

and curing all affections of the
and lungs, coughs, colds, bre
etc., etc.

The General Election.

Dissolution of Parliament Now Within Sight.

A Vote on the Manitoba Bill First, However.

The Extraordinary Letter Sent to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—It is apparent that the high tax leaders have made up their minds that they cannot bulldoze Parliament into passing the estimates for the expenditure of forty million dollars on the eve of a general election, in which, in all probability, they will be beaten. Parliament cannot legally sit beyond April 22 at midnight, and it has been made evident that it is impossible to get through more estimates in that time than to pay for the conduct of the country's business till a new Parliament can be elected and called together. It is now probable that the budget debate will last next week, and be disposed of by Friday night. Then, on Tuesday, March 3, in accordance with a motion made by Mr. Porter last night, the second reading of the bill relating to Manitoba schools will take place, and be continued after routine till a vote is taken. Mondays, on the suggestion of Mr. Laurier, will be reserved for the business of the members, but all other days will go to the discussion of the school bill. How long the debate will last depends upon developments, but that the debate will be a memorable one no one can doubt. It is now derided that an agreement has been reached, whereby the House will divide on the school bill, and that the general election will be brought on immediately afterwards.

There has been much talk here about the extraordinary letter which Rev. Father Lacombe wrote to Hon. Mr. Laurier a month ago, and which was published here yesterday, as already briefly telegraphed. The letter may not have been so intended, but Parliamentarians on both sides of the House tell me that its terms are such as to lay the writer open to summary arrest before the bar of Parliament on a charge of attempting to intimidate members in the discharge of their duty as representatives of the people. I send you the full text of the remarkable missive:

St. Peter's Church, 67 Visitation St., Montreal, Jan. 20, 1896.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., Ottawa:

My Dear Sir,—In this critical time for the question of Manitoba schools, permit an aged missionary today representing the bishopric of our country in this cause, which concerns us all, permit me to say, in appeal to your faith, to your patriotism, and to your spirit of justice, to treat you to accede to our request, and to the names of our bishops, of the hierarchy and of Canadian Catholics, that we ask your party, of which you are the worthy chief, to assist us in settling this famous question, and to do so by voting with the Government on the remedial bill. We do not ask you to vote for the Government, but for the bill, which will render us our rights, which will be presented to the House in a few days.

I consider, rather, we all consider, that such an act of courage, good-will and sincerity on your part, and from those who follow our policy, will be greatly in the interests of your party, especially in the general elections. I must tell you the we cannot accept your commission of inquiry for any reason, and we will do the best to fight it.

If which may God not grant, you do not believe it to be your duty to accede to our just demands, and that the Government, which is anxious to give us the promised law, be beaten and overthrown while keeping firm to the end of the struggle. I inform you with regret that the Episcopal bishop of our man, united to the clergy, will rise to support those who may have fallen to defend us.

Please pardon my frankness, which leads me to be as direct as I can. I am not your intimate friend, still I may say that we have been on good terms. Always, I have deemed you a gentleman, a respectable citizen, and a man well able to be at the head of a political party. May Divine Providence keep up your courage and your energy for the good of our common country. I remain, sincerely and respectfully, honorable Sir, your most humble and most devoted servant.

(Signed) A. LACOMBE, O.M.I.

P.S.—Certain members of your party blame me for standing aloof from you and ignoring you. You have too much good sense not to be able to understand. Belonging to no political party, I have to go to those who have been placed in power by the people. If one day the voice of the people calls you to govern the country, I will be loyal and confident in you as I am today towards those whom you oppose. If you should wish to see me and to secure fuller explanations, I will be at your service when that may please you, either at the University of Ottawa or at your private rooms, provided you informed me of the hour fixed by you. I will be in Ottawa on the 23rd inst. for several days.

(Signed) A. L. O.M.I.

It will be observed that this letter was written three weeks before the so-called remedial bill was brought into Parliament. No doubt, when the subject comes before the House, the Liberal leaders will show that the statesmanlike position he has taken on this school question is in the best interests, not only of members of his own communion, but the only course which will insure future amity between all sections of the community, so necessary in a country like ours.

Dr. Roome yesterday brought in a private bill to incorporate the sanatorium for tuberculosis.

Mr. Charlton gives notice of a bill to amend the criminal law in relation to seduction.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, has several notices on the order paper as to public works and contractors. The able representative for West Huron will be heard from before the session closes.

Lord Haddo, eldest son of his Excellency the Governor-General, will shortly enter on a course of study at McGill College, in Montreal, where he will stay with Rev. Dr. Barclay, of St. Paul's.

The bill to allow the Independent Order of Foresters to increase the holdings of real estate passed its third reading.

Mr. D. McKeen, ex-M.P. for Cape

Breton, has been called to the Senate. From his point of view, Mr. McKeen does well to exact his reward for standing aside for the elder Tupper. But what think the electors of this bartering of seats in the "Independent" chamber for services of the kind rendered by the recipient in this case?

It is proved beyond the shadow of doubt that in the official returns regarding Sir Charles Tupper's return to Canada in December, that he himself suggested that an invitation should be sent to invite him to return to discuss new cable matters. Premier Bowell fell into the trap, and sent the invitation; the conspirators nearly burst their sleeves laughing at the success of their intrigue; and the "strike," with all its consequences, followed. But Premier Bowell still refuses to lay his head on the block.

Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton) resumed the debate on the budget, and as a high tax supporter insisted that the country was prosperous. The numerous failures afforded no indication that the people were not prosperous. Mr. McMillen (Wellington), an expert financial critic on the Liberal side, took issue with the previous speaker. He charged that the men in power had indulged in reckless expenditure, especially in connection with the High Commissioner's staff and the Interior Department. He claimed that the protective tariff was restricting trade by closing up natural avenues of commerce which inspired every legitimate business and farming interest. That being accomplished, the Administration took large sums of public money to promote alleged schemes to find additional markets for our products, thus compelling the people at large to shoulder unnecessary burdens. A change, he argued, is urgently required, and is about to come.

Mr. McMillen answered the question put to him by Mr. Weldon during the progress of the debate on the address as to whether he would bring it about that the duty on farm products would be struck off, so that there would be free trade in these articles. Mr. McMillen replied that the farmers were ready and willing tomorrow to trade with the United States in natural products. The Government had professed to share that sentiment, and that in Washington in 1891 to negotiate a treaty.

Mr. Perry, of Prince Edward Island, made a vigorous arraignment of the Government, demonstrating the failure of its fiscal policy to promote the welfare of the people and the corruption that has disgraced its administration.

The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Foster is so scared of the Government's policy on the school question that he has abandoned the county of York, to which he was driven from Kings, and will run for St. John city with Mr. Hazen.

Struck Dumb at Prayer.

Mysterious Affliction of a New York Young Woman.

Puzzles the Doctors—A Gash in Her Hand the Supposed Cause.

New York, Feb. 22.—Every physician in Bellevue Hospital was called into consultation last night over one of the most curious cases that has ever come to their attention.

It is that of a young woman suddenly stricken dumb. Handsome Annie Schaeffer, while preserving every other faculty, has suddenly been deprived of the power of speech under most mysterious circumstances. Miss Schaeffer is 22 years old, and has for some months been employed in the restaurant in a Sixth avenue drygoods store. She lives with her parents in the apartment house, No. 523 East Twelfth street. While at her work Monday afternoon she had occasion to remove a broken glass from a table, when the bit of glass dropped between her teeth and a gash two inches long was cut in her left hand. The manager of the department advised her to go home, but after the injured hand had been bound up, she said she felt much better, and remained. Since that morning, when Miss Schaeffer reported for duty, her hand had swollen to twice its natural size. Then the manager insisted on her going to a physician. She went to the New York Hospital, where her hand was treated, and acting under the advice of a physician she returned home.

By Wednesday night Miss Schaeffer felt so much better that she went to prayer in the Seventh Street street prayer house, No. 1 First avenue. Before the meeting she seemed particularly happy, laughing and chatting with her friends.

It was near the conclusion of the service that Miss Schaeffer, as she sat next to a friend, suddenly uttered a low cry and fell over. When some of the members of the congregation reached her she was unconscious. A young man ran out and got Dr. Meyer. He closed at hand in sixteenth street. He closed at hand in sixteenth street. He closed at hand in sixteenth street.

"I'd like to go home, please."

And Miss Schaeffer wrote: "I cannot speak."

She was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, but every effort there failed to make her speak. She appears to be in normal health, save for a wandering look in her eyes. When asked if she knew what was going on, she nodded. She was told to try to make an effort to speak, but wrote again on the paper that she could not speak.

The case has been diagnosed as aphasia motor, but the physicians could not understand how the voice could have been lost. It must be an effect, they said, of the cut on the hand. There are no symptoms of lockjaw in the case.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's Livery, Richmond street, north, as he has only the latest style of rigs. Phone 423.

To the Deaf.

A gentleman who cured himself of Deafness writes in the Head and Neck, a four-year suffering with deafness, and after a remedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Norfolk House, Norfolk street, Strand, London, England.

A Paris lamp lighter uses a bicycle. Paper telegraph poles are increasing.

Shuns the Sea.

Why Lord Salisbury Has Not Seen the Queen Since December.

Emperor William Determined to Beat His Uncle Wales at Yachting.

Royalty Obliged the Tradespeople, and Will Hold Drawing-Rooms.

The Oxford and Cambridge Crews Chosen—A Scheme to Aid British Farmers—The Women's National Council.

(Special Cable Letter today to the "Advertiser.")

London, Feb. 22.—Queen Victoria returned to Windsor on Thursday from Osborne, Isle of Wight. Previous to her departure from the island her Majesty went to Whippingham Church, near Osborne House, and deposited a wreath upon the casket containing the remains of Prince Henry of Battenburg. The extra display of hunting and the salutes from the guns of the ships afloat and the forts ashore, usual when the Queen passes through Portsmouth, were, by her Majesty's orders, omitted upon the occasion of her leaving the Isle of Wight, out of respect to the memory of her son-in-law.

THE PRINCESS' DRAWING ROOMS.

The Princess of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, will hold two drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace, one on March 11 and the other on April 21. The Princess will hold two more drawing-rooms in May. Although these functions will do something towards brightening up the season, there is no doubt that the court morning for Prince Henry of Battenburg has cast a gloom over the world of society from which complete recovery is impossible for some time to come. But matters that have been worse had her Majesty not been obliged to listen to the representations of those who had the interest of the West End tradespeople at heart, and who showed the Queen that the loss of business to them would be the result of a long period of mourning.

SALISBURY A POOR SAILOR.

The Marquis of Salisbury proceeded to Windsor yesterday in order to consult with her Majesty on important state business. The Premier has not been to Osborne since December, in spite of the troublesome times just passed over, is due to the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury is a horribly bad sailor, and is afraid even to venture across the Solent, unless positively compelled to do so. He no sooner sets foot on a ship's deck than he begins to feel squeamish, and when the rolling and pitching begins to be too much for him, he usually retires to his room, and remains there until a time after arrival at his journey's end. Thus, although he has a beautiful estate in the northern part of France, he dreads going there, and is under the weather for a day or so after landing on either side of the channel. Under these circumstances the Queen excuses the non-attendance of her Prime Minister at the Osborne, although her Majesty who greatly enjoys the sea, cannot well understand the little weakness of the powerful statesman.

HENDERSON'S YACHT.

The racing yacht which the Hendersons are building, from Geo. L. Watson's designs, for Emperor William of Germany, is modeled after the Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia. The new cutter is being built at the yard of the same shipyard used for the construction of Valkyrie III, and will be nearly, if not quite, as large as the Dunraven syndicate boat. The preliminary work is advanced, and rumor has it that the vessel will be completed in time to compete at the Cowes regatta. Emperor William, it has long been an open secret, is quite anxious to have a yacht capable of defeating his uncle's swift cutter, and Watson is said to have been promised a stiff bonus if the Emperor's new yacht proves a better boat than the Britannia. It was in the hope of defeating the Britannia that the Prince of Wales purchased the Scotch cutter Thistle, defeated in 1887 by the Yankee sloop Volunteer in that year's series of races for the America's cup. Besides, Britain's latest naval triumph, the Emperor's challenge shield, a very valuable yachting trophy, which was to be sailed for over a 120 mile course around the Isle of Wight, and if the Prince of Wales' yacht wins it again this year the Emperor's shield will remain the property of the prince. It has to be won three times, and Britannia has already won it twice. Thus a most interesting contest is looked forward to during Cowes week, when the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron takes place. On the other hand, it has been stated that the Prince of Wales, in view of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, will not race the Britannia during the season of 1896, and it is reported that the German Emperor was so disgusted with the criticisms of the British press upon his messages to President Kruger, congratulating the latter upon his having suppressed Dr. Jameson and his raiders, that he has expressed his determination not to visit England this year under any circumstances.

THE PRINCE AND DUNRAVEN.

The Westminster Gazette, discussing the report that the Prince of Wales, as commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has in some manner intervened to induce Lord Dunraven to send an apology to the New York Yacht Club or to prevail upon his Lordship to make an amende honorable, says it has reason to believe that the prince has not intervened in one way or the other in the Dunraven matter.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS.

W. E. Sherwood, treasurer of the Oxford University Boat Club, informs the Associated Press that the crew for the coming boat race with Cambridge is now definitely made up, subject, of course, to changes due to accidents or illness. The crew comprises: J. J. Deknoop, bow, 155 pounds; C. K. Philps, No. 2, 173 pounds; E. C. She-

wood, No. 3, 180 pounds; C. D. Burnell, No. 4, 188 pounds; E. R. Balfour, No. 5, 188 pounds; R. Carr, No. 6, 176 pounds; H. Graham, No. 7, 163 pounds; H. G. Stokes, 159 pounds; H. Pechell, coxswain, 115 pounds. The crew is generally looked upon as very promising and likely to prove very fast even before the time of the races. At present, owing to a heavy cold which has run through them, the men are short of practice, having been obliged to abandon the idea of going to water at all on some days. The crew is using a clasher boat in practice, and Mr. G. C. Bourne is at present coaching.

The Cambridge crew has also been decided upon. It consists of T. P. Hope, bow, 153 pounds; H. A. Game, No. 2, 176 pounds; D. Pennington, No. 3, 175 pounds; R. Y. Bonney, No. 4, 178 pounds; W. A. Elber, No. 5, 180 pounds; T. J. G. Duncanson, No. 6, 193 pounds; A. S. Bell, No. 7, 183 pounds; R. Paget-Tomlinson, coxswain, 114 pounds. The crew are also using their clasher racing boat of last year for practice. They are being coached by Messrs. Lehnman, C. M. Pitner and Theodor Jones. The crew is somewhat heavier than that of last year, and already gives promise of developing a much greater degree of speed.

FORWOOD SEEKS VINDICATION.

The Right Hon. Sir A. B. Forwood, member of Parliament for the south-west division of Lancashire, leader of the Liverpool Conservatives, known as the "Young Napoleon" of Liverpool, who was formerly Secretary to the Admiralty, is suing the Railway Times for libel in asserting that while he was Naval Secretary he passed the West Indies mail tender of the Atlas Steamship Company, whose New York agents are Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Kellogg, of which firm Sir A. P. Forwood is a partner.

BAYARD'S FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS.

A letter from the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, expressing thanks for the receipt of a copy of the prologue of an entertainment given by Brighton College, instating upon the continuance of the Anglo-American friendship, has been published. Mr. Bayard says: "I hail with delight any evidence of generous spirit that tends to cement the ties of great human family to which God has given the English language. It is a wise thought to inculcate international sympathies in the schools of each country. It is the way the twigs are knit to the tree, and the tree to the trunk. The British oak and the American hickory will always incline to friendship towards each other."

TO AID BRITISH FARMERS.

It is announced that a mass meeting of the agents of the different British colonies is to be called in order to take steps to enable the English farmers to compete upon better terms with the farmers of foreign countries, by ranging for cheaper transportation of their farm produce. In addition, an association is in course of formation, having as a nucleus a capital of £20,000, to establish depots in the large towns and collecting stations throughout the country for the distribution of produce. But a reduction in the freight rates on farm produce will first be secured, and later retail stores, if necessary, may be established throughout the United Kingdom. The scheme will also be extended in all probability to colonial products.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Lady Henry Somerset will preside at a meeting in St. Martin's town hall, Charing Cross, on Monday evening, Feb. 24. The meeting will consider and explain the objects of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland. Among those who will take part in the functions are Mrs. Eva McLaren, Prof. Roberts Austen, C.B., Mrs. Alle Tweedie and Mrs. Hyks.

LORD LEIGHTON'S ADDRESSES.

Much interest is manifested in the forthcoming volume of the late Lord Leighton's Academy addresses. Long before his death, the President of the Royal Academy had this book in contemplation, but at the time of his death he had not arranged all details to his own satisfaction. He had, however, entered into a communication with a publisher to that end, and the book will probably be issued early in the spring.

LORD WOLSELEY WILL PRESIDE.

Lord Wolseley has consented to preside at a lecture which is to be delivered at the Royal United Service Institution some time in March. The lecture, which will be given by Major-General Moody, will deal with the important question relating to the employment of retired soldiers, and the subject of an exhaustive report of the select committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1894-95, which report, by the way, has not yet been adopted.

EXCELLENT.

Beyond the Power of Pen to Describe.

Is the Verdict I Would Give of Your Wonderful Medicine, South American Nerveine.

I have been a continual sufferer from Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and general physical weakness for a number of years, and had been treated by numerous doctors and specialists, but without any permanent result. Recently while visiting in Toronto I was induced by a friend who had been cured of similar complaints by its use, to try South American Nerveine Tonic, which I did with the most astonishing results. The very first dose seemed to "hit the right spot," and five bottles completely cured me, and best of all I have stayed content.

Gratitude for what this grand remedy has done for me prompts me in making this statement, which I want you to publish far and wide, so that others who suffer from these complaints may know that there is a cure, absolute and certain, within their reach and to be had almost for the asking.

May South American Nerveine ever prosper, and its proprietors reap the reward they so justly deserve. In the prayer of yours truly, D. G. OWEN, Picton, Ont., Dec. 19, 1895.

IT NEVER FAILS.

"What is a good way to attract attention?"

"One of the best ways I know is to lead the crowd to a street car open on a chilly day."

Windsor Salt, Purest and Best.

Ontario Legislature

Statistics of Jails and Crime in the Province.

Text of the Manitoba School Resolutions to be Introduced.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The business of the House today was brief, but a good deal of routine business was undertaken. Next week much committee work will be undertaken.

Mr. Crawford (West Toronto) asked: "Who are the shareholders of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company? How much stock is held by each, and what is paid on it? Also, who are the officials and directors? What agreements have the company made with any municipality? What works have they constructed? And what contracts for works they have made?"

Sir Oliver Mowat said that he knew who the shareholders were when the charter was applied for, but could not say who they were now, and had no information from which he could answer any of the other questions.

Mr. Marter, leader of the Opposition, left his legislative duties and went with Mr. Clancy to Ottawa yesterday.

The annual report on common jails, prisons and reformatories of the Province, shows that the number of committed decreased from 9,450 in 1894 to 9,380 in 1895. The greatest number of commitments since 1863, when they reached 5,665, was in 1877, when they numbered 13,451. From 1877 to 1892 they steadily decreased, and then again took an upward bound, reaching 18,331 in 1893. Since then the decrease has been steady and marked.

The following tables show the relative number of prisoners and cost of maintaining them in some of the western counties.

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Chatham Jail—			
Committed.....	290	198	182
Total cost.....	\$2,523 80	\$3,348 12	\$2,321 41
Goderich Jail—			
Committed.....	69	57	52
Total cost.....	\$2,058 38	\$2,108 52	\$2,052 23
London Jail—			
Committed.....	629	615	603
Total cost.....	\$6,863 51	\$6,599 78	\$5,344 82
St. Thomas Jail—			
Committed.....	136	139	203
Total cost.....	\$3,368 50	\$2,585 38	\$2,286 38
Windsor Jail—			
Committed.....	124	177	185
Total cost.....	\$2,742 75	\$3,398 82	\$3,223 41
Woodstock Jail—			
Committed.....	173	204	193
Total cost.....	\$2,884 79	\$3,745 07	\$3,623 24
St. Catharines Jail—			
Committed.....	123	108	115
Total cost.....	\$2,112 50	\$2,075 33	\$2,129 92
Windsor Jail—			
Committed.....	79	102	113
Total cost.....	\$2,703 80	\$2,634 20	\$2,029 05
Woodstock Jail—			
Committed.....	179	161	185
Total cost.....	\$3,770 64	\$2,933 23	\$3,158 64

Dr. McKay's bill respecting building societies provides that shareholders are to be furnished with periodical statements of the affairs of the company, forwarded to the postoffice address of every shareholder within two months after the end of each year. A penalty is imposed upon officers and employees neglecting to perform the duties required by the act. The annual return to the Government in the case of societies having withdrawn stock is to show the amount of new stock subscribed in each year, the amount of stock in force at the beginning and end of each year, and further particulars with regard to the condition of the stock list, and the receipts and disbursements of the society. Penalties are imposed for making false statements or untrue entries with regard to the condition of the society.

The Ontario Fish and Game Protection Association has sent a petition, signed by about 1,000 of the leading sportsmen of Ottawa and surrounding districts, to the Government, praying that the open season for hunting deer, which now extends from the 1st of November to the 15th, be changed so as to include the time between the 20th of October and the 1st of November.

The following is a copy of Mr. Crawford's motion as to the Ottawa Government's Manitoba school policy:

"Whereas, the Manitoba Legislature in 1890 enacted a law, the practical effect of which was to abolish the dual system of schools which had existed in that Province for twenty years, and to establish a single national system of education in lieu thereof; and whereas, the people of Manitoba have twice declared by an almost unanimous vote that their Legislature gave effect to the popular will in establishing said national system of education; and whereas, the Dominion Government is now pressing legislation in the Federal Parliament, the object of which is to abolish the national school system of Manitoba and restore the old dual system; now, therefore, be it resolved that the Legislature cannot but look upon the legislation which is being promoted at Ottawa as an attack upon the Legislature of a sister province, and as a measure fraught with grave danger to the peace and prosperity of Confederation, and consequently, we hope even yet that the Dominion Government will decide to abandon the course it is at present following, and to invite Manitoba to manage her own educational affairs in the same way that seems best to the people of that Province."

BILL NYE'S CONDITION.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 22.—The condition of Bill Nye, the humorist, shows no material change from that last reported. He remains in an unconscious condition and appears to be slowly sinking.

SEAMAN'S SENTENCE.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—Dr. Dennis J. Seaman, who was found guilty of having caused the death of Emily Hall, an English girl, by a criminal operation, was sentenced to ten years in State prison.

DR. POTTS AS PASTOR.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—With a view of securing Rev. James Allan's immediate transfer to Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, there has been some talk of Rev. John Potts' retirement from the educational secretaryship and acceptance of the pastorate of the Metropolitan Church.

Dr. Potts, however, does not feel physically able to undertake the duties of the big church's pastorate.

WHY WOMEN SUFFER.

Nine-tenths of all their troubles arise from disordered kidneys.

And it should be remembered that there is, absolutely, but ONE known and certain remedy for these troubles, and that is

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Are you wise if you suffer longer when certain relief can be obtained?

Town and Country.

News of the Day Gathered by Advertiser Correspondents.

(Correspondents should always date their letters and write names very plainly.)

Robert McLevey and family leave Florence shortly for Missouri, where he intends settling for the future.

C. O. Luton has been appointed assessor by the South Dorchester council for the year 1896, at a salary of \$400.

The Ladies' Aid Society in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Delaware village, is a live one, and success has attended it. Since May last the ladies have met claims on the congregation to the amount of \$150. They made and disposed of an autograph quilt, which they realized \$58. It was disposed of at a fair price by private sale at a social tea recently given in the mansion. On the same evening, unknown to the ladies, the church was on fire.

The annual congregational meeting of Cook's Church, Caradoc, was held on the evening of the 10th inst. The pastor in the chair. When the present pastor, Rev. W. Leitch, took charge of the congregation in May last, it was in debt to some extent. At the meeting it was found that the whole indebtedness had been fully met, the pastor's salary paid three months in advance, and that a small balance was on hand, which balance was voted to the schemes of the church. The services are well attended, additions have been made to the membership of the church, and all are hopeful.

BIRR.

Birr, Feb. 21.—Traffic on the Proof Line road has been suspended owing to the severe snow, and wind storm, which commenced on Wednesday noon. The snow is from four to seven feet deep north of Birr. The storm is still raging, though somewhat milder than last night and this forenoon. All country roads in this vicinity are more or less drifted. The Royal Mail stage from Lucan, due here at 9 o'clock a.m., arrived at 11:50 a.m., having had to zigzag the main line and thrown down fences, making the trip from Lucan "cross country." Mr. J. W. Orme, the energetic proprietor, deserves great credit for the manner in which he engineered on this occasion, as very few would care to undertake the laborious and difficult task. He intends pushing through to London this afternoon. The passengers are all safely housed at the hotel.

STRAATHROY.

Free Will.—If your
will test them without charge. J
graduate optician.

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, President and
 Man. Mr.

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

London, Saturday, February 22.

City Council Changes.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's bill affecting the constitution of city councils and other bodies co-operating in civic management, which is now before the Legislature, is a most important reform measure. Out Toronto correspondent has already briefly referred to it, but the provisions of the bill are worthy of extended summary. They will no doubt be considered by the London aldermen before the bill is finally disposed of.

The first portion of the bill extends the term of the alderman to two years. This provision will meet with general acceptance. After a prolonged experience with the every year election system, it has been found that many good citizens refuse to serve as aldermen because they have an aversion to the trouble and expense incident to a contest each recurring twelve months. It has been felt, too, that it takes about a year for a new alderman to get his bearings, and in that time he can hardly be expected to get a record which will do him justice, and enable the taxpayers to fairly judge of his ability. The two-year term will certainly meet with the support of taxpayers generally. To bring the reform to pass half of the aldermen are to retire at the end of the first year of office following the first annual election after the act comes into force, and thereafter one-half of the council will retire annually. The manner in which retirement at the end of the year will be effected is determined in this way:

"Where an even number of aldermen are elected for each ward the members to retire shall be those for whom the smaller number of votes were polled. Where three aldermen are elected for each division or ward, the alderman for each ward who has received the smallest number of votes shall retire, and one alderman for the least populous ward for whom the smallest number of votes has been polled shall also retire, and so on, the alderman for whom the next smallest number of votes were polled in the next least populous ward retiring until one-half of the whole number of aldermen, less one, shall have retired. Where an equal number of votes has been received the question as to who shall retire to be determined by lot."

A better plan would be to reduce the number of aldermen to two in each ward, and let one retire every year, as is now the case in the election of school trustees.

London is not at present interested in that portion of the act which deals with the constitution of the Board of Control in cities of over 100,000. Briefly, this board will be formed of the mayor and three aldermen, to be elected by the council, each of whom will receive \$1,000 annually for his services. This board will act under the city council and exercise managing supervision over all civic officials, estimates for expenditures, public works, etc.

Of more importance to Londoners are the provisions governing any city with a population of 30,000 or over. The chief section provides that the Court of Revision for dealing with appeals as assessments shall no longer be composed of an aldermanic committee, but shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the city council, another by the executive committee of the Board of Trade, and the third to be an official arbitrator, but in cities where there is no official arbitrator a sheriff is to be the third member, and members of the Board of Revision to be paid the sum of \$200 per annum, and no municipal employee or member of the council is to be eligible for appointment.

Carlessness having been exhibited in connection with the holding of municipal elections, the act provides that cities and towns, immediately after closing of the polls and the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer is to proceed personally, and on same day, deliver the ballot box packets to the clerk, and penalties provided for taking the box or packets or allowing them to be taken where else.

It will be as well for city and town councils to discuss the measure at an early date, and suggest any reasonable amendment which they may deem to be to the author of the bill, and it doubtless receive due consideration.

Triumph of Liberal Institutions.

Prof. Vambery, of Vienna, in a recent comment on the possibilities of war between Great Britain and Germany pays this compliment to the greatness of the former country and to the genius of its people for colonization: "The Germans cannot touch the British colonial empire, nor are they capable of creating one like it. Such a gigantic task can only be accomplished by a nation educated under liberal institutions, and by a people whose might is derived from energy, independent individuality, a spirit of enterprise emancipated from all tutelage, and the personal initiative of the citizens themselves. . . . As regards colonization and the cultivation of unexplored country the Germans are mere children. They may brag, but they are nevertheless guided by the official hand, and cannot be compared to the free Englishman, who is independent, seasoned by the experience of three centuries, and who has braved all the seas and all the latitudes of the globe."

The Huron and Erie.

A splendid record of progressive and carefully-managed business was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society, as printed in another column of today's "Advertiser." The Huron and Erie was one of the first loan and savings companies formed in Canada, and it stands today in the front rank of financial institutions in the Dominion. From the 32nd annual report of the directors, submitted by Mayor Little, it is learned that the company now has a paid-up capital stock of \$1,400,000 and a reserve fund of \$700,000, which is added to ever year. Last year it held mortgages of the cash value of \$6,073,220 41, and despite its many transactions and dullness in the real estate market, it only had \$25,400 worth of real estate on hand. The company invariably sells all lands coming to it as speedily as possible, even if the price offered is low. That the investing public of Canada have confidence in its management is shown by the fact that they are freely buying the company's debentures, while 4,062 depositors are found in the savings bank department. The report, as a whole, is an interesting chronicle of the year's business, which will well repay perusal.

By the Way.

The moral which Mr. Chamberlain has derived from recent events was well expressed at the banquet lately given to the new Governor of Queensland. The resolution of the Australian colonies and the display of enthusiasm on the part of Canada, he said, came as a national response to the outburst of national spirit in the United Kingdom, and as a proof that British hearts beat in unison throughout the world whatever might be the distance separating them. Let us cultivate those sentiments, Mr. Chamberlain said. "Let us do all in our power by improving our communications, by developing our commercial relations, by co-operating in mutual defense, and none of us then will ever feel isolated, no part of the empire will stand alone, so long as it can count upon the common interest of all in its welfare and in its security."

It costs the ratepayers of Canada over 25 times as much to run Mr. Haggart's Tay Canal as the canal fetches in tolls. It would save the country money if the canal were closed to traffic and devoted to its original purpose—a race for John Haggart's mill. It is a pretty poor animal that will not pay for its own feed.

"Oh, Promise Me," is the only song sung by the hundreds of high tax office seekers who now troop to Ottawa to make a last appeal to the decadent Ministry.

The Canadian public last year paid \$73,466 taxes on \$98,849 worth of imported clean rice. And rice is no luxury! The country needs a change.

The Boers and Uitlanders of Johannesburg have buried their differences for the time being in the graves of the explosion victims and are working heartily together in relieving the distressed. One touch of dynamite has made them kin.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell appears to be presenting a bold front to his traitorous colleagues. He had better keep showing his front, for if he turned his back he might get another stab.

The Dominion Government is trying hard to push its objectionable budget through the House, but it doesn't seem able to budge it.

SIR RICHARD AS A HUMORIST. It is not usual for Sir Richard Cartwright to appear in the role of a humorist, nor is the popular apprehension of his character such as to warrant anyone in thinking that he could say a funny thing if he tried. Nevertheless, Sir Richard can be very funny if he tries, as the following introduction to his speech on the budget will show:

At the outset Sir Richard indulged in a little humor, at the expense of the Hansard reporters. As a rule, he said, the work of that staff was excellent, for which they deserved the highest praise. But mistakes would be made by even the best of men, and in the past there had occurred several ludicrous ones, which he quoted in the report of his speech on Friday. I recollect, no very long time ago, I had occasion to refer to the political Styx, and I found, to my horror, that the reporter had made it "political stinks." (Laughter.) On another occasion, when I had quoted, in the same connection, the words

"Strike, but hear me, as Themistocles said," I found to my amazement that was reported as having said: "Strike, but hear me, as Peter Mitchell said." (Renewed laughter.) These things I have borne like a man, but I am obliged to say, one must draw the line somewhere, and when I took up Friday's Hansard I found that I was represented as having supplicated the elder Sir Charles Tupper for a subscription for myself and the Liberal party. (Laughter.) I felt I could not stand that. (More laughter.) Why, Mr. Speaker, it would not require my Parliamentary experience to know that no human being could well go on a more hopeless quest than to ask Sir Charles Tupper the elder to give a portion of his hardly earned—or perhaps, I should say his hardly won—gains for the benefit of the Liberal party. (Laughter.)

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE IN EUROPE.

(Scientific American.)

The Automobile Club of Paris have arranged a race, which is to take place in June, the course being from Marseilles and return. One of the conditions laid down for the race is that the contestants are to proceed only in the daytime. The cars are to be divided into two classes, the first having two to four places; and the second series is for carriages having greater passenger accommodation. This club has decided to secure a villa in the Bois du Boulogne, Paris, as a branch of the Automobile Club, for use during the summer.

A gentleman was recently summoned in England for using a horseless carriage without causing a person to precede it with a flag. It was contended for the defense that the carriage was not a locomotive, but the presiding magistrate considered that the apparatus could be converted into a locomotive as it was capable of drawing another vehicle. The magistrate decided that the motorcycle was a locomotive, but as this was the first case of the kind, he imposed a nominal fine of 1 shilling. The lawyer for the defense says that a special act of Parliament will be required to render the use of such vehicles legal.

M. Rognon, the inventor and manufacturer of automobile carriages, has made application to the police authorities of Paris for permits to run a number of horseless carriages on the streets, for hire, at a regular legal rate of 30 cents a drive, or 40 cents an hour when hired on the street; when hired from a cab stand the charge is slightly greater. That horseless carriages can be run cheaply enough to compete with the regular flares is thus shown.

KEEPING A GIRL.

A street car suddenly stopped, when one woman was heard confiding her car to another: "Yes, I keep a girl to rest my body, then I go without for a while to rest my mind."

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, information to give, a subject of public interest to discuss, or service to render, we will print it in this column, provided the name of the writer is attached to his or her communication for publication. Make it as brief as possible.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": A movement now on foot in Great Britain and the United States of America deserves more attention than it seems to command in Canada. It is well known that for some years an influential body of men in Great Britain have been using their best endeavor to secure the formation of an international board of arbitration. The recent Venezuelan imbroglio having revealed the need and increased the desire for this consummation, we appear to be nearing one important step in this laudable undertaking.

The British sentiment in favor of an Anglo-American pact for the furtherance of the same purpose on this side of the Atlantic. In this connection, the anniversary of George Washington's birth, Feb. 22, and Sabbath, 23rd, are to be used to secure an expression of American feeling in this regard.

Let me quote from last week's Outlook (New York) part of the plan of campaign:

"On the 22nd day of this February the people of the United States will celebrate the birth of George Washington. Let the people make that day even more glorious by inaugurating a movement for cementing all the English-speaking people of the world in peace and fraternal unity."

"We therefore suggest and propose that the people of all cities and towns of the Union at their meetings to celebrate the birth of Washington, or at any special meetings called for the purpose on the Sunday afternoon next following, or in meetings of their societies, clubs, churches, social, religious or commercial organizations nearest in time to Washington's birthday, shall embody their views, each assembly in its own way, on the following questions:

"1. Do we wish the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of settling all differences, which may fall of settlement, by diplomacy between the two powers?"

"2. What is our opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain?"

Reports are to be forwarded to central committees, and all papers, religious and secular, are asked to aid the movement.

I venture to suggest that, while the best people of the two great nations are prayerfully endeavoring to further a worthy project, we in Canada who favor it should unite in fervent prayer for the fullest success in this greatest movement of modern or any times for welding the world's two dominant power in peace relations.

M. P. TALLING.

PARTICULAR.

"Ain't yez me pertickler frind, Casey, me boy?"

"Donovan, me good man, an' if Oi was pertickler Oi wouldn't be your frind"—Life.

A Boon to Travelers.

Nothing is more objectionable in traveling than the need of being equipped for all varieties of weather. Nowadays one coat will answer all purposes if it is interlined with the Rigby-proof Fibre Chamois. It is absolutely waterproof, keeps every drop of moisture out, and gives also a wind-proof warmth; so that a coat lined with it will suit every kind of weather.

Do you want people to inquire after any article you have to sell? Place a ten word advertisement in the "Advertiser." Three insertions will cost you 25 cents.

Big I.

The Voice of Tupper Reached From Sea to Sea.

At Least He Said So, and What He Says Goes—Until There Is Time to Contradict It.

(Mr. Paterson, M. P. for South Brant, at the Halifax Banquet.)

I was also specially pleased with another portion of that letter in which he alluded to the great services he had rendered Canada in times past. You must know that there was in the minds of many people the idea that in days gone by Sir John Macdonald had been of some use to this country, and, indeed, had taken a somewhat prominent part in political affairs, and, furthermore, that certain other gentlemen of both political parties had had something to do with the shaping of the destinies of this fair land; but in the light of Sir Charles Tupper's statement that idea must be finally abandoned. I find by Sir Charles Tupper's own statement that

HE AND HE ALONE had made the great Dominion of Canada. (Great laughter.) He and he alone introduced the National Policy which has given to this country such universal prosperity. (Laughter.) He and he alone has been the originator of all the great measures of reform which from time to time have been brought forward in this country. (Laughter.) He stated that it was in his own reply to the speech of Sir Richard Cartwright that he promulgated the National Policy. But it was not in that speech alone that he did it. There is an historical reference to his action in his speech which must not be overlooked. He says:

"I went into Cape Breton, and from what is called the International Pier I hoisted the flag of the N. P. for Canada. The voice heard that day from the International Pier reverberated and was echoed and re-echoed from sea to sea." (Laughter.)

That is the point that struck me as remarkable. Well, sir, I spent a few years, ago, some little time in Cape Breton. There are many charming spots there, and it is my honest conviction that year by year it will be more generally recognized as a place of intense interest to tourists all over the world—the St. Peter's Canal, the trip on the Bras d'Or, the charming scenery and magnificent climate. But I would charge you men of Cape Breton here tonight that while you have these many beautiful spots calculated to attract tourists, I solemnly charge you above all to preserve in its entirety that hallowed spot, the International Pier. (Laughter.) Touch it not. Let it be just as it was on that day when

THAT VOICE WAS HEARD. (Great laughter.) Say to the Canadian and American tourists that come to your island, 'You are in the grandeur of nature, great mountains and lovely lakes, and many points of interest, but come and we will show you something more marvelous still—we will show you something that you will not see in any other part of the world—us show you that pier from which a voice went forth that echoed and re-echoed from sea to sea.' (Laughter.)

Well, we have heard of thunder crashing over the mountain ranges, and have heard it re-echo and reverberate from the mountain peaks, and mean to tell us that you usually started from this pier and overstepped all the barriers of nature, and passing along over the rocks of the Atlantic, yes, even to the Pacific slopes, caused a remarkable confusion of nature?" (Laughter.) And you men of Cape Breton can tell them, "Yes, it did—we know it did, because Sir Charles Tupper told us so." (Great laughter.) Sir, the whole speech is full of rich nuggets like that. (Laughter.)

A BLANKET COMBINE.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—A meeting of the blanket manufacturers is in progress here, the object of which is to effect a combination to prevent rate cutting, which, it is claimed, has been practiced of late to a ruinous extent.

AN OBLIGATION.

It is not clothes that make the man. However fine may be their showing, You are many of us who can say much is to the tailor owing.

—New York World.

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

Dr. Chase's Ointment Will Cure Them at Once. Cost of Bile Cents. Piles, hemorrhoids, eczema, eruptions, scald, rash, salt rheum, and all other annoying and painful skin diseases can be easily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

American protruding piles for ten years," writes H. H. Sutherland, commercial traveler, of Truro, N. S., "tried many remedies and had doctors operate. It was no use. Was completely cured at last. Chase's Ointment was recommended to me by Mr. Brennan, of the Summerside, P.E.I. Journal. I tried it, and one box completely cured me."

Mr. Statia, the editor of the Streetsville, Ont. Review, gives this unsolicited testimonial under date of Nov. 6, 1895: "Half a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured my daughter of eczema. That was six months ago, and there has since been no reappearance of the disease."

T. Wallace, blacksmith, of Iroquois, Ont., was troubled with blind itching piles for 20 years. "I tried every remedy that came out in vogue," he writes, "until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was a godsend. One box cured me." All dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto. Price 60 cents.

Linsed and turpentine are every man's household remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, and lung affections. Dr. Chase has disguised the taste and made the remedy pleasant to take. Large bottles only 25 cents.

Dull Scissors.

Will not cut to your satisfaction. DULL SCISSORS will tire you out.

Give me a trial. I will sharpen them better than when they were new. Keys fitted. Locks repaired. Telephone 404.

W. J. MARSHALL, 397 Clarence St.

yvi

W. SLATER,

RICHMOND ST. opp. the V, is selling his

FINE STOCK

PARK AVENUE

At 50c on the dollar.

Open original.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR!

From 7 to 10 p.m.

CHAPMAN'S

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| HOSE—Ladies' Plain all Wool Hose, worth 25c, | Tonight 20c | PANTS—Men's All Wool Hair Lined Pants, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Plain All Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 50c, | Tonight 38c | OVERCOATS—Boys' Odd Overcoats, tweed, worth \$4, | Tonight \$2 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed All Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 40c, | Tonight 28c | ULSTERS—Boys' Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$4 50, | Tonight \$3 35 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 20c, | Tonight 15c | PEAJACKETS—Boys' Heavy Peajackets, worth \$2 50, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| GLOVES—Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c, | Tonight 8c | CREPE DU CHENE—7 pieces All Wool Crepe Du Chene, worth 40c yard, | Tonight 25c |
| GLOVES—White and natural Chamois Gloves, worth \$1, | Tonight 75c | CREPE DU CHENE—6 pieces All Silk Crepe Du Chene, in evening shades and black, worth 75c, | Tonight 25c |
| GLOVES—Ladies' Colored or Black Lacing Kid Gloves, worth 90c, | Tonight 65c | SILK—2 pieces Black and White Silk, a snap for | Tonight 50c |
| COLLARS—Ladies' Black Persian Lamb Storm Collars, worth \$3 50, | Tonight \$1 50 | DRESS GOODS—5 pieces Scotch Cheviot Dress Goods, worth 25c, | Tonight 25c |
| CAPE—Greenland Seal, Black Astrakhan and Black Opesum Fur Capes, high storm collars, satin lined, worth \$10, | Tonight \$4 50 | PLAIDS—5 pieces Scotch All-Wool Plaids, worth 50c, | Tonight 25c |
| VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 25c, | Tonight 19c | HENRIETTA—10 pieces All Wool Henrietta, worth 40c, | Tonight 32c |
| NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, lace trimmed, worth 50c, | Tonight 40c | TWEED—8 pieces Mottled and Boucle Tweed, worth 60c, | Tonight 39c |
| MITTS—Ladies' and Children's Wool Mitts, worth 25c, | Tonight 18c | REMNANTS—One lot Remnants of Dress Goods, large range of colors and a great variety of lengths, great snap, | Tonight 25c |
| UNDERWEAR—Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1, | Tonight 62 1/2c | TWEED—4 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c |
| SOCKS—Men's Heavy Home-Made Socks, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c | DAMASK—Bleached Table Damask, 60 inches wide, very fine, all linen, worth 65c, | Tonight 50c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Heavy Flannellette Night Shirts, worth 75c, | Tonight 50c | SHEETING—Flannel Sheet, white or grey, 36 inches wide, worth 25c, | Tonight 20c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Imported Cambric Shirts, fast colors, worth 75c, | Tonight 50c | TWEEDS—Wool Tweed, plain colors, serviceable goods for Boys' wear, worth 20c, | Tonight 25c |
| SOCKS—Men's All Wool Socks, black, worth 30c, | Tonight 2 for 25c | MUSLIN—Fine White Swiss Muslin, in checks, worth 15c, | Tonight 10c |
| SUSPENDERS—Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 20c, | Tonight 12 1/2c | BLANKETS—All Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$2 25, | Tonight \$1 75 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Large Linen Finished Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, | Tonight 5c | ORGANDIES—New Organadies, worth 15c, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Twilled Flannel Shirts, worth 90c, | Tonight 63c | QUILTS—White Quilts, large size, with or without fringe, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| JACKETS—Men's Cardigan Jackets, worth \$1 25, | Tonight 89c | PILLOW COTTON—Bleached Pillow Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 13c, | Tonight 10c |
| OVERALLS—Men's Extra Heavy Overalls, worth \$1, | Tonight 75c | TABLE COVERS—Silk Embroidered Table covers, wool, 2 yards square, worth \$1 75, | Tonight \$1 25 |
| ULSTERS—Men's Heavy Tweed Lined Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, | Tonight \$7 50 | REEFERS—Children's Reeler Coats, in nap and plain cloths, | Tonight Half Price |
| ULSTERS—Men's Brown and Fawn Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, | Tonight \$5 | COATS—Children's Eiderdown Coats, worth \$3, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| OVERCOATS—Men's Brown and Fawn Melton Overcoats, worth \$3 00, | Tonight \$6 | CAPIES—Ladies' Fine Military Capes, neatly braided, double fronts, gauntlet sleeves, worth \$18 50, | Tonight \$14 |
| SUITS—Men's All Wool Brown and Black Serge Tweed Suits, worth \$11, | Tonight \$8 50 | WATERPROOFS—Ladies' Waterproofs, new styles, worth \$8, | Tonight \$4 |
| COATS AND VESTS—Men's Black Venetian Coats and Vests, worth \$7 50, | Tonight \$5 50 | JACKETS—Ladies' Coats, this season's goods, all German make, worth \$10 and \$12 50, | Tonight \$6 50 |
| PANTS—Men's Good All Wool Pants, worth \$2 50, | Tonight \$2 | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Eiderdown Wrappers, worth \$3, | Tonight \$2 |
| PANTS—Men's Heavy All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 25, | Tonight \$1 75 | CAPE—Ladies' Grey Lamb Cape, worth \$45, | Tonight \$27 50 |

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

One Point of View

I meet him occasionally on my walks, first in one part of the city and then in another.

We never speak, for though he hurries by and carries his head high, as though important business engaged him a little further on, I know that he is only a vagabond, and that under all that cool exterior, there is a proud but bursting heart!

I cannot but admire his sang froid, and yet I shrink from him, as we all do instinctively from that which is poor, and mean and miserable!

I dare not be kind to him—his eye is too wistful. Do I want him on my hands altogether? Once I half stopped, but it was only to say "There is everything that anyone wants in this world, if we only knew where to find it, eh, little fellow?" When we met again it was one of "those cold, sad days when hearts are shut, when minds grow angry, when the soul is sombre, when the hand does not open to succor or to give."

I turned away. I would not see him, and now I wish that I had, for it was the last time. If you meet him, will you not give him a pat for me; the one that I withheld, which would have cost me so little. You will easily recognize him, for of all little yellow dogs, he is the smallest, and the most anxious, always marching straight ahead, with his eyes fixed eagerly on the next corner.

I don't know what he is doing here in London, or what it is makes him haunt our streets, looking, looking, all ways looking for something. I have it in my mind, that though he is only mongrel, somebody once adopted him for a little while, and that he is still searching for Respectability.

"Christine Rochefort" is the sort of story little girls write when they are grown up.

Nice little girls, whom mamma has provided with an expensive governess, and early seen to the shaping of baby finger nails, training, in the direction of that set pattern of excellency and good form which it is not given unto all to attain.

This old world could worry along without the stories that the grown up little girls write, but she doesn't always think so; she often feels that she has "a call" to write, and if it amuses her to think so, who would have the cruelty to undeceive her.

Crash!—and we all shuddered, as over it went, pretty cup, dainty saucer, shattered in a dozen pieces!

She looked as if she came from Byron, Komoka, or somewhere, poor little thing. I don't know where our hostess had picked her up, but if she was shy before, it was nothing to her quivering distress now, as she sat there with the tremble on her lip, nervously fingering at her dress. But before any of us could speak—smash! came another crash, and there sat our hostess, in laughing consternation over a second breakage of china, this time her own cup and saucer. "Why, there must be witches in the air," exclaimed everybody, and soon we were all laughing again. The first little culprit's burden meanwhile being intensely lightened by this (to her) kindly interference by Providence, at a critical moment. But I was not so certain.

I don't know what it was made me think so, but I seemed to feel with my skin, if not with my reason, that the second catastrophe had been no accident at all! Only a lovely woman with a light and dextrous hand, who could not bear that her little guest be put to shame, and made to feel her awkwardness before strangers.

"You are a darling!" I tried hard to catch her eye, and convict with a loving glance, but my Lady Fair would give me no other satisfaction than the serene innocence of look and perfectly untroubled manner. But, ah, I knew! I knew!

Dr. Dio Lewis was a very funny man. I have been reading one of his books lately. He says, "If I were a minister I should frequently mention in my public prayers the cake and pie mania."

Passing through the world it is useful and highly instructive to catalogue the people in it as you go. I started one myself not long ago, and got on swimmingly as far as D, where I stuck; somewhat unexpectedly, I may say.

But the other day, in my reading, I came upon Dr. Nansen, the north pole pursuer, and then came a great leap in my catalogue of human species as far as U—to accommodate another genus, "Uncomfortable Ones"—What does Dr. Nansen want to find the north pole for? Why does anybody?

No answer, except that he must. A "Uncomfortable" will be found forthcoming. "Uncomfortable Ones" are constitutionally unhappy at home. There are miserable enough in any place that has enough to eat, salt for the porridge and beds instead of boards. It is enough for an "Uncomfortable" to know that there is a colder spot on earth, he must be off to see if he can't sit on it! or a hotter, there will he roast eggs and singe good shoe leather. It is his joy to seek the trackless forest, where he can get himself eaten up by a ferocious wild beast with a new name.

All early risers are, in my opinion, incipient members of that kidney. To slide out into the cold when you might remain where it is warm!

I always knew they were mad! And now Dr. Talcott, of the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y., comes forward to tell us that early rising does, in verity, induce brain disease! The British Medical Journal also agrees with Dr. Talcott, in regarding

the fate of the early waker, as a direct consequence of his wakeful habits, and that the relative frequency with which farmers and their families become insane, may be partly accounted for by this "matutinal mania." And that foolish feeling of superior virtue and conceit which early rising is apt to engender is a first symptom (I am pleased to learn) of the disease.

Everybody has a story of a parrot, either of their own, or somebody else's bird. I prefer the last arrangement myself. I hate the nasty, green squawking things, and nothing would induce me to keep one, not if it laid fresh bon-mots every day! Sentiments which also apply to hens and new-laid eggs—but I am not averse to allowing somebody else to take all the trouble, and then sharing with them the result of their labor. This is my parrot story, of somebody else's parrot!

Usually they kept it in the dining-room with the family, but during the winter it was removed to the kitchen for greater warmth.

When the winter was past it again made its appearance among the family, whom it amused with the new remarks it had picked up in the kitchen.

On one occasion, when the bell had been rung for something, the parrot was heard remarking from his cage: "Let 'em ring again!" OBSERVER.

The Huron and Erie.

A Prosperous Loan and Savings Company.

Interesting Annual Reports Presented at the Recent Meeting.

The 32nd annual general meeting of this company was held at its office in London, Ontario, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1896.

Present: Messrs. J. W. Little, P. MacKenzie, F. E. Leonard, V. Cronyn, G. F. Jewell, T. A. Brown, G. A. Somerville, H. Cronyn, A. G. McWhinney, G. T. Brown, M. J. Kent, A. W. Porter, L. Gibson, Alf. Robinson, E. Beltz, A. M. Smart, John Bland and others.

The president, Mr. J. W. Little, took the chair, and the manager, Mr. G. A. Somerville, acted as secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved, after which the report and financial statement were submitted, as follows:

THE ANNUAL REPORT.
The directors of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company beg to submit herewith their 32nd annual report, showing the results of the business of the company for the past year, accompanied by their balance sheet to Dec. 31, 1895, duly audited.

After defraying the expenses of management and all other charges, the net profits have been sufficient to pay two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, together with the shareholders' income tax of \$2,498.64 thereon, and to add \$19,596.73 to the balance of undivided profits carried forward, which now amounts to \$38,384.92 20.

The limit of the company's borrowing powers as fixed by statute having been reached at the close of 1894, the total liabilities are practically the same now as at that date, and the funds of the company have been kept fully employed throughout the year.

The lower rates of interest obtainable on choice first mortgages of freehold property have been met by reduction in the interest allowed on debentures, and in our Savings Bank department. Besides resulting in a saving to the company, this has led to the conversion of a considerable amount of deposits into Canadian debentures, a change which your directors regard with favor. Notwithstanding the reduced rates of interest, there has been an increase in deposits and Canadian debentures during the year amounting to \$186,282.21.

The value of the real estate held by the company other than office premises, is \$25,400. This sum includes all properties remaining unsold, which have come into possession of the company by foreclosure, failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale, or otherwise.

It is thought desirable that the general borrowing powers and liabilities of the company, as at present defined by numerous isolated enactments, should be made to appear in one special act. Application is therefore being made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an act of that character. For many years it has been the practice of the company not to lend on the security of its own stock, nor to a director or other officer of the company upon any security whatever, by numerous isolated enactments, should be made to appear in one special act.

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To losses on real estate.....\$7,139 70
To less recovered, previously written off.....305 00
6,834 70
To provision for possible deficiencies in respect of lands sold.....5,000 00
To balance of office improvements.....806 21
To balance.....35,306 38
Total.....\$380,202 83

Cr.—
By balance brought forward.....\$15,798 65
By interest earned.....365,881 63
By rents collected.....542 50
Total.....\$380,202 83

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT DEC. 31, 1895.

Dr.—
Liabilities to the public—
To deposits.....\$1,108,236 38
To sterling debentures.....1,548,444 24
To Canadian debentures.....1,432,864 21
To interest accrued but not due.....36,990 96
\$4,196,585 79

To the shareholders—
To capital stock paid-up.....\$1,400,000 00
To 6th dividend, due Jan. 2, 1896.....63,000 00
To reserve fund.....700,000 00
To undivided profits.....51 03
To balance.....35,306 38
2,198,356 41

Total.....\$6,384,942 20

Cr.—
By cash value of mortgages.....\$3,119,726 00
Less amount retained to redeem prior mortgages.....46,505 59
\$3,073,220 41
By real estate on hand.....25,400 00
By cash value of debentures and Government inscribed stock.....\$198,019 00
By cash in office.....62,918 33
By cash in banks.....236,321 79
Total.....\$6,384,942 20

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have carefully audited the books and accounts of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company for the year ending 31st December, 1895. The cash and bank accounts have been audited monthly; the postings and balances of all the shareholders' accounts examined quarterly; and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the company's securities and find them in order.

GEO. F. JEWELL, P.C.A., THOMAS B. BROWN, Auditors.
London, Jan. 28, 1896.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president said:

"I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and financial statement just read, which I trust will be as satisfactory to the shareholders and all others interested as it is to the directors."

"As you are aware, the legal borrowing powers of the company were about exhausted at the end of last year, so that we cannot show much increase in the business done; but the net profits have been well maintained."

"After paying dividends and the taxes thereon, amounting together to \$12,400, and providing for all expenses of management and anticipated as well as ascertained losses, \$19,596 have been added to the balance carried forward. The net profit, according to the statement, is \$38,384.73; the amount actually lost is \$2,503.25, less \$805 recovered, which had been previously written off. The remainder has been applied in reduction of the value of the real estate held by the company, and the sum of \$5,000 has been set aside to guard against possible loss in respect of lands already sold, on which the cash payments received are not sufficient to afford the margin required on new loans."

"The arrears of principal and interest on mortgages are lower than last year, and about 23 per cent less than the average for the last seven years. In fact, with the exception of four years, they are less than at the end of any year since 1878, although within that time the volume of business has increased nearly threefold."

"The real estate remaining unsold all fell in quite recently. It has always been the policy of the company to sell as quickly as possible, even if a loss is made; and the land now on hand is now being sold at a sufficiently low figure to insure prompt sales."

"Owing to the general decline in the rate of interest throughout the country, your directors were obliged early in the year to reduce the interest on the Canadian debentures. The result of this was that a number of depositors, invested in Canadian debentures, instead of leaving their money in the Savings Bank, have replaced it in the company, and the result has been an increase in Canadian debentures, which, notwithstanding the reduced rates, show an increase for the year of \$336,000."

"The number of mortgages held by the company at the end of the year was 3,500, averaging \$1,633 each. "In the Savings Bank there are 4,062 depositors, with an average of \$287 50."

"I need not say to you that the manager and officials of this company have given every satisfaction in the performance of their duties; the results of the year are a sufficient proof of the fact. I now formally move the adoption of the report, and shall be glad to answer any questions that may be asked regarding the business of the company."

The vice-president, Mr. Philip MacKenzie, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The special act, for which application has been made to the Dominion Parliament, was read by Mr. Geo. T. Brown, the action of the board in applying for the same was unanimously approved.

Resolutions reappointing the auditors and fixing their remuneration, as well as the usual votes of thanks, were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Geo. F. Jewell and Thos. A. Brown having been elected following gentlemen elected as directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. W. Little, P. MacKenzie, Prof. Wm. Saunders, A. W. Porter, F. E. Leonard and V. Cronyn.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. J. W. Little was re-elected president, and Mr. Philip MacKenzie, vice-president.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effective remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

An Old Paper.

What the "Advertiser" of May 26, 1868, Contained.

Prominent Business Men Who Used Printers' Ink in the Early Days.

Many of Them Are Still Residents of the City.

The Laying of the Corner Stone of St. Andrew's Church—Historical Sketch of the Congregation Up to That Time—The Officials of the Church—Some Are Still Living.

Mr. James Gilleen, the well-known resident who has in his home a British museum, on a small scale, has furnished the "Advertiser" with a remarkably well preserved copy of the paper of May 26, 1868.

The "Advertiser" at that time was a publication of four pages of seven columns each. It had not the AI facilities possessed by the office at the present time. Typesetting machines, Bullock presses and the stereotyping appliances were mostly unheard of in those days, but in spite of that the "Advertiser" was thoroughly in keeping with the times. It was well printed, had a bright and readable appearance, and contained an abundance of interesting news—local and telegraph.

A glance over the paper handed in by Mr. Gilleen is convincing proof that the merchants of London in the early days fully appreciated the value of printers' ink in keeping their names before the public. Many men in business then are still alive. Mr. J. J. Laing, of Toronto, Ontario Governor, was a resident of London in the early days; John Campbell had a carriage factory on King street; Mr. R. Mountjoy handled fruits, and Messrs. Fitzgerald & Scandrett were proprietors of a wholesale and retail grocery.

Other residents of the city who catered to the wants of the public then were A. Westman, hardware; John M. Denton, tailor; George W. Brown, a wholesale clothier; J. H. Griffiths, principal Western Ontario School of Art; D. Regan, boots and shoes; John McCleary, stove works; A. Gauld, merchant tailor; W. L. Carr, bookseller; Archie McPherson, drygoods; Geo. Robison (Robinson, Little & Co.), drygoods; John Labatt, brewer; John Ferguson, undertaker; John Mills, bookseller; John Law, brassfounder, and D. C. Campbell.

"Advertiser" of May 26, 1868, contained an account of a local happening which will be recalled by many of the city's older inhabitants—the laying of the foundation stone of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, which was held on Monday, May 25, the day when the anniversary of her Majesty's birth was celebrated, the 24th having fallen on Sunday. Rev. John Scott, who died in Hamilton but a few months ago, was pastor of St. Andrew's at that time, and in opening the services he gave an historical statement respecting his congregation from 1833 up to the laying of the corner stone in 1868. It was shown that in 1833 the Presbyterian inhabitants of London began to receive the public preaching of the Gospel as a distinct congregation, and that until 1850 (when a pastor first settled in the town) they were supplied with the public means of grace with more or less frequency by missionaries and deputies from Scotland and Ireland, and neighboring ministers and students. Prior to the erection of the great church, services were held in different places—the Grammar School, court house, United Presbyterian Church on York street, and the Congregational Church on Richmond street. The pioneer who in 1833 visited London and preached to the Presbyterians belonging to the Church of Scotland, was a Rev. Mr. Miller, who shortly afterwards was gassed by drowning in the Bay of Fundy. Before the congregation was formally organized in 1842, a lot of ground for a church site and burying place was obtained by a grant from the Government. A public meeting was subsequently held to consider the erection of a place of worship, a subscription list was opened, and the erection of a 45x60 foot frame church was decided upon at a cost of \$500. John Scott, a Scotchman, was inducted pastor in October, 1850, five years after the congregation had unsuccessfully tendered a call to Rev. Mr. Summerville, of Anderson, Glasgow, Scotland. From that date on the congregation rapidly grew, the communicants increasing from 115 to 410, and the Bible class numbering 70. The central and branch Sabbath schools were attended by 450 scholars.

The elders who with the pastor formed the session when the present church was erected were Messrs. W. Clark, Wm. Begg, Chas. Grant, Jas. McWilliam and Jas. T. Boyd. The trustees were Messrs. John Hurrell, W. Begg, John G. McIntosh, Daniel Lester and John Ross. The deacons and managers were Messrs. John Birrell, Robert Moore, Daniel Lester, James Anderson, Edward Rowland, James Anderson, John Tytler, A. J. G. Henderson, Thos. McCracken, Jas. Gilleen, John Ross, Alex. Davidson, Andrew Thompson and Duff Cameron.

The architect of the new church was the late Wm. Robinson, and the contractors Wm. Elliott and David Denham. Robt. Kennedy was the superintendent of the stone and brick work. The Governor-General of Canada then was Lord Monck; Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, General Stisted; Prime Minister of the Government, Sir John A. Macdonald; member of the Legislative Council for the division of the late Hon. Elijah Leonard; member of the city in both Governments, Sir John Carling; mayor of the city, William Simpson Smith; principal of Knox College, Dr. Willis; professors, Rev. Dr. Burns and Rev. Dr. Caven. The corner stone services were participated in by Rev. John Scott, Rev. Dr. Cochran, of Brantford; Rev. Don. McCracken, of Zorra; Rev. W. J. Hunter (Wesleyan) and Rev. James Cooper (Baptist).

Of the above officials several are still alive. James McWilliam lives on the Westminister farm; John J. McKenzie is license inspector in Hamilton; John Ross is in the Northwest; Edward Rowland resides in St. Thomas, and Daniel Lester, James Anderson, A. J. G. Henderson, Andrew Thompson and James Gilleen are residents of the city.

Veterinary Surgeons.

J. H. PENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House, residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE 204 KING street, London; residence, 246 Richmond street. Telephone.

REMOVAL—J. T. WESTLAND, JEWELLER and engraver, removed to 246 Richmond street, next to Grigg House.

Jewelers.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish Gymnastics. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY Galsby, 323 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanatorium, Sweden. Swedish Massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

DR. TRADDALL, L.S.A., LONDON, ENGLAND—Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone 988. Y.W.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE AND residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 773. Y.W.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 5 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 809.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 11 to 4 No. 183 Queen's avenue.

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone 388.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 618 RICHMOND street. Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. FEEB—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

DR. WEEKS, 405 DUNDAS STREET, corner Colborne. Hours, 11 to 3, and after 7.

DR. J. W. FRASER AND DR. D. H. HOGG, Office and residence, corner York and Talbot streets. Telephone 128.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 227 Queen's avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE, 431 RICHMOND street, 88 Dundas street. Telephone.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 290 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. ECOLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVENUE and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

ELECTRO-THERMO BATHS.—TURKISH AND ELECTRIC BATHS—329 Dundas street—10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Ladies Tuesdays and Fridays; gentlemen other days.

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

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—(formerly with C. C. Haight, New York). 441 Bloor street, Richmond street.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 213 Dundas street, corner Colborne. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—MR. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley street.

W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST DUNDAS Central Methodist Church, late organist Carlton Street Methodist Church, and graduate and teacher of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Pupils receive instruction in piano, organ and composition. Address 424 Dufferin avenue.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST OF St. Andrew's Church, late of Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany, instructor in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street.

DENTAL CARDS.—L. McDONALD, DENTIST, Office, 1281 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST—Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—1811 Dundas street.

DR. SWANN, DENTIST—FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S., Office, 307 Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131.

S. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST—213 Dundas street, next Eddy Bros., over Calvercos & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 827.

J. E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and work a specialty. Office, room 8, Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—DENTIST—304 Richmond street upstairs.

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879; graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 915.

LAUNDRIES.—LAUNDRY CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED—All hand work. Best finish. Hop Sing, 232 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—W. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES marriage licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEEN, Jeweller, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug store, 540 Dundas street, east corner William. Trolleys pass the door. No witnesses required.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.—GEO. ROUGHLEY

City and Omer Workers.

Regular Meeting of the London Trades and Labor Council.

Open Meetings of the Different Labor Bodies Advocated.

Labor Notes From All Parts of the World—
—Maglish Capitalists in a Big To-
ledo Waterpipe—Salvation
Army Mills.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

A fair attendance of members was present at the regular fortnightly meeting of the council. In the absence of the president, Frank Plant occupied the chair.

On the organization committee's report a discussion followed as to the best means of forming unions of unorganized crafts. The meeting called for Monday last had not been very largely attended, and another effort will be made in a short time. Several plans were suggested, and all were referred to the committee. Some of the weaker unions will also be looked after.

It was reported that St. Thomas presented a good field for organization. A meeting to be attended by members of the various London unions will be held in a few weeks. It was stated that with St. Thomas workers organized, it would be of direct benefit to the local unions.

It was resolved to call the attention of the different labor bodies to the importance of holding open meetings for the discussion of various matters, and to invite members of unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council to take part in the debates. The idea is to have the members of the different organizations become more conversant with the needs of their fellow-workers, and also to spend social evenings.

The secretary of the Street Car Employees' Association of Detroit is to be communicated with for information desired by the council.

It was reported by the municipal committee that the water commissioners were favorable to the standard rate of wages bylaw the same as adopted by the City Council last year.

The petition to the Legislature regarding broom making in the Institute for the Blind was approved, and it was ordered to be forwarded to Toronto, with a request to T. S. Hobbs, M.P.P., to present the same on behalf of the council.

It was reported that the petition for inspectors for places of business other than factories was being circulated.

Sir John Carling wrote informing the council that the petition against Dr. Sproule's bill had been received by him, and that he would give the matter serious consideration.

The question of municipal reform was by request laid over till next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to write to T. S. Hobbs, M.P.P., and ask him to send to the council copies of bills before the Legislature which are of interest to the wage-workers.

Adjourned till Tuesday, March 2.

It is reported that the tailors of St. Thomas have the best organization of their trade in Canada.

A deputation from the Printers' Union waited on the clearmakers at their last meeting in connection with the Typographical Union label.

The Trades and Labor Council have made arrangements with the Thorne Comic Opera Company for a presentation of the "Daughter of the Regiment" at the Grand Opera House, on Monday, March 2.

The Hamilton Trades and Labor Council are seeking the support of the local council in an endeavor to have the Ontario act providing for the appointment of shop inspectors amended so as to give more scope to the measure.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Boilermakers report many new unions.

Eugene V. Debs is lecturing in the Southern States.

Brantford and Peterboro have Trades and Labor Councils.

The printers employed by Eby & Co., of Detroit, are on strike.

Brotherhood of Carpenters secured six new unions last month.

New York housewives have gained their fight for an eight-hour day.

The International Typographical Union issued four new charters last month.

Westinghouse's employees at Pittsburgh won their strike again a 10 per cent reduction.

Mills already established in the United States by the Salvation Army employ 19,700 hands.

There are 42 branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners in the United States and Canada.

An attempt to reduce the wages of the Cincinnati bricklayers resulted in a strike, which is still in force.

The first American locomotive engineer, now 59 years old, is now an inmate of the New York almshouse.

The annual convention of the International Union of Longshoremen has been fixed for July 14 at Escanaba, Mich.

A new cotton mill, having 35,000 spindles and 1,000 looms is nearly ready to begin operations at Henrietta, N. C.

Unemployed printers are greatly benefited by the creation of the out-of-work fund, and wherever inaugurated the plan is proving satisfactory.

Hatmakers' National Association and the Hat Finishers' International Association have amalgamated under the name of the United Hatters of North America.

At the annual meeting held last week it was found that the underwear knitting mills at Barneveld, Ga., had netted the stockholders 14 per cent in six months.

The union printers employed in the Evansville, Ind., Courier have been locked out last week. The cause of the difference between the employers and employees is the price to be paid for the making of a new brand of cigars. The employees want \$14 per 1,000, while

the firm believe that \$10 is a fair price. Collins & Co.'s factory has been union for 25 years.

The Chicago Bricklayers' Union has received its charter from the A. F. of L., and it is expected that many other locals will follow the example of Chicago and affiliate with the great federation.

President Daze, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, has been notified that there is a strike in the building trades at Buffalo. A request is made that all workmen keep away from that city.

Fasting bosses in Cleveland, O., have decided to reduce the number of working hours of their men from 60 to 53 a week without any reduction in pay. They say they are confident they will lose nothing by the concession.

A number of Detroit women members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Street Car Employees' Association, visited Toledo recently, and assisted in the formation of an auxiliary which begins with a charter membership of twenty. Carpenters' Union No. 421 of Detroit, and the employing carpenters have held a conference, and there is a prospect of the employees securing an improvement in wages and hours. As a consequence the union is gaining largely in membership.

The Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis has undertaken the work of organizing the carpenters of that city, as the carpenters seem wholly unable to do anything for themselves, although eight years ago the Brotherhood there had a membership of 1,000. The bottle factories at Greenfield, Ind., attempted to resume work at a reduction of wages to 75 cents a day, but the citizens held indignation meetings and promised to do the industry so much damage by boycotting and discrediting that a postponement of the slave-wage has been made.

President Mahon has sent Secretary Orr, of Detroit, encouraging reports of the progress of organizing the street car men of Philadelphia. He gives credit to the quiet that while in the east President Mahon will try to reorganize the street car men of Brooklyn, who lost their organization with their strike some two years ago.

The Ingersoll-Seargent Company, Easton, Pa., proposed a reduction of the wages of 125 machinists and a strike resulted. W. R. Grace, ex-mayor of New York, and president of the company, is alleged to have said he will spend his lecture tour of Illinois if the employees dictate to him under what conditions they will work.

John L. Gehr, who was one of the imprisoned Tazewell county miners recently pardoned by Gov. Altgeld, is planning a lecture tour of Illinois. It is Mr. Gehr's intention while on this tour to devote his energies to the task of arousing the people to the necessity of a more general and effective organization into trade and labor unions than is the case at present.

Capitalists from Birmingham, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, are breaking ground at Toledo for a factory 215x115 feet in size, which is designed to turn out weekly 1,000,000 feet of weldless tubing for bicycles. It will be the largest cold-drawn tube mill in the world. The Brewer tube works, with a capacity of 100,000 feet a week, are nearly ready to commence operations.

The strike of employees of the King Bridge Company at Cleveland has ended in favor of the men. The cause of the strike was the discharge of two employees for advocating union principles. The settlement includes the reinstatement of the two men and the recognition of the union. The new National Association of Iron Workers endorsed the strike at its Pittsburgh convention, and this had considerable influence in bringing about an adjustment of the trouble.

The full list of officers of the new National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is: President, Edward J. Ryan, Boston; first vice-president, John Brady, New York; second vice-president, Gust Hanna, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, James G. Crowley, Chicago; organizer, G. W. Geary, Chicago; executive board, D. P. McIntyre, Buffalo; E. J. Ryan, Boston; P. J. Dalton, Chicago; David McKelvey, Pittsburgh; J. W. Kelly, New York; and J. E. Somers, Cincinnati. The headquarters will be in Chicago.

Isaac Abel and Maurice Jacobs, of Chicago, representing the clothing cutters and trimmers, have returned from Cincinnati, where they went for organizational purposes. They have secured new members to the organization. The two organizers have gone to Milwaukee to install a new union. The cutters and trimmers of Milwaukee now have a club, but they have manifested a desire to enlist under the banner of the United Garment Workers of America, and through it with the American Federation of Labor.

The Pressmen's Unions of Dallas, Galveston, New Orleans, Memphis, Port of Spain, St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Springfield, Ill., and Louisville, also the Press Feeders' Unions of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Springfield, O., have transferred their allegiance from the International Typographical Union to the International Printing Pressmen's Union. This is the result of a mutual agreement between the two allied international organizations. Before the International Printing Pressmen's Union came into existence all union members had been members of the International Typographical Union.

Cincinnati has been chosen by the tin, sheet iron and cornice workers' convention, which was held in Detroit, as the next place of meeting, which will be on the second Monday in February, 1897. Following are the newly-appointed officers: President, R. M. Ryan, St. Louis; first vice-president, H. H. Rauch, St. Paul; second vice-president, J. E. Somers, Cincinnati; secretary, Fred Zoller, Cincinnati; organizer, George M. Hockett; executive committee, J. J. McGinnis, Detroit; L. G. Jimmy, Chicago; A. D. Sauman, Toledo; J. R. Somers, Cincinnati. First Vice-President Rauch is chairman of this committee by virtue of his office.

Many of the people who find fault with the laboring men because they do not improve their condition more rapidly, says the Industrial Advocate, strenuously insist that the trouble is that they don't practice economy. When a man can earn but \$2 or \$3 a day at best and is idle a good part of the time, when he must provide food, clothing and shelter for himself, his wife and his children; when he must submit to all burdens of rent, interest and indirect and unseen taxation, it is the height of imbecility to expect him to save his money and become prosperous. The man who makes such a complaint of the average wage-worker is an ignoramus who doesn't know the facts, or a robber of the people who wishes to excuse himself.

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Siberia and Greenland, it is claimed, have both at some far distant period occupied a position on the earth's surface that was tropical in every particular.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Wonderful Discoveries

Remarkable Record for the Century Nearing a Close—Unparalleled Advances Made in Many Fields of Scientific Research.

(Scientific American.)

As the proud nineteenth century draws to a close it would seem that its representatives have good reason to be proud of the legacy to be left by them to succeeding ages. The last century saw the infancy of the steam engine, saw the isolation of oxygen gas and of a few other substances in the field of chemistry, and that is nearly all in science given to the present age by its predecessor. Before 1800 the cities of the world were still lighted by lamps and candles; electricity had its highest development in the inefficient frictional electric machines; railroads and steamboats were not yet a factor in transportation, and even the roads of England had but begun to be made; the adage that there is nothing new under the sun applied with full force to the few achievements in science of the world one hundred years ago.

Then the nineteenth century commenced. Gas lighting was introduced and the nocturnal crimes of great cities almost ceased. Lavoisier's and Priestley's discovery of oxygen began to bear fruit, and modern chemistry, so much disavowed by bores and discredited that a postponement of the slave-wage has been made. The galvanic battery gave strong current electricity, Sir Humphry Davy produced the electric light and the metals of the alkalis; the steamboat, locomotive and telegraph came into existence, and for a time it seemed as if man had all he could attend to in developing the new discoveries. Faraday's investigations led to the invention of the magnetic generator; slowly the idea of a self-exciting dynamo was developed, and slowly enough the world awoke to the idea that the old prophecy of Goethe, that electricity only applied to the smaller business of life might be fulfilled. Then, just as the use of currents of electricity of engineering dimensions was being developed, the almost imperceptible but delicately governed induced current was made to produce the transmission of electric energy over great distances. The use of the thousand horse power units of electricity for engineering work, and of the minute, almost absolute units for telephonic work, we seem equally to have ourselves in the colossal and of the microscopic powers, of electricity.

The assertion of the progress in science of this century is not needed, and a year ago it would have seemed true enough to the most ardent of its achievements. But now, within a few years of the new century, and all within the space of a few months, developments and discoveries, few in number, but of importance enough and wonderful enough to fairly stagger all our ideas of the limitations of man's power, have been thrust upon us.

The subject of the liquefaction of gases has long been a fascinating one for the physicist and experimenter. Chlorine and carbon dioxide were among the first, a number of years ago, to succumb to pressure, and after a while scientists established two classes of gases, the fixed and the liquefiable gases. This division no longer exists, and the elements of the air have been liquefied, and the apparatus has been so perfected that with comparatively simple appliances, and in a space of ten minutes, liquid air can be collected like water in an open vessel. In a few months, by one of the best qualified investigators of the world, that in the near future liquid air will probably be the great source of artificial cold. The liquefaction of air produced by the cold due to its own expansion, which has been accomplished recently on what has been termed a commercial scale, will be made a commercial success. 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A Londoner in Africa

An Unwilling Participant in an Odd Sea Ceremony.

Queer Animals Which Overrun the "Dark Land."

Excitement and Fun in Hunting Lions and Ostriches.

The following extracts of a letter from Mr. A. F. Fields, now residing at Britstown, 555 miles from Cape Town, to Mr. C. L. Mills, of this city, may interest readers. Mr. Fields left New York City via the United States mail steamship line for Cape Town last October:

"Being my first time to cross the equator, or Father Neptune's line, a ceremony took place somewhat as follows, in which I was the unwilling participant. The Gods of the Sea—Mars, Orion, officers, satellites—came on deck with their victim to the Neptune throne. The victim is then placed on an altar (barrel) while Neptune superintends the orgies. The satellites in command obey with alacrity; others, notably the initiates, less cheerfully. The Gentle Orion (barber) dips a huge brush into the latter mug (bucket) of horrible, dirty white stuff of doubtful composition, in appearance resembling greasy paste, which is now withdrawn from the bucket, plentifully supplied, and now generously applied to the face of the initiate. He is asked a question that causes him to open his mouth in response, when promptly and with unerring aim, the great broom covered with lather is thrust within the portals thereof, much to the surprise of the half sea-sick victim. Gentle Orion then whips out his three-foot razor of rusty hoop-iron and proceeds to scrape off the paste from the helpless one's face. Dr. Mars then administers a bolus of tar and dirt by shoving it possibly down the shaver's throat, who at this juncture may require invigorating restoratives, followed by a sea-water plunge.

"Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, located in the mountainous regions, being the manufacturing center, may be favorably compared with some of our more pretentious cities of Ontario. The open country (veldt, or karroo) is overrun by wolves, leopards, jackals, hares, skunks, the great ant-eaters, springboks, steenboks, wild ostriches and baboons—the latter being of the stature of a man, but much stronger.

"In the mountainous regions tigers abound, while venomous reptiles are found throughout the whole of South Africa, those chiefly noticed being the cobra and puffing adder which are found in and about the farm houses, necessitating a thorough searching under the beds before retiring. On Jan. 1 last the sky was dark with countless billions of locusts, resembling somewhat smoke, flying about and blown by the wind over the country. They make their exodus across the country at a good speed, varying from two feet to 100 or 200 feet in elevation. The sheep and birds eat them, and I am informed the whole of the country is covered with the ground with little locusts, or next to nothing on it.

"A very amusing sport in this country is the ostrich hunt. Mr. R— and myself caught nine young ones, but unfortunately for the older birds escaped. At the annual plucking of feathers from the tails of these birds, great precaution has to be exercised. One recently looked a hole four inches deep into a stone wall with one bang of his little foot. Their toes are armed with gigantic, strong spurs, situate on top of same. The better plan in case of attack from an ostrich (if un-armed or no high fence convenient) is to lie flat on the ground, face downward, in a hollow of ground if possible, for these birds cannot kick low-standing objects, but always project their feet about two or three feet upward when walking. They kick more viciously than a horse, and one kick kills. The males are more dangerous than the females, even in the season of raising their young.

"A neighbor of mine, a sheep raiser, went on horseback in search of a missing ram, and coming to a bush where he thought it might have strayed to, and dismounting, saw what was left of the ram, and something else that was less desirable. Under the circumstances—a tiger, in the act of rearing himself from his disturbed rest, in order to spring on his would-be re-ward.

"Lion-hunting is a very dangerous pastime, even when brave, cool-headed men are sober and well-armed. The lions, a short time since, had lairs just in front of where the Holpan House now stands, there being a sheet of water called a 'pan,' which is sometimes half a mile in diameter, from which this ranch derives its name.

"The way elephant-hunters hunt in these parts is thus: Two pits are dug in the ground near a natural drinking resort of elephants and lions. These two holes at their bases are connected by a narrow passage. In the half-way of this is an underground cell with a small shaft running vertically to the upper surface of the ground, through which smoke and foul air have egress, this being assisted by two passage entrances.

"The doors of ranch houses are so

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constructed that ventilation and view can be had without the danger of snakes crawling in. Snakes cannot climb the smooth vertical planes of greater breadth than will admit of their claspings it by one of their coils. "We are now (February) having hot weather in South Africa. It is characterized by hot days and cool nights. The air is summer like, and one feels he is safe from marrow-chilling mists. There is a great difference in vegetation of this country and that of Canada.

"The elevation, 4,000 feet above the sea level, is conducive to a rare, dry atmosphere. Rheumatism prevails more or less in the country, and I doubt to the unlimited consumption of meats.

"Living is a great deal more expensive in South Africa than in Canada—just about double. However, wages are considerably higher, and this helps to make up the relative differences."

In Social Life.

Elements That Portend to Make Life in the Social World a Pleasure.

(Harper's Bazar.)

"Alas! the unhappy little 'wallflower' or the big, stupid, awkward one, as the case may be. Why does not some of that quality which 'drippeth as the gentle rain from heaven' fall upon her, too. One cannot but sigh, as one asks again, Why? A pitiful heart was not wanting to this lady who, though a social success herself, writes with indignation to one of the fashion magazines, of her distress at finding a young girl in tears in the dressing-room, when she left a ball the other night. She goes on to say:

"I have seen many men and women weighted with sorrow, some smarting from the sudden sting of unjust criticism, some disappointed under the sense of their own shortcomings, others bowed by the stroke of appalling misfortune, but I think I have never seen any distress so appalling, because so cruelly occasioned, so foolishly challenged, as that of this young girl neglected in the ballroom, and obliged to flee to the dressing-room to hide her mortification and give vent to her tears, while the music and the dance went on below, and she waited, solitary, in the small chill hours of the morning, for her maid and her carriage to take her home.

"Yet it is not the suffering of this girl alone which made the pathos for me, but the suffering of scores of girls like her every season, and of what? None of them will brave out the fight. She will come home, after night, sit neglected through the evening, exciting the surprise, the sympathy, the consternation even, of those who meet her constantly. Ultimately she may marry and remain contented domesticity, but her acquaintances of the ballroom always regard her a little askance, as they would something at which they wanted to look, yet which they dared not touch, not knowing what was wrong with its construction.

"Social success by them all is made the final test by which the training of years is measured. Only after great and grievous disappointments are the energies turned into new directions, and other foundations laid for other kinds of happiness. We have each and all of us seen these things for ourselves, recognized the folly of it while seeing, too, the working of a law we cannot blindly condemn.

"I happened to be thinking of these things as I turned Mrs. Van Twiller's corner today and met Mrs. Seabury just going in. Mrs. Seabury, after, as we all know, has been one of the greatest successes for three years or more, without any sign yet of a diminution in her popularity, any failure to her spirits, or any blight to her beauty. Once inside the room, when our greetings had been said, and Mrs. Seabury and I sat under the lamp with our tea-cups, I asked how it seemed to have a daughter such a success. "Oh, but, you know, I would never have allowed her to go out had she not been! I recognize perfectly well that there are a great many very estimable and very good girls who still are not adapted to success in a ballroom, and when my daughter went for the first time she was a little frightened, and I told her she need have no anxiety, I would not let her be mortified, that the carriage was ordered to wait all night before the house, and that I stood ready to retire with her at any moment she wanted. But my precautions were unnecessary," she added, with a little wave of the hand and a slight lifting of the shoulders. "There was no question about her after she entered the room."

"I have been pondering Mrs. Seabury's methods ever since. Many of them retire after a first defeat, never to appear again, carrying with them a flavor of bitterness which tingles much of their after life. Papas and mammas, aunts and elder brothers, condescend to the cause of the difficulty and she is launched on the frothy current flowing over it, her success to be measured by still more artificial signs. Another mamma says her daughter is not asked to dance because money nowadays rules everything, that of course the girls with private fortunes will receive greater attention than those who have none, forgetting while she speaks those of the rich who are likewise neglected.

"Do Not Do This. Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully, and you may reasonably expect to be cured. HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

Mountain Coasting.

Exciting Sport, With a Trifle of Danger in It.

Rushing Blindly and Helplessly to Fate.

A Traveler's Fearful Rush Down the Great White Slope of Mount Shasta.

(Harry L. Wells, in the Cosmopolitan Magazine.)

The great snow-peaks of the Pacific coast, those white-robed cones that are but the cold shells of once-flaming volcanoes, are many-sided in their aspects. They possess a charm and hold a life-giving tonic for all, whether artist, poet, or one possessing merely animal spirits, and a love of the exciting or novel. No one has ever viewed the grand scenic panorama to be seen from their tops, with the golden shimmer of the sun on the bosom of the distant ocean, or finally, taken a swift, exhilarating and almost uncontrollable ride down the steep declivities of snow, without acquiring for them an intense admiration that remains undimmed until death. Coasting down the sides of these mighty mountains is but one of the many experiences one receives, but it makes a lasting impression on all, for no one who possesses the physical vigor necessary to climb to their summits is devoid of the animal spirit—exciting and exhilarating. Such sport arouses the most sluggish blood to a fever heat.

My first lesson was given to me on the great white slope that leads for miles down the south-eastern side of Mount Shasta. The evening shadows were already lengthening in the forest below, and the glare of the sun from the snow had softened. It would take me an hour after dark to reach the bottom by the ordinary method of locomotion. The whole line of skirting timber looked alike, and I might easily strike it a mile or more from camp, while my guide was already separated from me by a distance of several miles. I had no choice but to commit myself to the snow and whatever mysteries might await me beyond that ridge which shut out more than a dozen steep descents.

Taking a steady seat upon the board and planting the point of my alpenstock firmly in the snow behind me, I gained courage enough to raise my feet and the snow beneath my feet. It had taken me several hours to cover. There was no help for it. I had no choice but to commit myself to the snow and whatever mysteries might await me beyond that ridge which shut out more than a dozen steep descents.

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"I reached the brink safely and passed over its edge, and in an instant was flying down at incredible speed. I thought I had been going fast before, but now I was as on the wings of a bird. The snow flew about me in a perfect cloud and obscured everything. I was rushing blindly and helplessly to whatever fate might await me. All I could do was to keep my feet out of the snow, and by leaning to one side or the other, prevent being capsized as local causes swayed me. The descent was wild, exciting, breathless and wholly unexpected. I had no sense of time or distance, only of helpless exhilaration. Finally the speed began to slacken, and the spray cloud to become thinner, and I caught a glimpse of the sky, and of the snow girding so swiftly by me up the hill. Gradually my momentum decreased with the velocity, and at last I came to a halt. When I had sufficient time to reflect, I had no sense of time or distance, only of helpless exhilaration. 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A Child-Wife

The Sad Life of a Girl in India—Married When a Baby to Old and Repulsive Men—Pathetic Experiences of a Lady Missionary.

That one half the world are in ignorance of how the other half live is literally true in India, for one half (the women) are caged up in zenanas and never see the other half except through the shutters of their porticos or the draped windows of their sedan-chairs. A woman is often married before she can speak distinctly, that is, her fate is settled in a sealed contract, and if her husband die before she has lived with him, she is still legally a widow, can never marry, and is treated as a servant by her husband's relatives.

Here we see one of the most marked differences between Eastern and Western civilization. In this country a widow is treated with positive deference; is, in fact, regarded as a beautiful emblem of the theory of the survival of the fittest. But in Oriental lands her ability to live and thrive, while the spirit of her liege lord continues to transmute from one body to another, is felt to be positive maliciousness on her part, a fault which cannot be too severely punished.

The first year that I was in India I kept up my missionary work all through the hot and rainy season. Every morning the "sice" (coachman) would come to the veranda with the same inquiry, "Gharri chahae, memehabib?" (Do you wish the carriage, madam?) I would invariably give him an affirmative answer, and although he undoubtedly regarded my daily trip out into blazing heat as the strangest of all the whims of the "Old white men" whom he served, his expression was invariably "childlike and bland," and his demeanor submissive in the extreme.

The zenanas which I visited were almost always in the secluded part of the native dwellings. The inner courts are reserved for the women. The rooms do not, in any way, connect with the streets, and the locks and bars are on the outside.

The morning of my first visit to a zenana was intensely hot. The foliage on the trees was sparse and the edges of the leaves burned brown; now and then, in the roads, I saw brightly plumaged birds that had dropped down from the dust-laden branches. All possibility of life seemed scorched up in the terrible burning heat. We drove through narrow streets and byways lined with sewers, where every drawn breath seemed an invitation to sudden death.

When I at last reached the house of the wealthy Baboo whose zenana I was to visit, I found a man in a row lane, past shops and walls glistening in the glare, until I reached a loosely creaking door opening in a mud wall. My knock was answered by a sly-looking old native, who now unlocked a court-yard and under a beautiful Moorish arch, into the inner court of the women.

"On one side of the inclosure was the kitchen with food and cooking utensils spread about in utter disorder. At the right were the sleeping apartments; while directly opposite the entrance were high arched verandas supported by heavily carved pillars. Under the arches were spread fine, old rugs, and piles of soft cushions were heaped against the walls.

Here I found the women awaiting me. They wore a claid in delicate silk draperies and gauze "chuddars" (veils).

The old women were hags, but the very young girls were exquisitely beautiful. Such dainty little bodies, half-revealed by their Oriental clothing, such grace of motion and childish witchery of manner was revealed as made the tropical beauty of Lalla Rookh seem but a commonplace tale. The haggles and the old women, who limbed kept up a constant tinkling melody, and with every movement of the white, brown bodies the odor of heavy Oriental perfumes were wafted to me.

And these little, baby wives were eager to know all of my history. "Where was my veil?" "Did women really go about in the streets just like this in the far-away English country?" and was I married? A negative reply to the latter brought a look of commiseration to each curious little face. They patted me with their tiny soft hands and looked unutterable sympathy. "Perhaps it was not too late. My skin was so fair and my hands small."

Finally I was led across the court to the sick girl for whom I had been especially called. She was younger than the others and more beautiful, but so fragile, like a delicately modeled bit of pale terra cotta. She made me a deep salaam in a pretty, impulsive fashion, and begged me to sit by her on the cushions.

"Come close, memehabib," she said softly. "Hindostanee?" "I want you to tell me of my country and you can not help me. I do not care to live. It is not true that I have consumption, as they told you. I can live if I will it. When in the softest whisper she added, 'I have taken poison.'"

Danes was married, and that she could not become a member of his family. "Then I will be his servant," she moaned; "just his servant, day and night."

I gathered up her baby hands in mine, knowing that I could only deal with her as with a little child. She grew quiet as I talked with her, and kissed my hand when I promised to come and see her the following day. But the following day old John, the servant she had drugged, came to the cot with a deep salaam and said:

"May your honorable presence live forever. Mott, the sick girl of the house of the Lal-Baboo, is gone dead."

In India the most startling things you come in contact with are facts. It is because Rudyard Kipling has written truth that he has brought people to his feet.

MARY ANNABLE FANTON.

The Mother of Evangelist Moody

The aged mother of the evangelist Dwight L. Moody, who died at her home in Northfield, Mass., recently, was in her 91st year, and is survived by four sons—Isaiah, George, Dwight, and Edwin—all living in Northfield, and two daughters—Mrs. Cornelia Walker, of Northfield, and Mrs. Lizzie Washburn, of Racine, Wis. The Tribune supplemented its notice of Mrs. Moody's death with the following:

"A certain family Bible in an old farmhouse in Northfield, Mass., has the following record:

"Edwin Moody was born Feb. 5, 1800. Betsy Holton was born Feb. 5, 1805. Were married Jan. 3, 1823."

"Both the Moodys and the Holtons were old families in the little mountain town. The latter were among the first settlers of the plantation of Northfield, which was purchased of the Indians in 1673, and laid out by a committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, of which committee William Holton was a member. This man was of English descent, born in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and from him Betsy Holton was a lineal descendant of the fifth generation.

"Of the nine children (seven sons and two daughters) born of this marriage, Dwight Lyman, the famous evangelist, was the sixth, born on Feb. 5, 1837. On May 28, 1841, his father, who was a farmer, died.

"The mother was left the widow for her support, with a little more than two of land; and even this was encumbered by debt. Of her seven children, the eldest was but 13 years of age, and a month after her husband's death another boy and girl were born.

"Some of the worldly-wise neighbors advised her to give away or bind out her children, all except the twin babies, but this she was determined not to do. God had endowed her with unusual strength, both of body and mind, and, trusting to him, she bravely lifted her burden of poverty and toil and carried it patiently, hopefully, and at length cheerfully, until the little ones were able to help her bear it, and at last to fill her hands with plenty.

"Her brothers in Boston helped her to pay the interest of the mortgage on her house, the eldest boy helped to take care of the little farm, and the youngest took care of the house and children. Mrs. Moody was always an object of deep interest to the many visitors to the institutions of Northfield."

The Promise in Law.

(The Outlook.)

God's laws are promises. When he says, "Thou shalt," he also says, "Thou shalt not." For he never commands when he does not enable. He never requires the impossible. Nay! His law is less a requirement than a prophecy. It is the interpretation of a law which existed before it was formulated in words, and which would have proved its power if it had never been put into words. Thus his law is to humanity foretold what will yet be accomplished for humanity. Three thousand years ago, when there were thought to be as many cities as nations, if not as many as cities, he said, "Thou shalt have no other God before me. It was said to Israel alone which he pointed to, "round-the-world missionary," and started upon a journey that took her to every civilized land. She was gone six years, traveled more than two hundred thousand miles, and gave 447 informal addresses and preached 182 pulpits. She has recently completed the manuscript of a book treating of the condition of the women in forty lands, and it will soon be published by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Company, of Chicago.

Romantic Marriage.

The Young Man recently published the following romantic marriage story: Young James Robertson Blackie, of the Glasgow firm of publishers, has been the hero of quite a romantic marriage. Some years ago he fell in love with a fair American girl, a niece of the late President Arthur. When she had finished her education in Glasgow, they were provisionally engaged, and she returned to nurse her dying grandfather. After his death she was attacked by a fever, as a result of the great strain and fatigue of nursing. Then came the great earthquake which shook Charleston to pieces, and the shock and terror, acting on her weak nerves, entirely destroyed her sight. The specialists were hopeless, and could do nothing to avert the calamity of lifelong blindness. She wrote to her fiancé, releasing him from the engagement, but the manly Scotchman refused to submit. He left by the next steamer, and on arriving declared that he loved her, and was ready to marry her, whether she was blind or not. The unexpected burst of joy strengthened her general health, her eyes began to improve, and now she has as bright a pair of brown eyes as any man could desire to see."

Some Advice About Diet.

In speaking of the lectures of Mrs. Rorer on cookery, the Medical Record (New York, Jan. 18) makes the following remarks: While we are not quite sure that all the lady says will be accepted by sanitarians and professional hygienists, yet she undoubtedly throws off some sparks of wisdom which ought to illumine wide areas in this dyspeptic country. Potatoes, as we understand Mrs. Rorer, are little better than poison if eaten in any excess. One potato a day seems to be the Rorer limit. Medical experience, in a measure, confirms the fact that the potato is not the best type of vegetable for brain-workers—at least, for it does well enough for those who work outdoors all day. To eat pickles, according to the Rorer gospel, is to eat in this country rather than to eat in the person is in a stage of adolescence, or is suffering from certain hysterical tendencies. Pickles and candy seem to be the two things to which the nervous activity of maturing young people naturally tend. To eat them

shows rather a lack of balance than of training. Cooked apples are more easily digested, but not so good for the health, says the lady. The sugar in fruit is digestible, but the sugar of commerce is an abomination. Oatmeal is a valuable food if cooked for three hours, and well masticated, and all starch foods must be cooked for hours. These are truths which medical experience abundantly corroborates. Dr. McCall Anderson, for example, states that oatmeal, which causes eruptions and pruritus in some people, can be eaten without any unpleasant results if it is cooked for three or four hours. Cabbage and onions meet approval, provided they are cooked so that they have no odor. When there is odor they are ruined for food. And the art of cooking them without odor consists in keeping them in water that is just below the boiling point. Mrs. Rorer seems to think that Welsh rarebits are better and more digestible than bread and butter, and she herself eats one every day for lunch.

Notes and Incidents.

"A postage stamp with every drink," is the notice posted in the window of a Chicago saloon.

General Wolsley says that never in the history of the British Army has there been so little intemperance as now.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, world's evangelist, who was in this city some time ago, is holding successful gospel temperance meetings in the vicinity of London, Eng.

"It's very strange," remarked an English corner the other day, "but I can never get at the proper definition of drunkenness; most people argue that a person is not drunk till he falls helplessly into the road."

It is alleged that George Skelly, a butcher, of Berwick, Scotland, who died last week, had just previously emptied a quart bottle of whisky in four gulps to decide a bet. After the performance he was taken suddenly ill. Deceased was aged 50.

Rev. Robert George Elliott, clerk in holy orders, was last week charged at Birmingham with being drunk and begging. He pawned his wife's clothes, got drunk, and was found begging in the streets. He was formerly conducted a Church Army Labor Home. He was fined 10 shillings.

The Adjutant-General of the army in India reports the army there to consist of 49,758 non-abstainers, and 20,675 abstainers. The summary punishments for intemperance were 46 per 1,000 among non-abstainers, and 92 per 1,000 among abstainers. The court-martial cases were under 5 per 1,000 among abstainers, and over 42 per 1,000 among non-abstainers.

Medical evidence was given in London on Tuesday that Jane Cakebread, the notorious character who has been before the London magistrate nearly three hundred times on charges of drunkenness, is of impaired intellect, and not responsible for her actions. She was accordingly handed over to the workhouse authorities at Hackney, with a view of her being removed to the workhouse asylum.

English Commissioners in Lunacy have issued their annual report. It gives 94,051 as the number of registered lunatics, an increase on the year of 2,014. It states that intemperance in drink is the "officially reported cause" of the lunacy of 20.8 per cent. of the male patients, and 8.1 per cent. of the female. It is significant that intemperance causes a much larger number of cases than any other cause.

A Washington dispatch says: Miss Jessie Ackerman, of Chicago, has recently been receiving a great deal of attention among the temperance people in religious circles in Washington because of the remarkable journey from which she has just returned, probably the most extended and systematic that ever was undertaken by a woman. Miss Ackerman is a Boston girl, but was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and after graduation entered upon temperance mission work. Her first field was California. Then she was sent to establish a "Life-saving station" in Alaska. From that territory she came as the delegate to the great national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was held in the New York Metropolitan Opera House in 1888. Her journey was pointed to, "round-the-world missionary," and started upon a journey that took her to every civilized land. She was gone six years, traveled more than two hundred thousand miles, and gave 447 informal addresses and preached 182 pulpits. She has recently completed the manuscript of a book treating of the condition of the women in forty lands, and it will soon be published by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Company, of Chicago.

General Booth's Successor.

Gen. Booth has been discussing with an interviewer in Melbourne the delicate question of who is to be his successor, and how he is to be appointed. He told the interviewer that he spent, in conjunction with the wisest people he could get around him, perhaps a couple of months in discussing every aspect of it. "We considered every possible plan of choosing a successor, and finally we came to the conclusion that the general would be most likely to know the most suitable man to take his place." This Booth was asked, "Have you, then, fixed upon your successor?" "I have," "Who that successor may be is probably a secret," he answered. "It would be unwise on any condition to make it public, because, don't you see, while it is a secret it is easy for me to make a change." "So that the man you have chosen is under your special scrutiny being watched—and he does not know that he is the man?" "That's so."

The Episcopal Marriage Service.

A correspondent in the Woman's Journal, referring to an admirable article entitled as above, by Helen Gilbert Ecob, says: She takes just exceptions to various elements of this ritual, ethical as well as aesthetic, saying truly that some of them are incompatible with the free institutions and the religious life of the nineteenth century. "The liturgy is pervaded by the monarchical spirit, the mediaeval sociology and the theological interpretation of the ages which gave it birth," and she shows clearly that the promise to obey is a remnant of that barbaric period in which woman was the property of her husband, moreover that "The woman who promises obedience advocates freedom, signs over moral responsibility, and denies her high calling as an intelligent, accountable being."

An assumption that women are property, still more decisive than those mentioned in this article, is found in the question in the Episcopal service, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Mrs. Ecob rightly says that "The woman is not married to the man, but the man and the woman are married." It is a very curious fact that Queen Victoria, who dared to disregard the custom of her sex by beginning the wedding with a kiss to give her Prince Albert, her husband did not dare to protest against the chattelhood assumed for women in the marriage ceremony. In other words—"Who is the father of male guardian who is authorized to transfer this chattel to the custody

MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

"How did this doosid place get its name?" asked the visiting Britisher. "The night it was named," explained the Oshkosh citizen, "was a lot of fellers drinkin' hot Scotch. Finally they got full and decided to name the town 'Hot Scotch,' but by that time they was so full that the night they could come to it was 'Oshkosh,' and they let it go at that."

"How! 'Ow American!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Floral Hints and Helps.

February Hints—Slips and Cuttings—Starting Seeds.

(Special for the "Advertiser.")

The days seem drear and surly, Spring flowers, peeping early, From out their sheltered beds beneath the sod.

Find only drifts of snow, Instead of spring's warm glow, And the melodious flow Of bird songs where the leaflets used to nod.

With the advent of February the house plants seem to put on new life, and spring into growth, telling us that spring is not far away, though it is difficult to fully realize the fact when we walk out in the bleak winds, and look out on the heaps of snow all around. We should give every attention to our plants, and they ought to be rewarding us for our winter's care by blooming in good shape now. The bulbs are blooming splendidly, crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and freesias all vie with each other in beauty and fragrance. Of all the refined fragrance the freesia is queen. The perfume is like a combination of delicate tea rose and ripe oranges, and one plant will fill a room with its lovely aroma. If you have not been fortunate enough to grow a pot of these beauties, I advise you to get a pot from the florist's, and you will surely grow them yourself next season.

STARTING SLIPS.

Slips and cuttings may be started this month for bedding out in the summer. A sand pot is a capital arrangement for doing this. What is a sand pot, do you ask? Simply a large pot, pan or can with sand, and set a small porous pot filled with water, and the drainage hole corked, in the center. The water percolates through the sand and keeps the soil moist; you will be surprised to find how readily cuttings will root in such a pot of moist sand.

As the branches of your different plants drop rapidly, you can prune them into shape, and set all the pieces cut off into the sand pot, and you will have a nice lot of bedding out plants by the end of spring.

Some of the plants, namely, that are now in flower, will be greatly helped by an application of liquid manure or artificial fertilizer once a week; it intensifies the color of the foliage and increases the size and quality of the blossoms.

While a plant is pushing out roots and growing it rarely blooms, but after the pot is well filled with roots, then come the buds and flowers. For this reason a plant should not be repotted after the buds appear, but wait until its blooming period is about over before disturbing the roots. When it comes to re-potting you will appreciate the value of that box or barrel of soil you put out of the way of Jack Frost, before the ground was frozen. Tender begonias may now be started into new growth, after resting during the winter. Keep the soil in the pots containing bulbs slightly moist from now until early in March, so that the bulbs may be plump and firm, and ready for strong, rapid growth in their pots of fresh soil.

SEEDS OF ANNUALS

may now be sown in the house, such as pansies, nasturtiums, marigolds, carnations, and some others that take long to germinate. Sow them in pots or boxes, keep them covered with a piece of glass until the plants appear, then place in a sunny window and allow to grow. It is a great advantage to have some good-sized stocky plants to bed out in May, as we get bloom much earlier than by simply sowing seeds out of doors, and this can only be secured by sowing early indoors.

BEWARE

of seemingly tempting bargain offers of seeds at ridiculously low prices—they are generally old seeds that are worthless. Purchase a few seeds at a reliable house, rather than a large quantity of indifferent or bad ones from some one you know nothing about.

NARCISUS.

Gen. Booth has been discussing with an interviewer in Melbourne the delicate question of who is to be his successor, and how he is to be appointed. He told the interviewer that he spent, in conjunction with the wisest people he could get around him, perhaps a couple of months in discussing every aspect of it. "We considered every possible plan of choosing a successor, and finally we came to the conclusion that the general would be most likely to know the most suitable man to take his place." This Booth was asked, "Have you, then, fixed upon your successor?" "I have," "Who that successor may be is probably a secret," he answered. "It would be unwise on any condition to make it public, because, don't you see, while it is a secret it is easy for me to make a change." "So that the man you have chosen is under your special scrutiny being watched—and he does not know that he is the man?" "That's so."

The Episcopal Marriage Service.

A correspondent in the Woman's Journal, referring to an admirable article entitled as above, by Helen Gilbert Ecob, says: She takes just exceptions to various elements of this ritual, ethical as well as aesthetic, saying truly that some of them are incompatible with the free institutions and the religious life of the nineteenth century. "The liturgy is pervaded by the monarchical spirit, the mediaeval sociology and the theological interpretation of the ages which gave it birth," and she shows clearly that the promise to obey is a remnant of that barbaric period in which woman was the property of her husband, moreover that "The woman who promises obedience advocates freedom, signs over moral responsibility, and denies her high calling as an intelligent, accountable being."

An assumption that women are property, still more decisive than those mentioned in this article, is found in the question in the Episcopal service, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Mrs. Ecob rightly says that "The woman is not married to the man, but the man and the woman are married." It is a very curious fact that Queen Victoria, who dared to disregard the custom of her sex by beginning the wedding with a kiss to give her Prince Albert, her husband did not dare to protest against the chattelhood assumed for women in the marriage ceremony. In other words—"Who is the father of male guardian who is authorized to transfer this chattel to the custody

and ownership of a husband. This is not less amazing and amusing than the fact that, by the same Episcopal marriage formula, the penniless Prince Albert "endowed" the Queen of England with all his worldly goods. That whole proceeding manifested an unscrupulous sacrifice of truth and fact to ecclesiastical tradition.

Odd Epitaphs.

We remember once seeing on a tombstone in a rural New York cemetery the following rather startling epitaph:

"Here lies the body of Peter Bodson, who was shot thro the body with three ounces of lead and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

This is "of a piece," as Ben Franklin would say, with a series of curious mortuary inscriptions given in an article in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Says the writer: Almost every village cemetery has its gems, and they are scattered all the way from Maine, where

"Here lies the body of John Mound, Lost at sea, and never found," and where

"John Phillips, Accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother,"

sleeps in peace after life's fitful fever, to Connecticut, whose marital joys are set forth in the concise statement:

"Here lies the body of Obadiah Wilkinson and Ruth his wife. Their warfare is accomplished."

Vermont continues the question, "Is marriage a failure?" and shows both sides. The first is from Burlington:

"She lived with her husband fifty years, And died in the contentment of a better life." No. 2 is still more emphatic, and shows a wit, indeed, more akin to France than to sober New England:

"My wife lies here. All my tears cannot bring her back. Therefore I weep."

A tombstone at Stowe repels curiosity as follows:

"I was somebody—who, is no business of yours."

while one in Peak cemetery raises, but does not satisfy, it:

"Thomas Culbert, The voice of a stepfather beneath this stone is to rest one shamefully robbed in the arms of his wife's son, and Esq. Tom And David Leary's wife."

Those written on children are especially noticeable for their brevity, for instance, this from Stowe:

"Sacred to the memory of three twigs"; and again, from Burlington:

"Died when young and full of promise, Of whooping cough our Thomas."

The very virtues of the deceased often prove their ruin, from an elegiac point of view, as in the following case, from Maine:

"Here Betsy Brown her body lies, Her soul is flying in the sky. While here on earth, she sometimes spun her hundred skeins from sun to sun, And wore one day, her daughter brings, Two hundred pounds of carpet rag."

and in another from Pembroke, N. H.:

"Here lies a man never best by a plan, Straight was his aim, and sure of his game, Never a word he ever but invented a revolver."

While Amanda Lowe's has a homely domesticity about it that recalls Lowell's favorite epitaph, "She was so pleasant!" For Amanda, we learn:

"I loved me, and my grandchildren revered her, She cheered my feet, and kept my socks well darned."

Church Entertainments.

We suspect that the "Study of Church Entertainments" presented by Mr. W. B. Hale in the current Forum is rather vividly colored, and has a touch of the exaggeration common to aggressive argument. But no one can doubt that there is need of a sound conservatism in maintaining the reverence and dignity due to churches from their very object and character.

Mr. Hale explains the prevalence of bad taste and even vulgarity in church social entertainments by saying that "the luxury of having one hundred and forty seats is expensive, and the money to pay for it must be raised in some fashion." It is not exactly an argument against a stereopticon lecture, but it is certainly a strong argument against a church fair that the Church of Ephesus is not known to have advertised such a thing. As is the case with the ethics of many other social questions, there is room for discrimination and taste in these matters. But the church which transforms itself into a manager of "sacred negro minstrels, dances, light opera, and vaudeville," is certainly a great need of a spiritual vision and a higher sense of duty. Mr. Hale has kept a list of money-raising devices of negro minstrelsy, dances, light opera, and vaudeville, and from that of variety shows, with comic opera performances, with "Living Picture Shows," "Female Minstrel Shows," irreverent and vulgar jokes, and in one case, a song and dance turns, impersonation of the Bowery girl, and a skirt dance! We do not need to take with too great gravity much that is evidently intended as harmless humor by the purveyors of these entertainments, nor to thunder ex cathedra at petty absurdities; yet there is plenty of evidence that in too many cases the churches are wandering altogether too far from their true function of joyous fellowship in Mr. Hale's general conclusion: "The world does not need the church as a purveyor of vaudeville."

The world does need, and is piteously crying out for the church to do that for which, divided, it is hopelessly inefficient."

A Familiar Text in Question.

The Kansas City Catholic says: "One of the many misleading mistranslations in the Protestant Bible is a text most commonly and mistakenly used: 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men,' which we see in two secular papers last week rendered, 'peace on earth, good-will to men.' To give 'good-will' to all men would be to overthrow the church, with which we see all men around us invested, and which makes him impossible. And to give 'peace' to all men must mean spiritual 'peace,' and this can not be given to those of criminal habits. The mistranslation is irrational. The proper translation is found in the Catholic Bible only: 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace to men of good-will,' to men who conform their will to the will of God."

THE DEPTH OF DEPRAVITY.

A story of horrible cruelty is told in a divorce complaint filed recently in San Jose. A month after marriage the male monster threw his wife's head into a dark room, and found himself confronted with two balls of fire that seem to gleam out of the wall.

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

On Leap Year Februarys.

(The Outlook.)

We have entered upon the last 29-day February we shall have for eight years. Quite recently I inquired of some 50 persons why this was so. To sixteen of them the fact was absolute news, and of the somewhat better informed remainder not one could satisfactorily explain the reason why the year 1900 was not a leap year. Yet the answer is very simple, and also very interesting. Briefly, it is this. When Julius Caesar turned his attention to the much-twisted calendar of his predecessors, he straightened matters out by dividing the year into twelve months, having alternately 31 and 30 days, excepting February, which had 29 on ordinary years, and 30 on leap years. Every fourth year, therefore, the Julian calendar ran with a nice and easily remembered alteration—30, 31, 31, 30—and so on from beginning to end. Now, it was all that his cleverness, Julius should have a month called after him; so the month Quintilis, on which he was born, was changed to July. As for the change, it was destined to cause much wear and tear upon the memories of his innocent posterity. How? you ask. In this way: When Augustus Caesar came to the throne, he needs must have a month called after him, also. That next to July was chosen, because then Augustus had won some great victories. But the month newly named August was found to contain one day less than the month named after Julius, and this the proud Augustus could not stand, so a day was added to make it the same length, the last four months were changed so as to preserve as much as possible the alternate length system, and another day was taken from February so as to even matters up. Thus his predecessor's nice alternation was broken up, the succeeding months, July and August, and December and January became of equal lengths, while unfortunate February was isolated from the companionship of equals not merely thrice in four years, but forever.

But, taking up the Julian calendar, we find that each year is an average of 365 1/4 days, the quarters accumulating to an extra day at leap year. As a matter of fact, however, the earth's revolution round the sun is short of 365 1/4 days by eleven minutes and ten seconds. The skipping of a few leap years throughout the centuries would easily have remedied this, but nothing was done until 1582, when, upon close calculation, it was found that we had run ten days ahead. In the year mentioned Pope Gregory XIII, in order to discount this overtime, decreed that the 5th of October should be the 15th. Many countries saw the advantage of this and adopted it forthwith.

We come now to the pith of the matter. Having by his decree corrected the error of the past, Pope Gregory set about to prevent its occurring in the future. The gain of eleven minutes ten seconds per year was equivalent to three days in four centuries, so that if three of every four centuries were skipped as leap years, the calendar and the earth would ever afterwards keep step through time. He decreed, therefore, that only those centuries which are evenly divisible by 400 shall be leap years. Thus the year 400 shall be leap year, while the years 1600, 2000, and 2400 shall be leap years, while the years 1700, 1800, 1900, and 2100 shall not be leap years.

But, in spite of Pope Gregory's excellent figuring, we are gaining a trifle yet, and it is estimated that by the year 4000 we shall have gained a day. To remedy this it is proposed to skip the year 4000 as a leap year, although it is divisible by four.

AN ELECTRIC CAT.

Better Than a Mouse Trap to Scare Away Mice.

The wonders of science never cease, the latest contribution to the United States Patent Office is an automatic, double-action, scientific mouse frightener.

It is nothing more or less than the statuette of a cat, painted and whiskered with realistic effect, with big, phosphorescent eyes that gleam brilliantly in the dark.

"The cat" so runs the inventor's description, "is painted to present an attractive appearance. It is shown in a sitting posture, with its head turned toward one side, and its eyes staring straight ahead."

These eyes are thickly coated with phosphorescent paint, which shines like a flame in a dark room. All you have to do is to place the cat on a floor near a mouse-hole, and then wait for results. The scheme has a tremendous success. The only drawback to it is that it does not eat the mice.

These statuettes will be made of clay, of plaster of paris, of terra cotta, and for the very rich, of pure Carrara marble.

A Broadway merchant whose store-rooms were infested with rats introduced one of these phosphorescent cats into his place the other

Royal Favorites

A Chat on the Latest Dogs in Literature—Queen Victoria and Her Canine Pets—Valuable Animals to Which Expensive Monuments Have Been Erected.

(Gilda Friederichs, in Lady Aberdeen's Onward and Upward.)

You may, at first sight, think it a curious selection that I have put before the readers of Onward and Upward, a subject from the Ladies' Kennel Journal, which is published by the authority and under the patronage of the Ladies' Kennel Association. The title of this charmingly written and illustrated series is "Queen Victoria's Dogs." It deals with the happy families of dogs living in a beautiful home in the private parts of Windsor Park. The first of the articles only introduces the subject, and philosophizes pleasantly, at first, on the fact that dogs have, since the time of Guinevere and King Arthur, been among the royal retainers of the British court. As for the royal dogs of the present reign, the writer says:

As in many thousands of humbler English homes there has always been found a place for dogs in the household of the sovereign, so that our princes and princesses, during their childhood, have grown up into men and women valuing them as companions, and loving them as faithful friends. In this, as in so many other ways, the Queen's individual tastes have worked for the public good, for the knowledge of her personal affection for the dumb creatures within her gates is a household word. Even the little ones in the nursery learn from their picture-books that the Queen of England is "fond" of dogs, and are familiar with the names of Noble and of Roy, while her patronage to the Royal Society that exists for the promotion of cruelty is a tower of strength and of protection to the speechless world.

In past times the dogs of queens and princesses seem to have mostly been "small spaniels" and other diminutive creatures, but Queen Victoria, apart from pugs, seems to favor large dogs, for the chief inhabitants of the royal kennels are collies, Spitzes, Skyes, dachshunds, fox terriers, and here and there a St. Bernard, a pointer, a deerhound, or a boarhound. The collie and the Spitz, it appears, are special favorites, and it is from among these that her Majesty's "personal attendants" are generally chosen. One is glad to come across the following paragraph in the prefatory sketch to the account of a visit to the kennels: "Her Majesty never has near her a dog that has been either cropped or docked, and the dogs that have been given here are some that have been mutilated, these are dogs of the kennel only, and not 'in the house.' When, too, the muzzling order was put in force with the alternative of 'proper control,' the Queen invariably chose the latter, and never allowed any of her dogs to be worried. This is only one more proof of the Queen's sympathetic and womanly nature."

Strange to say, few inhabitants of the Royal Borough seem to be aware of the "kennels," though they are within a mile of the railway station at Windsor. The drive is a very pleasant one, as most drives are in the neighborhood of that stately of royal residences, Windsor Castle. It leads along the beautiful long walk in the park. On entering it the writer muses:

Linger for a moment to look at the castle full in front. It is well to commence the day with the impression on one's mind of its stately restfulness. That is the sovereign's entrance facing you, and along that carriage way at one time or another nearly every monarch of the world has driven to have audience of the Queen-Empress. No road has more august associations, more memorable a history, than that yellow strip of gravel.

After a while you turn into her Majesty's private grounds, which may only be entered by special permission. You have behind the museum and several private residences situated in that lovely, peaceful greenery, and branch off at Frogmore House, into the one of three drives which leads straight to the kennels—a picturesque group of buildings.

Through a charming diversity of pretty "bits" and lovely foliage effects, weeping ash and willow marking the course of a little stream that crosses the road, while in the park we catch sight, here and there, of some vast dead tree. Titans in their day, that must have been noble vegetables when Queen Bess was on the throne—contemporaries no doubt of Yarnham's Hunter's oak, that was a trying place in Shakespeare's time, and in the place of which, in 1863, Queen Victoria planted another—enormous dead boles with the arms stretching antler-like about them, and pitiously holding up bare, withered arms to the sun, whose warmth they can no longer feel.

When the Queen on her drives stops to look at the dogs, her carriage drives to a certain "Queen's door," the "Singly or in couples, the animals which she wishes to see are brought out, and are either handed up into the carriage, to be petted, or are let loose, in groups, in the paddock, which the dog gives admission, so that the Queen may see them at play together. It is generally the playground of the Spitzes, but on the occasion of royal visits is the parade ground of each kennel in turn.

Her Majesty seldom comes to the kennels without going to see the puppies, for, like everyone else who is really fond of dogs, she takes great interest in their nursery affairs.

The appointments of the Home Park kennels are, of course, in accordance with the high estate of the sovereign lady who owns them. For instance—each kennel is twenty feet long by twelve wide, and is divided in the middle by a strong iron door into the dormitory and a yard, the former being tiled with white and fitted with hot water pipes for warming them when necessary, and the latter floored in red and blue, like the verandah, and have in each corner automatic-filling drinking water troughs. The beds are of wood and the bedding is straw.

There is a dog kitchen, a nursery and an hospital. The description of all these various departments is charming, and one is particularly pleased with the hospital, which.

Fitted with three little "wards" or stalls, is, of course, appointed with great completeness, but a model hospital was empty. Nor had it had a patient for many months, so healthy the dogs keep with plenty of exercise, thorough cleanliness, and no overfeeding, for it should be noted that there is no pampering in the Queen's kennels. Rational living is always the

secret of health with dogs as with men, and rational is the rule in the Home Park kennels. Each dog gets its due amount of exercise, its one meal of simple food, and its proper grooming, and the result is health all round, and with health come good spirits and good nature.

In a very amusing paragraph are described the difficulties of the photographer ambitious "take" successfully a litter of five lively and inquisitive Spitz puppies—

What a business it was, and how absurd to any onlooker—the spectacle of four grown-up human beings trying to get five Spitz puppies all quiet at once! But they were like Jack-in-the-boxes, and their heads would bob up, or else they would misunderstand us, and, thinking we wanted them to come, they would curl themselves up, inside out, in a hopeless heap of fluff. Oh, those puppies, we could have eaten them! But the sight of Hill advancing on all fours, backwards, to the accompaniment of a penny whistle, was too much for them, and for half an instant they stood still to wonder at the performance, just the half instant that our clever artist wanted. They made a sweet picture.

Her Majesty always takes some of her favorite dogs with her to whatever royal residence she may inhabit, in England, or Scotland, and one or two Spitzes are invariably among those "commanded to go to court." The third article of this fascinating series deals with the Queen's collie dogs. This breed, we are told, has enjoyed a lasting preference, which is not surprising, for what more loyal dog could be found anywhere than an affectionate, intelligent, loyal and beautiful collie? These collies are the largest dogs in the kennels, and it is interesting to read that many of them "have no chance in the show ring, since her Majesty does not apportion her favor according to 'points.' Every dog in the kennels has its name given to it by the Queen herself."

Moreover, her Majesty will not allow any puppy born in her kennels to be destroyed, holding herself, as it were, responsible for the lives of all the little "strangers within her gates," and extending her protection to them all alike. If any difference be made at all among the dogs, it is that, while most have names, there are some that go to their graves without one. Perhaps this is a whimsicality, anything but these unchristened puppies, and not worth ending with identity, but all the same the ugly ducklings live out their lives in happiness, and, for all they know, are just as fortunate as the best.

The names that are given to the favored are, some of them, no doubt, reminiscences suggested by the puppies themselves, some trick of manner, some expression of face, and some what all alike. If any difference be made at all among the dogs, it is that, while most have names, there are some that go to their graves without one. Perhaps this is a whimsicality, anything but these unchristened puppies, and not worth ending with identity, but all the same the ugly ducklings live out their lives in happiness, and, for all they know, are just as fortunate as the best.

One of the dogs in the royal kennels whose fame has been spread far and wide is Snowball. The following paragraphs embody his history:

Perhaps of the collies in Home Park, Snowball may be said to be the best known outside the royal demesne, as he has figured in almost every record of the past. He has been written of in the papers, and his name is on the list of dogs that have won prizes at the dog shows, and he has been the subject of a book, and he has been the subject of a play, and he has been the subject of a song, and he has been the subject of a picture, and he has been the subject of a statue, and he has been the subject of a monument, and he has been the subject of a library, and he has been the subject of a museum, and he has been the subject of a gallery, and he has been the subject of a hall, and he has been the subject of a room, and he has been the subject of a house, and he has been the subject of a country, and he has been the subject of a world.

The fourth of the charming series of articles on "Queen Victoria's Dogs" deals again chiefly with the collies in the Home Park kennels. Apart from the biographical details given, there are some interesting scenes from the home life of the dogs, such as, for instance, the following particulars concerning the habits of the mottled Lily.

Lily is one of the few collies who will take advantage of the bath in the Umbrella Court. This paddock, the center one of the three upon which the Queen's veranda looks, has in the middle of it an apple tree that, of a shadowy green, and in addition, there is a large wooden umbrella fixed in the tiled platform at the end of the bath. This platform slopes down into the water, giving the dogs, if they only care to use it, an easy approach to a deep swim. The water is always as clear as crystal—the bottom of tiles being perfectly visible—and yet the collies will not use it. Take them out on a walk in the park, and it is with the greatest difficulty they can be kept out of the turbid Thames, or a muddy ditch, but to their own delightful bath they will have nothing to say. There it is, as delightful a little "tank" in the Indian sense as dog or even human being could wish for, with a gentle incline to walk up when they are tired of splashing. But, no, they will try to take to the river, or to any forbidden water they may pass, but as to that carefully planned and most admirable bath, they thoroughly appreciate, and to see them—Lily, merle Nellie, the sables, and the black and tans, grouped at their ease in its shadow, is a sight that no dog lover, having seen it, can ever forget.

Among the collies of the past there is—first and foremost—the famous Sharp, one of whose portraits, after he came into her Majesty's possession, was taken together with John Brown, the "devoted personal attendant and faithful friend." Sharp accompanied the court on most of its journeys to Scot-

land. When he was eleven years old the Queen left him behind at Windsor, where the Queen went north, but as

soon as her Majesty returned, he became again a dog "of the house," and in this way alternating between the palace and the kennels, the old favorite lived, well loved, and cared for, until 1871, when it was thought best to leave him undisturbed in the kennels, and there, two years later—in November, 1873—he died, tenderly, and to this day regretted by the Queen. Sharp will be known hereafter as, without rival, the Queen's most favored dog; for besides the unique honor of the statue, he lives for all time in the walk near the Orangery, in full life effigy in bronze, guarding his mistress's glove. Just at the foot of the East Terrace, where Queen Victoria's walk forms an angle, with the path fronting her Ma-

jesty's private apartments, stands a cedar, overshadowing a little triangle of turf. Round the tree is a seat commanding a beautiful view of the park, upon which, we are told, the Queen used often to rest, and facing a granite slab some two feet high, and at the point of the triangle is Boehm's noble cast of Sharp in bronze, lying at full length, with his head upon one paw, on guard over the Queen's glove. It is raised from the turf on a granite slab some two feet high, and on this is the inscription:

"SHARP."

The favorite and faithful collie of Queen Victoria, from 1865 to 1873. Died November, 1873, aged 15 years.

Missing Links

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

ONCE a year the Emperor of China plows a furrow, in order to dignify agriculture in the eyes of his people. The ceremony is invested with great pomp.

A SEPOY regiment will walk a European regiment to death, and do it on foot which their competitors would pronounce wholly insufficient to sustain vigorous life.

THE late Lord Leighton's magnificent house in London is now the property of the Royal Academy of Arts, to be used as an official residence for future presidents.

WHAT is claimed to be the largest single pane of glass in the country was received at Hartford, Conn., from Belgium recently. It is 12 1/2 feet high, 15 1/2 feet wide, 1-2 inch thick, and weighs 1,800 pounds.

Mr. Alfred Austin has received the sum of £12 in lieu of the tierce of Canary wine, a perquisite granted to the Poet Laureate by Charles I. On Southey's appointment to the Laureateship in 1813 it was commuted to £27.

THE greatest depth, writes Prof. Seeley in his "Story of the Earth," at which earthquakes are known to originate, is about 30 miles. It has also been calculated that a heat sufficient to melt granite might occur at about the same depth.

A LONDON paper reveals the important fact that the church scene in "Michael and His Lost Angel" was arranged in every detail by a clergyman of the Church of England—Prof. Shuttleworth, rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, in the city.

DURING the recent war amenities between England and Germany, the London Shipping Exchange sent the following telegram to the German Emperor: "No need to send 5,000 Germans from your country; we can most readily spare them from here."

A REGULAR Hindustanee carrier, with a weight of 80 pounds on his shoulders—carried, of course, in two divisions, hung on his neck by a yoke—will, if properly paid, load along over 100 miles in 24 hours, a feat, which would exhaust any but the best trained runners.

THE lines on no two human hands are exactly alike. This fact is utilized in China in an interesting way. When a traveler desires a passport, the palm of his hand is covered with fine oil paint and an impression is taken on thin, damp paper. This paper, officially signed, is his passport.

THE late Prince Henry of Battenberg realized the danger to which he was exposed in Ashantee. One night at Prahu before he was taken ill he remarked at mess: "As a prince I may occasionally fare somewhat better than the rest, but we are all now before one common foe—the fever."

GOLD fish are not difficult to keep, but they require attention, and if properly attended they will live ten or twelve years. In the first place, use nice, clear globes, and once a week clean each globe out well by transferring your fish with a net to another receptacle, and then washing the globe with tepid water.

RULERS and governments often think the press a nuisance, but there are occasions when even kings discover that a newspaper is a good thing. During the late Transvaal troubles Emperor William called twice a day at the office of the Berliner Tageblatt to discover if any special telegrams had arrived from South Africa.

A MOST extraordinary guard takes up its quarters in the Bank of England every evening at 7 o'clock all the year around, remaining there until 7 o'clock the next morning. It is an officer's guard, and consists of a drummer, two sergeants, and 30 men, all well armed. Each man receives a shilling upon his arrival.

THE youngest member of the British Parliament is Lord Milton, who is 23. There is 70 years difference between his age and that of Charles, Viscount Villiers, "the father of the House of Commons." Among other youthful members of the new Parliament are A. B. Bathurst, 25; Richard Cavendish, 24, and T. B. Curran, 25.

GEORGE EBERS, the Egyptologist, has discovered that many of the queer medical recipes found in the old English and German books come from the ancient Egyptians. They were known to the Greeks, but were spread from Salerno, the great medical school of the middle ages, through which they must have come through Coptic and Arabic translations.

ONE of the most curious enemies of British fresh water fishes is a small floating water weed—the bladder-wort. Along its branches are a number of small green vesicles, or bladders, which, being furnished with tiny jaws, seize upon the little fish, which are assimilated into its substance. This is a subtle poacher, the true character of which has only lately been detected.

IT IS an interesting fact that the new railway station at Jerusalem is in the Vale of Hinnom, and on the exact spot which used to be the site of the Gehenna of the New Testament. The London Freeman intimates that there can be no doubt about the matter, as this locality of fire and of "the fire that was never quenched" was for hundreds of years as well known to the Jews as Newgate Prison and its locality are to the Londoner.

HOW the fat livings of the State Church of Eireland are disposed of is

illustrated in the following paragraph which appears in the Westminster Gazette: "The rectory of Arthuret, Cumberland, which is believed to be the richest living in the diocese of Carlisle, being the net value of £200 a year, with residence, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Malise Graham, who was a son of the famous Sir James Graham. The trustees of Sir F. Graham have presented his nephew, the Rev. Ivor Graham, who is a son of the late rector."

VISCOUNT MIDDLETON, the new Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, spends a considerable portion of his time at Peper Harow Park, Godalming. The story is told that on one occasion the late Poet Laureate was attending a garden party there, and with characteristic frankness expressed his views on sandwiches. "Don't like those dry things," said Lord Tennyson to the footman as he held the dish. "You need not have said that," replied a lady sitting beside him. "This is the first time I knew it was rude to speak your own mind," was the blunt rejoinder.

BARNEY BARNATO endures unmoved the many newspaper attacks on himself and his schemes. He says that on only one occasion have the newspapers succeeded in causing him real pain. He was playing in private theatricals at a big country house. He played, as he believed, extremely well, and was immensely proud of himself in consequence. Next day Barney went to the nearest town, bought some oranges, and proceeded to juggle them in the market place. But the local papers remained silent, and in disgust Mr. Barnato went back to London.

IN the valley of the Nahe River, in Southwestern Germany, nearly the whole population is employed in the grinding of achate, a mineral which is used by jewelers in the arts. The work, however, is so murderous that 62 per cent of the population is consumptive. In one community, for instance, the death rate is frightful, 6-10 of those who died during the last five years being men between 20 and 40, and with a population of but 844 there are 105 widows. The children, even, are born consumptive. Now the district government is taking hold of the problem of improving the state of affairs there.

A WARSAW lady recently engaged a quiet, respectable looking girl of 16 to look after her 18-months-old baby. As soon as he saw the nurse, the child was frightened into convulsions; the girl was asked to go into another room, where the master of the house was entertaining half a dozen guests. On her entering the room, a standard lamp on the table blazed up to the ceiling, three large oil paintings fell down from the wall, and a large barometer flew across the room and was smashed. The girl was not alarmed, and admitted that such accidents happened frequently when she was present. She is a pale, slight girl, who suffers from insomnia. Dr. Ochorowicz, the psychologist is investigating the case.

S. R. CROCKETT, the novelist, has been telling how he used to raise the heat when a hard-up student in Edinburgh. He lodged with a friend over a great coal station, and he used to go out in the evening and pick up the coals which the carts had dropped in the streets. "Sometimes," he says, "I grew so bold as to chuck a lump of coal at a driver, who invariably looked at me with a great deal of interest. The biggest lump on his load I hit back with, which was that I wanted. Thus the exercise warmed me at the time, and the coal warmed me afterwards. And occasionally we got a little bit of a fight, and I was often beaten, and buy a book or two. But I wish here and now, solemnly to state that I never, never condescended to lift a lump off a cart, at least, hardly."

Well, unless it was manifestly inconvenient the safety of the load, or overburdening the safety of the horse, you know."

PRINCES BEATRICE will continue to draw her income of \$30,000 a year, as it was made a life grant at the time of her marriage. By the death of the Duke of Clarence his brother and sisters gained in income, as the \$180,000 a year voted for the Prince of Wales' children continued all the same. This provision must serve them during the present reign, whether their state be married or single, with children or without. The Duke of York had no extra allowance on his marriage. The deaths which lost money to the royal family were that of the late Prince Consort, whose yearly \$150,000 ceased; that of the Princess Alice, whose \$20,000 a year, as Queen's daughter, was not continued to her German children, and that of the Duke of Albany, whose \$125,000 a year, as Queen's son, dropped immediately after he was but partly repaid by a \$20,000 a year from the nation to his widow.

ONE of the London magistrates said, a few days ago: "The man who is always trying to enforce his legal rights will often do great wrongs." We have just had a singular illustration of this in the little town of Buckfastleigh, Devonshire. A man living there went into the churchyard to visit the grave of a member of his family, and he was horrified to find the graveyard turned into a sheep-fold. The floral wreaths which had been placed on the graves were destroyed, the grass was torn, and the place altogether shamefully desecrated. On inquiry he found that the lay rector, who is no less a personage than the Earl of Maclesfield, is responsible for the scandal. The Earl wished the vicar to pay him rent for the use of the graveyard, but the vicar refused, not wishing to give so formal a recognition of the Earl's proprietary rights. So the land was let to somebody else as a sheep-fold, with the result seen. In this action the Earl is within his legal rights.

Among the Comets.

"Hairy Stars" Attended by Imposing Trains—Messengers Royal From Distant Celestial Dynasties Which Have Startled the World in All Ages.

Of all the varied celestial phenomena probably the most fascinating, as well as awe-inspiring, is the apparition of a great comet. For the mysterious visitors from realms far beyond the range of human vision, attended by majestic trains of glittering gauze, have ever been regarded by the superstitious as precursors of famine, pestilence or war, and in view of the possibility of a collision between one of these erratic wanderers and the earth, however remote, even some enlightened persons have breathed a little more freely when the brilliant, but obtrusive, rover has wheeled away and its appendage of splendor become dimmed by distance.

More than half a century has elapsed since the great comet of 1843 innocently served to intensify faith in Miller's famous prediction of "the end of the world"; but our planet moves serenely on, while a greater comet in some respect than that of 1843 has come and gone, to say nothing of a number of other interesting ones. The fact is that the "chance" of collision is only one in many millions, or, say, "one in 15,000,000 years."

If we use a clock dial to illustrate the plane of the earth's orbit, placing the sun at the center post, with the earth revolving in the circle of the minutes, we may suppose a comet to enter the dial at the figure 12, and move toward the center, doubling around it and leaving the dial at the figure 9, or vice versa. The "period" of the comet depends upon the angular degree at which it leaves the dial, "the closing" curve would involve a long eclipse and return visits, and a little widening might mean a hyperbolic orbit, with an eternal farewell to the comet.

But it must not be presumed that the plane of the comet's orbit is necessarily coincident with that of the earth's orbit. It may be very greatly inclined—i. e., "tipped"—to it, coming down upon the dial from above or up from beneath. The difference between cometary and planetary orbits is thus made plain, for the inferior planets, Venus and Mercury, would occupy circles within that traversed by the earth, and Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune would revolve in outer circles, requiring a vastly larger dial. Of course, it will be understood that the planetary orbits are really ellipses, and that they are also more or less "inclined" to the plane of the earth's orbit.

Comets are literally "bearded bodies" or "hairy stars," having been thus named because of the delicately shining haze which distinguishes them. They may or may not have a "tail," which is popularly termed the "star," and which is sometimes double. The "nucleus" and the "coma" (the hazy cloud) together constitute the head. The curious fan-shaped train or "tail" may be conspicuous only in its absence, or it may be divided into several streamers, as in the case of the comet of 1744, which had six tails. There are persons whose nightly hours are entirely given to the search for comets, and every cloudy patch which appears in the wide field of the "comet-seeker" is closely scrutinized and compared with sky charts to make sure that it is not a nebula. If, after a few hours' observation, it is found to have changed its position, he never so slightly, it is quickly heralded as the advent of a new comet, the Warner prize of \$100 probably accelerating both the search and the announcement.

Comets are doubtless numbered by myriads, and 500 have been visible to the naked eye during the Christian era, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger.

The comet of B. C. 43 was regarded by the Romans as sent by heaven to convey the spirit of the lately assassinated Julius Caesar to the skies. In 1456 universal terror was inspired by appearance in the sky of a magnificent visitor. As the Turks were sweeping all before them and the Crescent was thus in the ascendant, the alarm of Christendom was heightened by what was thought to be a celestial token of evil. The house of the comet of 1850, which Newton proved was governed by solar gravitation, measured 600,000 miles in diameter, while that of its brilliant successor of 1811 was about twice as great, and the greater than the diameter of the sun.

The train of the latter—120,000,000 miles long—extended from the horizon to the zenith, and it was visible for seventeen months. It is rather a rare commentary upon the possible fancies of even scientific men that Whiston, the friend of the illustrious Newton, and his successor in the Lucasian professorship, attributed the Deluge to this comet's influence, and upon comets in general as the abodes of lost souls! "Perhaps it is well that the lately announced comets are so small and unimportant as not to attract popular attention, else, in the present slightly strained relations of the American eagle and the British lion, they might be regarded as ominous of war, as was the comet of 1811, just previous to the last trouble with the mother country."

Halley's comet of 1835, named for the eminent astronomer who first predicted a comet's return, has a period of 75 years, and will be due again in 1911 or 1912.

The "great comet of 1843" is ranked among the most impressive of the catalogue. It almost grazed the earth. One of the very finest of the comets bears the name of Donati, and belongs to the year 1858. It is well that an unusual opportunity for its study was had, for it is not expected to return for about 2,000 years.

Doubtless many readers of these lines remember the superb spectacle of 1883, when the heavens were glorified with the insignia of cometic majesty. This comet of our own times was so brilliant that it was observed in broad daylight when within two degrees of the sun by one who had not heard of its discovery. It made an actual transit of the sun, being followed to the very limb, but during the transit it was invisible because of its transparency. It would have been still more imposing had its position been favorable, for its train measured 100,000,000 miles. We may not hope to welcome it again for more than 700 years. A comparison of observations of this comet with those of the comets of 1663, 1843, and 1880 reveals the proba-

bility that they compose a "comet family," for their perihelia are very similar. There are indications that there are other "families" or "groups" of these bodies.

Biele's comet, with a period of six and six-tenths years, discovered in 1828, broke in two in distance, and the twins, gradually separating in distance, were 1,500,000 miles apart at their next appearance, but they have never been seen since, although scheduled for a half dozen returns. But in 1872, when the earth passed for "junction" of her orbit with that of "Biele," she received a baptism of fire in the form of a remarkable reign of meteors. This significant hint was not lost upon astronomers, and has resulted in such identification of the orbit of certain comets and meteor groups, that there are few students who do not concede the intimate relationship between these hitherto distinctly classified celestial phenomena, and some meteor groups are plainly pronounced to be "disintegrated" comets.

There are many difficulties in the theory of the constitution of comets. Both their spectra and their trains group them into several types, in which hydrogen, hydro-carbon, gas or iron vapor is prominent. Tycho Brahe supposed the tails to be produced by the sun's rays, the "transmitted" through the nucleus, which was thus invested with the qualities of a lens. Kepler looked upon them as the atmosphere of the comet driven off by the sun's rays. Newton regarded them as a thin vapor rising from the heated nucleus, and other thinkers have conceived them to be electric streams.

It is certain that the "airy nothing," although not compressible into a density far below that of what we are accustomed to call a vacuum. The mysterious apparition that glides from the sun is presumed to be due to electrical repulsion by that great luminary. And the matter expelled from the comet's head, and repelled by the sun, seems to assume the structure of a hollow, fibrous fibre, through which the smallest star may be seen, which may either be dissipated in space or attracted by bodies in whose vicinity it may chance to be. Quite a number of comets now owe allegiance to the planets, having been "captured" by them, perhaps, as the result of long and gradually exercised gravitational influence.

And whether they are, as Newcomb conceives, "stray fragments of the original nebulous matter scattered through the great wilderness of space," or, according to Proctor, "masses of matter thrown off by eruptions from sun or star or planet," it seems probable that Proctor's hypothesis is tenable, i. e., that they are "sandbanks" of collections of well-separated solid particles, each surrounded by an envelope of gas, and that the mysterious train is a "steaming" away into space of the volatile matter stored up in the marvellous treasures of the head under the, and partly reflecting, the sunshine.

PEARLS FOUND IN SCOTIA.

One From Aberdeenshire Said to Form One of the Queen's Jewels.

One is so much accustomed to associate pearls with the eastern and gold with the southwestern countries of the world that the discovery of pearls in Scotland and gold in Wales seems somewhat opposed to the order of things. That gold exists in Wales is, of course, quite a recent discovery, and the small and unprofitable quantities found have now resulted in the abandonment of the mining operations commenced by Richard Morgan.

But the pearls of Scotland have quite a different history. For centuries pearls have been found in the River Ythan, in Aberdeenshire, and only last year an Aberdeenshire man made some notable hauls, which he disposed of to jewelers of the northern towns. It was recently stated in a London paper that a pearl taken from the River Ythan is believed to form one of the Queen's crown jewels. It is to be hoped that the belief is well founded, for in that case it may be reasonably claimed that the precious stone in question is the only one contributed to the crown jewels, a thought calculated to gratify our national pride, for Scotland might be worse represented than by a pearl in the national regalia.

A story is told of an Aberdeenshire farmer who found a very large and perfect pearl in the shell of a mussel taken from the Ythan. Happening to visit London some time afterward, he displayed his treasure to a west end jeweler, who, struck with the size and beauty of the pearl, offered the price. The farmer demanded what possibly he regarded as a big price, viz., £100. Now this was in the days when Scotland had her own coinage, and a pound (Scots) was equivalent to £84, so that the £100 he asked would only have represented £84 6s 8d English money.

His surprise and delight may be imagined therefore when he received for his pearl £100 sterling. It is doubtful, however, whether the English jeweler would have shared these feelings had he known the exact meaning of the "humerous pun" demanded by the owner of the pearl. However, he had no occasion to complain, for he is said to have sold the gem subsequently at a large profit.—Scottish American.

The Rights of Husbands.

It is a divine privilege to be head of a family, and a man has no right to abuse that privilege.

He has no right to ill-use or neglect the wife, or the wife to neglect the husband, or the wife to neglect the children.

He has no right to quarrel with his wife, or the wife to quarrel with her husband.

He has no right to expect a game dinner from a kidney stew allowance.

He has no right to give his wife \$2 a week pin money and expect her to pay the gas bill and keep herself and the children well dressed.

He has no right to scold and terrify his children.

He has no right to come home with a hatchet cast of countenance and the little unfortunates who call him father.

He has a right to remember that he owes his family everything, and that to deserve the respect and love of his boys and girls and the consideration and loyalty of his wife is glory enough for any man.—New York World.

STRAIGHT TIPS.



The Brownies have struck the attitude which portrays to perfection the quality and price of our goods. The quality is up to the top notch, and the price is down to the lowest notch, consistent with good goods. See the bargains we are offering in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Picture Frames, etc.

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LOVE AND LUCRE

When he spoke to Cheditafa on the subject, the negro told him that after the little ship came in from one of its voyages, he and his companions had always carried the mast, sails and a lot of other things up to the camp, but there was nothing of the sort there now. Every spear and sail must have been carried out to sea by the flood; for if they had been left on the shores of the stream, the captain would have seen them.

This was hard news for Capt. Horn. If the Rackbirds' vessel had been in sailing condition, everything would have been very simple and easy for him. He could have taken on board not only his own party, but a large portion of the treasure, and could have sailed away as free as a bird without reference to the return of Rynders and his men. A note tied to a pole set up in a conspicuous place on the beach would have informed Mr. Rynders of their escape from the place, and it was not likely that any of the party would have thought it worth while to go further on shore. But it was of no use to think of getting away in this vessel. In its present condition it was absolutely useless.

While the captain had been thinking and considering the matter, Cheditafa had been wandering about the coast exploring. Presently Capt. Horn saw him running toward him accompanied by the two other negroes.

"Neither boat over there," cried Cheditafa, as the captain approached him; "no boat, but a better than this. No good. Cook with it; that's all."

The captain followed Cheditafa across the little stream and a hundred yards or so along the shore, and over a low sand mound, he saw a quantity of wood all broken into small pieces and apparently prepared, as Cheditafa had suggested, for cooking-fires. It was also easy to see that these pieces of wood had once been part of a boat, perhaps of a wreck thrown up on the shore. The captain approached the pile of wood and picked up some of the pieces. As he held in his hand a bit of gunwale, not more than a foot in length, his eyes began to glisten and his breath came quickly. Hastily pulling out several pieces from the pile of debris, he examined them thoroughly. Then he stepped back, and let the piece of rudder he was holding drop to the sand.

"Cheditafa," said he, speaking huskily, "this is a piece of the boat in which Rynders and the men set out."

The negro looked at the expression on his face. For a moment he did not speak, and then in a trembling voice he asked: "Where all them now?"

The captain shook his head, but said nothing. That pile of fragments was telling him a tale which gradually became plainer and plainer to him, and which he believed as if Rynders himself had been telling it to him. His ship's boat with its eight occupants had never gone further south than the mouth of the little stream. That they had been driven on shore by the stress of weather the captain did not believe. There had been no high winds or storms since their departure. Most likely they had been lured to land by seeing some of the Rackbirds on shore, and they had naturally rowed into the little cove, for assistance from their fellow-beings was what they were in search of. But no matter how they happened to land, the Rackbirds would never let them go away again to carry the news of the whereabouts of their camp. Almost unarmed, these sailors must have fallen easy victims to the Rackbirds.

It was not unlikely that the men had been shot down from ambush without having had any intercourse or conversation with the cruel monsters to whom they had come to seek relief, for had there been any talk between them, Rynders would have told of his companions left on shore, and these would have been speedily visited by the desperadoes. For the destruction of the boat there was reason enough—the captain of the Rackbirds gave his men no chance to get away from him. With a heart of lead, Capt. Horn turned to look at his negro companions, and saw them all sitting together on the sand, chattering earnestly, and holding up their hands with one or more fingers extended as if they were counting. Cheditafa came forward.

"When all your men go away from you," he asked.

The captain reflected a moment, and

then answered: "About two weeks ago."

"That's right! That's right!" exclaimed the negro, nodding violently as he spoke. "We talk about that. We count days. It's just ten days and three days and Rackbirds go away and leave us high upon rock-hole with no ladder. After a while we hear guns, guns, guns. Long time shooting. When they come back, it almost dark, and they want supper bad. All time they eat supper they talk about shooting sharks. Shot lots sharks, and chuck them into the water. Sharks in water already before they is shot. We say then it no been—"

The captain turned away; he did not want to hear any more. There was no possible escape from the belief that Rynders and all his men had been shot down and robbed, if they had anything worth taking, and then their bodies carried out to sea, most likely in their own boat, and thrown overboard.

There was nothing more at this dreadful place that Capt. Horn wished to see, to consider, or to do, and calling the negroes to follow him, he set out on his return.

During the dreary walk along the beach the captain's depression of spirits was increased by the recollection of his thoughts about the sailors and the treasure. He had hoped that these men would not come back in time to interfere with his disposal, in his own way, of the gold he had found. They would not come back now, but the thought did not lighten his heart. But before he reached the caves, he had determined to throw off the gloom and sadness which had come upon him. Under the circumstances grief for what had happened was out of place; he must keep up a good heart, and help his companions keep up good hearts. Now he must do something, and like a soldier in battle, he must not think of the comrades who had fallen beside him, but of the enemy in front of him. When he reached the caves he found supper ready, and that evening he said nothing to his companions of the important discoveries he had made, contenting himself with a general statement of the proofs that the Rackbirds and their camp had been utterly destroyed by the flood.

CHAPTER XV.

The next morning Capt. Horn arose with a plan of action in his mind, and he was now ready, not only to tell the two ladies and Ralph everything he had discovered, but also what he was going to do. The announcement of the almost certain fate of Rynders and his men filled his hearers with horror, and the statement of the captain's plans did not tend to raise their spirits.

"You see," said he, "there is nothing now for us to wait for here. As being taken off by a passing vessel, there is no chance of that whatever. We have gone over that matter before. Nor can we get away overland, for some of us would die on the way. A little boat down there, we can't all go to sea in her, but in it I must go out and seek for help."

"And leave us here?" cried Mrs. Cliff. "Do not think of that, captain. Whatever happens, let us all keep together." "That cannot be," he said. "I must go because I am the only seaman among you, and I will take four of those black fellows with me. I do not apprehend any danger unless we have to make a surf landing, and even then they can all swim like fishes, while I am very well able to take care of myself in the water. I shall sail down the coast until I come to a port, and there put out to sea in a vessel of some sort and come back for you. I shall leave with you two of those negroes—Cheditafa, who seems to be a highly respectable old person, and can speak English, and Mok, who, although he can't talk to you, can understand a great deal that is said to him. Apart from his being such an abject coward, he seems to be a good fellow, willing to do what he is told. On the whole, I think he has the best disposition of the four black dummies, begging their pardons. I will take the three others, with Mok as head man and interpreter. If I should be cast on shore by a storm, I can swim through the surf to the dry land, but I could not undertake to save anyone else. If this misfortune should happen, we could make our way on foot down the coast."

"But suppose you should meet some Rackbirds?" cried Ralph. "I have no fear of that," answered the captain. "I do not believe there is another set of such scoundrels on this hemisphere. So, as soon as I can get that boat in order and rig up a mast and a sail for her, I shall provision her well and set out. Of course, I do not want to leave you all here, but there is no help for it, and I don't believe you need have the slightest fear of harm. Later we will plan what is to be done by you and by me, and get everything clear and straight. The first thing is to get the boat ready, and I shall go to work on that today. I will also take some of the negroes down to the Rackbirds' camp and bring away more stores."

"Oh, let me go," cried Ralph. "It is the quietest thing in the world to keep me cooped up here. I never go anywhere and never do anything."

But the captain shook his head. "I am sorry, my boy," said he, "to keep you back so much, but it cannot be helped. When I go away, I shall make it a positive condition that you do not leave your sister and Mrs. Cliff, and I do not want you to begin now." A half-hour afterward, when the captain and his party had set out, Ralph came to his sister and set down by her.

(To be Continued.)

Hints to Housekeepers.

DAILY BILL OF FARE.

BREAKFAST—Oranges. Graham Mush. Pig's Feet in Batter. Baked Potatoes. Toast. Cornmeal Griddle Cakes. Maple Syrup. Coffee.

DINNER—Baked Mutton. Potato Salad. Canned Peas. Steamed Rice. Tomato Pickles. Spiced Currants. Bread and Butter. Canned Pineapple. Roll Jelly Cake.

SUPPER—Oyster Stew. Crackers. Pickles. Rolls. Fruit Tea.

POTATO SALAD.
Slice cold boiled potatoes one-quarter inch thick. Rub salad bowl with slice of onion. Pour over a dressing: Three eggs, well beaten; one cup of milk; one tablespoon each of salt, mustard, sugar, butter. Heat in bowl over boiling water; stir until smooth and thick. Boiled beets, cut in slices, sprinkled over the top, are an addition to both looks and taste.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a heart-tugging dinner. The food partakes of a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia.

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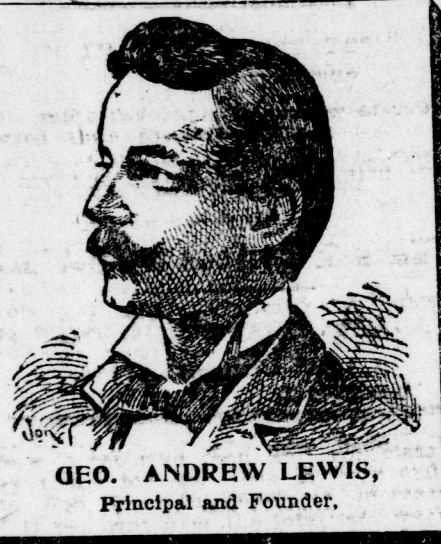
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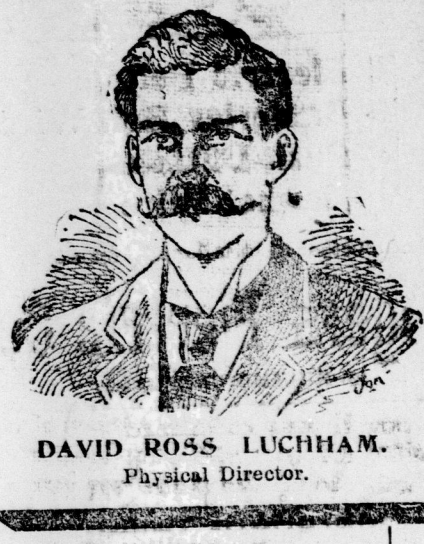
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Mr. Chas. F. Daniels, Principal Bishop School, Detroit, Mich., in a Letter to the Principal of the Lewis Institute, Writes:

"I wish to express to you my appreciation of the wonderful cure you have produced in my pupil, Jacob Reutter. Before going to you for treatment his stammering was painful. He now does as well as any other pupil in his class. I consider his cure complete. His other teachers are delighted, as he will now enter high school, which he did not expect to do."

Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, Director of the Detroit Training School of Elocution and English Literature, 60 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich., writes:

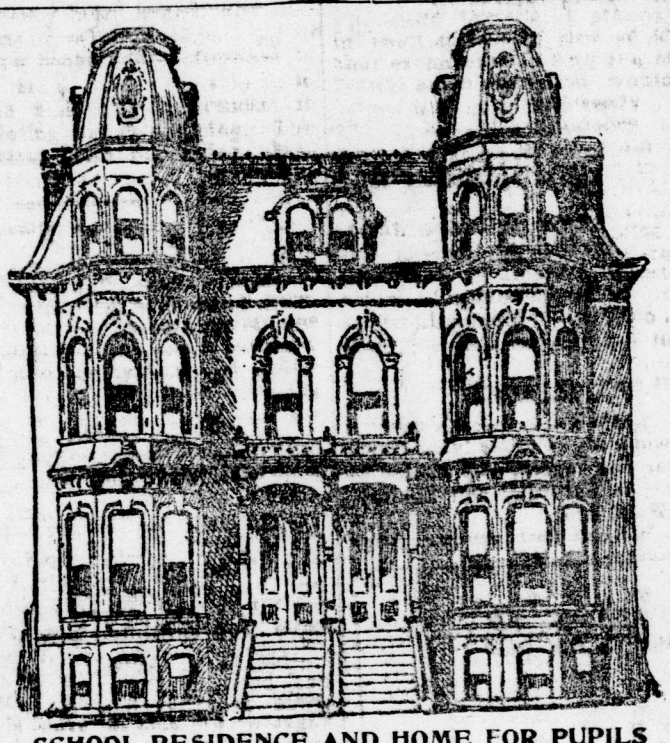
"I have unqualified faith in Mr. George Andrew Lewis' methods for treating stammering. His cures are not miraculous, for they are founded upon the laws of nature and a thorough understanding of the sensitive organization of those who suffer from this particular kind of speech defect. It gives me great pleasure to speak of Mr. Lewis' success, as I have personal knowledge that he is not only competent for the difficult work he undertakes, but worthy of all trust."

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Miss Eva A. Reutter, 403 Dubois St., Detroit, Mich., writes:

"I desire to thank you for what you have done for my brother. We have not heard him stammer once since entering your school. He has now not the least difficulty in talking, and we consider his cure both permanent and complete. It will always afford us pleasure to have you refer anyone to us concerning the success of your work."

The Detroit Evening News, in answer to a letter of inquiry, wrote:

"We take pleasure in stating that we have investigated the Lewis School for Stammerers, and have found that they not only do what they advertise, but, from many interviews with former patients, find that a complete cure has been effected in every case that has come under our notice."

Mr. Lewis Wagner, of the Recorder's Office, City Hall, Quebec City, Can., cured Oct., '84, wrote:

"The Hon. E. A. Dery, Judge of the Recorder's Court, of this city, passed many compliments on my speaking in court yesterday. The Mayor of Quebec City desires you to add to your list of reference his name, saying that he knew me to be a very bad stammerer and that after being only eight days in your school, I returned home completely cured."

WIND MADE MANY SNOWBALLS.

A Curious Phenomenon Observed on the Grounds of Trinity College, Hartford.

Hartford, Feb. 22.—A curious phenomenon occurred here last night, resulting from a high wind and a slight fall of moist snow on an icy surface. The wind caught the snow and rolled it up into thousands of snowballs. Hundreds of balls were whirled up and sent rolling along, gathering snow at each turn, and each leaving its market trail behind. The wide slope of land surrounding Trinity College was one field of rolling snowballs. Dr. Samuel Hart thus describes the phenomenon: "The rotary wind flung catches the snow and rolls it up like a muf in cylindrical form. Most that I saw were about eight inches wide and eight inches in diameter, hollowed at the two ends. They are in effect loose triangles of snow rolled upon the vertex." The same phenomenon occurred about twelve years ago. Some of the wind-made snowballs were as large as half barrels.

HEAVY FAILURE IN MONTREAL.
Montreal, Que., Feb. 22.—A demand of assignment was made yesterday on the big woolen firm of James McDougall & Co., and the firm last evening filed a consent of abandonment. Among the principal creditors are: Cresswell & Co., Huddersfield; Eng., \$40,000; Full & Co., England; the Bank of Montreal and a number of outside creditors are also interested. It is expected the firm will pay about 40 cents on the dollar.

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. No man's cure is complete which does not destroy a corn in ten days.

LOVE-MAD AT 71.

G. C. Barnum, of St. Louis, a Saving Maniac at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 21.—G. C. Barnum, of St. Louis, father-in-law of General Manager W. B. Doddridge, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, is in the city prison here for a raving maniac. Some time ago he became infatuated with Mrs. A. P. McCrary, a widow proprietress of a fashionable boarding-house here. A week ago he came here and became a guest of her house. The widow did not reciprocate his love, and it is said that this is the cause of his malady. Last midnight, after smashing the furniture in his room, he went to the room occupied by Mrs. McCrary and broke down the door. The woman's cries aroused the guests of the Hotel Eastman, across the street, and policemen were summoned. Barnum was placed in a cell in the city prison, and has since raved incessantly.

A private car will arrive tomorrow to take him to St. Louis. Mr. Barnum is about 71 years old, but is still a very vigorous man.

There is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

THE BARRIE HOMICIDE.

Brennan Committed for Trial on the Charge of Slaying J. A. Strathy.

Barrie, Ont., Feb. 22.—Michael J. Brennan, who shot Mr. J. A. Strathy, before Police Magistrate Ross in the court house yesterday morning. Long before the hour the room was crowded. The prisoner, when brought in, walked with a steady step, but when he took his seat his nervousness was apparent. When the charge was read the magistrate asked him if he was guilty or not guilty. Brennan declined to plead. The evidence was almost a repetition of that taken before the coroner's inquest on Wednesday, except that several points were brought out to show that a scuffle took place at the door before the fatal shot was fired. The object of the Crown in introducing this evidence is evidently to have it weigh against the insanity plea, which, no doubt, will be offered by the defense.

The prisoner was not represented by counsel, nor did he offer any defense. After the evidence was all in, the magistrate committed the prisoner to jail to await his trial at the spring assizes, which open here on April 7.

MME. ALBANI'S HAND PHOTOGRAPHED.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 22.—When the shadowgraph of Madame Albani's hand was developed by Capt. Cochrane at the Royal Military College, after an exposure to the cathode rays, the diamonds and sapphires of a ring were visible. Cochrane is experimenting to prove that true diamonds can be detected from glass imitations. Glass and graphite both stop the rays.

Cooper & Sanders photos beat them all. Sixteen years experience. New studio, corner Dundas and Richmond.

MODJESKA RETIRES.

She May Never Again Appear on the Stage.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Mme. Modjeska's farewell tour has all been given up. Her engagements canceled, and whether she will ever appear on the stage again is a doubtful question. Her company has been disbanded, and both actors and managers are in New York city. Court Bozents, Mme. Modjeska's husband, says she has not a single performance on any stage in view. All she is planning for is the recovery of good health. She hopes by April 1 to be able to start for California, where she will remain until fully restored to health.

Her condition has improved during the last few days, and the doctors say she will soon be strong enough to be removed from the Hotel Virginia to the home of her son, Ralf Modjeska.

RECEIVED \$100 WORTH OF GOOD FROM EACH BOTTLE.

The Words of Rev. James Murdoch, of St. John, N. B., Concerning South American Kidney Cure.

This clergyman never spoke truer words. He had suffered for a long time from kidney trouble, and commenced to think—as will certainly become the case if a remedy is not secured—that he was fated to die of kidney disease. He read the claims of the manufacturers of South American Kidney Cure, with skepticism, perhaps. But he tried the medicine, and felt much benefited within two days, and using his own language: "I have taken in all four bottles, and consider that I received \$100 worth of good from each bottle." The figure is not nearly high enough, for when kidney disease is not stayed, death quickly follows.

It never makes the day any brighter as it does with this man.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.

Egg Plums, - - - 10c
Extra Fancy Silver Prunes, 12c
Fancy Pitted Plums, - 15c
Choice Pitted Plums, - 12c
Fancy Evaporated Peaches, - 10c
Fancy Apricots, - - - 15c
Fancy California Prunes, - 10c
Fancy California Lima Beans, 7c

169 Dundas Street

R.K. Cowan

Barriester, etc., over Bank of Commerce, London.

**Stark's Powders**

ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.
Each box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulency, Colic, and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never-failing treatment for Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Blisters on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid Fevers. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once.

Only 25 cts. Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Drug Stores. Beware of cheap stores at places where there are no druggists. Prepared by R. Stark, M.D.C.P., Chemist.

Electric Bells,
Batteries, Bell Wire,
Push Buttons,
Magnet Wire

And all other Electric Supplies for sale by

Rogers Electric Co

425 RICHMOND STREET.

REMOVAL
W. FairbairnMerchant Tailor,
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance
through store.

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS,
WHOLESALE—TORONTO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, BURNING AND
LUBRICATING OILS, GREASES,
AND EVERY OIL KNOWN TO TRADE AND
INDUSTRY. IF OUR TRAVELERS HAVE
MISSED YOU, SEND IN FOR PRICES. OUR
FURNISHING OIL BRANDS ARE RELIABLE.

Frozen Water PipesRepaired at shortest notice at moderate
prices. Phone 1,683.**EGGETT & BICKLEY,**
Plumbers - 274 Dundas Street,
ywt**A. B. POWELL,**

Does all lines of insurance. He represents for

The Guardian of England,
The London and Lancashire of England,
The Atlas of England,
The Quebec of Canada.
Sole agent in London for The Manufacturers'
Accident Insurance Co. Gives guarantee
bonds from \$50 to \$10,000. Get a bond and
ask your friends to go over to see
Appraiser and loan agent for Canada Per-
manent Loan and Savings Co.

B. POWELL,

See—Ground Floor, 437 Richmond St.

We Do It All

WALL PAPERING,
FRESKOING,
KALSOMINING,
WOOD FINISHING,
PAINTING.

Picture Framing is one of our
specialties. We have everything that the
artist requires.**R. LEWIS**—434—
RICHMOND STREET**CIVIC REFORM.****Aldermen to Be Elected for a Two-Year Term.**

Hon. Mr. Hardy has introduced a bill into the Ontario Legislature, dealing with civic reform. Briefly stated, the measure provides for the election of aldermen for a term of two years, one-half retiring alternately. Provision is also made for a board of control for the cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. The board will consist of three aldermen elected by the council, and the mayor, who shall be chairman. The functions of the board will be of an executive character, and it will require a two-thirds vote of the council to overrule their acts or suggestions. Provision is also made for an independent court of revision, composed of three members—one to be appointed by the city council, another by the board of trade, and the third will be the official arbitrator. No municipal official or member of the council is eligible for this appointment.

THE PAIN IMMEDIATELY LEFT ME.

So Says Mrs. W. T. Rundle, of Dundalk, After Using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

How difficult it is for those afflicted with heart disease to get relief, and to get it quickly. The pain hangs on, and is suggestive of the most terrible results, for heart disease cannot be trifled with. Here was Mrs. W. T. Rundle, the wife of a well known cattle dealer in Dundalk, who suffered so severely from pain in the region of the heart that, to quote her own words: "I was for some time unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart; and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain immediately left me after the first day, and I have had no trouble since." Strong testimony, and yet Mrs. Rundle stands along with thousands of others who can say the same thing.

There is a fatality about a first acceptance—by a girl or an editor. They ought to be more careful.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

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

ABOUT DISPENSING—If you have a prescription you wish to be skillfully prepared, send it J. G. Shuff, Chemist, Dundas street. I personally superintend this department. ywt

NEW DRESS GOODS.

We have opened out today two cases of Fine Dress Patterns—no two alike. These are the nobbiest goods that have ever been shown in the city.

A Pleasure to
Show Goods.**Fine Dressmaking**

Under the management of Miss Rankin.

Priddis Bros.

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158 Dundas St. 157 Carling St.

Repairing Department.

GUN AND BICYCLE REPAIRING. Razors hollow ground and set. Scissors and Knives sharpened, Keys fitted and Locks repaired by

WM. G. URD & CO.
185 Dundas St., London, Ont.**Southcott's****FINE TAILORS**

361 Richmond St.

FINE AND MILD.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 21.—11 p.m.—The pressure is high over the lake region and low in the Eastern Provinces, while in the Northwest a shallow depression is centered over Alberta. The weather has been generally fine and cold from the Lakes to the Atlantic, and fine and comparatively mild in Manitoba.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 30—46; Calgary, 30—46; Qu'Appelle, 10—40; Winnipeg, zero—32; Parry Sound, 18—18; Toronto, 10 below—16; Ottawa, 8 below—10; Montreal, zero—12; Quebec, zero—8; Chatham, 2—13; Halifax, 16—28.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—1 a.m.—For the lower lakes region (including counties lying south of the Georgian Bay region, east as far as Belleville)—Fine on Saturday and Sunday, with rising temperatures.

Beltz's**Fine Furs****At Cut Rate Prices.****E. BELTZ,**

Manufacturing Furrier.

All those wishing furs made

over can have them done now

in a very satisfactory manner.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR**Johnston Bros.' Bread**

5c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

Costs Nothing

extra to have us ex-

amine your eyes and

adjust eyeglasses or spectacles. All

our work is done by an honor graduate

in optics.

E. W. BOYLE, Druggist & Optician,

653 Dundas Street, ywt

THE SPRING NON-JURY SITTINGS.

The spring non-jury sittings of the High Court will open at the court house on Monday before Chief Justice Armour. Seven cases have been entered, but none are of vast importance, and the list will probably be cleared in three days. The list is: Campbell vs. McPhillips—To rectify a will. Gibbons for plaintiff; Tothorpe for defense.

McLachlan vs. McMurphy—To set aside a deed for improvidence. Macbeth & Macpherson for plaintiffs.

London West vs. Nicholls—To recover \$804, alleged by a Government auditor to be due to the village by the defendant, who was treasurer of the corporation for several years. Meredith for plaintiffs.

Poole vs. Poole—To set aside sales of realty under judgment as fraudulent. Magee, Q.C., for plaintiff; Jackson (Ingersoll) for defense.

Howe vs. O'Keefe—To set aside a deed. Stuart for plaintiff.

Aubin vs. Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company—To recover insurance on buildings destroyed by fire. Gibbons for plaintiff.

Scott vs. Hodgins—Action on a foreign judgment to recover \$1,078. Gibbons for plaintiff; Miller for defense.

Windsor Salt for Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

Suez Canal's annual profits, \$8,000,000.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Comfortable Goods

AT

Comfortable Prices

Don't complain of the cold weather when you can get Fur garments at nearly half the price they were a month ago. A Fur Cape—what is more fashionable or more comfortable? Fur Muffs, Ruffs, Collarettes—all at astonishingly low prices.

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Spittal
& Co.,
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107 Business Office

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STREET • CAR • TICKETS

ARE ON SALE AT

T. R. PARKER'S,**C. P. R. Ticket Office**Southwest corner Dundas and
Richmond Streets.**London and Environs**

—Miss E. Myers, of Exeter, is visiting

Miss Nellie Wilson, King street city.

—Mrs. John Chapman, of Tilson-

burg, is visiting with Mrs. R. E. Simp-

son, King street.

—Will Fessenden and wife, of Toronto,

are visiting Mr. W. R. Fessenden, Dundas

street.

—Dr. Thos. Cullen, Mrs. Cullen and

daughter, left here yesterday for Baltimore,

Maryland, where they will remain for some

time.

—The date for the art loan exhibition

to be held in the Public Library has

been fixed for the 27th of February,

and the ensuing week. The pictures

are all by well known artists, and none

have been exhibited before in this city.

—Mr. C. V. Colwell, of this city, who

has been in Detroit during the past

three months, has returned to the

home of his father, Mr. C. F. Colwell,

to try and recuperate from a rather

serious attack of la grippe. His many

young friends here and elsewhere will

hope to soon hear that Victor has re-

gained his usual good health.

—The regular meeting of the London Col-

legiate Institute Literary Society was held

yesterday afternoon in the upper assembly

hall, the president in the chair. The

transaction of business the following pro-

gramme was rendered: Selection, the Glee

Club; instrumental, Miss B. Hodges; solo,

Miss Jessie Howie; critic's remarks, Miss A.

Mills; lecture, "American Authors," Mr. O.

J. Stevenson, M.A.

—Mrs. Jessie Belou, wife of Mr. C.

W. Drinkwater, died Thursday at the

residence of her brother, Mr. William

Oliver, Kilworth Mills, Komoka, aged

48. Mrs. Drinkwater was a daughter

of the late Walter Oliver, of Komoka.

She was a member of the Presbyterian

Church, and was survived by her hus-

band, a family of five children—three

boys and two girls—the oldest of whom

is 17 years of age.

—The following list of patents, recently

granted to inventors, residing in Canada,

is reported for the "Advertiser" by P. J.

Edmunds, international patent solicitor,

London, Ont. Canada patents—The

Canadian General Electric Co., electric

engine; A. Stockdale, Montreal, Que., bottle

closure; J. A. McLaren, Lower Rollo Bay,

P. E. I., machine for destroying insects;

Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, Ont.,

plows (trade mark); Annie S. Swan,

Toronto, Ont., A Victory Won (book copy-

right); United States patents—T. A. Briggs,

Niniger, Canada, electric clutch; H. H.

FACT DEAD SURE

The Poorest Man on Earth can be Cured of the Tobacco Habit by our Method—We offer by Mail a Remedy that will free every slave to Tobacco in Ten Days.

Read the strongest endorsement ever given any remedy, and if you are not fully satisfied write for leaflet containing over Six Thousand 6,000 Testimonials.

UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS—

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT.

JUNE 19, 1895 (PAGE 10.)
In the light of our examinations and tests of "Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure" we are but performing a duty we owe the public when we endorse the same and stamp it as the crowning achievement of the Nineteenth Century in the way of destroying a habit as disgusting as it is common. (For only \$1.) Hence we earnestly advise you to call or write for particulars.

W. S. Bryers Bark-well,

Wholesale and Retail Agent,

268 DUNDAS STREET, - LONDON.

Good Reasons**Why You Should Buy Your****Table Supplies From Us . .**

Our stock is all picked from the top notch, and

guaranteed fresh and reliable.

You can relish anything you get from us, as

we are more than particular to keep

everything clean.

Our assortment of goods being large, you

have greater variety to choose from.

By keeping only the best in the market, we

never have any shelf-worn goods.

Teas & Coffees a Specialty**T. A. Rowat & Co**

228 Dundas Street.

Telephone 317.

Campbell, who won in a race at the

Westminster rink the other evening.

Both are strong skaters. No doubt the

lovers of skating will turn out in large

numbers on Tuesday night, to show

their appreciation of the manner in

which Mr. Holman has looked after

their comfort and pleasure at the rink

during the season.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.**Annual Missionary Meeting—A Hand-**

some Sum Raised for Missions

by This Chu. ch.

Doubtless owing to the severity of

the weather, there was only a fair

audience at the annual meeting of the

Missionary Society of the Memorial

Church. Canon Richardson said that

the attendance was no criterion of the

interest taken in the work. The mon-

ies raised by the congregation for mis-

sionary work for the past year were

\$1,163. He hoped that next year they

would be able to report a very large

increase.

Dean Innes said he thought Memor-

ial Church stood near first in the

Diocese of Huron in the interest

taken in and financial aid given to

missionary work. The English Church

people were not near the wealthiest

people in the diocese, and this was

particularly so among the farmers. It

seemed peculiar to see a mission re-

ceiving a grant when one would think

the district perfectly able to support

a minister, but if one would examine

carefully, it would find that only a

very small portion of the farmers were

of the English Church. The young

people of the church were drawn else-

where, and consequently their sub-

scriptions. He could not see why the

soul of a fellow-countryman was not

as important as that of an East In-

dian. The contrast usually drawn be-

tween home and foreign mission work

was a very unfair one. If there was

anything to be said in favor of either,

it was in favor of home mission work.

The best way to make Canada better

was to educate the people religiously.

They wanted Canada to be a free and

loyal country. A man's Christianity

could be kept within himself. "While

you support foreign missions, do not

forget the very important home mis-

sions," concluded the dean.

Mr. W. W. Hoyle, Q.C., principal of

Toronto Law School, said they must

preach the Gospel to all men, as they

were so commanded by Christ. All

Christians looked forward to the com-

ing of Christ as the ending of all suf-

fering. Men should do as they could

to hasten the coming of His kingdom.

It was right to support home missions,

and it was also right to support foreign

missions. Every Christian may be a

missionary. A missionary is only one

who is sent to preach

the Gospel. There are a great

many who try to escape the work laid

out for them. People should remem-

ber the infinite degradation of heathen

idolatry. In China 24,000 people die ev-

ery day; in India there are 23,000.

Think of these great numbers who

die without hearing of Christ. It is

the will of God that foreign mission-

ary work should be done.

Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., of St. James'