpose of installing the new officers. W. J. Burgess is now W. P., W. Pass, R. S. and J. McKnight, W. P. The division has been making steady and substantial growth, both numerically and financially, and the members are to be congratulated on the good work accomplished in behalf of the temperance cause.

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

Greenbank Division, Greenbank, holds an open meeting on the 13th inst.

Ashworth Division, Uxbridge, reports a gain of eighteen members for the quarter.

The programme contest in Ruskview Division ended March 31. The losing side intends to treat the division to a taffy pull on the 7th inst.

Enfield Division, Durham county, returns a gain of 64 members for the quarter. Allenwood, Elmira, Harvest Home, and other divisions, show good gains.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, instituted a new division at Widdow on the 4th, with twenty charter members. Alex. Brebner, W. P.; Frank Wight, R. S.; R. D. Thompson, D.G.W.P.

Table Rock Division, of Niagara Falls South, was resuscitated recently by R. Coulter, P.G.W.A., George Hyatt, D.G.W.P., and others. H. C. Miller, W. P.; J. K. Henderson, R. S. and D. G.W.P.

Terra Nova Division, No. 324, was organized by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., at Terra Nova, Simcoe county, on the 6th, with 28 charter members. Geo. E. Ireland, W. P.; Miss Aggie Tweedy, R. S.

Forest Division, No. 135, was instituted at Forest, Lambton county, Ont., by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., on April 2, with 44 charter applicants. Rev. Dr. Hindley, W. P.; Robt. Fawcett, R. S.; Henry Boughton, D.G.W.P.

Lowville Division, Lowville, Halton county, which has been dormant for some time, has resumed active work, with good prospects. Geo. E. Gastle, W. P.; Miss B. Nixon, R. S.; J. F. Richardson, D.G.W.P.; S. P. Morse, division correspondent.

Huttonville Division, No. 304, Huttonville, Peel county, was organized on March 15 by B. F. Howden, D.G.W.P., assisted by P. W. P. Copeland, Coulson, Wilson, Douglas, and others of Hornby Division. R. S. Fleming, W. P.; W. Fraser, R. S.; H. Benham, D.G.W.P.

Port Perry Division is on the increase. We propose holding an open division on the 17th and expect G. W. P. Brooks to be with us at that time. We celebrated Neal Dow's birthday appropriately. Rev. L. W. Hill, G. Chaplain, gave a very fine address. Our new officers are: W. P., Bert Jamieson; R. S., L. Luke; F. S., W. H. Clark.

Crowland Division made a net gain of 25 in membership last quarter, and won the Welland district "banner" for the quarter. At the District Division

R. Coulter, D.G.W.P., presented the trophy to Geo. Schisler on behalf of the Division. White Rose Division was a good second for the quarter.

Welland District Division held its regular quarterly session at Welland on the 10th inst. Owing to the snow storm and the almost impassable roads the attendance was not so large as usual, but there was good interest and the reports of officers and divisions showed increased membership. The veteran, Robert Coulter, D.W.P., occupied the chair. Among those present were: W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe; H. L. Schisler, Provincial D.G.W.P.; J. F. Dunn, County D.G.W.P.; D. G. W. P. A. E. White, J. H. Thompson, W. H. Martin and other prominent workers. A public meeting was held in the evening at which B. W. Stringer presided. A good programme was provided and addresses given by Rev. J. C. Dobson, H. L. Schisler, R. Coulter, W. H. Bewell, G. S., and others. The next session will be held in Crowland in July.

Nova Scotia Items.

(Special to the HOME GUARD.)
The Prohibitionists of this Province were watching the reports of the recent prohibition deputation to Ottawa with a good deal of interest, and are a good deal disappointed with the reply of Premier Thompson to the request made. Though he hails from Nova Scotia the late plebiscite results here will show that he is not so advanced in his ideas regarding this great reform as the great majority of the electors of his own Province. It so happens that he represents the only county in all Nova Scotia (Antigonish) where there was any considerable anti-prohibition vote polled at all.

ALMOST A MURDER.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the 31st ult., the quiet town of Truro, N. S., was startled by the cry that a man had been stabbed. On investigation it was discovered that one E. F. Wright, a young married man, got into altercation with a colored man who had only been in Truro for a few weeks, and that in the affray the colored man stabbed Wright with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound in Wright's neck. The wounded man lies in a precarious state. The would-be-assassin was arrested while making his way to other parts and was lodged in jail to await his trial at the next assizes. This happened in a part of the town where the illicit sale of strong drink does its vile work.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.

Many sections of Pictou county, Nova Scotia, are settled by the Highland Scotch, a noble race of sturdy Presbyterians. Notwithstanding their many excellent qualities, these old settlers get the blame of being a little slow to give up their whisky. In one of these sections there lives a very worthy old gentleman, a ruler in the Church and a justice of the peace in the State, who, although he was quite willing to give the best advice to the young men not to meddle with strong drink, yet he liked an occasional glass, especially at such times as general elections, for he believed that a little was good. As might be expected this man was not a Prohibitionist, and was not going to vote for it at the plebiscite which was held on the 15th ult. On election day, however, he was called from the polling booth to look after a family who had just at that moment been kicked out of doors by a father and husband who was maddened by election rum. The justice of the peace had to issue his warrant and have the man arrested and conveyed to jail. On returning to the polling booth he said, "Gentlemen, you all know I have always been opposed to prohibition, but I am now going to vote for it. Since I left this booth I have been converted, and if any of you are opposed to prohibition just go down where I was and you will get converted too."

A. B. F.

Wouldst thou rather be a peasant's son that knew, were it ever so rudely, that there was a God in heaven and in man, or a duke's son that only knew that there were two auditory quarters on the family coach?—[THOMAS CARLYLE.]

Lincoln on Liquor Selling.

The Advocate, the new Canadian liquor organ, claims that Abraham Lincoln was at one time a liquor seller, and intimates that he was a free liquor drinker, too. This will be news to most people, but will, we fancy, turn out on investigation to be unreliable. It is a well known fact that long before he became a candidate for President, and always after that time, he was a staunch total abstainer and a decided Prohibitionist. Here is the opinion of the liquor traffic that Abraham Lincoln left on permanent record: "The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction, and all attempts to regulate it will not only prove abortive, but will aggravate the evil. No, there must be no more attempts to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated. Not a root must be left behind, for until this is done, all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of strong drink."

Perhaps the Advocate may feel inclined to publish the foregoing as a sequel to its news item. It represents Lincoln's matured convictions on this great question. We can easily supply a number of other equally decisive opinions from the same great man to the same purpose.

Wives * and * Daughters

Mothers and Their Duties.

(By Lady Cook.)

The position of a mother is so onerous and entails so many high responsibilities, that no one should undertake it without much thought and a full assurance of being worthy and capable. No other office on earth is so sacred as this, no calling involves so much. For she has not only to build up and nurture the highest organism, but she has also to mould its character. Her physique will control her child's her emotions will be communicated to it; her mental and moral capabilities will be largely transferred. Her conduct will give a perpetual bias to its life. It is impossible, therefore, to exaggerate the importance of a mother's influence.

An immense proportion of women, however, undertake the duty without the least forethought or consideration, without weighing their own fitness for mothers or that of their husbands for fathers. Hence arise much misery, many unhappy homes, and wrecked lives. Hence, too, a weak progeny is to be found in so many households; some physically, some mentally, and others morally deficient. Capacity for marriage is the last thing thought of in entering it. Good looks, an amiable or sprightly manner, sufficient income, stand first. These are all well in their way, but may be followed by the evils mentioned.

An idiot may beget a child, an imbecile may become a mother. The function of reproduction is common to all forms of life—to the lowest as to the highest. But the most perfect of each class must be the fittest for the perpetuation of their species. A well-proportioned body free from organic and hereditary disease, a sound and well-balanced mind, a serene and generous disposition, combined with a good moral and mental training, go to make up the requisites of a mother.

No mother can evade any of her responsibilities without injury to her offspring. No part of them can be advantageously delegated to another. So long as she is true to nature, nature is kind to her and hers. But the universal mother avenges herself on all who disregard her laws—first by pain, and afterwards by extinction.

In savage life instinct will supply almost all a mother requires; but in a high state of civilization like ours, instinct must be supplemented by careful training. The earliest civilized people—the Egyptian—provided little girls with dolls just as we do. But it is only recently they acquired that name. Not many years ago they were called babies. Every little girl, therefore, had her baby whom she handled and dressed, fondled and provided for, whom she still affects to regard as a living being. The instinct of maternity is thus exercised early. But when the dolls are put aside, the free conversation with her mother on marital topics which existed formerly when she was old enough, has become "indelicate" in these later and more fastidious times. The daughter of the wealthy or high-born classes had first a foster mother whose milk nourished her. Now, rich and poor alike, instead of a combination from a cow or a pump. The child of any class sees little of its mother. The nursery or the street, the school or the workshop, keep them apart. The daughters grow up to early womanhood with too much knowledge of sexual matters or none at all. And those who are accounted the best mothers are those who withhold from their young daughters all the invaluable stores of information which their experience has provided ready to hand, and which, if discreetly communicated, would save thousands of girls from ruin or disgrace.

Practical philosophers have recommended that women on the way to be mothers should exercise the greatest care, not only in what they eat and drink, but also in what they feel and think, and that they should give way to no excessive emotion and should read books of history or other lofty thought; in a word that they should try to feel, think, and do, whatever is worthiest. It is well known that children have been born idiots through the mother having used stimulants to excess, that they have been produced deformed through her having been ordinarily frightened, and even with broken limbs from the fright of thunder or a canonade. Her emotions, therefore, are proved to affect her unborn child more than herself.

Every mother who is able should suckle her own child. The reasons for this are too many to enumerate, and should be obvious to any intelligent woman. The practice of wearing tight clothing over the bosom should never be indulged in by girls and young women, as it checks the growth of the lactiferous glands as well as the beauty of the bust. Non-use for generations will eventually reduce them to mere embryos.

Every mother should also give her child a fair share of her companionship. What can we expect from children if they are left almost entirely to menials or mercenary nursing? The death rate of the little ones is enormously high. May not this be largely owing to the want of a mother's loving care and watchfulness? It is only in the

case of a foolishly indulgent or a wickedly severe mother that the child is better off with a sensible nurse.

The training of a child should begin with its earliest intelligence. Good horse-breakers say that, to acquire perfection in training, the colt or filly must be taken in hand from a year old. Puppies cannot be trained well after that age. Six months or earlier is usual. The more intelligent child must be soon educated. This is, no work for an ignorant girl. If nurses must be had, they should be women of education, character, and experience, and at least equal to the mother in sentiments and polish.

For the foundations of the child's character are now being laid. An ill disposition may be corrected or improved, and a good one may be irretrievably spoiled at this stage. Its nascent intelligence may be directed into noble or ignoble channels, its thirst for knowledge wisely gratified or ignorantly supplied. It is here that no care can equal that of a prudent mother, and no other's influence prove so lasting. How many of our greatest men have been proud to confess that it was at the knees of their mothers that they received the guiding impulses of their lives, that it was to their wisdom that they owed their own.

In the case of girls especially, it is the duty of the mother to be the guardian and instructor of their youth. She should cultivate frankness in her little daughter, and before the latter is old enough to be demoralized, she should teach her all that is necessary to prevent the imprudences of ignorance. No false modesty should restrain her from explaining to her child the mystery of maternity and the duties pertaining thereto. Thus armed and equipped by the hands of love, the virtuous maiden can step into the world and encounter the foes of innocence without fear or shame, for she is protected by an invulnerable moral panoply of modesty and intelligence. As Spencer said of such a one in his "Epithalamion":

"There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith and comely womanhood,
Regard of honor and mild modesty;
There virtue reigns as queen in royal throne,
And giveth laws alone,
The which the base of affections do obey,
And yield their services unto her will;
No thought of things uncomely ever may
Thereto approach to tempt her mind to ill."

The Constitutional Amendment Campaign.
I have never yet known what were Mrs. Van Twiller's own views on the question of a woman's right to vote, but it was hardly a matter of surprise to me to hear the subject discussed in her house this afternoon. For has not the very air around us been full of this one theme for days? Have we not seen petitions on the subject handed about certain dinner tables of our friends for the signatures of guests? Have there not been meetings in many a house with clergymen, rabbis, lawyers and politicians present? And have we not all had given us, for our edification and profit, little printed catechisms with:

Q.—May not a capable woman who runs her own farm or other business have a vote in elections that concern her interests as much as those of any man?
A.—No; but the most incapable man in her employ may.
And who has not read that clever leaflet on "The Nonsense of It," in which Colonel Higginson so brilliantly demolishes the adversary's argument, e. g.:
"The polls are not decent places for women." No place is decent from which women are excluded. Women do not refuse to travel by rail because the smoking car happens to be a dirty place. They rightfully demand that some other car shall be put on which shall be clean. It will be the same in politics. So soon as school suffrage for women became the law in Massachusetts, the Legislature passed, almost without opposition, a statute to prohibit smoking and drinking at all voting places. Or, 'The most refined women will not vote.' Many of the most refined women whom the land has produced have gone as missionaries to foreign lands, taught schools for freedmen, visited the slums in New York, entered barrooms to save their husbands or tended hospitals during the war. Will those same women shrink from dropping a piece of paper into a ballot box when the time comes? Refinement that takes the place of conscience is not worth much."

And, best of all, have we not had the reprint in pamphlet form of that speech made by George William Curtis in the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1867, in which he moved as an amendment: "In the first section on suffrage strike out the word 'man,' and wherever in that section the word 'he' occurs add 'or she,' and wherever the word 'his' occurs add 'or her'—"

a speech in which he (Mr. Curtis) said: "I ask you, sir, I ask every honorable and patriotic man in this State, upon what conceivable ground of justice, expediency or common sense shall we give the ballot to the New York boy's murderer and not to his mother?" These things have all been with us many a day of late. In view of the meeting of the constitutional amendment committee in May, this afternoon they were discussed by a little group in Mrs. Van Twiller's farthest room. The talk was never so spirited. The professor declared himself against the whole question; said it would be the death blow of chivalry; and chivalry, he maintained, meant, besides, courtesy, the integral wish of every man's heart to work for some woman he loved. Take away the privilege to do so by emancipating woman, and men would become brutes again. Even comradeship, he argued, in answer to someone's plea, that exquisite comradeship of two well-balanced, fully matured natures pursuing some ideal apart from themselves, would not take its place. (The professor forgets that in his own chivalry he respects all rights in others, even to those of the little children.)

Young Mulford brought in the biological point of view, and began discussing what he called the differentiation of the species. When the "higher education" was discussed years ago the same argument was used, though Mulford of course does not know it. Then it was proved that the male, when he differentiated, as it were, had carried all the intellect away with him. Now the differentiation, according to Mulford—he knows a biological professor somewhere, who gives him his points—is said to begin not in the Mollusk (if he does begin there) but among human beings, when maternity takes place, as witness certain savage tribes of the Indian Ocean. Rob woman, therefore, of maternity (as if the ballot did it) and she relapses into the savage again. "I never yet," whispered Miss Maynard to me, "heard a man quote a biological fact without thinking he had proved everything from the heavens above to the earth beneath."

Mrs. Van Twiller had said nothing while this and much more was said. Then she spoke, but quietly, as always. "I could think of nothing while you were all talking," she said, "but those lines Browning makes Pippa sing as she passes:

"God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world."

Everyone of you fears if one prop goes that the social structure will fall, and if one restriction is removed, relapse into barbarism or primitive types must take place. But don't you know all change is growth? Neither can any of us destroy the family and home, when God himself is at work to make it. Restrictions create nothing. Freedom alone develops all the best, because it allows the divine to develop. Liberty, though, is never license. You forget that."

A Daughter of the East Sends Welcome.

The Woman's Signal (England), prints the following interesting letter to Lady Henry Somerset. The letter, written on its long, scroll-like paper, was so original, and so simply and so naively expressed, that we felt it to be one of general interest to all who are looking for the solidarity of women as the best hope for the uplifting of humanity.

"No. 4, Akebonocho,
"Hakodate, Japan.
"Dear and Honorable Lady,—The majestic wand of our Lord has touched the Native, and lo, there came the soft white flakes dancing down from the heaven. The twigs and the branches are all adorned with untimely blossoms, and the earth is covered with a white carpet. At night, when the moon is sitting on her throne and throws her light gently over the things below the domes, the houses, from large to small, are all glittering, mingled with the beauty of heaven. These scenes lift me up to the vaulted skies. I fancy that the Lamb's blessing is filling the air of Easton Castle, and the Nature is surrounding it with the sublime beauty. I can imagine there, in a dainty place, is sitting a noble lady, thinking of the poor and wicked, and planning how to save them. I can also imagine her surprise as this little letter reaches to her hand, for it comes from afar away. You will wonder, indeed, why you receive a letter from such an unknown name. I am a little flower in the King's broad garden—not of earth. Other day I was reading on a paper, and as I came to a piece written of you I was inspired with something unspeakable. Tears ran down my cheeks, and I could not help but to kneel down and thank God for the kindness of creating such a lady in this world. I am glad that you are working so earnestly for the cause of temperance. I am glad, too, that you are a 'King's Daughter,' in addition to your high degree among the human ranks. I have a strong inclination to love the goodness. I love persons who are working for the righteous cause."

"I am a little Japanese girl. My father was a knight of Duke Matsudaera, a relative of Shogun of Japan. I was brought up in a good taste, but I did not know that there is one true God. It was in my 11th age that I began to read the Bible and love him. Since then I hear the voice saying, 'Work for the women; work for the truth. Awake! Stand up! The land is waiting for a noble hand to reform the basis of the corrupted society. Fight manfully against the foe of alcohol, for it is the cause of great sin.' These voices are softly but firmly speaking in my heart, and I cannot forget them. I am very young now to do any work, so my God is now preparing me for the future work. The newspaper told me that you are coming to my dear country at the blooming season of this year. I am so glad that you shall come and awake the multitudes by ringing the bell of temperance. This land will welcome you with reverence. But when you embark on a steamer for Japan, please remember, dear lady, that there is a little heart eagerly waiting for the coming of a noble lady, the 'Daughter of the King.' I wished to tell how glad I am to welcome you; and so, forgetting my earthly rank, I began to write you this letter. I shall be very glad if you can spare a minute to read this little letter. I wished to send you a little token of my love and respect, but I will wait till you arrive in Japan."

"God bless you with boundless mercies. Respectfully yours,
"TOKIWA KIMOTO."

To Be Rubbed In.
Miss Martin, a professor of Ohio Wesleyan University, took the ladies of that institution aside one day, and counseled them as follows: "1. Tell the truth. 2. Do not talk of your own affairs. 3. Be willing to confess ignorance. 4. Be an attentive listener. 5. Be brief." Ten helpful don'ts were then suggested: "1. Don't use hyperbole. 2. Don't be an egotist. 3. Don't interrupt. 4. Don't jump at conclusions. 5. Don't use slang. 6. Don't gossip. 7. Don't be curious. 8. Don't be ungrammatical. 9. Don't use stinging sarcasm. 10. Don't talk thoughtlessly." Whereupon the Western Christian Advocate is moved to remark: "We hope the professor will now take the young gentlemen aside, and deliver to them the same lecture, and rub it in."

On Dits About Women.
Mrs. Sara Jeannette Duncan Cotes' new book is entitled "A Daughter of To-Day."

Lady Brooke has laid out a Shakespeare garden, to consist of all plants and flowers to which Shakespeare alludes. It is a pretty idea, but not easy of realization, as many of the species are almost extinct.

Typewriting is said to be a favorite occupation of the Empress of Russia. She writes a great deal at the Czar's dictation, and many memoranda on state affairs are now printed by the Czarina, and merely signed by the Czar with his initial "A."

A steamer is to be chartered, so the word goes, to carry Lady Somerset and Miss Willard and a hundred other ladies around the world, to present their great temperance petition to all the potentates! What will those irrepressible women be up to next.

The wife of that able ex-Liberal whip, Mr. Marjoribanks (pronounced "Marshbanks"), whom fate has so infelicitously shot into the peerage, is Lady Fanny Spencer Churchill, a sister of Lord Randolph Churchill and of the late Duke of Marlborough.

Miss Olive Schreiner was married, says the Chronicle, on Sunday last to Mr. Crinwright, a young colonist of forcible character, with advanced views on South African politics. The bride will still be Olive Schreiner, for she has no intention of changing her name. They propose to live on a farm far up the country, in the karroo. Mr. Crinwright is about 30 years of age.

Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind., proprietor of one of the finest Shorthorn herds in the country, is writing for the Breeder's Gazette a series of able papers on women as farmers. She believes there is no spot equal to a farm for at once furnishing a competence and enabling a woman to establish a beautiful home and bring up her children nobly.

It is an odd accident that brings close to each other in a daily paper these two items: "At a recent court ball at Rome, Queen Margherita wore sixteen strings of pearls, the lowest hanging half-way to the waist." "The wages of 800 women employed in the Italian spinning-mills average 15 cents for a day of twelve hours." Is it strange that Socialism is gaining ground in Italy?

It will be interesting to temperance people to be reminded that Lady Harcourt, who is the daughter of the famous American historian, John Lothrop Motley, is herself a strict total abstainer, and has through her influence done more than any other person to convert her husband, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the temperance views he now holds, and which he bravely and loyally advocates.

Mrs. Ballington Booth resides at Montclair, N. J. She is a mother of a sturdy little son of six years and a baby girl sixteen months old. Although she is so much engaged in lecturing and other Salvation Army work, her home is well kept, and her children are healthy and sunny tempered. Mrs.

Booth manages to make her trips short, with frequent returns home, where all her time, aside from her office work, is devoted to her children. "We have such good times together!" she says.

With the Poets.

Reconciliation.

If thou wert lying cold and still and white
In death's embraces, O mine enemy!
I think that if it came and looked on thee,
I should forgive; that something in the sight
Of thy still face would conquer me, by right
Of death's sad impotence, and I should see
How pitiful a thing it is to be
At feud with aught that's mortal.

So, to-night,
My soul unfurling her white flag of peace
Forestalling that dread hour when we may meet,
The dead face and the living—fain would cry
Across the years, "Oh, let all warfare cease!"
Life is so short and hatred is not sweet;
Let there be peace between us ere we die.

—C. A. Mason.

The King's Quest.

The king rode fast, the king rode far;
"Now by my crown," quoth he,
"If I in all the land shall find
A maiden of contented mind—
Be she of high or low degree,
By pagan rite or Christian signed—
My consort she shall be."

But when he chanced that maid to meet,
So well content was she,
She would not wed—but deaf and blind
Went on her way: "Alack I find
I'm caught in my own web," quoth he;
This maiden of contented mind
Is too content for me."

Spring Blossoms.

Thy lily praises God with open heart,
The rose in perfumed chambers prays
aloud.
The tulip flashes like a trumpet's blare,
Love's blood-red banner answering
love's prayer.

Crocus and daisy their snug secrets keep,
Of the spring wakening and the winter sleep;
While lowly grass and dandelion lay
Their green and gold to deck the
king's highway.
—Julia Ward Howe.

Turned Away.

It may have been, who knows? who knows?
It was too dark for me to see;
The wind that spared this very rose,
Its few last leaves could hardly be
Sadder of voice than he.

A foreign prince here in disguise,
Who asked a shelter from the rain
(The country that he comes from lies
Above the clouds), he asked in vain,
And will not come again.

If I had known that it was he
Who had not where to lay his head;
"But my Lord Christ it cannot be
My guest room has too white a bed
For wayside dust," I said.
—S. M. B. Piatt.

MOTHERS.

"One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters," said George Herbert. Men are what their mothers make them. But if the mothers are peevish and irritable, through irregularities, "female weakness," and kindred ailments, they find no pleasure, no beauty, in the care of their babies. All effort is torture. Let all such, who feel weighed to the earth with "weaknesses" peculiar to their sex, try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They will find the little ones a delight instead of a torment.

To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Heaven's gates are not so highly arched as princes' palaces. They that enter there must go upon their knees.
—[J. Webster.

AS PARMELEE'S VEGETABLE PILLS contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dust there is in our composition.
—[Colton.

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

Just for Fun.

"I wish," said a railway passenger as a bunch of comics was dropped into his lap by the train-boy, "that these people would quit poking fun at me."
—[Washington Star.

IN AGE OR IN LYING?—Judge—How old are you, miss? Spinster (after a long pause, angrily)—Twenty-eight, if you must know it. Judge—Now there, that isn't half as bad as I expected.—[Fliegende Blätter.

EVIDENTLY NOT A CHURCH-GOING MAN.—Kiljordan—I saw you at church this morning. How did you like the sermon?
Shadbolt—Pretty well. The preacher made one assertion, though, that he didn't substantiate. He said: "He that is not Forrest is McGinnis."
[Chicago Tribune.

A certain debating society is discussing the question as to which is the angrier—the husband who goes home and finds that the dinner is not ready, or the wife who has dinner ready and whose husband does not come home. It is believed the debate will end in a draw.—[Worthington's Magazine.

Old Aunt Fannie, who "does wash in," lives up in the West End, and has a very fair clientele. The other day she obtained an addition to the number, who, after making all necessary arrangements, asked the old lady for her address. "Ya-as, sir, Colonel, mah 'dress, certainly, Colonel. Well, I lives on M street in the rear of de alley, not far from de hydrant whar de boys play ball, and across from de bureau" (brewery).—[Washington Post.

Chief Justice Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, in reviewing a case which came up from the court of his old friend Judge Moses Hampton, remarked that "surely Moses must have been wandering in the wilderness when he made his decision," and sent the case back to the lower court. Judge Hampton, on its second trial, took occasion to remark that, although he would have to submit to the higher authority, yet he still thought he was right, "in spite of the lamentations of Jeremiah."—[The Green Bag.

Homer Smith was a man whom most of his neighbors called lazy. Some of the more charitable of them spoke of him as "easy-going," or perhaps as "a little slack." As often happens in such cases, he had married a bustling little woman, who did her best to make her husband "keep up with the procession." Homer was fond of his wife, after a way of his own, and was not unmindful of the fact that she, rather than he, was the mainstay of the family; but he sometimes found fault with her, notwithstanding. He was always for putting things off, and Lucy was always for having things done "right now."

It was this incompatibility of temperament which gave point to an answer of Homer's one evening at Ben Singer's grocery. The subject of marriage was under discussion, its advantages and disadvantages, and at last some one turned to Homer Smith with the question: "Do you think, Homer, that a man lives any longer for being married?" "Well, no," said Homer, "I don't suppose he does; but it seems longer."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently, for this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not yet born to the morrow.—[Jeremy Taylor.

If you feel languid and bilious, try Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and you will find it one of the best preparations for such complaints. Mr. S. B. Maginn, Ethel, used Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and cured a severe bilious sick headache, which troubled him for a long time.

There is no flower in all the field that owes so much to the sun as I do to Jesus Christ. That love which has redeemed my soul I fain would bear as an atmosphere, "speaking the truth in love."—[Beecher.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Armagh, P. Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure."

I cannot call riches by a better name than the baggage of virtue. The Roman word is better—impedimenta. For as baggage is to an army, so are riches to virtue.—[Bacon.

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

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

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

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Manager and Editor, John Cameron; Associate Editor, Mr. T. W. Casey; 27 St. John Street, London, Ont.

The W. C. T. U.'s of South Dakota are making their influence felt in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law of that State. Recently some energetic women of Huron caused the arrest of the chief of police for not enforcing the laws and closing up the saloons and other places of vice. They also propose to have the mayor and district attorney arrested if they do not take steps for performing their duty in the same direction. It may yet be necessary for the women of Canada to take hold of non-efficient officials, where men are too indolent or too craven to look after them. They have already done so to excellent purpose in some localities.

Counterfeiting money, gambling and some other forms of swindling are growing into regular "industries" in New York and some of the other great American cities where law administration has fallen into corrupt and inefficient hands. Almost every week considerable numbers of bogus money circulars and other fake swindles are being sent into Canada. Anthony Comstock, the well-known New Yorker, who has made it a special business for some time to stamp down such iniquities, recently stated that in the one week he had received some thousands of sample copies of such fake circulars. What such a loose administration of law will yet lead to is not hard to predict.

According to the usually reliable Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness the ratification of the French treaty will prove a very serious disturbance to the Dominion exchequer. According to last year's trade returns the direct loss to Canada's revenue under the treaty would be, on champagne and sparkling wines, \$50,350; on non-sparkling wines, \$112,500; on nuts, \$36,200; on plums and prunes, \$4,700, and on soap, \$3,350, making in all a total loss of \$207,100. The writer goes on to say that: "To remit the duties on wines by 30 per cent at a time when the reduction on agricultural implements is only 15 per cent, and on many articles of prime necessity only 3 to 5 per cent, is not calculated to make the new tariff more popular."

The Canada Presbyterian of last week said: "Sir John Thompson declined to give any pledges to the Prohibitionists who waited upon him last week. Perhaps the honorable gentleman would like to see how the Premier who has promised a prohibitory law fares at the polls before committing himself." There can be no doubt whatever but that hundreds of keen-eyed politicians all over the Dominion will be on the temperance people to note what they will do under the circumstances. The next day after Sir John's answer was given one of his well-known M. P. supporters remarked to the Alliance committee that the Prohibitionists always voted for party instead of for prohibition, anyway. If a conviction like that continues to be confirmed any more deputations to governments will prove a mere waste of time.

In Toronto there are now about 40 different charitable institutions—homes, hospitals, retreats, missions and the like—which are receiving from the city treasury sums aggregating \$80,000 a year, besides quite large grants to several of them from the Provincial treasury and large additional sums from private and other sources. Even with all these institutions, some of which are overflowing with inmates, and overburdened with expense, there is a very large amount of destitution unprovided for. That a very large percentage of the poverty, sickness, helplessness and disgrace that has thus to be met has its origin in the drink traffic and can only be effectually removed by the legal sweeping away of the drink traffic, is but too well known to every person who has paid any attention whatever to this serious matter. All poverty and misery would not be removed by the stopping of the drink traffic, but the amount would be very large.

The Future of Saloons.

Rev. Dr. Hurst, one of the ablest and most respected bishops of the United States Methodist Episcopal Church, in a recent address before the Pennsylvania Methodist Conference made the following prediction in regard to the future of prohibition effort in that country. Yet in the opinion of a large number of intelligent Americans the people of Canada are now much nearer effective prohibition than they are.

He said: "I believe the time is

coming when the saloon is going to be a veritable antiquity. I feel keenly for those who feel they have to make a livelihood out of it. The time is coming when the saloon shall take its departure. It is coming and we must believe and be patient, and find no fault with others, but move on and find out from God how it is to be accomplished. We have not got the sanctity of the Sabbath as we would like to have it. But the time is coming when the Sabbath shall be accepted as a part of our American civilization. Every reform is a price of conflict and waiting. We need great patience, great charity with people of other views. This gospel of Christ must win. We ought to remember that all the triumphs of the past have come by conflict. All the triumphs to come are to be won by downright Christian heroism. The victory is with us."

Ontario License Improvements.

The Honorable Provincial Treasurer, in his recent financial statement in the Ontario Legislature, took considerable credit for the Government over the fact that during the years they have been in power, the number of liquor licenses in the Province has largely decreased, and also the number of commitments for drunkenness, as a natural consequence. The Templar, of Hamilton, has been very severe in its criticism of the Honorable Treasurer for his statements, and its criticisms have been republished in the Good Templar, of Toronto, with approval and editorial endorsement.

The Templar goes on to assert that "Not in the remotest degree is the Government deserving of any credit for any reduction of licenses or fees. The Provincial License Act stands where it did fifteen years ago, both as regards the number of licenses permitted and the amount of license fees. In all these years, with the rapid development of temperance sentiment, the Ontario Government has not moved the peg up a single inch, and now in the face of an overwhelming demand of the people for the complete overthrow of the traffic, the spokesman for the Government complacently boasts of the results, etc."

The statements are incorrect and misleading and we wonder that the two editors, who are both intelligent temperance workers and know better, should have used them. As a matter of fact the Ontario License Act has been repeatedly amended since its first enactment in 1878, and nearly every time in the direction of increased stringency. During the fifteen years referred to there have been no less than seven amendments, and it is considerably owing to these amendments that the temperance people have been enabled to accomplish what they have in the matter of license reductions. The license fees have also been considerably increased in that time by the amendments enacted.

We have a copy of the original act in our possession and when it is compared with those in force now it is somewhat surprising what changes have been made. If our contemporaries will take the pains to make such a comparison they will, no doubt, in the interests of fairness and correct information, correct the statements they have already given publicly to.

So far as the increase of license fees is concerned they were all increased in the amendment of 1884. The wholesale licenses were increased by \$75 each; taverns and shops in cities by \$60 each; in towns by \$30 each and in incorporated villages by \$20 each. The aggregate of this increase has amounted to over \$250,000—a considerable move of "the peg" in advance. The municipal councils also received an additional encouragement to increase the fees beyond the sums fixed by statute, but few of them have done so.

Then in regard to the matter of reducing the number there have been a number of amendments some of which directly reduced the number, others indirectly, and others that gave the people far greater facilities and power in regard to sweeping reductions.

In the amendments of '84 the number of saloons or those "exempt from all the requirements of the law" was greatly reduced. It was also then first provided that no new licenses shall be granted where a majority of the electors of the polling subdivision petition against it. It was also then first enacted that no new shop licenses, as they had before existed should be granted. There was much more stringent provisions against clubs selling liquors. It was also then first provided that all licensed bars must be closed on election days from 6 in the morning until 6 in the morning of the next day. There were also increased penalties fixed for sales and the forfeiture of licenses in case of a third conviction, as well as the disfranchisement of the license holder for two years.

It was not till the amendments of that year that justices of the peace were authorized to prohibit license holders selling or giving liquor to confirmed inebriates, and to legally punishing confederates, who would either purchase or give to such inebriated persons. It was then, too, for the first time that sellers were prohibited from selling to persons under 16 years of age, or of taking the wearing apparel, or implements, or household goods as a pledge for debts incurred out of sales. It was then, too, that a penalty

was affixed against license-holders for refusing meals and lodgings to travelers, and a penalty was imposed on doctors or justices of the peace who would give a colorable certificate entitling any one to obtain liquors who would be otherwise prevented by law. It was not till that amendment that the Toronto Industrial Exhibition grounds were placed under prohibition.

"The Gibson Act" was also an important amendment, by which persons found in bar-rooms during prohibited hours, or proved guilty of making illegal purchases during that time, were made legally punishable along with the unlawful seller. This amendment has had a very salutary effect in many places.

Then in 1890 very important amendments were made, in consequence of which there have been large license reductions. It was not till then that the law required every applicant for a new license to present also a petition signed by a majority of the electors of his polling sub-division—one-third at least of whom must be actual residents—in favor of his obtaining such license. At the present time that provision is an effectual bar to all new licenses in many localities.

It was not till then either that the very important municipal local option amendment was incorporated in the license law, under authority of which any local municipality can now prohibit all licenses within its limits. That provision did not exist before in any Provincial license act since confederation. The statistics given in the Honorable Provincial Treasurer's speech, already referred to, shows that under the provisions of that amendment some scores of local option votes have been taken in towns and townships and a large number of licenses have been cut off in consequence, where they existed before. The amendment here referred to has become one of the most important stringent provisions in the whole license law and enables any locality to rid itself of the system where public opinion is strongly in that direction.

Then, all vessel licenses have been cut off during the fifteen years time referred to. At one time there were a large number of such licenses issued in the Province, just as there now is in the adjoining Province of Quebec, and they were productive of much harm. In the amendments of 1884 they were first prohibited to ferry boats, and in the amendments of 1890 they were prohibited to all vessels whatever. The decrease of Provincial revenue from this one source alone has been large, as has also been the decrease of drinking and drunkenness, especially in connection with large excursions, and on popular routes where a large number of passengers are carried.

There have been several other important changes, some of which we may refer to in the future. These facts show at least that if the whole license system has not been swept away as many of us have desired, "the peg" has been moved forward repeatedly, and some very material advancement has been made in the direction of prohibitive legislation.

Powderly on Prohibition.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, for fifteen years the chief executive of the Knights of Labor and one of the best known champions of the wage-earners' rights in America, addressed a large mass meeting in Toronto Pavilion last Sunday afternoon, on the prohibition question.

As an intelligent friend of the great labor movement he is also an ardent friend of the temperance movement, being thoroughly persuaded that the liquor traffic is one of the great hindrances to the success of the labor movement.

He began his Sunday address by alluding to the absence of street cars on Sunday in Toronto and our other Ontario cities, a great boon to the many laborers who would otherwise be required to make Sunday a day of toil instead of a day of rest. He hoped that the same Sunday observance spirit may yet prevail in all the American cities. In regard to the drinking customs he declared that:

"Treating is the most infernal custom on the American soil to-day. He believed that the presence of women often deterred men from entering saloons, and advised all wives present to stick to their husbands when down town with them at night. (Laughter and applause.) He did not know the taste of beer or spirit, and did not believe any man was helped in any way by using either as beverages. He maintained that the grasping capitalist who grinds down his men was not such an enemy to mankind as the man who sold liquor over the bar of his saloon. When there was a strike he had invariably noticed that it was the striker who could not get along without his glass of whisky who brought odium upon the others. Intemperance was most antagonistic to industry. The men engaged at the different mines have running accounts with these stores, and receive their pay in kind instead of cash, and many of them got their dinner pails filled with beer, which would be entered in their books as "sundries." In consequence of this corrupt custom the workmen's homes would become wretched. No man should ask another to go into a

saloon and drink with him if he would be ashamed to sell the drink himself. He had no sympathy with drunkards, and thought all people who advocated it talked twaddle. If he were a judge he would give a man ten years for being drunk, and ten years for getting into the habit of it. In New York city \$250,000 was spent daily in intoxicating drinks, while men were starving for the necessities of life round those who squandered it."

On Sunday evening and the three following evenings Mr. Powderly addressed large public meetings, at each of which he took similar positions regarding the temperance and labor questions.

Reformation Discouraging.

In the temperance work, as much as in any other, experience clearly demonstrates that an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure. It is a much easier thing to take a boy by the hand and persuade him to take and keep a life-long total abstinence pledge than it is a young man who has once even begun to form an appetite for drink. After such an appetite has been once formed the chances of final reformation are very poor in most cases.

Whoever has had much experience in trying to reclaim drinking men, who have not yet even reached that stage where they become known as "drunkards," has too often realized what a discouraging work it is.

Moody, the celebrated evangelist, has been saying: "I have been working a good deal with drinking men; I think the rest of my work will be with the young. Once in a while a drunkard may keep away from his cup, but it takes all his strength to fight the habit. It is a good deal better to begin when you are young and never get the appetite fostered in you."

Unpleasant Duties.

Thousands of honest Christian temperance citizens in Canada hardly make their influence felt at all at the very time when it is greatly needed—at political elections. It is largely owing to that fact that so many unworthy men succeed in finding their way into our legislative halls, and that so many unworthy laws are allowed to remain on our statute books. The reason for all this is that these very worthy and well-meaning citizens "don't like political work."

That, however, is not a sufficient excuse for shrinking from a truly patriotic duty. Many of the duties required in our country's interests are unpleasant and sometimes attended with serious danger as well, but they are solemn duties all the same.

The New York Voice recently, in referring to just this class of objections, well says: "Suppose you don't? Thousands of brave men who didn't like military work have gone into war to save their country. We ask you to go into politics to save your country. Will you do it? The place to start and the only place to start, is in your election district."

The New Era, a leading Ohio journal, has been writing in the same strain and remarks: "There is more delight over one man who votes the prohibition ticket regularly every election than over ninety and nine who talk loud all the year and then stay at home on election day, if the weather is the least bit unpleasant."

"Eminently Satisfactory."

The answers given by Sir John Thompson to the prohibition deputation appear to have been as "eminently satisfactory" to the liquor interests as was Sir Oliver's previous answer to Rev. Dr. Potts and other leading Prohibitionists. The Advocate, which now well voices the liquor interests, gives its three first columns last week to an extended report of that deputation's work. It heads the report with big sensational headlines of "No" and "The Premier of Canada Emphatically Refuses to Give Any Pledge."

It goes on to assure its liquor-selling readers that: "Sir John Thompson replied with plainness and emphasis that rather startled his hearers. He started out by saying that he would be frank, and he was. 'It is entirely out of the question,' said Sir John, 'that a prohibitory law can be passed this year. The Finance Minister will make his annual statement at 3 o'clock. There is no time between 1 and 3 o'clock to provide for a deficit of \$9,000,000 in the revenue.' This was a settler so far as the immediate future is concerned, but there was still hope for next year. Sir John's next sentence shattered this: 'In regard to the future I must tell you frankly that I can make no pledge at all, etc.'"

"Sir John then went further. He told them emphatically that he would not for a moment swerve from his sense of duty by taking any (plebiscite) vote that could be taken. He would not, because of a majority of votes, introduce into the House a measure that he could not defend in the House and in the country, and defend for all time to come. He made it quite plain that he placed no value whatever on a plebiscite vote."

Then, in regard to the Prohibitionist opposition to the adoption of the French treaty, The Advocate tells its readers that, "Here again the Prohibitionists were knocked out in a single round. In effect he told them that they were barking up the wrong tree. It is quite evident that Sir John

will consider the French treaty altogether apart from the views of the Prohibitionists."

The Advocate then announces in capital letters regarding the delegation that "They Felt Bad," and assures its readers that "When the deputation re-assembled in the afternoon, they unanimously decided that there was 'not a ray of hope' for them in what Sir John had said." It did not, however, remind them of the fact, which seemed perhaps unnecessary, that two of Sir John's colleagues, present on the occasion, with whom he had, no doubt, taken counsel in regard to his position on the occasion, were ex-presidents of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, and well tried friends of "The Trade."

The Work Before Us.

"Wait till public opinion is ripe" is a very convenient excuse sometimes for not undertaking the unpleasant and difficult task of hastening the day of total and successful prohibition. Twice within twenty years has our Dominion House of Commons adopted resolutions in favor of a prohibition law "whenever public opinion is ripe." Does anyone expect that "public opinion" is going to ripen on this great question without human effort, as fruit ripens on a tree?

Unless the day is hastened by our efforts, attended with God's blessing, a century may pass, just as the last one has, and yet the evils of the drink traffic remain as deplorable as ever. It must be rooted out by as persistent and persevering effort as evil weeds are rooted out of our well-cultivated wheat fields.

One very thoughtful worker has just put the case in these apt words: "The Lord Jesus did not wait until the world was 'worthy' before he came to its rescue. He did not wait till they sent for him. He did not wait till they were ready to receive him. He came when even his own 'received him not,' and he gave himself for the unworthy and unthankful. No man can be a true reformer who has not some of this spirit of Christ in his heart, and no man who has this spirit of Christ in his heart can help but be something of a reformer."

A Correspondent's Romancings.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Evening News, who is evidently poorly informed of what he is writing about—so far as the temperance men are concerned, at least—had this to say on the 3rd inst.:

"The fact that the Government has determined to ask Parliament to ratify the French Treaty, after all the remonstrances they have received against it from the Ontario grape growers and the Prohibitionists, leads to the belief that the threats of hostility from that quarter are not regarded as made in earnest. A leading Conservative, who is opposed to the treaty, said to-day, that, notwithstanding the protests of the temperance people they would be found voting all right when the elections came about again."

"Why, if the Government placed rum, gin and whisky on the free list," he said, "it would not affect a vote as far as the temperance people are concerned. They believe in Foster, and anything he does is right. He would not recommend the ratification of the French treaty, they say, unless it was good for the temperance cause, such implicit faith have they in his judgment."

Where those temperance men can hail from who still retain such implicit "faith in Foster" would prove interesting information. If they exist anywhere but in the imagination of the correspondent himself we fail to know it.

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Wherever souls are being tried and ripened, in whatever commonplace and homely ways, their God is hewing out the pillars for his temple.—[Phillips Brooks.]

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.



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IT'S NEVER TOO LATE.

A Story Worth a Moral for Those Who Have Given Up Hope.

A Mount Forest Man Thought His Case Hopeless—Urged by a Friend, He Made One More Trial for Health—The Happy Result.

(From the Mount Forest Confederates.)
Mr. Geo. Friday is a well-known resident of Mount Forest, and among those acquainted with him it is known that he has been a great sufferer from chronic bronchitis, accompanied by a bad cough that used to leave him so weak that he would lie down for hours at a time. Mr. Friday's friends have noticed lately that he has regained his old time vigor, and in conversation with a representative of the Confederates a few days ago, he was asked what agency he owed his renewed health. "To the same agency," said Mr. Friday, "that has accomplished so many wonderful cures throughout the country—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For the past three years I have been so ill I have been able to do but little work. I doctored and tried many remedies with but little or no benefit, and at last I went the hospital at Brantford, where I remained for some time, and while there I felt somewhat better. The improvement, however, was only temporary, for scarcely had I returned home when I was again as ill as before. I had spent a great deal of money in doctoring without benefit and I felt discouraged and began to look upon my condition as hopeless. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I had already tried so many alleged 'sure cures' that I did not feel like spending any more money on medicines. Finally, however, I was persuaded to give Pink Pills a trial, and as you can see have reason to be thankful that I did. I purchased a box and began using them with a grim hope of recovery. To my intense satisfaction I noticed that they were doing me good, and you may be sure it required no further persuasion to continue their use. After I had taken a number of boxes the cough which had troubled me so much entirely ceased, and I could eat a workingman's hearty meal, and before long I was able to go to work. I am now in excellent health, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved my life. I would not be without a supply in the house and I warmly recommend them to others who may be ailing."

The reporter called upon Mr. Wm. Coleough, the well-known druggist, who said he was acquainted with Mr. Friday's case and had every confidence in the statements made. Interrogated as to the sale of this remedy about which everybody is talking, Mr. Coleough said that so far as his experience went, he knew the sales to be very large and that the remedy gave general satisfaction. In fact although he handled all the best proprietary medicines, he finds Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best selling remedy on his shelves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending on a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressing new to the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and low cheeks. In the cases of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). Be in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputations achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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CARE OF TURKEYS.

A Popular Fallacy About Hen Turkeys as Mothers Dispelled.

Turkeys do not thrive as well as do most other domestic fowls when confined in small yards. The bronze is the largest and handsomest breed, gobblers often weighing twenty-five to forty pounds. The pure-bred males have brilliant bronze plumage without a spot of white. The edges of the feathers on the females are usually dull white or gray. On account of too close in-breeding the bronze is not as hardy when young as the native, and is not as good a forager. Crossing a pure-bred bronze gobbler with native hens gives increased hardiness and other desirable qualities. The largest gobblers should not be selected for crossing with small native hens. A large bird may be chosen for the progeny of the first cross. If turkeys are treated gently and quietly, they are the most docile of all domestic fowls. Unless one has experience it is better to begin on a small scale with good stock. One bronze gobbler and three to six native hens will furnish the learner enough work. Feed them well and give them comfortable quarters, so as to encourage early laying. It is not good practice to breed from young birds altogether; either the gobbler or hens should be two years old. In order to save tedious watching make attractive nests in secluded parts of their runs. Use barrels, as they can easily be made secure from vermin at setting time. Turn them on the side and put in dry leaves or grass with a nest egg peeping out; throw some brush over the barrel so as to give it a wild look, which is enticing to the shy turkey. Generally they will use these prepared nests, but they will sometimes steal away. When troublesome in this way it is a good plan to give them their morning feed in a pen where there are plenty of good nests, and confine them there a few hours. When they get used to these nests they will return to them regularly with out being shut in. But if shut up this way they must be liberated in a short time, for turkeys will not flourish if confined even half a morning. Turkeys lay from twelve to twenty eggs, beginning in March usually. At first they lay every other day, then every day, and often lay after they begin to set. Take eggs from the nests daily and keep them in a moderately cool place, turning them gently once or twice a week. Turkeys make better mothers than hens and they can care for large broods, hence it is a good plan to set the surplus eggs under motherly chickens. Here on the same point that the turkeys are set, giving the young, when hatched, to the turkey mothers. It is also a good plan to set turkeys in pairs; they like to forage together; they never quarrel over their broods, are more tractable and can protect their young better than chickens. If the same person feeds and waters the setting hens and is gentle and quiet in manner, they soon become tame and manageable. Twelve to fifteen eggs are enough for a setting for each turkey, and eight to ten for a hen, according to size of bird, says an exchange. The nests should be shallow and wide enough so the eggs cannot pile up on each other and placed so the birds can easily step into them. The eggs require four weeks of incubation. When the time for hatching arrives the mother should not be fed or disturbed in any way, or she may become restless and leave the nest before all are hatched. The little turkeys do not need food for about twenty-four hours after leaving the shell. A nourishing mess for the first four weeks is hard-boiled eggs mixed to the creamy stage with a little dry corn meal, lopped milk lightly scalded and mixed with the eggs, and foods during all the growing period: cracked corn, wheat and oats are also good; water should be given in vessels so shallow that only the bills of the turkeys can get wet. To keep the food from getting mixed with any kind of filth it should be given in shallow pans or on smooth boards that are cleaned frequently. Turkeys require more sharp grit than any other poultry; when confined the old and young should be abundantly supplied. Keep young turkeys dry and warm; hence during cold, rainy days and dewy mornings, they should remain shut in until a month old; at all other times they should have the freest range practicable. Turkeys are great foragers, and grow fast and strong when allowed all of the green stuff and insects they are capable of collecting.—The Orange Judd Farmer.

The Sheep Fold.

The man who has a flock of sheep should not be satisfied with merely keeping the animals alive. He ought, even in these times of depression of the sheep industry, to obtain a profit from them. In order to do this it is not necessary to cut down expenses to the lowest possible point. Such a course will be very certain to defeat the very end which it is chosen to promote. Long ago it was written that "there is that withholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth to poverty." This great principle applies to the feeding of stock as well as to the general affairs of life. Liberal feeding of sheep as well as of other animals is the only profitable feeding. And it is essential that the feeding should be regular, as well as that, in the main, it should be abundant. It is not enough that in general the sheep should be well fed. They ought to be well fed every day in the year.—American Farmer.

How to Feed Young Pigs.

It is not a good plan to attempt to crowd young pigs too much at the start. The better plan in all cases is to feed lightly at first, and gradually increase as their growth warrants.

Some Names of a Fly.

The horn fly, which is so injurious to cattle, is known by the following popular names in different parts of the country: Texas fly, Buffalo fly, Buffalo gnat, Canada fly and Hessian fly.

Cheaper to Raise the Lean.

To make money raising meat you must cater to public tastes. Young, tender lean meat is the kind that sells quickest and for best prices.

High Roosts.

Many fowls have been injured in getting from high roosts to the floor.

FEEDING PLACES.

Wise Words About the Rearing of All Kinds of Feathered Stock.

About the only thing that should be fed upon the ground to poultry is whole grain. With nearly all other kinds of food a place should be arranged in some way so as to keep clean, either using shallow troughs or clean boards. The principal objection to troughs is the difficulty in keeping them thoroughly clean. Soft food will get in the corners or along the joints and unless more than ordinary care is taken to scald out clean this food will rot and breed disease to a more or less extent. A smooth board is readily cleaned and affords a less opportunity for filth to remain, and as more or less soft food will be necessary in feeding young poultry to the best advantage, it will be quite an item to provide one for each coop in which young fowls are to be fed. When the poultry are hatched out under hens, coops should be provided in which the old hens can be confined and the chickens be allowed to run out. In each of these a good feeding board should be provided upon which the feed can be placed. In a few days the hens can be let out in a yard and all be allowed to run out together. But feeding places in coops where the smaller fowls can be fed without interference with the older poultry is very necessary and good boards are as convenient as any that can be arranged, as they are easily cleaned and can be moved readily wherever it is necessary. In making them, it is nearly always best to nail strips across the end in order to prevent them from splitting or warping when they get wet and then lay in the sun. These boards with coops for confining the hens for a few days, and on which the growing fowls can be fed as long as may be considered necessary, should be furnished in good season. It is hardly good economy to wait until they are actually needed.

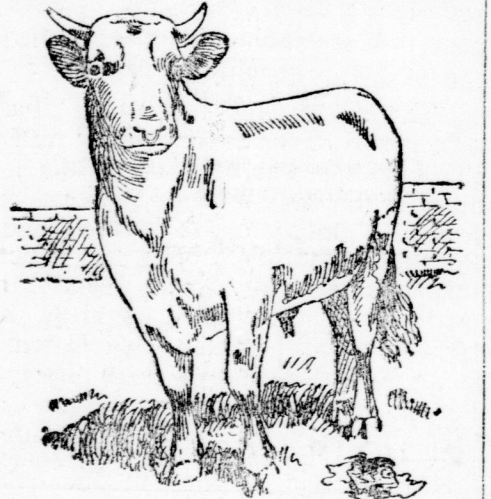
Pains must be taken then to keep them clean, scalding off every few days. It is also advisable to move them at least every ten days. Kept too long in one place the ground is almost certain to become filthy and help to cause disease.

While it is advisable to feed liberally, at no time should there be feed left on the boards. Only give at each feed what they will eat up clean. Better to feed more often and let them eat all up clean, than to feed a larger quantity and let it lay from one meal to another. In this way with proper care, only clean, wholesome food need be given, and it will be much less trouble to keep the young poultry healthy.

In feeding soft feed it is often very difficult, especially when the feed is thrown down on the ground, to prevent the fowls from picking up more or less filth, hence the necessity of arranging good feeding places.—Western Rural.

A Typical Ayrshire Bull.

The handsome Ayrshire bull Duke of Shade Park 5054 has distinguished himself by taking first prize at the Albany fairs of 1891, 1892 and 1893, besides winning honors elsewhere. He was born March 25, 1890, and is of noble ancestry.



AYRSHIRE BULL DUKE OF SHADE PARK, his sire being the well-known Enoch 3737, and his dam Clara Neil 9140 by Major Drummond 2006. He was bred by J. F. Converse, and now belongs to E. H. & C. S. Barney, Millford, Otsego Co., N. Y.—Country Gentleman.

Raising Mules.

There are two kinds or classes of the mule, viz., one the produce of the male ass or jack and the mare, the other, the offspring of the stallion and female ass or jennet. The cross between the jack and the mare is properly called a hinny. The mule is the more valuable animal of the two. This hybrid is supposed not to breed, as no instance is known to us in which a stallion mule has been prolific. There are instances on record where the female has produced a foal, but these are rare. The mule partakes of the several characteristics of both its parents, having the head, ear, foot and body of the jack, while in height and body it follows the mare. It has the voice of neither, but it is between the two, and possesses the vigor, strength and courage of the horse. It is easily kept, very hardy, and no path or mountain trail is too precipitous for one of them with its burden. The mule enjoys comparative immunity from disease, and often lives to a great age.

As a mule partakes very largely in its body and shape of its mother, it is necessary that care should be taken in selecting the dam. Many suppose that when a mare becomes diseased and unfit for breeding to a horse she is then fit to breed for mules. This is a sad mistake, for a good, sound, growing colt must have good, sound sire and dam. The jack may be exceptionally good, yet the result will be a disappointment unless the mare is good, sound and properly built for breeding. First, she should be without blemish and of good color. The mare should be well bred; she will give better results by having some good crosses. By all means let her have a cross of thoroughbred, say one quarter, supplemented with strong crosses of some of the larger breeds, and the balance of the breeding may be made up of the better class of native stock. Choose a mare of good length, large, well rounded barrel, good head, long neck, broad, flat bone, deep chest, wide across the hips, and good style.

To Change Food.

Do not attempt to give a variety of food by changing the ration too suddenly. It is better to mix the food every day. You would not want to eat bread one day and apple sauce the next.

Don't Work Young Horses.

While it is desirable to work horses young, care must be taken to put them only at light work, allowing the more mature animals to do the hardest work.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Qualities Needed in Milk for Butter and Cheese.

Rich milk is needed for making good cheese, and there is no such thing as a good cheese cow that is not a good butter cow. "Jerseys for butter, Ayrshires for cheese" was the cry only a few years ago. Some man had an old skin-milk cow that gave a big mess of poor milk and he thought by crossing with a Jersey he could get richness and quantity together. So he used a "Jersey" bull that was not more than half blood anyway, and yet was powerful enough to give color to what little cream there was on the milk of the offspring, and this quarter blood cow bred from the meanest stock on her mother's side was called "the Jersey" because she was the only animal on the farm with any of that blood, and her milk was regarded as a sample of Jersey milk. We have seen this same farce enacted in several cases, and have shown the folly of it by letting the milk of a good Jersey cow set until it was sour and thick when it would show more curd than the milk of what was called a cheese cow. Jersey cows have always been ready to assert and prove their superiority for cheese making when their milk was handled by an intelligent careful cheese maker. What one of our accepted "facts" of the present time will in a few years be laid on the shelf with the idea that butter cows and cheese cows are different animals? This was looked upon as a great discovery when it was announced and men with Jersey herds thought they were exchanging their butter for some other man's curd when they put their milk into a cheese factory. Is it possible that some of our scientific theories about balanced rations will in time be set aside in the same way? Or will it be that the bacteria will be improved and civilized as some noxious plants have been, so that we can eat, drink and breathe once more without feeling that all the elements are laden with death? After all these fine and startling discoveries by specialists who see their hobby magnified in everything that moves, the whole tendency of science is toward simplification and we have reason to take courage that this seeming jangle of fine theories will in time be made clear.

Experiments With Feed.

Upon the question of the most profitable amount of food for a milk cow much valuable work has been done. In these experiments ten cows were fed a ration beginning with eight pounds of grain and twelve pounds of hay and gradually increasing up to as high as nineteen pounds of grain and twenty-seven pounds of hay per day and head, and then gradually decreasing to the original amount. Throughout the experiment accurate notes were taken of the amount and cost of the food, the amount of milk produced by each animal, and its butter value as determined by the Babcock test. Perhaps the most striking lesson of the experiment is the demonstration it gives of the profit there is in liberal feeding. The cheapest ration used cost 18.8 cents per day and produced butter valued at 26.8 cents, making a net profit of 7.7 cents per day per cow. An increase of 2.8 cents per day per cow in the cost of this ration made the daily value of the butter 31 cents and the net profit 9.3 cents per day, or a difference of 1.6 cents per day per cow in favor of the more costly ration. In other words, the farmer who attempted to economize by feeding the cheaper ration would, with a herd of twenty-five cows, save \$37.50 per year on his feed bill, but would lose \$37.50 worth of butter that he might have produced at the more costly ration, so that his ill-judged attempt at economy would result in a net loss of \$120.—Kansas Farmer.

Butterine.

The American Creamery lets in the light on the butterine business in this: "In conversation with a man who is engaged in the business of butterine he said to us: 'Mind you I don't advocate the use of my goods by invalids or children, but do claim that its use will not injure any strong or hearty person.' This is a fine admission; that the manufacturers of this compound have it so nicely adjusted that a man can resist its deleterious influences. On his own testimony the infernal compound ought to be branded: 'For consumption by persons who are physically vigorous only.' Any person can take quite an amount of arsenic into his system daily, yet fancy how the law would be received which would permit a manufacturer to put on the market a compound for human consumption which contained this rank poison."

Straining Milk.

Nellie Hawkes of Nebraska says in the Agricultural Epitomist: "Milk is usually only strained through the finest-meshed strainer wire that strainer-pails and shallow milk strainers are fitted with. But this is far from being sufficient. Such strainers are also quite essential for removing the coarser particles that may by accident have fallen into the milk pail, such as bits of straw or hay, etc. But only by straining through a cloth can milk be perfectly freed of all such particles of dirt, specks and hairs, insuring speckless and well-flavored butter. Milk should be strained immediately after being brought into the house, and should be brought directly from the cows to the house, for the sooner strained the less danger of tainted or ill flavored milk from particles of straw and such litter, clean as it may seem."

The Cow's Limit.

Ex-governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, says that every cow is born with her certain limit in percentage of butter fat. One cow is born with a 3 per cent. limit, another with 4 per cent., another with 5 per cent. and another with 6 per cent. A cow that has an undeveloped limit can be developed by feeding, but the cow that has gone to the extent of her limit can not be made to go a single ounce further. Feed her high and she will grow fat, but will not exceed her limit of butter fat. She will give you 50 pounds of milk per day in June and it will make a pound of butter, she will give you 25 pounds of milk in October and it will make a pound of butter. The water has decreased, which increases the percentage of solids but not the absolute amount.—Ohio Farmer.

Experiments in Dairying.

Experiments have been made which prove that the grain, flavor and color of butter are inherent in the milk before it is drawn from the cow, and unless this is of the finest quality, all the after care in the world cannot produce first-class butter.



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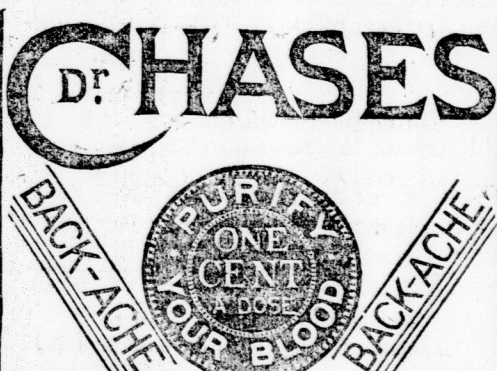
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CHASE'S CHAPTER

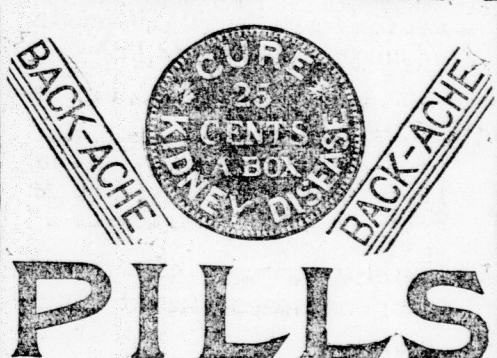
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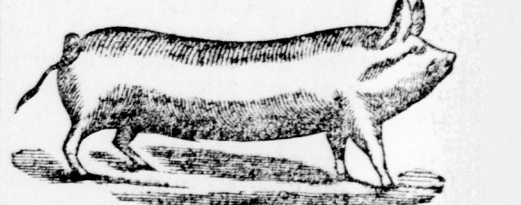
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