VOL. XXXIII., NO. 104.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 12436.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.

DRINKWATER-On Feb. 20, 1896, at the residence of her brother, William Oliver, Kilworth Mills, Komoka, Jessie, beloved wife of C. W. Drinkwater, in her 48th year. Funeral will leave the above residence on Monday, at 12 o'clock p.m., for Oakland Cemetery. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

BISSELL-On Feb. 21, 1896, at her residence, 360 St. James street, Mary Ann, wife of Sidney L. Bissell, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral will leave the residence at 3 c'clock, Monday afternoon, for Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Services 2:30. Friends and acquaintance will please accept this intimation. MANNING-Suddenly, at her brother's residence, 391 South street, Mattie, daughter of Mrs. Charles Manning, Derwent.

Funeral Monday, Feb. 24, at 2 p.m.; services at 1 o'clock, at the above residence. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. Rev. J. W. Pedley. Morning, "Perfect Holiness"; evening, "Settling National Quarrels by Arbitration." Bible class at 3. All wel-

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Rigsby morning and evening. Special services all week.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Next Sabbath—Pastor morning and evening; 11 a.m. subject, "Unity"; 7 p.m. subject, "Come." Mr. S. R. Break, will take charge of after service in evening. A. G. Harris, pastor. ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. M. P. Talling, pastor. Evening

Bubject, "International Righteousness."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church — Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., pastor; morning prayer at 10:15; morning services at 11, subject. "The Wiles of the Devit." Judges, ix., 15: evening service at 7, subject, "The Challenge and the Pledge," II. Kings, x., 15. Sacrament of baptism at the morning prayer meeting. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class for Bible study at 3 o'clock. Everybody welcome

ONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH
-Rev. B. Clement, paster. Missionary
Dermons. Morning, Rev. A. Cunningham; evening, the pastor.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH A -Rev. J. J. Sinclair; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. All welcome. K ING STREKT METHODIST CHURCH
—Pastor, Charles Smith. Evening subject, "How Lovely Are Thy Tents, O Israel."
Strangers welcomed.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL - MATINS -Benedicite, Gregorian; Benedicita, Troutbeck. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evensong-Magnificat, Tours; Nunc Dimittis, Tours; anthem, "There is a Green Hill Far Away," Somerset. Preacher, the Dean.

UNDAS STREET CENTER METHO-DIST Church-Services II a.m. and 7 p.m.: Sabbath school, 2:45. The pastor, Rev. p.m.; Sabbath school, 2:45. The pastor, Rev. E. B. Lanceley, will preach morning and evening. The musical service will contain: Morning—Anthem, "We Praise Thee, O God," Dudley Buck; solo, "Jesus, I Am Resting"; quartet, "Grant Us Thy Peace," Charles Gounod. Evening — Anthem, "Hallelujah, Christ is Risen," R. Orlando Morgan; solo, "A Dream of Bethlehem," Rodney; trio, "Praise Ye," Verdi.

MIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. e classes and Sabbath school 3 p.m. Services as usual.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church — Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services as usual. MRST METHODIST CHURCH—WESLEY Hall; Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services

PLIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. ervices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school of rastor's Bible class at 2:30. Seats free.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. D. Z. Juel, both services, at it a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome. CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All wel-

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. advertisement less than 10 words. MONCERT -DON'T MISS IT-ST. JAMES

Presbyterian Church, next Friday night. Excellent programme. Silver collection. b MANADA'S GREAT ELOCUTIONIST-Miss Jessie Alexander—will be at Dundas enter Church, Friday evening, Feb. 28. ickets 25 cents. Choice music under direction

RAND OPERA HOUSE - MONDAY, **March 2, Thorne's Comic Opera Company, in the bright, musical comedy, "Daughter of the Regiment." Fine costumes; brilliant music. Prices—15c. 25c, 35c. Plan open Kriday. Feb. 28. NRIIBY - GRAND OPERA HOUSE -

Wednesday, Feb. 26; special return engagement of the same company in the greatest play of the century. Prices—Lower floor, \$1; balcony (reserved), 75c; admission, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Monday.

TRAND OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY, March 10—Albani and Grand Concert Company. Prices—Lower floor, \$2; balcony, \$1 50; gallery, \$1. Subscription list opens Mon-day, Feb. 24. Plans for subscribers only opens Monday, March 2. Plans for non-subscropens Thursday, March 5.

ESTIMONIAL TO ALF. D. HOLMAN. manager, Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, Queen's Avenue Rink; two-mile race between George P. MacLaren and Kent Campbell; three-mile race, or en; backward race, half mile, open, for handsome medals; band of Seventh Battalian, alcaling half Battalion: skating before and after race. Admission, 10c. and 15c.; gallery, 10c. extra. Coupons canceled.

RAND OPERA HOUSE-SATURDAY Tafternoon and evening, Feb. 22, Stowe & Co.'s big spectacular production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Fifty people, two brass bends, two quartettes, one pickaninny fife and drum corps, ten buck and wing dancers. The first company to introduce a genuine cotton press and gin in full operation; \$2,000 transformation scene Monster street parade at noon. Grand matinee at 2:30 p.m. Prices—Matinee, 15c, 25c, 5c; evening, 25c, 50c, 75c. be; evening, 25c, 50c, 75c.

TDALACE DANCING ACADEMY—LAST term commences next week. Gentlemen Monday, ladie: Tuesday, advanced class Wednesday evenings, Children Saturday afternocas. Dayton & McCormick.

HOURS TO GUERNSEY, 8 HOURS TO Jersey; daily service from Southampton (except Sunday) at midnight; fast steamship New York sails New York to Southampton Wednesday, March 4. FRANK B. CLARKE, went, Richmond st. eet, next "Advertiser."

Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence. 345 Princess avenue. A thorough system of teaching the modern glide waitz and all fashionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

RE YOU BUILDING OR REPAIRING Look here—Pine lumber, \$850 per thous-hingles, \$1 50 per thousand; doors, 155 Call at C. P. R. lumber yard, Pall Mall street, London, J. A. SUTHERLAND.

Meetings.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. A TTENTION — ROBIN HOOD DRILL corps, A. O. F., will meet in A. O. F., block, East End, on Monday, 24th inst., at 8 p.m., for business. Members of Court Forest City wishing to attach to drill dorps are invited. By order John Brown, Captain; W. RICHARDS, Secretary.

A NCIENT ORDER FORESTERS—COURT Magnolia meets in Duffield Block next fuesday evening. Young men, come join us. M call AUXILIARY MEETING-MON-day, Feb. 24, at 3:30 p.m., in the "Y"

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GEN-ERAL servant; references required. Apply to Mrs. WALTER SIMSON, 27 Peter

NURSE TO ASSIST IN CARE OF CHIL-DREN. Apply 386 King street. 34c WANTED-A GENERAL SERVANT-Must be a thoroughly good girl. Apply between 6 and 8 p.m. to Mrs. Dr. McCallum, 415 Dundas street. LIELP WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOK

wanted at once; also generals and dining-room girls. The old reliable, DWYER'S Intelligence Office, 591 Richmond street. ON HAND AT DWYER'S EMPLOYMENT Agency—General servants, dining-room girls, hou ekeepers to suit, man and wife to work on farm, and salesiady. 591 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,121.

PIRST CLASS DINING ROOM GIRLS wanted to go out of city, good wages, cooks and housemaids on hand. Armstrong's ntelligence Office, 56 Dundas street.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. W ANTED—A MAN TO LOOK AFTER horses and make himself generally useful about a house. Apply at Ross House, East

ORGANIZERS WANTED-PROFITABLE, ter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King

A GENTS-WANTED-\$20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street.

Female Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS PANT maker at once. 291 Wellington street. R. H. SEMPLE, tailor.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED SALES-LADY-For fancy drygoods. Apply WHISKARD'S, 230 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. CECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE-A No large Heintzman & Co. Upright Piano, nearly new; easy terms of payment. H. S. WILLIAMS & SON, 171 Dundas street. 36g R. S. Williams upright, nearly new. Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street, H. W. SET SINGLE HARNESS THAT HAS been used. J. DAROH & SONS, 377-379 Tal-

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-balf cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. OST - YESTERDAY - THREE RUGS -Near corner of Rectory and Campbell streets. Finder rewarded. Apply at "Adver-

Board and Lodging.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. advertisement less than ten words. COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Apply 66 Carling street,

Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. advertisement less than ten words. WANTED-DRESSMAKING AND SEW-ING by the day. Address Miss Wine-GARDEN, Belmont.

WANTED - HOUSE WITH ALL with All modern conveniences, not too close to business part of the city. Will lease if desirable. Address, stating location, with rent, to "Alpha," care "Advertiser office.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. ROOMS TO LET-APPLY OXFORD

RESIDENCE TO LET - 236 CENTRAL avenue, opposite the park; modern conveniences; possession either April 1 or May 1.

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albion Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession Apply T. H. CABLING, at the brewery. 331f TO LET-COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets. South London; rent \$13. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 42tf TO LET-RESIDENCE, 484 COLBORNE street, corner Duffcrin avenue, 10 rooms,

modern conveniences. Apply Fraser & 42tf Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN TO work at home; I pay \$8 to \$16 per week for making Crayon Portraits; new patented method; anyone who can read and write can devote the contract time day of the contract time do the work at home, is spare time, day or evening; send for particulars and begin work at once. Address H. A. GRIP, German Artist, Tyrone. Pa.

WANTED-SEVERAL MEN OF GOOD observer, who can furnish horse and light rig: \$75 to \$250 a month. Applicants write fully. The Bradley Garretson Company (Limited), Brantford, Ont.

GENTS-"SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"—
The most powerful and convincing collection of facts ever produced against all foes of Christianity by Hon. Britton H. Tabor, introduction by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who says:
"That in view of the invincible array of evidence therein it would saem a thousand times

dence therein it would seem a thousand times harder not to believe in the Bible." All skeptics are vanquished by evidence. No book ever sold so fast. Four hundred agents wanted. Don't miss opportunity to secure territory. Full particulars, J. L. Nichola & Co., Weeley Buildng, Toronto.

The "Advertiser" Want Ads. are

Real Estate.

First insertion 1c per word, One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. 30 ACRES OF MARKET GARDEN land within two miles of the city, to be sold cheap on easy terms; 123 acres in the township of Dunwick, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber. Apply H. M. Douglass, 110 Dundas street.

5 ACRE LOTS FOR SALE IN VILLAGE, one seven rooms, one five rooms; also 47 acres with good house, nine rooms; orchard, barn and other buildings. Apply WM. FRANCIS Mount Brydges.

Mount Brydges.

S3.600 WILL BUY 153 ACRES choice land, 120 acres cleared, 200 fruit trees, double house, barns, sheds, etc., three miles from flourishing town. Must be sold. Apply U. A. BUCHNER, Barrister, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. 74n bdt

FOR SALE CHEAP-THE FOLLOWING property, viz.—Lot, 27, south side East Bathurst street, city, 100x190 feet, running through to the G. T. R. track. On the prop-

A LARGE FRAME BUILDING CONTAIN-ING BOILER AND SHAFTING, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Apply to Wm. F. Bullen, manager Ontario Loan & Debenture Company. 16tf-eod FOR SALE — A VERY DEFIRABLE summer residence on the St. Clair river, seven miles from Sarnia, good house and outbuildings, orchard, and about ten acres of land, easily reached by train, river boat or gravel road; also one of the best summer residences on Lake Huron, five miles from Sarnia, good house and twenty-five acres of wooded land; also a very attractive town residence in Sarnia. Apply T. W. NISBET, Sarnia. 30a

Miscellaneous.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. FOR ADOPTION — HEALTHY MALE child. Address Box 6, this office. b

London Real Estate Exchange. CHEAP FARM—FIFTY ACRES TOWN-SHIP of London, small frame house and barn; 100 young fruit trees, well adapted for dairy or fruit farm; 4 miles from London; fronts on Oxford street. W. D. BUCKLE.

YORK STREET LOTS-OLD CENTRAL school block; \$15 per foot, 40 foot frontage each, lane in rear; good location for renting; bargain. W. D. Buckle.

TO RENT—NO. 110 CARTWRIGHT street, 10 roomed modern brick house; No. 445)Central avenue, 8 rooms, frame house, 8; No. 527 Piccadilly street, 6 roomed cottage and barn, 87; No. 552, brick cottage and barn, Pall Mall street, \$6. W. D. BUCKLE.

UILDING LOTS—HILL STREET—NEAR

St. Mary's Church, two fine lots; St.

James street, \$450; Elmwood avenue lots cheap,

4 fine lots; Kensington Heights, adjoining
former residence of Judge Fitzgerald. W. D. BUCKLE.

A UCTION SALE OF ESTATE, STOCK, machinery and book debts of R. F. Lacey & Co. This estate will be sold by public auction by J. W. Jones, auctioneer, at his rooms, 242 Dundas street, in the city of London, on Tuesday, Feb 25th, 1896, at 2:30 p.m. The stock and book debts amount to about as follows:

 findings.
 \$1,782 86

 Machinery, Tools, etc.
 429 95

 Book Debts.
 8:9 73

 .83.032 Terms - One-fourth cash, balance months with satisfactory security, stock list and stock can be seen on application to C. J. Beal, assignee, London; Mager, McKillor &

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE residential; property in the city of London - Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage there will be sold by public auction, by Mr. J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, No. 242 Dundas; street, in the city of London, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, 1896, at 2:30 p.m., the following lands, namely: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, and being composed of the northerly 35 feet in frontage of lot No. and Province of Ontario, and being composed of the northerly 35 feet in frontage of lot No. 31, on the west side of Maitland street, according to Cameron's survey and plan No. 12. There has just been erected upon the above lot a comfortable frame dwelling house, containing 6 or 7 rooms. House has never been occupied since completion. Within a few feet of Central avenue electric cars. Property known as No. 599 Maitland street. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance within one month thereafter. Arrangements can be month thereafter. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for three-fourths of the purchase money to be secured by mortgage on the premises. Further particulars and conditions of sale on the day of sale or on application to the undersigned vendors' solicitors. Hell-MUTH & IVEY, vendors' solicitors, London,

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Conclusion of the Head Camp Meeting-Board of Managers Elected.

St. Thomas, Feb. 22. -On the concluding day of the Woodmen of the World Head Camp the election of the board of managers resulted as follows: Sovereign McMillen, London, re-elected; Sovereign Ferguson, Strathroy, Sovereign Storey, Acton, Sovereign McGugan, Sovereign Hill, St. Thomas,

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Hon. J. C. Root, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Mr. C. C. Farmer, chairman board sovereign managers of Illinois, who had acted as scrutineers, was then carried amid

much applause. Toronto was chosen as the next place of convention. The matter of fixing the remuneration of Head Camp officials was satisfactorily disposed of. Report of committee on mileage and per diem was received and

The executive committee was instructed to procure a full set of regalia and jewels for Head Camp officers before the meeting of the next convention at Toronto in 1898. Hon. J. C. Root, by request of the head consul commander, proceeded to install the the newly-elected officers.

The usual votes of thanks were passed several inspiring speeches were made and then the Head Camp adjourned.

VALUE RECEIVED.

Perry Patettic-Bubby, life like our'n Wayworn Watson-I notice you keep on livin' all the same.
"But I don't rush."

SOCIOLOGICAL. Watts-There seems to be some truth in the saying that heaven helps those who help themselves."

Potts-Of course there is. They are the only kind worth helping-Indianapolis Journal. Steamers Arrived. Feb. 21. At From Havel....... New York...... Bremen

Kur-a-Kof, the new cold and lung remedy, 25c at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store. Photography-Klein Cabinets, \$2 50 per dozen, at Cooper & Sanders, cor. Dundas

That the Transvaal will Proclaim Its Independence.

The Suez Canal Blocked by Forty four Steamers.

The British Cattle Embargo Bill Likely to Become Law.

Varying Views on the Question of Arbi trating the Venezuelan Matter - Hall Caine's Sister to Marry - General-Cable News.

HALL CAINE'S SISTER. London, Feb. 22.—Hall Caine's sister, Miss Lilly Caine, is to be married early in March to George Day, the popular young dramatist.

SUEZ CANAL BLOCKED. Port Said, Feb. 22.—Owing to the fact that all efforts to float the German steamer Kansler have up to the present prove unsuccessful, 44 steamers are now blocked in the Suez Canal.

IMPOSSIBLE. Madrid, Feb. 22.-The Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Dupuy De subject, has telegraphed that he re-gards it as impossible for the United go to England to discuss Transvaal States to recognize the Cuban insurg- affairs.

ents as belligerents. STORMS ON THE BLACK SEA. London, Feb. 22.-A dispatch from Odessa says that heavy storms on the Black Sea have caused great loss of life and property. Seven steamers and its independence. eighteen sailing vessels have foundered, and it is believed that more than 00 persons have perished. The storms continue.

A WARSHIP FOR WILLIAM. Berlin, Feb. 22.-Montevideo, Uruguay, advices state that the German esidents of that city have taken steps to raise a fund with which to purchase a warship to be presented to the Emperor of Germany. An appeal to the Germans of Argentina to join in the undertaking has been issued.

WHERE IS NANSEN? don, Feb. 22.—The Tim es a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that on Wednesday fresh telegrams were received from Eastern Siing Dr. Nansen, who was reported to be returning after having discovered the North Pole, is indefinite and uncertain.

DENIED BY TURKEY.

London, Feb. 22.-The Turkish ambassador in London, Costaki Pasha, story telegraphed from Constantinople to the Times, that the Sultan has instructed him to invite Great Britain to regulate the situation in Egypt with suzerain power, on the basis of guarantees being given for the security of communications between India and England.

COST OF THE EXPLOSION. London, Feb. 22.-A Johannesburg dispatch says that President Kruger, after viewing the scene of devastation, declared that the Netherlands Railway Company, on board of whose cars the dynamite exploded, would have to pay the amount of damage done, which is calculated at £1,000,000 at least. The Government have appointed Earl Grey to act conjointly with Cecil Rhodes in the administration of the

affairs of the territory controlled by

the company in South Africa. THE CRISIS ABATING. Paris, Feb. 22.-Most of the newspapers regard the conflict between the Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies on one side and the Senate on the other, as ended. The moderate Republicans praise the wisdom of the Senate in baffling the hopes of the enemies of the Republic and the Socialists and Radicals declare that the Senate capitulated, fearing a revision of the constitution, which, however, they say is inevitable. The Conservatives

think that the Senate will finally win. BRITISH PARLIAMENT. London, Feb. 22.-Mr. Geo. A. Curzon, the Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, replying in the House of Commons to a question from Sir Chas. Dilke, member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, said that the Government recently agreed with France to renew the Newfoundland medus vivendi of 1890 regarding the lobster fishery and that no negotia-tions were proceeding looking to the taking up of the fishery question in general.

Replying to another question, Mr. Curzon stated that the Delagoa Bay arbitration court will meet at Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 24. ITALIAN FORCES IN ABYSSINIA.

Rome, Feb. 22.—The Italian Minister of War has received the report of Gen. Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, in regard to the recent combats between the Italians and the rebel bands near Adigrat. In these fights the Italians lost 97 killed and from 30 to 40 wounded, and the enemy's losses were about equal to those of the Italians. The report was laid before the Cabinet, which authorized Signor Crispi to send to Abyssinia immediately whatever reinforcements of troops may be necessary Ten thousand men are already in readiness to be embarked for Massowah to join Gen. Baratieri's forces in the interior.

SHUTTING OUT CANADIAN CATTLE.

London, Feb. 22.—The bill to finally Edam New York Rotterdam
Damara Scilly St. Johns exclude imported live cattle, which was read for a first time in the House of Commons last week, was practically unopposed. Even Gen. Laurie, the exmember of Parliament in Canada, while arguing that Canada was free from disease, approved the bill, as ending an uncertainty, and likely to induce Canadians to export dressed cattle in-

stead of stockers. Mr. W. H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, said he believed the restrictions would never be relieved. The Daily News denounces the bill

as protection pure and simple. It says that, indeed, it is more. It is that extreme logical form of protection amounting to prohibition. CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

London, Feb. 22.-While Washington's birthday is being celebrated in the United States, the members of the American colony here are honoring the memory of the father of his country. and Old Glory is waving proudly over many buildings here in defiance of fog, soot and anything else. At the United States Embassy, the American ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, and Mrs. Bayard held a reception during the earlier part of the day, and this evening, at the Grafton Galleries, under the auspices of the American Society, there is a banquet at which 400 loyal Americans place their feet under the mahogany, clink glasses, cheer for their country, and applaud all patriotic sentiments loudly and honestly, all the more so, perhaps, because 3,000 miles of briny water separate them from the land they all love so well and the friends they hold so dear. The banquet hall is handsomely decorated with flowers and flags, the music is furnished by a first-class band, and the guests include the staffs of the United States Embassy and United States Consulate General, as well as

Americans from nearly every part of Great Britain and Ireland. TRANSVAAL MATTERS. London, Feb. 22.-The Queen has sent dispatch to President Kruger expressing her sympathy for the victims

of the explosion. A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says: Public opinion in Pre-Lome, replying to an inquiry on the toria is in favor of President Kruger

The Natal Times claims to have the pest authority for the statement that the South African Republic will, on Feb. 27, the fifteenth anniversary of the Boer victory over the British under Gen. Colley at Majuba Hill, proclaim

A dispatch from Cape Town says that the report that the South African Republic intends to throw off the suzer-ainty of Great Britain and proclaim its independence, is not credited in Cape Town. Sir Jacobus A. Dewet, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, has, however, taken his departure from that place, having been given a special conge, and this fact is regarded as being

strange. The Government of the Transvaal Republic has granted £25,000 to the fund for the aid of the sufferers. The Netherlands Railway has subscribed £10,000, and the dynamite company £5.000. The total fund now ap proaches £100,000. It has been proved that the Government's and the company's regulations of the handling of dynamite were broken in several

THE TURNING POINT REACHED.

London, Feb. 22.-G. W. Smalley, the

American correspondent of the Times,

in a dispatch to that paper, protests against the plan of a joint commission to settle the Venezuelan boundary being discussed by the American press as his or the Times' project. He says it is neither one nor the other, but it is the plan that the United States Government is ready to officially propose or accept on the conditions stated in his original dispatch to the Times. The scheme, he adds, must be accepted or rejected, as a whole. It is not open for Great Britain to accept part of Nevertheless, it does not follow that the Washington Government would not consider a counter proposal or a reasonable modification of the plan. He dwells upon the jingo opposition to the plan and other difficulties, which, he believes, are increasing, and contends that these show clearly the dangers of delay and what risks the Washington Government took

in allowing the proposal to be pub-

lished. The Times, in commenting on the dispatch, contends that the turningpoint of the controversy has been reached, adding that the views of both Ministers have been undergoing the evolution tending to bring them closer. Further delay in resuming direct ne-gotiations would be needless and mischievous. Lord Salisbury, having taken the last step in the negotiations, the next move by diplomatic usage rests with Mr. Olney. Assuming that Mr. Smalley's dispatches represent the left unsettled, might suddenly assume views of the American Government, it is only requisite to send these views to Lord Salisbury as speedily as possible. They might not necessarily command instant assent to all their details, but they would be received with the greatest possible respect and with an earnest desire to accept them as a basis for a prompt, complete agreement. The spirit in which they were formed would be thoroughly appreciated by the whole nation. The desire to show by deeds that Great Britain reciprocated would be universal. The Times contends that it would be desirable for the resumed negotiations to be conducted at Washington, where the representatives of Venezuela could

STORMY SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

of the Chamber, which by a majority of 45, sustained the Cabinet in its fight against the Senate. The issue cable settlement. must now apparently be pursued to the bitter end. The scene in the Chamber since the debate was the stormlest since at the height of the Panama scandal, three years ago. It culminated, as such scenes usually do, in the French Chamber, in the intimation of a duel, this time between the \$50,000, with \$25,000 insurance. Prime Minister and M. Poincare. The tice, hence the Moderate leader's defence of him. But M. Ribot attacked the Bourgeois Cabinet as a whole for raising the present constitutional quesis increasing that President Faure and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, should take decisive measures for etc., etc.

Greatest Power Of Attraction.

Women Recognize It. Men Bow Before Its Shrine The Secret of Good Looks.

The reason so many ladies have such clear and dainty complexions, and hands with not a trace of roughness of redness, is their continued taith in the use of "Hazeline," a fragrant and delightful toilet luxury, an article of sterling merit and worth. It gives health, vigor and beauty to the skin, removing all chafing and irritation, and restoring to the complexion its natural delicate freshness.

Price, 25 Cents.

Druggists, London, Ont. 2 DRUG Main Store, 216 Dundas Street corner Park Avenue, Branch, corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

bringing the dangerous emergency to an end. His position is extremely embarrassing. If he demands the resignation of the Cabinet, as he has the right to do, it will be equivalent to taking sides with the Senate in the controversy, and must be followed by the dissolution of the Chamber, as the Lower House would not accept another Cabinet in place of the Bourgeous Min-

istry. McCARTHY'S SUCCESSOR London, Feb. 22.-John Dillon, the newly elected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, is not only an able parliamentarian and politician. but a qualified physician and surgeon. His father was John Blake Dillon, of Dublin, a famous barrister. Mr. Dillon inherited his rare power of oratory, from his father, who was likewise a patriotic M. P., sitting for Tipperary in 1865-66. Mr. Dillon's mother was Adelaide Hart. He was born in 1851, and was graduated from Catholic University of Dublin. He is also a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. He was first sent to Parliament in 1884. when he sat for Tipperary. he was elected from East Mayo, and was re-elected in 1892. Mr. Dillon is a great lover of books. His house North Great George's street, Dublin, has a library rich in Hiberniana, and, indeed, in many valuable and interesting old volumes picked up by their owner through many years of patient search. At his best, Mr. Dillon is as fine a speaker as any man in his par-But he lacks constancy. He has neither the steadiness of Healy nor the readiness of Sexton. His sentences sometimes broken and disjointed But if his feelings are strongly moved there is a simple strength about what he says that, taken with his manner,

makes him second to none in impress. THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE. London, Feb. 22.-In an interview N. G. Burch, the Venezuelan consul here, said that he was of the opinion that the boundary question was making the most satisfactory progress towards an intelligent and pacific solution. He was not aware that there had been any change in the attitude of President Crespo. Venezuela was quite ready to resume diplomatic relations with Great Britain as soon as the

boundary question was amicably set-Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, formerly President of the Local Government Board, and Secretary for India, states that he strongly favors the plan for the appointment of a joint commission. It would be. he says, a great mistake to waste the time in haggling. The details are insignificant in comparison with the supreme importance of an immediate. arrangement of the difficulty, which,

The Dally News declares that the whole Liberal party shares the views expressed by Sir Henry. The Chronicle says it learns that matters have reached a less hopeful stage than is assumed in some quarters, and expresses doubt that Great Britain will take any decisive action until the American high commission shall have reported.

a serious aspect.

The Standard says it is understood that Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, has been revising the Brit-ish case prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus, professor of jurisprudence at Oxford University. The paper adds that it believes that the Government regards the case as historically unassailable, although in its diplomatic aspect it is not free from confusion. In an editorial the Standard condemns those who advocate the hasty Paris. Feb. 22.—The constitutional and immediate settlement crisis has been accentuated by action question. It urges that it is desirable to thoroughly master its difficulties and to trust to time and the good sense of the two nations for an ami-

BIG STATION BURNED. Providence, R. I., Feb. 22.—The big Union Station of the Consolidated Railroad was destroyed by fire yesterday. The rail-road company's loss is roughly placed at

SALVE FOR CARNEGIE. curious spectacle was also presented of M. Ribot, Premier in the last Cabler of Commerce elected Andrew Carlnet, defending M. Ricard, Minister of negie as honorary member, and adopt-Justice, who is the personal cause of ed resolutions commending his benevothe present struggle between the lence. This action was taken in view Senate and the Cabinet. M. Richard of the recent blackballing of the milwas also M. Ribot's Minister of Jus- lionaire by the Cleveland Chamber of

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's on the question of upholding the Cabinet in the policy of the Minister of Justice was 279 to 234. On the general question of confidence the figures were 309 to 185. The popular demand

Dissolution of Parliament Now Within Sight.

A Vote on the Manitoba Bill First, However.

The Extraordinary Letter Sent to Hon.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.-It is apparent that the high tax leaders have made up their minds that they cannot buildoze Parliament into passing the estimates for the expenditure of forty million **Collars** on the eve of a general election, in which, in all probability, they will be beaten. Parliament cannot legally sit beyond April 25 at midnight, and it has been made evident that it is mpossible 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 hight. Then, on Tuesday, March 3, in accordance with a motion made by Mr. Foster last night, the second reading of the bill relating to Manitoba schools will take place, and be con-tinued after routine till a vote is taken. Mondays, on the suggestion of Mr. Laurier, will be reserved for the business of private 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 understood that an agreement has been reached, whereby the House will di-vide 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 summons to appear 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, 107 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 bishops 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 entreat you to accede to our request. It is in the name of our bishops, of the hierarchy and of Canadian Catholics, that we ask your party, of which you are the so 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 yote for the Government, but for the bill, which will render us our rights, which bill will be presented to the House in a few days.

I consider, or, 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 that we cannot accept your commission of inquiry for any reason, and we will do the best to

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 Episcopacy, like one man, united to the clergy, will rise to support those who may have fallen to

Please pardon my frankness, which leads me to speak thus. Though 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 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 your service when that may please either at the University of Ottawa or at your private rooms, provided you informed me of the hour fixed you. I well be in Ottawa on the 23rd inst. for several days. (Signed)

It will be observed that this letter was written full 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 sanitarium for tuberculosis.

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

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, has several notices on the order paper as to public works and contractors. The able re-presentative for West Huron will be eard 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 he will stay with Rev. Dr. Barclay, of St.

The bill to allow the Independent Order of Foresters to increase the oldings 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. Mc-Keen 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 ren-dered 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 invita-tion; 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. McMullen (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 office 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. McMullen 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. Mc-Mullen 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 view when they went to 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 wel-fare of the people, and condemning 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.

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 ing and hitching begins, the noble lord faculty, has suddenly been deprived of collapses utterly and secludes himself the power of speech under most mys- completely until quite a time after arterious 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 from her hand, 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. By Tuesday 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 Seventeenth street Presbyterian Church on 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 in her pew, 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, who lives close at hand in Sixteenth street. He soon restored Miss Schaeffer to consciousness. She looked in wonder at the frightened faces about her, and

"I'd like to go home, please." Since that moment she has never

She retired that night without speaking a word. Towards noon next day Mr. Schaeffer was hurriedly summoned from his place of business. His wife had become greatly alarmed. Miss Schaeffer had arisen and eaten her breakfast, but despite everything the mother could do, the daughter would not speak a word. To all questions were asked she replied by a shake of her head. Some one wrote on a

bit of paper: you speak?" And Miss Schaeffer wrote: "I can-

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 wonderlook 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. The case was diagnosed as one c 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

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

are no symptoms of lockjaw in the

case.

To The Deaf, A gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head after fourteen years' suffering will gladly send full particulars of the remedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Norfolk House, Norfolk street, Strand, London, England.

A Paris lamplighter uses a bicycle. Paper telegraph poles are increasing.

Why Lord Salisbury Has Not Seen the Queen Since December.

Emperor William Determined to Beat His Uncle Wales at Yachting.

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

The Oxford and Cambridge Crews Chosen - \ 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 bunting and the salutes from the guns of the ships affoat 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 drawingrooms 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 might have been worse had her Majesty not been persuaded to listen to the representations of those who had the interest of the West End tradespeople at heart, and who showed the Queen that great 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 confailure to visit her Majesty, in spite of the troublesome times just passed over, is due to the fact that the will also be extended in all probability to colonial products.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COLUMN New York, Feb. 22.—Every physician over, is due to the fact that the Marin Bellevue Hospital was called into quis of Salisbury is a horribly bad consultation last night over one of the 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 rollrival 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 nonattendance of her Prime Minister at Osborne, although her Majesty, greatly enjoys the sea, cannot well understand the little weakness of the powerful statesman.

> HENDERSON'S YACHT. The racing yacht which the Hender-

sons are building, from Geo. L. Watson's designs, for Emperor William of Germany, is modeled after the Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia. The new craft is being built secretly under the same shed as used for the construction of Valkyrie III., and will be nearly, if not quite, as large as the Dunraven syndicate boat. The preliminary work upon Watson's latest is already well advanced, and rumor has it that she will be completed in time to compete at the Cowes regatta. Emperor William, it has long been an open secret, is quite anxious to own 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 Emperor William 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, Britannia holds the German 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 al-ready won it twice. Thus a most interesting contest is looked forward to during Cowes week, when the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron takes 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 message 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 Yacht Squadron, has in some manner intervened either 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, 156 pounds; C. K.
Pilips, No. 2, 173 pounds; E. C. Sher-

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, 168 pounds; H. Gold, stroke, 159 pounds; H. Pechell, coxswain, 115 pounds. The crew is generally looked upon as very promising and likely to prove very fast even be-fore the time of the race. 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 clasper boat in practice, and Mr. G. C. Bourne is at present coaching. The Cambridge crew has also been

The Cambridge crew has also been decided upon. It consists of T. P. Hope, bow, 158 pounds; H. A. Game, No. 2, 176 pounds; D. Pennington, No. 3, 175 pounds; R. Y. Bonsey, No. 4, 178 pounds; W. A. Bieber, No. 5, 180 pounds; T. J. G. Duncanson, No. 6, 193 pounds; A. S. Bell, No. 7, 163 pounds; W. J. Farnia stroka 170 pounds; T. R. W. J. Fernie, stroke, 170 pounds; T. R. Paget-Tomlinson, coxswain, 114 pounds. The crew are also using their clasper racing boat of last year for practice. They are being coached by Messrs. Lehman, C. M. Pitnan and Thever 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 southwest division of Lancashire, leader of the Liverpool Conservatives, known as the "Young Napoleon," and as "the Joseph Chamberlain of Liverpool," who was formerly Secretary to the Admiralty, is suing the Rallway 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 & Kellock, of which firm Sir A. P. Forwood is a partner.

BAYARD'S FRIENDLY SENTI-

MENTS. 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, in-sisting upon the continuance of the Anglo-American friendship, has been published. Mr. Bayard says: "I hail with delight any evidence of generous confidence in the companionship of the 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 twig is bent that the tree inclines, and I hope that 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 arranging for cheaper transportation of English farm produce. In addition, an association is in course of forma-tion, 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, sult with her Majesty on important if necessary, may be established pany, forwarded to the postoffice adstate business. The Premier has not throughout the United Kingdom, The dress of every shareholder within two

> Charing Cross, on Monday evening, explain the objects of the National Council of Women of Great Britain 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 de cease 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, sailors and marines. This question formed 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 Nervine.

I have been a continual sufferer from Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspep-sia and general physical weakness for a number of years, and had been treated by numerous doctors and specialists without avail. 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 Nervine 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 cured. Gratitude for what this grand remedy Wales, as commodore of the Royal 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 Nervine ever prosper, and its proprietors reap the reward they so justly deserve, is the prayer of yours truly, D. G. OWEN.
Picton, Ont., Dec. 19, 1895.

> IT NEVER FAILS. "What is a good way to attract at-

"One of the best ways I know is to leave the front door of a street car open on a chilly day."

Jalls and Crime in the Statistics of 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 and that is 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 di-rectors? 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 committals decreased from 9,450 in 1894 to 9,880 in 1895. The greatest number of committals since 1868, when they reached 5,655, was in 1877, when they numbered 13,481. From 1877 to 1882 they steadily decreased, and then again took an upward bound, reaching 12,531 in 1889. Since then the decrease has

been steady and marked. The following tables show the relative number of prisoners and cost maintaining them in some of the

western countles: Committed \$2,523 80 \$2,348 42 \$2,221 41 Goderich Jail— Chatham Jail-59 67 73 ...\$2,085 98 \$2,169 52 \$2,606 22 Committed...... Total cost...... Total cost...... London Jail— Committed......\$6,683 81 \$6,899 78 \$6,344 82 Total cost......\$2,703 89 \$2,034 20 \$2,029 05 Committed

Dr. McKay's bill respecting building societies provides that shareholders are to be furnished with periodical statements of the affairs of the comdress of every shareholder within two months after the end of each year, and a copy of the statement, with proof of the due mailing of copies to Lady Henry Somerset will preside at the shareholders, is to be filed with a meeting in St. Martin's town hall, the Government in making the annual returns. A penalty is imposed upon officers and employes neglecting to Feb. 24. The meeting will consider and perform the duties required by the act. The annual return to the Government in the case of societies havand Ireland. Among those who will ing withdrawal stock is to show the take part in the functions are Mrs. 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 lists, 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 hat 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 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, in a judgment subsequently given, declared the action of the Manitoba Legislature to have been within the constitutional rights of the same; 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 this Legislature cannot but look upon 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 course it is at present following, and to leave Manitoba to manage her own educational affairs in the same way that seems best to the people of that

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 secur ing 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.

windsor Salt, Purest and Best, the big church's pasterete.

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,

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

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

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 coun-

cil for the year 1896, at a salary of 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, on which they realized \$58. It was disposed of at a fair price by private sale at a social tea recently given in the manse. On the same evening, unknown at the time to the pastor, the friends left in the stable 75 bushels of oats.

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 ser-vices 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 rag-ing, 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

Mr. T. J. Humphrey has leased the Proof Line factory, and, as he is a first-class cheese manufacturer, and makes a first-class article, farmers having cows for dairy purposes would find it to their interest to patronize him the coming season.

STRATHROY.

("Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meekison.) Strathroy, Feb. 22.—The officers of the Salvation Army, who are about leaving this corps, will hold a farewell supper and special meeting in the barracks on the evening of March 4. Tea will be served from 5 to 7:45 o'clock, the meeting commencing at 8 o'clock. Adjutant Turner, of London, will be present. An address will also be given by Rev. Geo. Hazen. On March 9 Capt. Wakefield and wife will leave Strathroy. Mr. J. B. Vail and wife, of Port

Huron, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Holden. The Macrault bankrupt stock was sold to Newton & McKellar at 72 cents

on the dollar. At the C. E. meeting held in the basement of St. Andrew's Church last evening a paper on "What faith can do for us" was read by Mr. Alex. Leitch.

Mr. Alfred Day, Toronto, general secretary of the Provincial Sabbath School Association, will deliver addresses to the Sabbath school workers of the different churches on Sunday and Monday, the 8th and 9th of March.

BLENHEIM.

Blenheim, Feb. 21.-Robert Wilkie, secretary of the Dominion Grange, leaves tomorrow for London, to attend the annual meeting of that organization, which begins on Tuesday next.

BOTHWELL

Bothwell, Feb. 21.-Mr. Geo. Dobie, of Glencoe, was in town yesterday. Dr. Wilson, of London, formerly of this place, denies the report that he intends moving back to Bothwell again. He is doing a good practice and is quite satisfied to re-main where he is.

MOUNT BRYDGES.

Mount Olivet Methodist Church hold their anniversary on Sunday and Monday. Rev. Thomas Jackson, of Belmont, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. On Monday evening the annual tea meeting will be held. Mr. John M. McEvoy, barrister, of London, will occupy the chair, and recitations will be given by Miss McEvoy, and addresses by Revs. Thomas Jackson, of Belmont, and R. W. Leitch, of Dela-ware. Mr. H. C. Pope, barrister, of London, will also take part. Miss Martha Bryant, of Osmond, is visiting at Mr. B. Lipsit's.

The annual Sunday school convention of the township of Caradoc will be held in the Baptist Church on Thursday, March 5.

We will sell all Furniture far below regular price As our enormous stock is varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S.

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 25 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 hight. Then, on Tuesday, March 3, n accordance with a motion made by Mr. Foster 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 private 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 underetood 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. Leurier 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 summons to appear 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, 107 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 bishops 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 entreat you to accede to our request. It is in the name of our bishops, of the hierarchy and of Canadian Catholics, that we ask your party, of which you are the so 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 bill will be presented to the House in a few days.

I consider, or, 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 that we cannot accept your commission of inquiry for any reason, and we will do the best to

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 Episcopacy, like one man, united to the clergy, will rise to support those who may have fallen to

Please pardon my frankness, which leads me to speak thus. Though 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 sincerely and respectfully, honorable sir, your most humble and most devoted servant. A. LACOMBE, O.M.I. (Signed)

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 either at the University of Ottawa or at your private rooms, provided you informed me of the hour fixed by you. I well be in Ottawa on the 23rd inst. for several days. A. L., O.M.I. (Signed)

It will be observed that this letter was written full 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 sanitarium 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 reresentative for West Huron will be eard 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 he will stay with Rev. Dr. Barclay, of St.

The bill to allow the Independent Order of Foresters to increase the oldings of real estate passed its third

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

Breton, has been called to the Senate. From his point of view, Mr. Mc-Keen 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. McMullen (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 office and the Interior Department. He claimed that the protective tariff was restricting trade by closing up natural avenues of com-merce 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. McMullen 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. Mc-Mullen 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 view when they went to Washington in 1891 to negotiate a

Mr. Perry, of Prince Edward Island, made a vigorous arraignment of the Government, demonstrating the failure of its fiscal policy to promote the wel-fare of the people, and condemning the corruption that has disgraced its ad-

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.

the Supposed Cause.

to their attention. denly stricken dumb. Handsome Annie to feel squeamish, and, when the roll-Schaeffer, while preserving every other ing and hitching begins, the noble lord faculty, has suddenly been deprived of collapses utterly and secludes himself

terious 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 from her hand, 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. By Tuesday 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 Seventeenth street Presbyterian Church on 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 in her pew, 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, who lives close at hand in Sixteenth street. He soon restored Miss Schaeffer to consciousness. She looked in wonder at the frightened faces about her, and

"I'd like to go home, please." Since that moment she has never

retired that night without She speaking a word. Towards noon next Schaeffer was hurriedly summoned from his place of business wife had become greatly alarmed. Miss Schaeffer had arisen and eaten her breakfast, but despite everything the mother could do, the daughter would not speak a word. To all questions that were asked she replied by a shake of her head. Some one wrote on a bit of paper:

'Can't you speak?" And Miss Schaeffer wrote: "I can-

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 wondering 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. The case was diagnosed as one of 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

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

A gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head aft r fourteen years' suffering will gladly send full particulars of t e remedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Norfolk House, Nerfolk street, Strand, London, England. To The Deaf,

A Paris lamplighter uses a bicycle. A Paris lamplighter uses a bicycle.

Paper telegraph poles are increasing.

J. J. Deknoop, bow, 156 pounds; C. K.

Pilips, No. 2, 173 pounds; E. C. Sher-

Why Lord Salisbury Has Not Seen the Queen Since December.

Emperor William Determined to Beat His Uncle Wales at Yachting.

Royalty Obliges 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 bunting and the salutes from the guns of the ships affoat and the forts ashore,

Portsmouth, were, by her Majesty's or-

spect to the memory of her son-in-law.

THE PRINCESS' DRAWING ROOMS. The Princess of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, will hold two drawingrooms 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 might have been worse had her Ma-jesty not been persuaded to listen to

the representations of those who had the interest of the West End tradespeople at heart, and who showed the Queen that great 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 been to Osborne since December. This scheme will also be extended in all failure to visit her Majesty, in spite probability to colonial products.

of the troublesome times just passed WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL. New York, Feb. 22.-Every physician over, is due to the fact that the Marin Bellevue Hospital was called into quis of Salisbury is a horribly bad consultation last night over one of the sailor, and is afraid even to venture most curious cases that has ever come across the Solent, unless positively compelled to do so. He no sooner sets It is that of a young woman sud- foot on a ship's deck than he begins the power of speech under most mys- completely until quite 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 nonattendance of her Prime Minister at 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 craft is being built secretly under the same shed as used for the construction of Valkyrie III., and will be nearly, if not quite, as large as the Dunraven syndicate boat. The preliminary work upon Watson's latest is already well advanced, and rumor has it that she will be completed in time to compete at the Cowes regatta. Emperor William, it has long been an open secret. is quite anxious to own 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 Emperor William 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, Britannia holds the German 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 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 message 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 either 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 inter-vened 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 Cam-bridge is now definitely made up, subject, of course, to changes due to accidents or illness. The crew comprises:

wood, No. 3, 180 pounds; C. D. Burnell, No. 4, 188 pounds; E. R. Balfour, No. 5 No. 4, 188 pounds; E. R. Balfour, No. 5, 188 pounds; R. Carr, No. 6, 176 pounds; H. Graham, No. 7, 168 pounds; H. Gold, stroke, 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 race. At present, owing to a heavy cold which has run through them, the men are short of practice having been obliged to abanpractice, having been obliged to abandon the idea of going to water at all on some days. The crew is using a clasper boat in practice, and Mr. G.

clasper 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. Bonsey, No. 4, 178 pounds; W. A. Bieber, No. 5, 180 pounds; T. J. G. Duncanson, No. 6, 193 pounds; A. S. Bell, No. 7, 163 pounds; W. J. Fernie, stroke, 170 pounds; T. R. Paget-Tomlinson, coxswain, 114 pounds. The crew are also using their clasper racing boat of last year for practice. They are being for practice. They are being coached by Messrs. Lehman, C. M. Pitnan and Thever Jones. The crew is somewhat heavier than that of last year, and already gives promise of de-veloping a much greater degree of

FORWOOD SEEKS VINDICATION. The Right. Hon. Sir A. B. Forwood, member of Parliament for the southwest division of Lancashire, leader of the Liverpool Conservatives, known as the "Young Napoleon," and as "the Joseph Chamberlain 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 & Kellock, of which firm Sir A. P. Forwood is a partner.

BAYARD'S FRIENDLY SENTI-MENTS.

A letter from the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, expressing thanks for the receipt of copy of the prologue of an entertainusual when the Queen passes through ment given by Brighton College, in-sisting upon the continuance of the Anglo-American friendship, has been ders, omitted upon the occasion of her leaving the Isle of Wight, out of republished. Mr. Bayard says: "I hail with delight any evidence of generous confidence in the companionship of the 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 twig is bent that the tree inclines, and I hope that 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 arranging for cheaper transportation of English 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 through-out 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 Puzzles the Doctors - A Gash in Her Hand state business. The Premier has not throughout the United Kingdom, The

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL. 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 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 decease 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, sailors and marines. This question formed 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

EXCELLENT

Beyond the Power of Pen to Describe.

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

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 without avail. 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 Nervine 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 cured. 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 Nervine ever prosper, and its proprietors reap the reward they so justly deserve, is the prayer of yours truly, D. G. OWEN.
Picton, Ont., Dec. 19, 1895.

IT NEVER FAILS. "What is a good way to attract at-

"One of the best ways I know is to save the front door of a street car pen on a chilly day:"

Windsor Salt, Purest and Best.

Windsor Salt, Purest and Best. leave the front door of a street car open on a chilly day."

Statistics of Jalls 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 and that is work will be undertaken.

Mr. Crawford (West Toronto) asked: WARNER'S 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 di-rectors? 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 committals decreased from 9.450 in 1894 to 9,880 in 1895. The greatest number of committals since 1868, when they reached 5,655, was in 1877, when they num-bered 13,481. From 1877 to 1882 they steadily decreased, and then again took an upward bound, reaching 12,531 in 1889. Since then the oben steady and marked.

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

western counties: rotal cost...... London Jail— Committed Committed..... Cornel cost \$2,884 79 \$3,745 07 \$3,623 24 Walkerton Jail 79 102 113

Total cost......\$2,705 89 \$2,034 20 \$2,029 05

Woodstock Jail 195

Total cost.....\$3,770 64 \$2,933 38 \$3,198 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, and a copy of the statement, with proof of the due mailing of copies to with Lady Henry Somerset will preside at the shareholders, is to be filed with a meeting in St. Martin's town hall, returns. A penalty is imposed upon officers and employes neglecting perform the duties required by act. The annual return to the Government in the case of societies having withdrawal stock is to show the take part in the functions are Mrs. amount of new stock subscribed in Eva McLaren, Prof. Roberts Austen, 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 lists, 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 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, in a judgment subsequently given, declared the action of the Manitoba Legislature to have been within the constitutional rights of the same; 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 this Legislature cannot but look upon 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 Con-federation, and, consequently, we hope even yet that the Dominion Government will decide to abandon course it is at present following, and to leave Manitoba to manage her own educational affairs in the same way that seems best to the people of that

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 secur-

ing Rev. James Allan's immediate transfer Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, there has been some talk of Rev. John Potts' retirement from the educational

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.

SAFE CURE.

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

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 ne 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

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, on which they realized \$58. It was disposed of at a fair price by private sale at a social tea recently given in the manse. On the same evening, unknown at the time to the pastor, the friends left in the stable 75 bushels of oats. The annual congregational meeting of Cook's Church, Caradoc, was held on the evening of the 10th inst., the paster in the chair. When the present paster, 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, Feb. 21.-Traffic on the Proof Line road has been suspended owing to the severe snow, and wind storm, which commenced on Wednesday noon. snow is from four to seven feet deep north of Birr. The storm is still rag-ing, 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 oredit 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

Mr. T. J. Humphrey has leased the Proof Line factory, and, as he is a first-class cheese manufacturer, and makes a first-class article, farmers having cows for dairy purposes would find it to their interest to patronize him the coming season.

STRATHROY.

("Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meekison.) Strathroy, Feb. 22.-The officers of the Salvation Army, who are about leaving this corps, will hold a farewell supper and special meeting in the barracks on the evening of March 4. Tea will be served from 5 to 7:45 o'clock, the meeting commencing at 8 o'clock. Adjutant Turner, of London, will be present. An address will also be given by Rev. Geo. Hazen. On March 9 Capt. Wakefield and wife will leave Strathroy.

Mr. J. B. Vail and wife, of Port Huron, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Holden. The Macrault bankrupt stock was sold to Newton & McKellar at 72 cents

on the dollar. At the C. E. meeting held in the basement of St. Andrew's Church last evening a paper on "What faith can do for us" was read by Mr. Alex. Leitch.

Mr. Alfred Day, Toronto, general secretary of the Provincial Sabbath School Association, will deliver addresses to the Sabbath school workers of the different churches on Sunday and Monday, the 8th and 9th of March.

BLENHEIM.

Blenheim, Feb. 21.—Robert Wilkie, secretary of the Dominion Grange, leaves tomorrow for London, to attend the annual meeting of that organization, which begins on Tuesday next.

BOTHWELL

Bothwell, Feb. 21.-Mr. Geo. Dobie, of Glencoe, was in town yesterday. Dr. Wilson, of London, formerly of this place, denies the report that he intends moving back to Bothwell again. He is doing a good practice and is quite satisfied to remain where he is.

MOUNT BRYDGES.

Mount Olivet Methodist Church hold their anniversary on Sunday and Monday. Rev. Thomas Jackson, of Belmont, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. On Monday evening the annual tea meeting will be held. Mr. John M. McEvoy, barrister, of London, will occupy the chair, and recitations will be given by Miss McEvoy, and addresses by Revs. Thomas Jackson, of Belmont, and R. W. Leitch, of Dela-ware. Mr. H. C. Pope, barrister, of London, will also take part. Miss Martha Bryant, of Osmond, is

visiting at Mr B. Lipsit's. The annual Sunday school convention of the township of Caradoc will be held in the Baptist Church on Thursday, March 5.

We will sell all Furniture far below regular price As our enormous stock is varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S.

Large Gathering in the Masonic Temple Last Night.

Other City News of Special Interest to the Craft.

Last night's first annual reunion an banquet of the London Pastmasters' Association was a brilliant and successful affair. It demonstrated that the association is one of the livest of city Masonic bodies. In the Blue Room, immediately prior to the banquet, the brethren assembled, and listened to a most interesting thesis on the mystification of Freemasonry by Wor. Bro. C. A. Kingston. At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, on the motion of R. Wor. Bro. Rutherford, of Aylmer, the District Deputy Grand Master for the London district, and R. Wor. Bro. Hungerford. The hope was expressed that Wor. Bro. Kingston might be prevailed on to deliver his address before the entire Masonic iraternity of the city.

THE BANQUET. The brethren immediately repaired to the Banquetting Hall, where a tempting repast was served. Bro. Dewar, President of the Association, made a model chairman, and the vicechairs were filled by the respective Vice-Presidents of the association, V. Wor. Bro. J. D. Clarke and Wor. Bro. A. C. Stewart. On the right of the chairman were R. W. Bros. W. W. Rutherford, of Aylmer, the D. D. G. M.; Mothersill (Port Stanley), Harris and MacLaren, and on the left W. Bro. C. A. Kingston, chairman of the Executive Committee; R. W. Bro. R. B. Hungerford, W. Bros. Andrew Dale and J. A. Smith. Others around the board were V. W. Bro. O. J. Bridle, R. W. Bros. A. E. Cooper, A. B. Munson and Geo. C. Davis, W. Bros. John Robertson, John Graham, D. W. Blackwell, Thos. Jones, R. A. Carrothers, Geo. F. Morris, H. C. Simpson, J. A. Balk-will, W. Thornton, J. W. Metherall, Alex. Currie, W. T. Duff, A. R. Gal-W. J. Element, Joseph Dambra, Walter H. Morgan, E. T. Essery, Dr. W. J. Weekes, John Callard, A. B. Greer, Edwin Paull, E. B. Smith, Wm. Hayman, A. Swayze, J. N. Wood, Dr. J. H. Gardiner, Joseph Hook and

President Dewar said the gathering showed that the Pastmasters' Association was a live body. They were banded together to build up and advance the Masonry of the masses, and brethren something they can follow with personal advantage to each mem-

ber.
After "The Queen and the Craft" had been loyally responded to, "The Grand Lodge of Canada" was responded to by R. Wor. Bro. Rutherford, who commented on the high standing of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario. Forty years had elapsed since its institution, and in that time out of a gross revenue \$480,000, nearly 45 per cent, or \$218,000, had been distributed to assist needy Masons. Had as much attention been given to the matter of benevolence in the first twenty years as in the latter he percentage would be much larger. He wished the Pastmasters' Association of London and District every success.

R. W. Bro. Hungerford, as the oldest representative of the Grand Lodge present, made a fitting response. He believed that if the Pastmasters put their shoulders to the wheel it would not be long until there was a Masonic home established somewhere within the jurisdiction.

R. Wor.Bro. Munson was in a reminiscent mood, and gave some telling anecdotes of his 23 years' experience in Masonry.

R. Wor. Bro. Cooper made an able

speech on Grand Lodge matters, and related some odd experiences of his in connection with the office of the D. D.

V. Wor. Bro. Bridle also replied. "The London Pastmasters' Associa-tion" brought able responses from R. Wor. Bro. Davis, Wor. Bros. Ed. Paull, Element, Morgan and A. B. Greer. All made appropriate addresses. The speech of R. Wor. Bro. Davis was esspecially interesting. It had a touch of pathos in it, but as usual bubbled over with good humor and anecdote.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Kingston, W. Bro. Kingston was about to retire just here, when R. W. Bro. Hung gerford rose and proposed the health of Bro. Kingston, and took occasion to thank him again for the interesting

thesis which he had read in the Blue Room earlier in the evening.

Wor. Bro. Kingston thanked the brethren for their appreciation. He had been honored by being allowed to read his address, the result of attray modern. his address, the result of stray moments of investigation.

Vice-President Clarke now took up the toast list, and gave "The Suburban and Rural Lodges in London District No. 3," which brought timely responses from W. Bros. Dr. Mothersill, Port Stanley; Harris, of Delaware; Dr. Gardiner, East London; Dr. McLaren, for Mount Brydges Lodge, and E. T. Es-

sery, of London West.

W. Bro. Clarke, in giving "St. John's Lodge, No. 20, and Five Sister City Lodges," feelingly referred to the serious illness of one of the best known and most respected of the brethren, Very Wor. Bro. Col. Lewis. The toast was responded to by W. Bros. D. W. Blackwell, W. Hayman, J. Dambra, R. B. Hungerford, J. A. Smith and Geo.

Wor. Bro. Stewart, second Vice-President, now took up the toast list, and gave "The Press," which was replied to by R. Wor. Bro. Dewar and

Wor. Bro. Clarke. 'The Ladies" had a fitting champion in R. W. Bro. Davis, who made a most

appropriate response.

During the evening songs were sung did for me, and trust it will be a benefit to other sufferers. by V. Wor. Bro. H. C. Simpson, Wor. Bro. J. N. Wood and Wor. Bro. Currie, and at 1 o'clock this morning the a thoroughly broken-down condition, hilarious proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National

Anthem and Auld Lang Syne. OTHER MASONIC NEWS. At the last convocation of St. George's Royal Chapter, No. 5, of this city, an "In Memoriam," (by R. Ex-Comp. G. W. Burke and R. Ex-Comp. A. B. Munson) of the late Edward every reason to be thankful for Paine's Burke, P. Z. of St. George's Chapter, Celery Compound, and take great pleas-No. 5, and Past Grand Superintendent | ure in recommending it to othera "

of London District of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, was presented, and heartily concurred in by all present. It bore high testimony to the worth of the deceased.

The London Lodge of Perfection, A and A. S. Rite, 14 degrees, held its annual meeting this week. The election of officers resulted as follows. Ill. of officers resulted as follows. Ill.
Bros. Turner and Broderick Leirg the
scrutineers: T. P. G. M., Ill. Bro.
Alex. Findlay, 31; G. S. W., Bro. A. B.
Munson, 18; G. J. W., Bro. E. Paull, 14;
Treasurer, Ill. Bro. A. W. Porte, 33;
Secretary, Bro. John Callard, 18; Orator, Bro. A. R. Greer, 18; Almoner, Ill. tor, Bro. A. B. Greer, 18; Almoner, Ill. Bro. James Priddis, 32; M. of C., Bro. A. G. McWhinney, 18; Tyler, Bro. J. Robertson, 18; Expert, Bro. W. A. Young, 14; Assistant Expert, Bro. W. A. Varr, 14 (Woodstock); C. of G. Bro. Young, 14; Assistant Expert, Bro. W. A. Karn, 14 (Woodstock); C. of G., Bro. C. E. Fisher. P. Prince A. O. Jeffery resigned the office of Secretary, owing to pressure of professional business, and P. Prince John Callard was elected to succeed him. A high tribute was paid to the services rendered by P. P. Jeffery.

Riways by Arbitration.

Prof. Goldwin Smith Interviewed in New York.

He Says All Boundary Disputes Should Be Settled by Arbitration.

New York, Feb. 22 .- A morning paper prints an interview with Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who is en route to Lakewood, N. J., where he will rest and recuperate. The interview says: "Prof. Goldwin Smith is easily one of the most profound political and philosophical thinkers in the Dominion, and what he says has weight. He said today that all boundary disputes should be settled by arbitration. 'The question of the Venezuelan boundary dispute,' he added, 'is now under a fair way to be settled. The policy of the United The policy of the United States is well known, and the Monroe doctrine is no new thing. I have already detailed at length my views on the subject. What about the South African trouble? That is the firebrand that may at any moment precipitate a war. There are many irresponsible adventurers in that country, and by some reckless act they are likely to cause a war that will involve all Europe. The nations desire a foothold in Africa. Naturally there is more or less jeal-Europe is now an armed camp, and the match to the powder ignited by some unforeseen incident may end its days. Kruger is an able man, in fact, one of the ablest in that part of Africa, but the Boers are not now in the majority. In regard to the Armenian question, he stated that he believed that Turkey was rotten to the core, and should be dismembered. He did not condole with Lord Salisbury, especially, but said in substance: Lord Salisbury is simply following out the policy of England, which began when the Crimean war occurred. England has an idea that Russia should not have an open sea south, and for that reason she made a treaty prerogatives of the humblest member of the Craft. As members of the Sovereign body, we should set an example to those who are not similarly priving the powers of the powe to those who are not similarly privileged, he said, and by our conduct in the lodge, in our daily lives and at our meetings, offer to our less favored brethren something they can follow grace and a shame that Turkey permitted to exist and carry on daily massacres. It is enough to make civilized nations blush with shame."

THE HUSBAND MUST PAY.

A Married Weman Not Liable for Household Debts.

Hamilton, Feb. 22.—Before Judge Snider in chambers yesterday Mr. H. B. Witton applied for a new trial in the Division Court suit of Buck vs. Radigan. This was a case in which the defendant, a married woman, purchased household goods on credit and they were charged to herself instead of, as she expected, to her husband. At the trial Judge Snider held that where household goods are purchased on credit by a married woman living with her husband, unless express provision is made for her assuming the liability, they shall be charged to her husband. He did not look with favor on Mr. Witton's application this morning, but as several authorities were cited in its support, he reserved his decision. Mr. L. H. Patton appeared for the defendant.

WOMEN SHOULD BE SPECIALLY INTERESTED

Thousands Will Thank Mrs. Thompson, of Toronto, for Her Encouraging Letter.

Faine's Celery Compound Made Her a New Woman.

Mrs. M. Thompson, \$10 Eastern avenue, Toronto, once a disheartened and broken-down woman owing to dyspepsia and nervousness, gratefully re-commends Paine's Celery Compound to all sufferers. Reduced in flesh, weak and frail, she sought aid and relief from the best doctors, but, alas! no good results came to bless her, in a terribly critical condition, Mrs. Thompson commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound, the dyspeptic's only hope. In a short time she was made hale and strong and vigorous; in a word, she was given a new and better life. Mrs. Thompson writes as follows:

"I feel it my duty to let the public know what Paine's Celery Compound fit to other sufferers. I was much reduced in flesh and in

resulting from dyspepsia and nervousness. I was recommended to try the Compound; I did so, and three bottles have made me a different woman.

"Previous to taking your Compound, I had taken medicine from some of the best doctors in the city, but with no good results. Therefore I have

Ontario Items by Mail and Telegraph.

Fatal Accident at Culloden-Two Girls Attacked by an Augry Cow-Mere License Commissioners.

The remains of Mrs. Perry, wife of Capt. Perry, Sandwich, who died Tuesday, have been cremated. James M. Wallace, M.D., formerly

medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, died at Port Elgin on the 17th. Edward Turner, who died at Clinton on Sundey, settled there 63 years ago.

over 40 years he was a Sunday school superintendent. A Downie item says: Patrick Kelly, of the Embro road, has purchased the

Ankerman Farm, west of Fairview, consisting of 141 acres for \$6,000. Mrs. Janet Martin, 90 years of age, died at her home in Sarnia on Thursday morning. Her husband used to

keep the toll gate on the gravel road. For fighting with his brother on Saturday at Ingersoll Arthur DeWolf was sentenced by P. M. Morrison to six months in the Central Prison at hard

The trustees of the Sarnia General Hospital have been re-elected. The annual report showed liabilities for the last year of \$10,000, which had all been James Carr, of Plympton, is dead,

aged 80 years. Deceased settled in the township in 1847. Mrs. John Mc-Fee, Sarnia, and Mrs. McCoy, Sombra, are daughters. Alex. Baird has sold all the bass-

wood timber standing on 400 acres in the southern part of the township to Capt. Dease, Kingsville, and the latter gentleman has fifteen men employed in removing it. From the report just published it

is learned that the smallpox last winter cost the township of Malahide a total of \$1,835 61. There was a refund to the township of \$237 50, which reduces the total by this amount. Sneak thieves went through the postoffice at Ridgetown Thursday night,

the general delivery and receiving boxes being literally cleared out, not a letter being left. The cash and stamps were in a secure place and were untouched. At Windsor on Friday Wm. Mc-

Gregor, the young man who was arrested for breaking into a number of houses in different parts of the country, was convicted on two charges, magistrate sentencing him to 24 months' imprisonment. A Bosanquet correspondent says:

Another consignment of clothes for the Methodist Indians from Seaforth has Clothes have been received this winter from Galt, Ridgetown, Simcoe, Prince Edward and Seaforth, for which the natives are thankful.

Norman, the 12-year-old son of Mr. Robert Parke, Wawanosh, was instantly killed by the kick of a horse. Norman and his brother Ollie were unharnessing the team at night, when the lantern went out, and one of the animals kicked Norman on the head. While driving the horses on a horsewhile driving the horses of the power at Culloden Monday, George Bingham slipped, and one foot caught in the wheels of the machine, which crushed his foot so badly that it had to be amputated, and about 6 o'clock Tuesday morning he died from the

One day last week the roads were so badly drifted that Mr. H. C. Ross, the Cody's Corners teacher, was unable to get to the school. However, some of the pupils came, and one of them, Master Rollie Featherston, took the place of the teacher, and carried on the school.

A meeting of the Embro Board of Trade has been called by the president, Col. James Munro, for Tuesday night to consider a communication from the president of the Stratford Board of Trade, re the building of a railway from Stratford to Embro station and other business.

In consequence of a report which reached the Ontario Government to the effect that some of the magistrates of Kent county had been making incorrect returns, or in some cases making no returns at all, Mr. Fleming, inspector of legal offices, has been ordered to make an investigation.

In the case of D. T. Stephens vs. Township of Moore, the Government drainage arbitration dismissed the action without costs. The action was taken by the late Mr. D. Stephens to recover \$2,000 from the township for damage alleged to have been done his farm by reason of water overflowing the land from certain township drains.

The following license commissioners were appointed by the Ontario Government on Friday: West Wellington, Thos. Harcourt, John Oliver, James A. Brandon; South Perth, Jos. McIntyre, Jas. Nagle, Benj. F. Kastner; South Grey, Patrick Phelan, Thos. Poehlan, Wm. Caldwell; West Simcoe, Alex. M. McFaul, J. A. Breckenridge, Geo. E. J.

On Sunday night Mr. James Parr, of Hespeier, was badly frozen. Mr. Parr was at Preston in the afternoon and started for home in the evening. Monday morning about 4 o'clock, he was found by Mr. John Dopfer, lying in the snow near Jardine's foundry.

At first it was thought that his injuries would prove fatal, but hopes are now entertained of his recovery. Queenie Gosnell and Rose Littlejohns

had a narrow escape the other day at Highgate. Charles Scott had tied to a post a young cow, which he had been leading, and which had become much infuriated. When the ladies were in front of J. Caron's bakery the animal broke loose and furiously charged them. They escaped through an open gate, the cow taking a part of one of the young lady's apparel away on its horns. About twenty villagers captured the animal, tied her up, and tried to dehorn her, but after re-moving one horn she broke away

HEMMED IN BY ICE. Kingsville, Ont., Feb. 22.—At noon the ferries were still working at Shenango No. 2, which appears to be hard Dodd's Kidney Pills. fast two miles west of the dummy, on the middle grounds, northeast end of Pelee Island. It is reported that the ice is piled up fifteen feet around the Shenango.

SAFE! Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The dozen fishermen who were caught in Wednesday evening's storm out on the ice on Lake Erie and who were missing Thursday, gave rise to the fear that they had been lost, have all returned. Two of the number, Meyers and Harrison, wandered over to Canada, and were nearly lost trying to reach land.

Some of the men are suffering from frozen hands and feet. Pure Baking Powder, 20c per pound, at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store.



ALONG THE LINES.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the year amounted to \$5,000,000

Mr. Ed. Johnson, M. C. R. brakeman while coupling cars at Mull on Wednesday, had his hand crushed. A petition is being circulated in the

townships of Southwold and Dunwich asking the Government not to grant a subsidy to the L. E. and D. R. R. unless that line runs through that part of the country. Mr. W. Grey, M. C. R. brakeman, had his left hand crushed while coupling

an engine on to a train at Kingsville on Wednesday morning. The index finger was crushed, and it was necessary to amputate the thumb at the first joint. A writ has been issued by the city of Brantford against the Grand Trunk

Railway Company to restrain the Grand Trunk from removing its repair shops from that place and claiming a refund of \$32,500 bonus paid and the interest thereon since 1854.

Official circulars have been issued by the general manager of the G. T. R. announcing the appointment of F. H. McGuigan as general superintendent of all lines east of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, with office at Montreal, and of John W. Land, as general freight agent in the same district.

Detroit News: Superintendent Mc-Guigan says he does not intend to "import a whole lot of Yankees to help run the Grand Trunk road." He intends to get along as far as he possibly can with the very efficient and Canadian servants the road already has. Mr. Loud, the new general freight agent, says that, like Mr. Mc-Guigan, he does not mean to make many changes in his staff.

ICE BRIDGE AT GROSSE ISLE. Grosse Isle. Mich., Feb. 22.—Grosse Isle is once more connected with the main land by a natural bridge. Today teams are crossing to Trenton and Canada on the ice.

CHEAP LIVING. Dannsville, N. Y., Feb. 22.-Mrs Valentine Kurtz, of South Dannsville, has now abstained from food for a period of 34 days, and having got along so far without col lapse, is trying to outdo all records in the fasting line. For the first two weeks of her self-inflicted task, her neighbors endeavored to dissuade her from her attempt, but now are urging her to break all world's records. She is very weak, and confined to her bed.

ALIVE AND KICKING. Brantford, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Expositor says that the daily trade report of Messrs. R. G. Dun & conpany, of Toronto, of Feb. 20, contains an item among the business changes as follows: "Brantford, Joseph Tilley, dead, painter." Mr. Tilley was interviewed upon the subject today and he denies the statement in a most undenies the statement in a most unqualified manner. He says it is not true in fact, or at least if it is he is not aware of it. It is only fair to Mr. Tilley that the correction should be made." be made.

LUCKY LORD SHOULTO. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Addis Mooney, mother-in-law of Lord Shoulto Douglas, says by the death of an uncle, Rev. Archibald Douglas, in London, Shoulto will come into about \$3,000,000. "We received the good news by cable yesterday," she said. "It merely announced the death of Rev. Archibald Douglas, and said that there was money for Shoulto, but I know all about it. His uncle was a very wealthy priest, and Shoulto is his sole heir. Shoulto is now in the southern part of the State, and knows nothing about his good luck as yet. Of course Shoulto and his wife will now give up the stage. Though they have made a big success it would be foolish for them to work when they can live without work-

GRATEFUL FARMER.

He Speaks Volumes of Good Sense in a few Werds.

The Symptoms of Kidney Disease...The Medicine That Always Cures-Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A grateful old farmer who had been cured at a hopeless stage of diabetes "People ought to buy Dodd's Kidney

Pills the same as groceries, and never be without them in the house." The moment any of the symptoms of kidney disorders are felt, such as chills, fevers, creeping sensations, backaches, headaches, etc., then you ought to take a few doses of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are so much like the stitch in

time. It is wonderful how like a "shoulder to the wheel" they are for tired kid-

Except sitting in a draft, over-eating and over-drinking has more to do with poor kidney work than any other cause. Then Dodd's Kidney Pills affect us like forgiving our trespasse

What is the cause of sallow, sickly skin, nervousness, depression, lack of hysteria, sleeplessness, ambition, Bright's disease, diabetes, paralysis, female troubles?

The plain, unvarnished truth is, the kidneys are failing or have failed to do blood filtering work. They want the help, the cleaning, that only one medicine in the world can give-that is,

There are several species of butterflies in which the female lays over 100,000 eggs in a season.

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

Berylium is worth \$80 an ounce. Jerusalem is exporting oranges. Minard's linement the best Hair Re-

Of Interest..... --- Womankind

Large shipment Brass and Iron Bedsteads just to hand Latest English up-to-date patterns. Low in prica. Reclining Couches in every style. You can get our Patent Kitchen Table in two sizes now No home complete without one. You'll likely want a Corner Wardrobe this spring. See ours first. Bedroom Sets cheaper than ever before. You'll MAKE A MISTAKE if you do not make a thorough increasing. do not make a thorough inspection of our well-stocked warerooms before purchasing.

John Ferguson & Sons

FURNISHERS TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE CANADIAN HOUSEWIFE. 174 to 180 KING STREET - - - - LONDON, ONT

CLOSING-OUT SALE

All parties desirous of purchasing a good second-hand Piano or Organ, an opportunity now affords itself, as we have a large stock of same on hand that we will dispose of to good parties at ridiculously low prices, and on easy terms of payment. We will guarantee every instrument first class for practice purposes, and at prices that are sure to please. This is a rare chance and an opportunity that should not be missed. Call and be convinced. are offering special inducements in music and musical instruments also,

R. S. Williams Son's Co., Ltd.

171 DUNDAS STREET.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.



Equal to any Wheel offered at \$110 Ask the riders. They will tel you. It's worth \$110.

OUR PRICE \$85 CASH

Hobbs Hardware Co., London

Sparks from the Wire.

At a mass meeting of Winnipeg citizens Thursday it was decided to at once solicit subscriptions to send to the relief of suffering Armenians.

The British steamer Missouri (Captain Browne), from London, on Feb. 19, for Philadelphia, Pa., has put into Falmouth with her hold on fire.

Waller, the ex-United States Consul to Madagascar, has been released from the French prison, where he has been incarcerated. It is understood that Waller will join his family in the United States.

Daniel Ressler, of Cramar, Pa., on Thursday shot and fatally wounded his cousin, Ella Ressler, aged 13 years, and then committed suicide. Jealousy, prompted by a refusal of the girl to marry him, caused the

Amos Butterfield, a Chicago commission merchant, cut his throat on Friday and will die. He was a graduate of Northwestern University and was reputed to be worth \$200,000, but lived the life of a hermit.

KILLED BY COAL GAS. Chicago, Feb. 22.—The family of

nie Jacodi, a daughter, is dead; Jacob Jacodi, the father, will die, but Mary Jacodi, the mother, may recover. KILLED HER CHILDREN. New York, Feb. 22.-Mrs. G. R. Kelso,

of 148 West Ninety-eighth street, yesterday afternoon killed her two children, Estelle, 2 1-2 years old, and Radford, 3 1-2. She shot them with a revolver, and then attempted suicide by cutting an artery in her left arm. She was temporarily insane at the time. A physician attended the woman, and she was placed under arrest.

TOOK 21 YEARS TO BUILD. San Francisco, Feb. 22.-The monitor Monadnock has been formally placed in commission at Mare Island navy yard. The construction of the wessel commenced 21 years ago, and has drag- | graduate optician.

ged along at intervals all that tim Naval officers say she is now a mo powerful battleship, and able to ho her own against anything that float Capt. Sumner has taken command

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castorl

Grand Excursion to Washington, D Jacob Jacodi was asphyxiated Thursday night in his farm house, near Niles Center, by gas from a coal stove. And good to return until March 6. Good g On Tuesday, Feb. 25, via the Lehigh V and returning via Philadelphia. Tic good on all trains leaving Suspension Br at 8:05 a.m. and 5:20 p m. Tickets sol. Depot Office, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

A Table-de-Hote Dinner Will be served at the Hub dining-ro 203 Dundas street, every day from 12 o'clock for 25 cents. It is our desire to this the best dining room in the city, and this end we have secured the services French chef. The cuisine will ine everything seasonable. Dine with u

morrow. STEVENS & NICHOLIS, proprie Free to All .- If your eyes are defe

will test them without charge. J. E. Ad

The Advertiser

POCKDED BY JOHN CAMERON II 1868.

Dally Advertiser. TWO EDIFIONS.) IN LONDON-Daily, 10c per week, delivered,

Western Advertiser. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.) fl, per annum......\$1 00

Advertising Rates made known on application at office. Address all communications to ADVERTISER PRINTING CO LONDON - CANADA:

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Ged'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. up capital stock of \$1,400,000 and a re-This provision will meet with general serve fund of \$700,000, which is added acceptation. After a prolonged experience with the every year election system, it has been found that many value of \$6,073,220 41, and degood citizens refuse to serve as aldermen because they have an aversion to the trouble and expense incident to had \$25,400 worth of real estate on a contest each recurring twelve hand. The company invariably sells months. It has been felt, too, that it all lands coming to it as speedily as takes about a year for a new alderman to get his bearings, and in that low. That the investing public of time he can hardly be expected to get | Canada have confidence in its managea record which will do him justice, ment is shown by the fact that they and enable the taxpayers to fairly are freely buying the company's dejudge of his ability. The two-year bentures, while 4,062 depositors are term will certainly meet with the sup- found in the savings bank department. port of taxpayers generally. To bring The report, as a whole, is an interestthe reform to pass half of the alder- ing chronicle of the year's business, men 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 enthusiasm on the part of Canada, he polled. Where three aldermen are elected for each division or ward, the n 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 received the question as to who chall retire to be determined by lot." A better plan would be to reduce the number of aldermen to two in ach ward, and let one retire every ear, as is now the case in the election school trustees.

London is not at present interested that portion of the act which deals with the constitution of the Board of ontrol in cities of over 100,000. Briefly, his board will be formed of the nayor and three aldermen, to be elected by the council, each of whom rill receive \$1,000 annually for his ervices. This board will act under the ity council and exercise managing pervision over all civic officials, esmates for expenditures, public works,

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

arlessness having been exhibited in ection with the holding of munial elections, the act provides that cities and towns, immediately after closing of the polls and the countof the votes, the deputy returning er is to proceed personally, and on same day, deliver the ballot box packets to the clerk, and penalties provided for taking the box or tets or allowing them to be taken

to the author of the bill, and it tion to his speech on the budget will doubtless receive due considera-

contemporary says the Ontario nment tax on large estates left dead is a robbery of widows There is no hardship in rich widows and orphans for h earned by somebody else. They tand it better than poor widows phans. No widow or orphan has a cent of tax unless the estate them \$100,000. We will gladly he succession tax if someone Il us the money.

Triumph of Liberal Institutions. Prof. Vamberry, 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 paidto ever year. Last year it held mortgages of the spite its many transactions and dullness in the real estate market, it only possible, even if the price offered is 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 the outburst of national spirit in the it seems to command in Canada. United Kingdom and as British hearts beat in unison throughthe world whatever might 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 upon the common interest of all in its welfare and in its security."

11 11 11 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 seekrs who now troop to Ottawa to make a last appeal to the decadent that the people of all cities and towns 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 dis-

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.

11 11 11 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 will be as well for city and town anyone in thinking that he could say ils to discuss the measure at an a funny thing if he tried. Neverthedate, and suggest any reason- less, Sir Richard can be very funny if emendment which they may deem he tries, as the following introducshow

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 praise. But mistakes would highest 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. recollect, no very long time ago, I had occasion to refer to the political Styx, and I found, to my

"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 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 supplicat-ed 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 experto 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 carriages are to be divided into two classes, the first having two to four places; and the series is for carriages having greater passenger accommodation. This club has decided to secure a villa in the Bois du Bologne, Paris, as a branch of the Automobile Club, for use dur-

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 car-riage was not a locomotive, but the presiding magistrate considered that the apparatus could be converted into locomotive, as it was capable of drawing another vehicle. The magistrate decided that the motocycle was a locomotive, but as this was the first case of the kind, he imposed a nominal fine of 1 shilling and costs. The lawyer for the defense says that a special act of Parliament will be required to render the use of such vehicles legal.

M. Roger, 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 the 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 flacres is thus shown.

KEEPING A GIRL." A street car suddenly stopped, when one woman was heard confiding her domestic cares to another: "Yes, I domestic cares to another: 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, informa-tion to give, a subject of public interest to dis-cuss, or a service to acknowledge, 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 the smaller number of votes were said, came as a national response to polled. Where three aldermen are the outburst of national spirit in the it seems to command in Canada

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 be the distance separating them. Let international board of arbitration. The cultivate those sentiments, Mr. recent Venezuelan embroglio having amberlain said "Let us do all in 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 court of arbitrafeel isolated, no part of the empire will Parliament. Moreover, strong comtion is increasing, both in and out of stand alone, so long as it can count mittees have been organized in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago 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 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, re-ligious 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 arbitressed. One touch of dynamite has all differences, which may fail of settration as the method of concluding tlement, by diplomacy tween the two powers?

"2. What is our opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies be-tween the United States and Great

Reports are to be forwarded to central committees, and all papers, re-ligious and secular, are asked to aid I venture to suggest that, while the

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

M. P. TALLING. St. James' Manse.

PARTICULAR.

"Ain't yez me pertickler frind, Casey, me boy?"
"Donovan, me good man, an' if Oi was pertickler Oi woudn't be your frind!"-Life.

A Boon to Travelers.

Nothing is more objectionable 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 proofed 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.

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

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 20 cents.

The Voice of Tupper Reached From Sea to Sea

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, in-

deed, had taken a somewhat prominent part in political affairs, and, further-more, that certain other gentlemen of both political parties had had some-thing to do with the shaping of the destinies of this fair land; but in the light of Sir Charles Tupper's oration 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 Can-ada. (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 had 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 There is an historical reference to Cape Breton 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 Breon 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—alter it not. (Renewed laughter.) 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 see 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-let us show you that pier from which a voice Britain and the United States of Went forth that echoed and re-echoed from sea to sea." (Laughter.) The American tourists might say to you, we have heard of thunder crashing over the mountain ranges, and have heard it re-echo and reverberate from the mountain peaks, and over the stormy ocean, but you do not mean to tell us that voice actually started from this pier and overleaped all the barriers of nature, and passing along over the rocks of the Atlantic, yea, even to the Pacific slopes, caused such a remarkable convulsion of na-ture?" (Laughter) And you (Laughter.) And you men of Cape Breton can tell them, "Yes, it did-we know it did, because 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 fast colors, worth 75c. 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 Yet there are many of us who can Say much is to the tailor owing. -New York World.

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

's Ointment Will Cure Them as Dr Pile reprofula, eczematic eruptions scald rad, sair rheum, and all other amoying and painful skin diseases amoying and painful skin diseases's can be easily cured by Dr. Chase's

"I had protruding piles for ten years," writes H. H. Sutherland, comten mercial traveler, of Truro, N. S., many remedies and had doctors operate. It was no use. Was completely laid up at times. Chase's Ointment was recommended to me by Mr. Bren-nan, of the Summerside, P.E.I., Journal. I tried it, and one box completely

cured me.' Mr. Statia, the editor of the Streets. ville, Ont., Review, gives this unsolicited tstimonial under date of Nov. 6, "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

disase. T. Wallace, blacksmith, of Lroquois. Ont., was troubled with blind itching piles for 20 years. "I tried every remedy that came out in vain," 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.

Linseed and turpentine are every mother'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 satisfa

DULL SKATES will tire you out. BULL RAZORS will cause angry words. Give me a trial. I will sharpen them better than when they were new. Keys fitted. Locks W. J. MARSHALL, 397 Clarence St.

W. SLATER opp. the V, is selling FINE STOCK At 60c on the dollar.

SATURDAY

At Least He Said So, and What He

From 7 to 10 p.m.

HOSE-Ladies' Plain all Wool Hose, worth | PANTS - Men's All Wool Hair Lined

Tonight 20c HOSE-Ladies' Plain All Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 50c,

Tonight 38c HOSE-Ladies' Ribbed All Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 400, Tonight 29c

HOSE-Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 20c. Tonight 15c

GLOVES - Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c, Tonight 9c GLOVES - White and natural Chamoi Gloves, worth \$1,

Tonight 75c GLOVES-Ladies' Colored or Black Lacing Kid Gloves, worth 90c, Tonight 65c

COLLARS-Ladies' Black Persian Lamb Storm Collars, worth \$3 50, Tonight \$1 50

CAPES—Greenland Seal, Black Astrachan and Black Opessum Fur Capes, high storm collars, satin lined, worth \$10. Tonight \$4 50 VESTS-Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth

Tonight 19c NIGHT ROBES-Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, lace trimmed, worth 50c,

MIITS - Ladies' and Children's Wool Mitte, worth 25c. Tonight 18c

UNDERWEAR-Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1, Tonight 62 1/2 c BOCKS-Men's Heavy Home-Made Socks,

worth 25a Tonight 15c SHIRTS-Men's Heavy Flannelette Night

Shirts, worth 750, Tonight 50c SHIRTS-Men's Imported Cambric Shirts,

Tonight 50c SOCKS-Men's All Wool Socks, black, worth 20a Tonight 2 for 25c

SUSPENDERS-Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 200, Tonight 121/20

HANDKERCHIEFS-Men's Large Linen Finished Handkerchiefs, worth 10c Tonight 5c SHIRTS-Men's Twilled Flannel Shirts

Tonight 63c JACKETS-Men's Cardigan Jackets, worth

Tonight 89c OVERALLS-Men's Extra Heavy Overalis, worth \$1,

Tonight 75c ULSTERS-Men's Heavy Tweed Lined Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, Tonight \$7 50

ULSTERS-Men's Brown and Fawn Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$5 OVERCOATS-Men's Brown and Fawn Melton Overcoats, worth \$8 00,

Tonight \$6 SUITS-Men's All Wool Brown and Black Serge Tweed Suits, worth \$11, Tonight \$8 50

COATS AND VESTS-Men's Black Vene tian Coats and Vests, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$5 50

PANTS-Men's Good All Wool Pants. worth \$2 50, Tonight \$2

PANTS-Men's Heavy All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 75

Tonight \$1 50 OVERCOATS - Boys' Odd Overcoats,

tweed, worth \$4, Tonight \$2 ULSTERS-Boys' Heavy Frieze Ulsters,

worth \$4 50. Tonight \$3 35 PEAJACKETS-Boys' Heavy Peajackets, worth \$2 50.

Tonight \$1 50 CREPE DU CHENE-7 pieces All Wool Crepe Du Chene, worth 400 yard, Tonight 25c

CREPE DU CHENE—6 pieces All Silk Crepe Du Chene, in evening shodes and black, worth 75c, Tonight 25c

SILK-2 pieces Black and White Silk, a Tonight 50c DRESS GOODS-5 pieces Scotch Cheviot Dress Goods, worth 42c,

Tonight 25c PLAIDS-5 pieces Scotch All-Wool Plaids,

Tonight 25c HENRIETTA-10 pieces All Wool Henrietta, worth 40c,

Tonight 32c TWEED-8 pieces Mettled and Boucle Tweed, worth 60c, Tonight 39c

REMNANTS-One lot Rem Goods, large range of colors and a great variety of lengths, great snap, Tonight 25c

TWEED-4 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, Tonight 15c DAMASK - Bleached Table Damask, 60

Tonight 50c SHEETING-Flannel Sheeting, white or grey, 36 inches wide, worth 25c,

inches wide, very fine, all linen, worth

Tonight 20c TWEEDS - Wool Tweed, plain colors, serviceable goods for Boys' wear, worth Tonight 25c

MUSLIN-Fine White Swiss Muslin, in cheeks, worth 15c. Tonight 10c BLANKETS-All Wool Blankets, large

size, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 75 ORGANDIES - New Organdies, worth

Tonight 12½c QUILTS-White Quilts, large size, with or without fringe, worth \$2 Tonight \$1 50

PILLOW COTTON-Bleached Pillow Cot-

ton, 40 inches wide, worth 13c, Tonight 10c TABLE COVERS—Silk Embroidered Table covers, wool, 2 yards square, worth \$1 75,

Tonight \$1 25

REEFERS-Children's Reefer Coats, in nap and plain cloths, Tonight Half Price

COATS - Children's Eiderdown Coats, worth \$3, Tonight \$1 50 CAPES - Ladies' Fine Military Capes,

neatly braided, double fronts, gauntlet sleeves, worth \$18 50, Tonight \$14 WATERPROOFS - Ladies' Waterproofs,

new styles, worth \$6, Tonight \$4 goods, all German make, worth \$10 and \$12 50. JACKETS-Ladies' Coats, this season's

Tonight \$6 50 WRAPPERS-Ladies' Eiderdown Wrap pers, worth \$3,

Tonight \$2 CAPE-Ladies' Grey Lamb Cape, worth Tonight \$27 50

CASH

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

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 s 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 haunt our streets, looking, looking, all ways looking from something. I have it in my mind, that though he is only a mongrel, somebody once adopted him for a little while, and that he is still searching

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

for Respectability.

Nice little girls, whom mamma has provided with an expensive governess, and early seen to the shaping of baby finger nails, training of wayward locks and little morals, 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 girl writes, but she doesn't always think so; she often feels that she has "a call" to write, and if it have the cruelty to undeceive her.

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

little thing. I don't know where our accompanied by their balance sheet to hostess had picked her up, but if she was shy before, it was nothing to her agement and all other charges, the quivering distress now, as she sat there net profits have been sufficient to pay have been well maintained. with the tremble on her lip, nervous- two ly fingering at her dress. But before any of us could speak-smash! came 408 64 thereon, and to add \$19,506 73 to management and anticipated as well another crash, and there sat our host- the ess, in laughing consternation over a carried forward, which now amounts second breakage of china, this time to \$35,305 38, irrespective of the reserve 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, on choice first mortgages of freehold I don't know what it was made me property have been met by a reduction think so, but I seemed to feel with my skin, if not with my reason, that Besides resulting in a saving to the the second catastrophe had been no company, this has led to the conversion accident at all! Only a lovely woman with a light and dextrous hand, who could not bear that her little guest be Notwithstanding the reduced rates of put to shame, and made to feel her interest, there has been an increase in awkwardness before strangers.

"You are a darling!" I tried hard to serenest innocence of look and perfectly unruffled manner. But, ah, I knew!

lately. He says, "If I were a min-

useful and highly instructive to cata- nor to a director or other officer of the long ago, and got on swimmingly as far as D, where I stuck; they have decided to ask for a legislative withdrawal of the process of the p somewhat unexpectedly, I may say, such loans. But the other day, in my reading, I Your directors desire to bear testicame upon Dr. Nansen, the north pole mony to the very efficient manner in pursuer, and then came a great leap which the manager and other officers in my catalogue of human species as respective duties. far as U-to accommodate another genus. "Uncomfortable Ones"-What does Dr. Nansen want to find the No answer, except that he must. A PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT "Uncomfortable" will be found forthcoming. "Uncomfortable Ones" are To dividend No. 62, constitutionally unhappy at home. 4 1-2 per cent.....\$63,000 00

There are miserables enough in any To dividend No. 63, 4 1-2 per cent.....\$3,000 00 place that has enough to eat, salt To income tax..... 2,408 64 for the porridge and beds instead of boards. It is enough for an "Un- To interest on decomfortable" to know that there is a To interest on stercoldest spot on earth, he must be off to see if he can't sit on it! or a hottest, To interest on Canthere 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 To land inspection... 4.274 25 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 worm, as a di- To losses on real esrect consequence of his wakeful habits, To less recovered, and that the relative frequency with which farmers and their families become insane, may be partly accounted for by this "matutinal mania," And To that foolish feeling of superior virtue and conceit which early rising is apt To balance of office imto 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 STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND 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, To deposits\$1,168,286 38

Usually they kept it in the dining
bentures 1,548,444 24

To Canadian deof somebody else's parrot: room with the family, but during the winter it was removed to the kitchen To interest acfor 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 To reserve fund .. 700,000 00 was heard remarking from his cage: "Let 'em ring again!" OBSERVER.

in London, or what it is makes him A Prespe ous 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.

Present: Messrs. J. W. Little, P. Mackenzie, F. E. Leonard, V. Cronyn, G. F. Jewell, T. A. Browne, G. A. Somerville, H. Cronyn, A. G. McWhinney, G. T. Brown, M. J. Kent, A. W. Porte, 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 amuses her to think so, who would 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 be as satisfactory to the shareholders submit herewith their 32nd annual re-She looked as if she came from port, showing the results of the busi-Byron, Komoka, or somewhere, poor ness of the company for the past year,

After defraying the expenses of manhalf-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, together with balance of undivided profits

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 and in our Savings Bank department. of a considerable amount of deposits into Canadian debentures, a change which your directors regard with favor. deposits and Canadian debentures during the year amounting to \$156,282 24.

The value of the real estate held by catch her eye, and convict with a lov- the company other than office premises, ing glance, but my Lady Fair would is \$25,400. This sum includes all propgive me no other satisfaction than the erties remaining unsold, which have come into possession of the company by foreclosure, failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale, or other-

wise. It is thought desirable that the gen-Dr.Dio Lewis was a very funny man. eral borrowing powers and liabilities I have been reading one of his books of the company, as at present defined by lately. He says, "If I were a minshould be made to appear in one specister I should frequently mention in ial act. Application is therefore being my public prayers the cake and pie made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an act of that character. For many years it has been Passing through the world it is the practice of the company not to lend on the security of its own stock.

of the company have discharged their

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. W. LITTLE, President.

London, Ontario, Jan. 29, 1896.

Dr.-

ling debentures ... 67,531 52 adian debentues ... 59,924 88

(Including interest accrued but not due.) To general expense account\$14,423 25

To other expenses. including directors fees, auditors' salsolicitors' fees, taxes on office premises, etc... 5,899 79 commission on To sterling exchange 1,012 33 To commission and other expenses on sterling debentures 3,268 87

tate \$7,739 70 off 805 00 6,934 70 provision for possible deficiencies in repect of lands sold.....

provements 35,305 38 To balance Total\$380,202 83 By balance brought forward.. \$ 15,798 65 By interest earned...... 363,861 68 rents collected..... 542 50

ASSETS AS AT DEC. 31, 1895. Liabilities to the public-To sterling de-

bentures 1,432,864 21 crued but not due 36,990 96 -\$4,186,585 79

To the shareholders-

To capital stock paid-up\$1,400,000 00 To 62rd dividend. due Jan. 2, 1896 63,000 00 unclaimed dividends

To balance..... 35,305 38 - 2,198,356 41 Total\$6,384,942 20 By cash value of mortgages...\$6,119,726 00

tained to pay prior mort-gages 46,505 59 -\$6,073,220 41 By real estate on hand..... 20.000 00 By office premises..... By cash value of

debentures and Government inscribed stock.. \$198,019 00 By cash in office. 6,288 33 By cash in banks 62,019 46 266.321 79

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 company's ledgers 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, F.C.A., THOMAS A. BROWNE, Auditors. London, Jan. 29, 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

and all others interested as it is to the directors. "As you are aware, the legal borrowing powers of the company were about

"After paying dividends and the tax" es thereon, amounting together to \$128,the shareholders' income tax of \$2,- 400, and providing for all expenses of as ascertained losses, \$19,500 have been added to the balance carried forward.

"The net losses appear in the statement as \$6,934 70; the amount actually lost is \$3,503 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 for sale. In addition, 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 seventeen years. In fact, with the exception of four years, they are less than at the end of any year since 1878, although within Miller, who shortly afterwards met 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 has been taken 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 deposits and debentures. The result of the congregation had unsuccessfully was that a number of depositors invested in Canadian debentures, instead of leaving their money in the Savings Bank. We also replaced \$160,-000 borrowed in Great Britain, by funds received on Canadian debentures, which, notwithstanding the reduced rates, show an increase for the year of \$385,000.

"The number of mortgages held by

"I need not say to you that the manager and officials of this company have John Ross. The deacons and managers given every satisfaction in the performance of their duties; the results of the year are evidence of this 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, and, on motion of Mr. A. M. Smart, seconded 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.

Browne having been appointed scrutineers, reported the following gentlemen elected as directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. W. Little, P. Mackenzie, Prof. Wm. Saunders, A. W. Porte, 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, vicepresident

Coughs and Colds.-Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effectual remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect

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

Prominent Business Men Who Used Printers' lnk 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 Gillean, 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.

DR. MACLAREN - OFFICH AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 869. May 26, 1868.

The "Advertiser" at that time was a publication of four pages of seven columns each. It had not the A1 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 throughly 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. Gillean 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. B. Laing, of Toronto, Ontario Govern-ment auditor, conducted a drygoods store then; 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 Burns, the wholesale clothier; J. H. Griffiths, principal Western Ontario School of Art; D. Regan, boots and shoes; John Mc-Clary, stove works; A. Gauld, mer-chant tailor; W. L. Carrie, bookseller; Archie McPherson, drygoods; Geo. Robinson (Robinson, Little & Co.), drygoods; John Labatt, brewer; John Fer-

guson, undertaker; John Mills, book-seller; John Law, brassfounder, and D. Cl. T. Campbell. The "Advertiser" of May 26, 1868, contained an account of a local hap-pening which will be recalled by many of the city's older inhabitants-the laying of the foundation stone of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, which was held on Monday, May 25, the day on which the anniversary of her Mathat we cannot show much increase in jesty's birth was celebrated, the 24th the business done; but the net profits 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 missionaries and deputies from Scotland and Ireland, and neighboring ministers and students." Prior to the erection of the first church, services were held in different places-the Grammar School, court house, United Presbyterian Church on York street, and the Congregational Church then on Richmond street The pioneer who in 1833 visited London and preached the Presbyterians belonging to the Church of Scotland, was a Rev. Mr. death by drowning in the Bay of Fun-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. Mr. John Scott, a licentiate, was inducted pas-tor in October, 1850, five years after tendered a call to Rev. Mr. Summerville, of Anderston, Glasgow, Scotland. From that date on till 1868 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 Birrell, W. Begg, George M. Gunn, John J. Mackenzie, John G. McIntosh, Daniel Lester and were Messrs. John Birrell, Robert Moore, Daniel Lester, John G. McIntosh, Edward Rowland, James Anderson, John Tytler, A. J. G. Henderson, Thos. McCracken, Jas. Gillean, John Ross, Alex. Davidson, Andrew Thomp-

son and Duff Cameron. The architect of the new church was the late Wm. Robinson, and the con-tractors 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 Legislaive Council for the Malahide division. the late Hon. Elijah Leonard; member for 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 present principal; moderator of the Synod, Rev. John J. A. Proudfoot. The corner stone services were participated in by Rev. John Scott, Rev.

ald McKenzie, of Zorra; Rev. W. J. Hunter (Wesleyan) and Rev. James Cooper (Baptist). Of the above officials several are still alive. James McWilliams lives on a Westminster 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 Gillean are residents of the

Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford; Rev. Don-

Veterinary Surgeons. H. TENNANT-VETERINARY SUR-GEON-Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

J. H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE 991 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond

Jewelers.

REMOVAL—J. T. WESTLAND, JEWEL KR and engraver, removed to 345 Richmond street, next to Grigg House.

Massage Treatment.

M ISS SHUFF-GRADUATE OF DR. S. Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Paswedish Massage and electristreatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

Medical Cards.

PR. TEASDALL, L.S.A., LONDON, ENG-LAND-Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone 988. ywt AMES D. WILSON, M.D.-OFFICE AND residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973.

R. WOODRUFF - EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185

een's avenue. R. C. F. NEU-OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Tele-

R. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

P. MEEK - QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-HOURS, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m. R. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET.

PR. 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, \$27 Queens avenue London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. R. ENGLISH - OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone. DR. JOHN D. WILSON — OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

PR ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE NUE and Wellington. Specialty, dis-cases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

Electro-Thermo Baths. TURKISH AND ELECTRIC BATHS-320 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), Carling Block, Richmond street.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE — ARCHI-Duffield Bloc COMBE. K. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARN-

Musical Instruction. MR. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley

H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST DUNorganist Carlton Street Methodist Church, late
organist Carlton Street Methodist Church,
and graduate, gold medalist and teacher of
the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Pupils
received in piano, organ, harmony and composition. Address 464 Dufferin avenue. CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST OF St. Andrew's Church, late of Conserva-tory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, instructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Rich-mond street.

Dental Cards.

McDONALD, DENTIST, Office, 1831 Dundas street, London.

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, 2011-Dundas street, next door to Kent's confection ery. Telephone 1131. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over

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

streets. PR. COLON E. J. SMITH-DENTIST-390; Rich mond street (upstairs).

D. R. GEORGE C. DAVIS — DENTIST —
graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879;
graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1893.
Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth,
crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas
street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

Laundries.

T AUNDRY CALLED FOR AND DE-LIVERED—All hand work. Best finish. Hop Sing, 252 Dundas street.

Marriage Licenses.

WM. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES V licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street.
No bonds required. ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street. MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 540 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No wit-

nesses required. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street.

Business Cards. CEO. ROUGHLEY-FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; e-timates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 888.

T. CORP - PAINTING, GLAZING, A paper hanging and house decerating, 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758. CKATES SHARPENED - HOLLOW ground—saws sharpened, locks repaired.
PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond street.

ONDON MARBLE AND GRANITE COM-PANY—Largest and best stock of granite monuments. Talbot and Fullarton streets. SMITH & GRANT — MANUFACTURERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 567 Bathurst street.

LOUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND RE-PAIRER of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets. STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS— 259 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels cailed for and delivered. Telephone 601.

Livery Stables.

ONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable—Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 503. A. G. STROYAN, proprietor. ILLEY'S LIVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone, No. 668.

Money to Loan.

MONEY-CERTAIN SUMS OF \$300, \$500 for investment on first-class mortgage, Also various other sums. Weekhs & Scambrett, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London. MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SEC-

OND mortgages at low rates. Note dat G. W. Francis' loan office, 781 Dun OME ESTATE MONEYS TO LOAN at low rates on mortgage on realty.
WILLIAM ELLAS, 98 Dundas street, London. william Ellis, 98 Dundas street, Lor

Patent Barristers.

PETHERSTONHAUGH & CO,- PATENT ilicitors and experts, Toronto: patents of Commerce buildings, corner Dundas and R chanond sacets.

Hotel Cards.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY doslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. James McDonald, proprietor.

HE RICHMOND" - CORNER KING and Richmond streets. James Falland, new proprietor. A call solicited. TECUMSEH HOUSE-LONDON, ONT.— Largest and best hotel in Western On-tario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$2 50 per day. C. W. Davis,

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON-BEST \$1 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor. "VICTORIA" - THE POPULAR \$1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. Tomlinson, preprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class a every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor. ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET Opposite Market House; remodeled and
refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDONALL OFFICE RESTAURANT - RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. Sare, proprietor,

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LOVE & DIGNAN-BARRISTERS, ETC.—
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LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

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Solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London,
Strathroy and Glencoe. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART, DUNCAN C. Ross, LL.B., W. D.
Moss. London offices, corner Dundas and
Hichmond; Giencoe, Main street.

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ed. etc. JARED VINING-BARRISTER-MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street. M CEVOY, WILSON & POPE-BARRIS-posite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A WILSON, LLB.; H. C. POPE, LLB.; J. M. MCEVOY, LLB.

R. W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTERS, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont. Telephone No. 977. GUNN & HARVEY-BARRISTERS, SO-LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings. Telephone 1122. George C. Gunn,

JOHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont.

A GREENLEES, B.A. — BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Losn Company Ruildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. DOWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; noney to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM. H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SOLICI-TOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MILNE & FAULDS - BARRISTERS. VA solicitors, notaries, etc.. 88 Dundas street, London, and McCreery's Block, Glencoe.

JAMES R. MILNE, JOHN F. FAULDS. Private funds to loan at low interest.

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SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course. Music, drawing and painting thoroughly taught. Mrs. Baskerville, 144 Mill street.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY LECTURES in all faculties, beginning Jan. 7.
Special classes in English literature and classics in afternoon and evening. Extra mural course in arts. Apply to Rev. CANON SMITH, Registrar, Oxford street.

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MISS EMILY M. GUNN. STUDIO 188 Dundas street, receives pupils in all M RS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 2431 Dundas street, upstairs.

Accountants.

GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT, AS SIGNEE, Insurance Agent—Representing Northern Assurance Company, Keystone Fire Insurance Company, Equitable Lona and Savings Company, Agents wanted to canvass. Call on me for particulars. All business promptly attended to. Money to loan. G-0. W. HAYES. 5 Masonic Temple Building. ywt

W. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street, or 610 Talbot street, London. A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT-

A 136 Elmwood avenue, South London Telephone 1009. Brokers.

JOHN WRIGHT-

STOCK BROKER, Richmond street, London.

THE WESTERNASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital \$2,000,000. Caledonia Issurance Company of Scotland; ssets \$10,000,000 don and Lancashire Assurance Company of London, England.
Canada Accident Assurance Company of

JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent, Office, Huron and Eric Loan Building.

___INSURE IN THE Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co (FIRE) Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000
EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over
Bank of Commerce, London.

Money to loan at 51 per cent. yw

Regular Meeting of the London ation. Trades and Labor Council.

Open Meetings of the Different Labor Bodies Advocated.

-Eaglish Capitalists in a Big Toledo Enterprise - 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 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 plens were suggested, and all were referred to the committee. Some of the weaker unions will also be looked

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 Em-Dloyes' 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 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

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

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 3.

It is reported that the tailors of St.

omas have the hest organization of their trade in Canada. A deputation from the Printers'

Union waited on the cigarmakers 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 Regi-ment," in 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 o as to give more scope to the meas-

GENERAL LABOR NOTES. Boilermakers report many new

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 housesmiths have gained their fight for an eight-hour day. The International Typographical

Union issued four new charters last month. Westinghouse's employes at Pitts-

burg won their strike again a 10 per cent reduction.

Mills already established in the United States by the Salvation Army employ 10,700 hands.

There are 62 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 89 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,

A new cotton mill, having 35,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, is nearly ready to begin operations at Henrict-

Unemployed printers are greatly benefited by the creation of the out-ofwork 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

t was found that the underwear knitting mills at Barnesville, Ga., had netted the stockholders 14 per cent in The union printers employed in the

Evansville, Ind., Courier have been locked out because they would not accept a reduction from 35 to 25 cents per

Kentucky has a law that makes !!legal the sale of convict-made goods of any kind. It has not, however, been tested, and good lawyers pronounce it unconstitutional.

The necessary papers to make application for a charter from the American Federation of Labor have been forwarded to Indianapolis by the Stone Cutters' Union of Chicago.

Twenty-five cigarmakers employed by C. P. Collins & Co., of Detroit, were locked of last week. The cause of the ce between the employers and differ empioyes is the price to be paid for the aking of a new brand of cigars. The mployes want \$14 per 1,000, while

the firm believe that \$10 is a fair price. Coilins & 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 feder-

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

Paving bosses in Cleveland, O., have decided to reduce the number of working hours of their men from 60 to 53 a -Eaglish Capitalists in a Big Tolose nothing by the concession.

A number of Detroit women, members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Street Car Employes' Association, visited To-ledo 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 president, Frank Plant occupied of the employes securing an improvement in wages and hours. As a consequence the union is gaining largely in

> 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 discredit 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. It is given out on 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-Seargeant Company, Easton, Pa., proposed a reduction in the wages of 135 machinists and a stike resulted. W. R. Grace, ex-mayor of New York, and president of the com-pany, is alleged to have said he will spend his fortune rather than have the employes dictate to him under what conditions they will work.

John L. Gehr, who was one of the imprisoned Tazewell county miners re-cently 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 orthan is the case at present. Capitalists from Birmingham, Eng-

and, 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 opera-

The strike of employes of the King Bridge Company at Cleveland has end-ed in favor of the men. The cause of the strike was the discharge of two employes for advocating union prin-The settlement includes the reinstatement of the two men and the recognition of the union. The new National Association of Iron Workers indorsed the strike at its Pittsburg 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, of Cleveland; secretary-treasurer, James Crowley, Chicago; organizer, G. W. Geary, Chicago; executive board, D. F. McIntyre, Buffalo; E. J. Ryan, Boston; P. J. Dalton, Chicago; David McKelvy, Pittsburg; J. W. Kelly, New York; Emil Tretor, Cleveland. 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 organization purposes. Fifty new members have been added to the organization. two organizers have gone to Milwaukee to install a new union. 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, Fort Worth, 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 Internation Typographical Union to the International Printing Pressmen's Union. This is the result of a mutual agreement between the two allied inter-national organizations. Before the International Printing Pressmen's Union came into existence all union pressmen had been members of the International Typrographical 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. Brauch, Peoria, Ill.; second vice-presi-J. E. Somers, Cincinnati; secretary, J. F. Hughes, Pittsburg; treasurer, Fred Zoller, Cincinnati; organizer, George M. Hockett; executive committee, J. J. McGinnis, Detroit; L. G. Emmry Chicago; A. D. Shuman, Toledo; J. E. Somers, Cincinnati. First lice-President Brauch 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, tireinsist 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 children; when he must submit to all burdens of rent, interest and indiect and unseen taxation, it is the neight of nonsense to inquire why he lon't 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 Sarsaparil-

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 par-

ticular. 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 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 che try, and that is nearly all by its predecessor. Before 1800 the cities of the world were still lighted teenth century. by lamps and candles; electricity had its highest development in the inefficient frictional electric machines; railroads and steamboats were not yet a 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 factor in transportation, and even the full force to the few achievements in

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 the invention of the magneto gen- say so. erator; slowly the idea of a self-exciting dynamo was developed, and slowly enough the world awoke to the idea and a half years equal 90 months. that the old prophecy of Goethe, that electricity only applied to the smaller business of life, might be falsified. Then, \$1,000 loan on ten shares of stock for 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 speech; so that now, in our utilization 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 avail ourselves of the ganization into trade and labor unions | 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 in the space of a few months, de- all, power, have been thrust upon us.

gases has long been a fascinating one ments. for the physicist and experimenter. Chlorine and carbon dioxide were among the first, a number of years \$48 a year. A borrower actually boastago, to succumb to pressure, and after ed to me that he was getting his money a while scientists established two classflable gases. This division no longer 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, and the assertion has been made within 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. Even more wonderful is the liquefaction of air produced by the cold due to its own expansion, which has been accomplished recently on what has been termed a commerdial scale. We may within a few years see liquid air supplied and used

by the liter like any common chemical. The old-time gas engineer produced hydrocarbon gases from hydrocarbons prepared in preceding geologic ages by the mighty forces of nature working through the quiet agencies of the profuse plant life of the carboniferous and other eras. The dreams of the advanced technologist, who recognized the crudeness of the coar gas and wadecessor, would sometimes take the shape of the future synthesis or direct If this could be done on the large scale, gas making would stand upon a new and scientific footing. The latin the direct production on the large scale of hydrocarbon, chemistry has the past as far as the technical field is concerned. Acetylene will always cent remain one of the milestones of the world's progress. Its production is due to the development of the dynamo- count.

sister science, chemistry. attempted, and has been made so often which no revenue may be derived. composition had never been correctly members and the par value neutral element, argon. Argon and acetylene represent triumphs of the opposite branches of chemistry—of analysis and of synthesis respectively.

And now the world is electrified over a new discovery exemplified by the reloans which they tell borrowers is 6 production of an image of an object per cent or less, they would be gaining

through opaque screens by hitherto capital at the rate of the difference unknown rays-we allude to Roentgen's between 5 per cent and 6 per cent, or discovery of the "X" ray photography. 1 per cent per annum, but I have Science has accepted the undulatory shown that the borrowers pay 9 per theory of light; it had, by referring cent, so that the actual gain would be hight phenomena to wave motion of 9 per cent less 5 per cent, or only 4 the luminiferous ether, accounted for per cent per annum. all the actions of light, a mathematical | Remember, that I have allowed them explanation of refraction and reflection compound interest on monthly pay-had been reached, and the undulatory ments, and this is what they claim to theory of light seemed to include acti- be their great source of revenue, and nism of photography. Since the be- yet from their own figures I think any ginning of the present year the epoch-making work of Roentgen has been that capital account will not be greatly published, and it represents no greater

short a time. The effect of the cumu- is a present from the members to pay lated wonders is to prepare us for any expenses, and should not be counted. revelation of science—to almost dan— I quote from volume 1, No. 8, page 4, gerously increase our powers of be- of "The Building and Loan Advocate," lief. They make it harder than ever a journal published this month in this to discern and fix the true limits of city and devoted to the interests of

elevation of universal knowledge has not yet been reached; he still heights of discovery to climb, of altidraws to a close it would seem that its tude unimagined seriously by the world representatives have good reason to be of but a decade ago. The synthesis of carbon and hydrogen, the liquefaction of air and hydrogen, the discovery of argon, and the discovery of the ray photography, will add new luster to the names connected with the work. Rayleigh, Ramsay, Dewar and Roentgen, among the pure scientists, and Wilson and Linde among the technoloin school given to the present age gists, will have their fame increased by the renown which their achievements will impart to the expiring nine-

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, informa-tion to give, a subject of public interest to dis-

TERMINATING BUILDING SO-CIETIES. (Article No. 3.)

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": After the society is organized and officered, the process of "taking in" new which is a little over a century old, gradually took a position in the world of science. The galvente better world in gold or attractive colors in of science. The galvanic battery gave strong current electricity, Sir Humphry Davy produced the electric light of the city; fascinating literature concludes the collection of the city; fascinating literature concludes the city is concluded the city of the city; fascinating literature concludes the city of the city and the metals of the alkalies; the taining specious arguments and feats steamboat, locomotive, and telegraph of arithmetical legerdemain is scatter-came into existence, and for a time of broadcast, while oily-tongued agents ed broadcast, while oily-tongued agents it seemed as if man had all he could tell their victims how fortunes are attend to in developing the new dis- made. But the expenses and officers' coveries. Faraday's investigations led salaries must be paid because the rules

I take the following from the literature above referred to. Seven "Illustration.

"Showing the estimated cost of a seven and a half years. Class A: x 5) 450 00 'Premium at \$4 per month (90

x 4) 360 00 "Total\$1,360 00 "Deduct cash received...... 1,000 00

'Total cost for seven and a half years \$360 00 "or \$48 per year."

You will notice the borrower pays \$5 trite enough to have exalted its per month for interest and \$4 per 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 is really interest; \$9 per month is \$108 number, but of importance enough and per year, of 10 4-5 per cent per anwonderful enough to fairly overthrow num instead of 6 per cent. Oh, but all our ideas of the limitations of man's they say, this 10 4-5 per cent is reduced to 6 per cent by profits on The subject of the liquefaction of stock. Let us examine their state-

In the illustration given the borrower

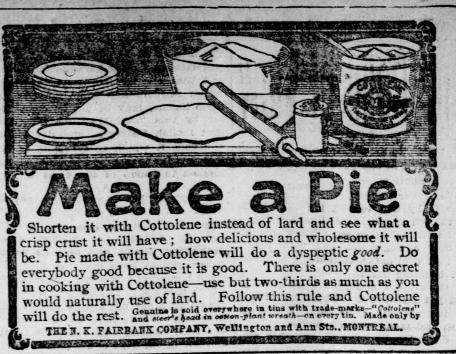
is told he is getting a \$1,000 loan for

es of gases, the fixed and the liqueexists. All the elemental gases have 4 4-5 per cent, though they may be laws) paid in by the investor to the told that they are paying 6 per cent, management for the carrying on of the as \$5 per month for 90 months, or \$450, business. It is not intended for investis just 6 per cent per annum on \$1,000 ment, and is simply a contribution by for seven and a half years at simple the members to expenses. It no longer interest. And this \$5 per month and \$4 belongs to him in any sense; it is not and am satisfied that the only drawper month besides is paid until the withdrawable by him, as a general rule end of the term. Now what are the he gets no profit upon it, and it does facts? Each month the borrower is not represent any liability towards deck of a steamer or from the railway paying back part of the principal. They him." call it dues on stock, but no matter and 10 cents out of 60 cents and mem-how named, it is part of the principal, bership fees, or 11 cents out of 61 cents and the whole is supposed to be paid (adding only a cent a month for memback in 90 months. So that the aver- bership fees) is over 18 per cent of the age time the borrower has the use of investor's money. the whole \$1,000 is 45 months. Thereper year is 9 3-5 per cent per annum fore, after giving him credit for all the No. 1. profits on his stock, pays within a Is it not astonishing that even thinkter gas processes, the latter seeming for his loan, but this is on the assump
18 per cent of their money in order to but slightly an advance over its pre- tion that the stock will mature in 50 get 9 per cent on the balance of it? showing, this is what the borrower make over 5 per cent per annum, comcombination of carbon and hydrogen. pays. This shows how borrowers are pounded monthly, before the investor show that the borrower cannot even I see on the sixth page of the same hope to escape paying a much higher journal (editor's name not given), the er triumphs of chemistry are largely rate without the investor even getting statement that the company, which in this field of synthesis, and now, the benefit of it. And where does the presumably published the journal, demoney go?

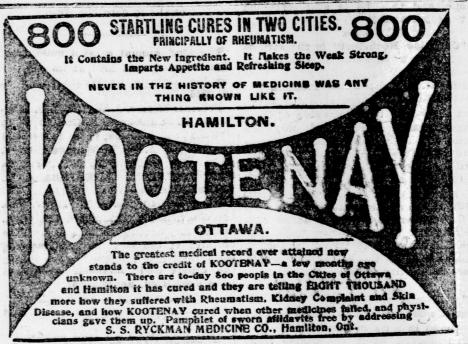
Still distanced its greatest achievements of these institutions, and examining their means that they would have to make and 50 cents to loan fund or stock act is a gift made by physics to its or 16 2-3 per cents of the investors' money, besides membership fees, which The analysis of the air was early also goes to expense account, and from sion I shall deal with these in another that it seemed as if its composition | Assuming that the membership fees was settled forever. It was always and the 10 cents out of every 60 cents treated as of fixed composition, no would pay the expenses (though in variation being found in it wherever some instances they do not), these socollected, unless artificially contami- cieties in order to return to the inves-But within a few months the tor merely the principal paid in, would world of science was startled to hear have to make over 5 per cent per anthat an element hitherto undiscovered num compounded monthly, and the difwas a constituent of air, and that its ference between the total payments by determined; the new analysis showed at maturity would have to be realized the existence in air of the strange in excess of the said 5 per cent. This

benefited even by the exorbitant rate degree of achievement than it does of of interest shown to be charged bor-mystification as it affects the theory of rowers. But, they say, you are taking an undue advantage of us. What the No age has ever witnessed such a stockholders pay for membership fees uccession of triumphs of science in so and the 10 cents out of every 60 cents

natural science. To the working scienthese societies: "Thus on what is moved here about a year ago. I settist, the discoveries are an inspiration, known as 60 cent stock, 10 cents would for they show him that the extreme be the payment to the expense fund, in the township of Tarenterus, about







were getting their money for This sum of 10 cents is (under the by-This is their own statement,

Now, Mr. Editor, this proves by one fore, for 45 months, or three and three- of their own Advocates that 16 2-3 in Tarentorus for any I have ever seen. quarter years, the borrower pays the per cent of the investor's money, besides said \$350, or \$96 per year, being ex- membership fees, is first put into the actly double the amount stated; \$96 pockets of the management, while he is told with the coolest assurance, "it are very good, and being so close to \$1,000, or if the interest is com- no longer belongs to him in any sense." pounded on monthly payments, and the benefit given to the borrower, about to their methods of doing business, for 9 per cent per annum, instead of 4 4-5 not only the 18 per cent shown above, per cent or 6 per cent, as the borrowers may be appropriated, but part of the are led to believe. The borrower there- other 82, as I have shown in article

small fraction of 9 per cent per annum | ing men will actually throw away over menths. In other words, on their own I have shown that the society must fleeced, and in another article I will can even get his money back, and yet clared a dividend of 16 per cent per dealing with the literature of annum on installment stock. own statements, I find out of every 60 over 21 per cent to do this. And yet shares, 10 cents out of every they say they do it, but the editor takes monthly payment goes to expense fund good care not to explain how it is cents to loan fund or stock ac-Ten cents out of 60 cents is 1-6, is robbed? Oh! Oh! stop! they say. We have other sources of revenue. Yes, Mr. Editor, and with your permisarticle. Yours truly,

T. J. MURPHY. Feb. 12, 1896.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": About this time of the year people who are not satisfied with their present surroundings commence to get ready to move to greener pastures in the Every year a great many Canadian farmers from older Ontario and Quebec move out on the prairies to the Northwest, thinking to better their condition, and as my experience may be of some benefit to home seekers, I thought I would write a few lines of warning which may be of some use. I have tried several parts of the Northwest, and would not advise anyone to listen to the seductive talk of Dakota railway and land companies. I can give the reader the addresses of dozens of Canadians in different parts of the Northwest who are not doing at all well, and who would give anything if they have it to be out of that country. The chief trouble about the prairie country, I have found, is that once there you are at the mercy of the railway companies. They will take you there very cheaply, but when you want to get back their passenger and freight rates are very exorbitant, and it does not pay anyone to farm out on the prairies, because the railway companies charge such heavy freights that it keeps the price of all products so low that there is no money in it for the producer. The settler out on the prairies is practically at the mercy of the railway companies. Finally, after several years' experience of different parts of the Northwest, I heard about Algoma and its advantages, and I

town of Sault Ste. Marie, and rapidly improving my land and getting a big clearing around me. Since being here I have made it my business to inquire amongst the farmers round here and find out all about the country, back to Algoma is its rough appearance. The country looks so rough from the car that travelers will tell one the country is no good for farming, but that is wrong. I have seen thousands and thousands of acres all round the future city of Sault Ste. Marie, which cannot be beaten anywhere, and I, would not change the soil of my farm Of course, it is a new country, and as yet a rough country—but land can be got cheap; prices for all products steamship ports as well as railway stations, you are not at the mercy of the railways; you can sell what you raise for good prices right here, and if you or wished to export, you can ship cheaply by steamer or rail, and it is the greatest country for spring water ever saw-springs and spring creeks everywhere. There are thousands of families on the prairies who should be here in this timbered country. My address is Sault St. Marie P. O., Ont. If anyone writes me inclosing a stamp I will be and to send any information I will be a. Yours truey.
W. A. CRAVEN.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.

C. I. LAGUE. Sydney, C. B. I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Yarmouth. CHARLES PLUMMER.

I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Burin, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.



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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. Milis, of this city, may interest readers. Mr. Fields left New York City vie the United States mail steamship line for Cape Town last Oc-

" • • 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 lather 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 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 threefoot 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 shavee's throat, who at this juncture may require invigorating restoratives, follower 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 (feldt or karroo) is overrun by wolves, leopards, jackals, hares, skunks, the great anteaters, 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. I last the sky was dark with countless billions of locusts, resembling somewhat smoke from a large fire blown wind over the country. They make their exodus across the country feet to 100 or 200 feet in elevation. The sheep and birds eat them, and I am informed the whites also eat them. The locusts leave the ground with little fodder, or next to nothing on it.

"A very amusing sport in this coun try is the ostrich hunt. Mr. R- and myself caught nine young ones, but unfortunately for us the older birds escaped. At the annual plucking of feathers from the tails of these birds, great precaution has to be exercised. One recently kicked 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 unarmed 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 seriously 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 repast, in order to spring on his would-be re-

"Lion-hunting is a very dangerou 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 ilons. These two holes at their bases are connected by a narrow passage, in the half-way of which 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 en-

"The doors of ranch houses are so

THERE IS NOT A Man or a Woman Who has not read of the **Wonderful Cures**



Great Value

is given by All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

The Press writes about them ... The World reads about them The Sick buy them, because

They Always Cure. 50e. A BOX AT ALL DEALERS.

TAKE DIAMOND DINNER PILLS for much Troubles. Mc. & Dox.

constructed that ventilation and view can be had without the danger of snakes crawling in. Snakes cannot climb the smooth vertical planes of Snakes cannot greater breadth than will admit of their clasping 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 elevation, 4,000 feet above the sea level, is conducive to a rare, dry atmosphere. Rheumatism prevails more or less in the country, due no doubt to the unlimited consumption of

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

The air is summer like, and one feels he is safe from marrow-chilling mists. There is a great difference in vegeta-

tion of this country and that of Can-

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 "droppeth 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-

I have seen many men and women weighted with sorrow, some smarting from the sudden sting of unjust criticism, some hopeless under the sense of their own shortcomings, others bowed by the stroke of appalling misfortune, had softened. It would take me unbut I think I have never seen any distress so appalling, cruelly occasioned, so foolishly chal-lenged, as that of this young girl negleated in the ballroom, and obliged to flee to the dressing-room alone, 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 what? Now and then one will brave out the fight. She will come night evening, exciting the surprise, the sympathy, the consternation even, of those who meet her constantly. Ulti-mately she may marry and retire to contented domesticity, but her acwould something at which they wanted to look, yet which they feared to 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's daughter, 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 teacups. I asked how it seemed to have a daughter such success. "Oh, but, you know, I would never have allowed her to go out had 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 never any question about her after she entered the

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 tinges much of their after life. Papas and mammas, aunts and elder brothers, consult together about the cause of the difficulty and the remedy. Some blame the men. "Did you ever know such boors as they are?" one will ex-"Now, in my day," etc. The elder brother calls the younger one "What's the matter with you fellows? Don't you know that it is a man's business to see that no woman is allowed to feel neglected in society? When I was young we felt it an obligation among ourselves to be nice to every stupid girl, and a man who danced the German with her knew that every other man in the room would help him by taking her out

as often as possible.' One mamma thinks they have not entertained enough; that success in society is, after all, only a question of give and take. So invitations to dinners and teas are issued, and artificial foundations are as artifully laid, and the daughter is launched again 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.

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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 spirits that find pleasure in such an unusroom, when she left a ball the other ual and exciting exercise. Such sport night. She goes on to say: fever heat.

My first lesson was given to me on the great white slope that leads for miles down the south side of Shasta. The evening shadows were already lengthening in the forest below, and the glare of the sun from the snow til long after dark to reach the camp because so at timber-line 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 it had taken us several hours to cover. There was no help for. 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 mile of steep declivity below it, Taking a steady seat upon the board and planting the point of my alpenothers like her every season, and for stock firmly in the snow behind me, I gained courage enough to raise my feet, and the die had been cast. The after night, sit neglected through the snow slipped past me up the hill, such as did not rise in spray and fill my eyes, ears, nose and mouth. Fortunately, on the more gentle slope I learned a few points of management by being several times nearly overbalquaintances of the bailroom always anced and thrown from my course by I reached the ridge I had acquired from time to time. Some watches are enough of the art to keep my seat more liable to be magnetized than enough of the art to keep my seat during the wild ride that followed. I reached the brink safely and passed ity with electrical conditions there is over its edge, and in an instant was no telling when any watch is going to 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 perfect cloud and obscured everything. I was rushing blindly and helplessly to whatever fate might await 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 swaved me laterally. It was a wild, exciting, breathless and wholly irresponsible flight. I had no sense of time or distance, only of helpless exhilaration. Finally the speed began to slacken, and the spray cloud to become thin-ner, and I caught the fleeting glimpses of the sky, and of the snow gliding so swiftly by me up the hill. Gradually my momentum decreased with the velocity, and at last I came to a halt in a little hollow, and rose to my feet. When I had sufficiently cleared my face of snow to look about me, the first thing I saw was my guide bursting with laughter at my bewilderment, and the next was far above me, the peak I had stood upon alone but a few moments before, and which could not reach again by two hours' of climbing. Having cleared out my eyes and ears, and brushed the coating of snow from my clothes, I drew in a ong breath of the light mountain air. and with my heart still beating with the excitement of the ride, I gazed in astonishment up the long slope down which I had come with such lightning speed, and was attacked with an almost uncontrollable impulse to go up and try it again. From that time on I became a convert to mountain-coasting, and have been able to enjoy all its pleasures, its enjoyment, its exhilaration, its flying spray, its rapidlyspeeding landscape, and its occasional tumble and roll, without any of the apprehension of unknown mysteries and dangers awaiting me beyond brinks that hide steep inclines below them.

Only once did I take a faster ride, and that was when seated upon a tin plate, and I am glad to this very hour that the slide was by no means so long as that first one on the snowy slope of Shasta. It was down one of the inclines of the great snow-fields below Crater-rock on Mount Hood. The day had not been a warm one, and the snow was not soft enough to slide on by the usual method of sitting down upon it with unprotected garments. As we walked, sometimes our feet would break through the crust, and at other times slip on its crystallized surface. Progress was slow, and we decided to use as sleds the tin plates we had brought with us, although we knew our speed would be terrific on the hard surface, and there would be little chance to check it or guide ourselves with our alpenstocks. We blindly trusted ourselves to the care of the powers that look after those of little wit. We all remember start-ing, and some of us have an indistinct impression of stopping, but for the most of us, it was over so quickly that the intervening period was almost a blank. Those to whom it was not a blank, of which I was one, lost their balance at various places on the route, and finished the slide in all sorts of varying attitudes, arriving at the end with somewhat less speed, considerable less breath, and a triffe less cutiole than their more fortunate. less cuticle than their more fortunate companions. I never have seen good reason to alter the resolution I made then, never again to coast down the frozen side of a mountain-slope on a tin plate or anything else. There are too many crevasses, moraines, precipices and glaciers on a mountain for one to do that kind of coasting with safety. Even if he succeeds in keeping

his seat, he may slide swiftly and help- watch. But all these conditions problessly to destruction, while, if he loses his balance, and rolls, tumbles, slides, or uses any or all the modes of invol-untary progression under such circumstances, he may feel lucky if he finally comes to a pause with any de-If the snow is not soft enough for one to get a good hold upon it with his alpenstock, and even by plowing into it and piling it up in front of him stop himself easily on the more gentle slopes, he would far better refrain from cutting himself loose from all self-help and trusting needlessly to

Watchmakers and Electricians Say Many Watches Are Magnetized on Trolley Cars.

One of the worst enemies of good timepieces is electricity. Next to letting a watch drop out of a fifth-story window there is no surer way of demoralizing a timepiece than to venture with it near some powerful electrogenerating machine. This danger has become so generally recognized that in many large electrical plants there are signs posted warning the visitor, if he cares for his watch, to leave it outside. Yet there are hundreds of people who never go near an electric dynamo, and yet find their watches going astray in a most unaccountable fashion. Visiting the watchmaker, they find that it has been mysteriously his Majesty had a two-handled cup magnetized. Tell the general run of people that the watch was magnetized and deranged from being carried in a trolley car and they will probably be much surprised. Yet the facts are strong in confirmation of such a statement

Inquiry among many of the representative watchmakers of the town shows that on the average two and a half times as many magnetized watches are brought in now for repair as were taken in two years ago, when the trolleys had not been introduced. "Probably 50 per cent of the watches brought into us for repair," said a prominent watchmaker, "are those which have been deranged by being magnetized. The subject has interested me very much. I may safely say that before the trolleys were introduced we did not have half as many

magnetized watches." A magnetized watch will play queer at a reckless gait and gain five to ten minutes a day for weeks. Then it will each part in turn may become espe others, and when brought into proximsuccumb.

Anybody can tell whether his or her watch is magnetized or not by passing a small pocket compass around the case. If the needle swerves violently there is magnetism in the steel springs of the case at least. Now rest the compass above the balance wheel, and if the works are magnetized, the needle will rotate rapidly and assume a swinging motion from side to side, keeping time with the balance wheel

below it. A practical electrician, when questioned as to the probable effect of the trolley cars on the watches of riders,

said: "I think it is undeniable that many watches are being magnetized in the trolley cars. I come in contact with ductors, and they generally complain that their watches are put out of order by the electricity in the car. It is time way with mortar and natural that if anybody's watch suffers by the trolley it will be a motor- pestle a few ounces at a man's or conductor's. When the wires on the cars are insulated the tracks, pole and motor are not. Electricity Emulsion of cod-liver oil may, and I think does, spread from these parts through the car, and en never separates, keeps tering the body of the passengers cen-sweet for years, and why ters itself in the very magnetizable

steel parts of his watch works. "I should say that the worst place to sit in the car, so far as watches are concerned, is directly over the motor. The worst effect on the watch is reached when the car stops and is started again; for it is by this process of stopping and starting the current that a horseshoe magnet obtains its magnetic attraction. Each piece of steel in the works becomes subjected to the electrical condition just as does the horseshoe magnet. Why all watches are not magnetized in the trolleys is hard to say, but that some watches are magnetized may be granted. As gold is a better conductor of electricity than silver, and as silver is better than nickel, it follows that a nickel case watch is less liable to be magnetized since it is the poorest conductor. Excellent non-magnetizable watch works would be made of platina, if that were possible.

"Whether there are any conditions that make the magnetism of watches in trolley cars more or less likely I cannot say. If the conditions were powerful enough to exert any influence I should say that magnetism was more likely to take place in damp weather than in dry; and in summer more than winter, for then the clothes are moist from perspiration. Of two people, the one who offers the most body resistance to the electrical current is the least likely to have his watch affected. If a person wears rubbers and insulates himself from the floor of the car his body is more apt to accumulate electricty, which may strike the

and Thin Blood, which are caused by

INDIGESTION K. D. C. restores the Stomach to healthy

ably exert a very slight influence on

the magnetization.' Some very interesting experiments have been made on the question. One watchmaker found that after placing his pocket compass on his knee in a gree of bruises or even broken bones. moving trolley car the needle was violently rotated every time the car stopped and started. The rotation was caused by the increased effect of the electricity at these moments on the needle and shows the greater probability of magnetization of the at those times. It is stated that a thin strip of steel placed on the floor of the car over the motor will, in the course of a day, become sufficiently magnetized to attract iron filings.

'The queerest thing about it all," said a well-known watchmaker, that though a magnet will magnetize a watch, a magnetized watch will not affect another watch, though it be next to it for hours. When once magnetized they may be brought around all right by demagnetization; but they are more were before."-Philadelphia Press.

Origin of the Loving Cup.

The best account of the origin of the loving cup comes from the late Lord Lyons, British ambassador at Paris. According to his narrative, King Henry of Navarre (who was also Henry IV. of France), while hunting, became separated from his companions, and feeling thirsty, called at a wayside inn for a cup of wine. The servingmaid, on handing it to him as he sat on horseback, neglected to present the handle. Some wine was spilled over, and his Majesty's white gauntlets were soiled. While riding home he bethought him that a two-handled cup would prevent a recurrence of this, so made at the royal potteries and sent it to the inn. On his next visit he called again for wine, when, to his astonishment (the maid having received instructions from her mistress to be very careful of the king's cup), presented it to him, holding it herself by each of its handles. At once the happy idea struck the king of a cup with three handles, which was promptly acted upon, as his Majesty quaintly re-marked: "Surely, out of three handles I shall be able to get one!" Hence the loving cup.

Origin of Hobson's Choice.

The familiar proverb originated with Thomas Hobson, a famous carrier, of Cambridge, who was born about 1544, and lived to his 85th year. He traveled regularly for a long period between his home in the university town and pranks with time. It may start off the Bull, Bishopsgate, carrying passengers as well as packages. It is said he was the first person in Engslow up as though out of breath and land who let horses for hire, and it jog along at an easy pace, dropping was out of the regularity of his mode jog along at an easy pace, dropping was out of the regularity of his mode back a dozen or so minutes a fortnight. All these pranks are caused by the subtle influence of the electric fluid on the steel parts of the delicate watch works. When the hair spring becomes or wished a change made, old Hobson hardened by the magnetism the watch will gain time. When friction between the delicate parts of the works is inthe works in the works in t creased by the magnetic influence, the to business the Cambridge carrier bewatch will lose time. There is no accounting for the pranks that are played. The magnetism may spread from site for the Spinning House, used by one part of the works to the other, and the university authorities for the in and digging too deeply and unskilfully cially charged, producing different re-into it with my stick; but by the time sults in the going power of the watch between Cambridge and the metropolis were stopped, and his death came soon afterward, on Jan. 1, 1630. Milton honored him by writing two epitaphs, quaintly noting in one that death would never have hit him had he continued dodging it backward and forward between Cambridge and the Bull. -Lloyd's Weekly.

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A Fairy Story,

The Report About Nansen's Discovery Is Declared to Be.

A Picturesque Theory Regarding the Polar Region.

If the Wind Blows It Is Always Cold in the Arctic Regions.

(Walter Wellman's Washington dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Expert opinion has settled to the conclusion that the report of Dr. Nansen's discovery of the north pole and Peturn therefrom is a fairy story. A cablegram from Archangel, Russia, gives the somewhat unnecessary information that the British consul therewho was reported "confirming" the first news which came from Irkutsk, in the interior of Siberia-had only repeated the original rumor. It is not impossible, though highly improbable, about in comfort. Nansen has made his way back to reach the natives at the mouth of the Yana or the Lena. No one will believe he has returned until he himself is heard from. One of the strangest things in the world is the manner in which rumors concerning Arctic ex-Peditions gain circulation and credence. This is the third rumor about Nansen, and it is likely to prove as baseless as the others. Every expedition is reported lost, or wrecked, or successful, from time to time, according, apparently, to the fancy of the sailor men, who are usually the spinners of the yarns. Sometimes these wild rumors are lucky enough to hit the mark. In 1894 an expeditionary steamer was reported wrecked on the north coast of Spitzbergen, and it afterwards turned out to be true, though at the time the report was circulated the only living men who had any information whatever concerning the fate of that vessel were buried a thousand miles in the Arctic wilderness.

Dr. Nansen's friends and the friends of Arctic exploration will hope the report of his return to Siberia last fall is untrue. If he has returned, his effort, the odds are 20 to 1, has been unsuccessful. In the comparatively short time he has been out, and by the methods which he proposed to follow, it is highly improbable he has advanced very far within the unknown polar sea. The first two years he would be pretty sure to spend in testing the correctness of his theory of a current run-ning constantly through the polar sea from Siberia to the great outlet of the Arctic Ocean, between Greenland and Spitzbergen. If this current failed him, or his ship was destroyed in the ice, Dr. Nansen would have nothing to do but to push homeward with his small boats and sledges. It is to be hoped neither of these things has happened, and that the intrepid Norwegian is still drifting and pushing toward the interior of the great unknown area, where lies so much cf mystery and fascination to the human

One of the most picturesque and interesting theories concerning the Arctic regions is that held by Commodore Melville, of the engineering department of the navy. Commodore Melville believes the north pole is covered by an eternal and enormous ice cap, extending over land and sea alike, and reaching a thickness at the pole of something like 2,000 feet, tapering down to nothing, 300 geographical miles from the pole, or at the 85th parallel of latitude, where its thin edge is constantly worn away by the action of the sea. Commander Melville likens this ice cap to an inverted saucer clapped upon the apex of the earth, with the pole for its center, or to a piece of putty which one might mold upon the top of an orange, smoothing it down to a thin The commodore brings out this pet theory of his on all occasions. Some years ago he declared the eternal ice cap had a smooth surface, over which one could easily travel to the pole, an idea which he proposed to demonstrate, "by going there himself." A few days ago he trotted it out again the reason why Dr. Nansen could not have reached the pole in the Fram, "Will their eyes never be opened? Is saying that his theory is now accepted by all Arctic students. In this the good commodore surely overshot the mark. So far as is known in Washington, Mr. Melville is the only Arctic en-thusiast in the world who subscribes to this peculiar notion.

Melville's picturesque theory is abpurd, but he will be able to cling to it and preach it till someone goes to and beyond the 85th parallel and returns with word that there is no eter- day of judgment in 1861. England and nal ice cap there, with a smooth surface and a vertical thickness of more than 2,000 feet at the pole. Hundreds eth no man." of men have been nearer to the pole than Melville ever was, but their tes-timony is no more valuable than his, through my window. It was the first as far as personal observation is concerned. Reasoning by analogy, scienthe moans of tens of thousands came tists pretty generally agree that the to me from a land where all is cruelclimatic and other conditions to be found at the north pole do not differ more than a trifle from the conditions already found in other parts of the polar basin. If the north pole is land, then, indeed, it will be glacial-capped, for all Arctic lands, and all Antarctic lands, are covered by eternal ice. varying in thickness according to their area and slopes. But if the geographical apex of our earth is sea, then it will be found very like the Arctic Ocean, in parts already visited, far north of Siberia, where the Jeannette was sunk, north of Spitzbergen, where various expeditions have stopped by the polar ice-pack, and north of Grinnell Land, in North America, where the ice is rarely, if ever, broken up by the tides or currents, and where it assumes that most permanent and forand Parr, "paleocrystic."

....

Unless meteorologists are mistakenand it is not likely they are-the region of the pole, if sea, is covered by ice averaging eight feet in thickness. with hummocks 20 or 30 feet high at the edges of the floes. This ice gains in bulk by precipitation during the summer, and loses by melting and the action of the sea. It is upheaved by expansion, and ruptured by contraction in winter. In summer it has small break.—Scotch.
openings of water between the floes. Worms cause Neither in winter nor in summer is wholly stationary, but it drifts much more in summer than in winter. On account of the action of tide and current, and because of the law that even in the Arctics ice will waste away at a wealth is not his who gets it, but certain depth below the surface of the his who enjoys it. in the Arctics ice will waste away at a sea, the formation of a glacial cap upon ocean is impossible. All over the

Melville's theory of an eternal ocean ice cap is as indefensible as the old notion of an open polar sea. Neither exists save in the imagination. Contrary to the general belief, the north The pole is not as cold as that world. part of Siberia near the mouths of the Lena and the Yana, whence this doubtful news of Nansen comes. At the pole the mean annual temperature is reckoned at 2 degrees Fahrenheit above zero. In summer it is doubtless often so warm there that the lucky explorer who reaches its neighborhood will pull at his sledge with bare hands and without any coat to encumber him.
During three months of summer the
mercury would not fall below 10 degrees above zero. He might pass a whole winter there, without seeing the mercury drop any lower than it occasionally falls in Manitoba and Northern Minnesota. But he would find a steadier cold. For three months, prob-ably, he would have no higher temperature than 20 below.

Arctic climate, like many other things in that region, is little under-stood by people who have not given the subject special study. country it is always cold when the wind blows, summer or winter. But even in winter, when the wind is light or still, a well-clad man can move

I had been thinking over the events

of the past year before I fell asleep on New Year's Eve, and when at last my eyes closed, it was not to rest, but to dream.

A New Year's Dream.

I seemed to be in some remote region, far away from time and space. And there were countless multitudes there, also, and the words, "Before him shall be gathered all the nations," came to my mind.

Then a veil seemed to fall from my eyes, and I saw a throne, and upon the throne, a figure seated. But when I looked eagerly at the face of him who sat upon the throne, I saw that it was very, very sad, and I turned my eyes

away. Then familiar faces began to appear to me in the crowd-faces that I knew, although never saw in the flesh. The German Emperor was there, and the English Premier, and many of our public men. But when I looked that they should turn toward the throne, their faces were turned away, and pale tan broadcloth. they seemed unconscious of the pres-

ence of the King.
Then, rather with my heart than with my ears, I heard the words I had

been dreading: "Depart from me * * * for I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no urink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not. And there were some faces that turned pale, and the white lips gasped: "Lord, when saw we thee hungry and thirsty and sick and in prison?" And the answer came:

"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto my Armenian brothers and sisters, ye uid it not unto me."

But to my surprise and horror, I perceived that many, and by far the larger number, heard these words not at all; but were still talking to each other and thinking of their own affairs. Neither were they visibly divided into two portions, as I had expected, but remained in one great crowd, as before.

So I asked, with some hesitation, of one who stood beside me: "Can this be the last judgment? And are these judged and condemned? Is this life ended?" He answered: "It is not the last judgment. It is the judgment day, Dec. 31, 1895. All the days of this year, and of all years to come are judgment days. The throne is a symbol only. Christ has come to the Christian nations on every day of the year of 1895, asking for succor, and they have turned him from their doors. He has been murdered and tortured, starved and frozen, and his disciples have not lifted a finger to save him. In the year 30, Christ was betrayed by Judas and denied by Peter. In the year 1895 he is betrayed, denied and crucified by England, France, Germany and Russia; nor has America guiltless. Yet none of these say, 'Is it

Then I shed bitter tears and said: there no way to lift the veil? How is it that they do not hear the voice of Christ in the voice of these, his helpless brothers and sisters, and the innocent little ones, like those he took in his arms, eighteen centuries ago?"

answered: "Surely, their eyes shall be opened. God is not mocked. Nations shall reap what they sow. There came to the French nation an open day of judgment in 1792. There came to the American nation an open Germany shall reap what they have sown. But of that day and hour, know-

I opened my eyes, and the first rays day of the year of our Lord, 1896. But ty and horror. I saw murdered men, women worse than murdered, helpless infants, dying of cold and hunger, and six great Christian nations standing by and lifting not a finger to save. Instead of the first day of a happy new year, it seemed the hour and power of darkness; the first day of judgment of the year 1896 .- L. F. C., in Tran-

script. She Had to Be Turned in Bed With

Sheets. "My wife," says Mr. Thomas Crosbie, of Lisle, Ont.," was laid up with rheumatism for months, and for two weeks the pain was so intense that she had to be turned in bed with sheets. I saw an advertisement in the Alliston (Ont.) Herald, saying that South American Rheumatic Cure would give remidable character termed by Markham lief in fifteen minutes, and quickly cure. I at once took the train for that place, and secured one-half dozen bottles from Mr. J. P. Hipwell, druggist. My wife began the use of it, and in 24 hours she was out of bed, and has not been troubled with rheumatism since. This remedy is a wonder worker, and I believe will prove a great blessing to everyone suffering from rheuma-

Were it not for hope the heart would

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

Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe

globe the sea has the same temperature at great depths. Dame Fashion's Decree

We are constantly on the alert for anything new in the way of skirts, and sometimes we grasp at genuinely ugly designs simply because they are new. It is best to go a bit slow with the newest thing, until one can see some unfortunate friend in one of the new patterns, and thus profit

by her sad experience.

Two rules are bound to be observed in the making of skirts, if you wish them to be strictly "good form." First, they shou'd fit like a glove about the hips; secondly, they must flare like an umbrella

One of the most unique house wraps have ever seen is a tiny zouave of figured grayish green silk with a velvet collar and velvet band across the bust caught by steel bosses. Half sleeves of the same fall over fleecy sloping under sleeves of spider web gray silk which might as easily be white muslin. The belt is a wide gathered band of velvet. After such a reign of big sleeves the shoulders seem very narrow but I fancy we shall get better used to that. For shoulders and hips can not be both wide at once; and

intended has arisen mostly because of the

strange desire that the short skirts of

basques should stand straight out from

the body, almost at right angles, an ar-

rangement less forgivable upon aesthetic

grounds. The lithe slenderness of a Jap-

clinging empress gown-when shall we

see how much better these are than bulk

It has little to recommend it to the wear-

er, much to the milliner in its readiness

to soil. Of course the trimming is con-

fined to black, usually in big splashes of

velvet in the crown and in overhanging

ostrich plumes. A white hat is at the

best apt to look over large; but nothing

can be much smarter than a small white

toque, with black ribbons and a bunch of

blue violets and jet and silver ornaments.

stitched and braided garments. A rough,

blue-black cloth makes up into a splendid

plain skirt, with no decoration save

stitching to break somewhat the monot-

ony of its surface. Braiding is employed

ing and gold cadet buttons. From a wide

the new braids are in these softer and

more delicate tints, avoiding the positive

reds and greens that in a ruder age set

Black hopsacking with a white satin

yoke covered with guipure and outlined

with sable tail etching is a startling re-

minder of the black and white combina-

Some of the new gowns to be worn

over padded hips employ a heavy and visible seaming of black, holding together

a succession of gores, running down the

skirt. This is a sort of Eastlake construc-

tresses stay the sun in his admiring

course, to put it more poetically, a hat

of green felt with violet velvet, with vio-

For a house dress, a golden brown shot

silk, with a frill front of pale rose pink

silk, with a ruche of pink, green and

Fashion Notes.

The new winter dyes are most beauti-

ful, and the fashion, which has not ceased,

of employing two contrasting colors of the

cloth in making the gown, has much to

commend it. Net only is the result effec-

tive and often picturesque, but the cus-

tom is an economical one. Cerise-faced

cloth overlined with jet spangle gimp, is

used on black crepon and black cloth

Many of the new "British" coats, made

of red ladies' cloth, are wholly red, with

only black fur or black braid bindings;

others present a mass of the most com-

plex and intricate braidings. Some of

the poats are entirely covered with this

work on the forearm of the sleeves, the

collar and on the fronts, but at the back

there is no vestige of braid work to be

seen, and the coat looks half black, half

red-a patchy sort of style-not at all ad-

mirable. The newest fancy laces for trimming dainty evening toilettes and

separate fancy waists of silk and satin for

the winter, vie in delicacy with the costly

Imitation Venetian point in finest

There is certainly not enough

meshes is scarcely less beautiful than the

difference in price for so ephemeral a

garniture. Rococo arabesque patterns in

cream, ivory white, and butter-colored

laces, are used for Marie Antoinette

fichus, collarettes and edging of various

kinds. Rich-looking vandyke laces by

the yard, and choice vandyke cape-collars

and berthas to be worn with tea gowns,

art toilettes and bridesmaids' "picture'

dresses, made in antique styles, are

woven, French carmelites are imported.

with self-corded or contrasting silk spots

over the ground. Repped silks are used

as accessories to match their color. These

make charming dresses for young ladies,

fashioned after the style of twilled tartan

gowns described above. Black costumes

never go wholly out of style, but this season they are in the forward ranks of

fashion; not, however, usurping other

colors in the least, but affording a rich, slegant contrast and fine background to

more brilliant attire. Vests of jet and

gold spangled gimp laid over black velvet,

give a black toilette a very stylish and dressy appearance. The very newest

models in waists have a coat frill below

the satin ribbon belt, and huge collars, cut into deep vandykes, fall over the full

sleeve puffs and are edged around with

lace frills, shaded with a very narrow line of spangled gimp.

hand-wrought designs.

row gold braid.

gowns for vest, collar and girdle.

let leaves and blossoms, is irresistible.

the tartan precedent for all time.

tions of a year or two ago.

tion-made-apparent device.

supported rumor.

The white hat is a freak of midwinter.

piled up where nature never placed it?



about the feet, and they must be stiffened and wired to retain their flare, and not to be allowed to swish and flop into ungain-

ly shapes. The box-plaited skirt is one of the smart new designs very much in favor just now, until something more striking turns up. It takes an enormous quantity of cloth to make one of these skirts, much more than for the skirt of even more than ordinary flare.

The skirt is fitted by a succession of seams about the hips, from which the pleats begin to fiare. The pleats should be three times as wide at the foot as they are at the waist to be properly proportioned. All black goods are used for these skirts, and they are especially handsome in satin or silk.

A smart skirt of this sort has the inner part of the pleats laid in white satin, while the outside is rich black velvet. The same effect is carried out in a skirt of heavy black satin, with under piece of

Skirts of evening frocks are especially chie made in this way, with under pieces of deeper toned velvet than the material, and the outside of the pleats laid over with rich bands of cobwebby lace.

Art of Walking Well. Have you ever noticed how few women walk well? Nowadays, when the streets are full of all sorts and conditions of women, you have a good chance to watch the varieties of gait. Very few walk gracefully. One gives you the idea her

feet are too heavy, so unelastic is her tread; another walks as if she is pursued. Vet another walks as if every step would jolt her to pieces, and there are some students of Delsarte who are thinking all the time just how they must do it, and the result is an affectation worse than any awkwardness. French women have a special style of walking, pretty enough in its way, and which makes their dresses hang better than they do in America. They throw their whole bodies ferward, keeping them quite erect all the while so that a line dropped from the chin would touch the bosom and then fall sheer to the toes. The difference is so marked that American women are known at once in Paris. Most of the girls who stay long enough in Paris, however, adapt them-

selves to the French manner. English girls have a distinctive walk, and such a walk! They have a stride which is better adapted to flowing Greek draperies than to gored skirts, and the result moves to amazement rather than to admiration.

Walking is an art that deserves to be cultivated, especially in these athletic days. In the old fashioned novel the aesthetic heroine never walked. She always 'moved" or "floated airily" or "glided."

It is strange that woman doesn't realize that it is her mission to be graceful. We can not all be pretty; but the charm of grace, even more potent than that of beauty, can be acquired by any one who will take the trouble. Why should any woman be willing to make herself ridioulous? If you want to walk well, hold yourself erect; don't throw your shoulders back, though you have probably often heard that piece of erroneous advice. Just keep them in a natural position. Don't put your toes down first like a dancing master, but try to make both heel and ball of the foot touch the ground at once. Hold your body firmly, your head up, your chin in, and walk a great deal with these things in mind.

Fichu to Stay Straight.

Among the new fal-lals for neckwear there is fichu especially devised for the woman who has not the art of putting on such dainty adornments successfully or becomingly. The new make is shaped in front. It is slipped over the head, and has no ends, of course. It is composed of two rows of very close set frillings, edged with lace, which when put on cannot fail to adjust themselves gracefully to the figure. Some of the prettiess are made of white net or lisse, with patterns in black applique or of a black ground with white lace applique.

A fichu ef soft, filmy material is a most graceful adjunct to a waist, and is almost universally becoming. If it is not properly adjusted however, it is disfiguring, and there is scarcely any decorative detail to a corsage that looks so frumpy and untidy as crookedly arranged laces. Busy women who have no time to adorn themselves with leisurely care will find these self-adjusting lichus useful, as will those who do not understand the ex-

quisite art of dainty dressing. No girl should look unkempt in this day and generation. There are the gold, silver or jet safety pins to fasten skirt band and belt in the back to keep the former from sagging. There are patent shoe buttons that can be put on in a twinkle. There are tiny combs and hairpins to confine obstreperous locks that otherwise would hang like a mussed shawl fringe over throatband and collars, and, not least of all, for dressy occasions there are these adjustable fichus. A clean ugly girl is infinitely more attractive than a pretty dirty girl. It is shocking to observe how many neglect the apparently trifling details which would improve their appearance. Ill-kept teeth, finger nails and hair, buttonless shoes, ragged dress braids, sagging waistbands and soiled, untidy laces would detract from the personal charms of a Venus. The Souvenir of Gratitude.

An instructive and pathetic custom still prevails in Munich. Every destitute child found begging in the streets is arrested and carried to a charitable institution. On his arrival he is photographed dist graphed—dirt, rags and all. After being maintained and educated, when he leaves the institution to begin life, the before-mentioned photograph is given to him, and he is required to make a solemn declaration that he will keep it as a reminder of the wretched state from which he was saved and of the kindness shown. The charity has received many gifts from its reclaimed waifs.—The Sketch.

Rheumatic Paius

Require no description, since, with rare exception, all at some time have experienced their twinges. Rheumatism is not easily dislodged, only the most powerfully penetrating remedies reach to its very founda-The most successful treatment tion. known, and it is frequently resorted to by medical men, is the application of that now famous remedy for pain—Polson's Nerviline. It is safe to say that nothing yet discovered has afforded equal satisfaction to the suffering, and no matter how bad the case may be Nerviline is sure to cure it. Sold by drug-gists and country dealers.

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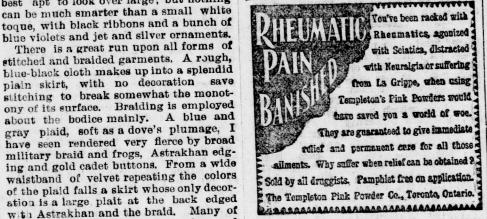
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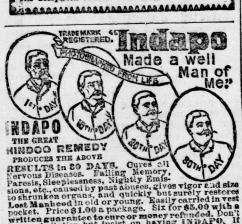
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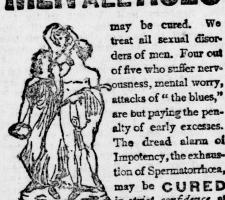
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Sledding Without Snow—

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his hotel among the several in Funchal buzz of machinery, nor sounds of street solely on account of its name—"The cars, nor rattle of wheeled vehicles. Royal Edenburgh."Though comfortable ingling of church bells and the barkenough, it turned out to be not half so ing of innumerable dogs, the jabbering grand as its high-counding title would of idlers in the native idiom, which lead ore to imagine. It is more like a birds holding a caucus, and the shrill country cottage in "Merrie England" cries of the sledge driver—"Ca ca coa than the leading hotel in a city of 30,000 here to me, O, oxen!") people—standing in the middle of a big streets are paved with beach stones people—standing in the middle of a big set up on edge, and the roadway is garden, which, like all the other island usually divided into three narrow secestates, is surrounded by enormously tions by two rows of large cobblestones. There are no sidewalks, and thick walls, twelve feet high, and top- the pavements are worn so flat, and ped by all the glass bottles which its polished so smooth by the constant English frequenters have been empty- runners) and their grease-bags, that it ing during the last decade—and that is is almost impossible for one on civilized saying a great deal for the quantity of glass on top. The whole garden is poofed with a bowery trellis-work, native ponies, that look like black overgrown with passion vines and clematis, beneath which wonderful roses bloom, and cape jessamine and other flowers perfume the air. The low-ceilfolding doors, overlooks a paved courtyard, extending along the back of the house to the seawall, against which the Atlantic softly surges. Like the garden, the courtyard is a perfect bower, formed by skilfully interlacing the branches trees, from which hang cages of like living jewels, flash over the sunny walls, and wicker chairs, set in shaded places amid clumps of ferns, invite the lounger. The air is simply delightful; never hot, though eternal summer reigns, but like early June in our Middle States. This is the height of the season, which begins in October and ends in May. The house is full of English guests—beefy men, who talk of joints and sandwiches, and 'alf and 'alf, with their angular, flat-footed, but remarkably fair-complexioned spouses. Every boat brings fresh recruits of invalids, and it is delightful to watch the quick transformation which takes place -the miracle wrought upon them by this soft air. The consumptive, whom you see today stretched out on a reclining chair, too nearly lifeless to do more than breathe, will tomorrow be carried about town in a hammock; the day after he will try sledging, and next ek you may meet him coasting down hill like a gale of wind, or scampering over the heights on donkey back, cheeks no longer colorless, eyes bright

and cough forgotten.

BEAUTIFUL FUNCHAL. Quaintly picturesque as Funchal appears at first sight, it improves surprisingly on acquaint ince. As one becomes familiar with its labyrinthine, streets, winding steeply up hill and down, he discovers many objects of interest that make him forget its lack of architectural beauty. Nowhere else in the world is there a city so well built and beautifully situated, so clean-ly and prosperous, in which architectural art has been entirely ignored. Santa Clara. It contains the tomb of The buildings are all plain and square, Marco, the Portuguese discoverer of generally two-storied, stuccoed and whitewashed outside, with green jal-ouses, behind which the Portuguese girls sit fanning themselves and peering out at passers-by. Many of the houses have queer little balconies in the second story, where the families and their guests sit in the evenings, and the pedestrian in the street below hears their light laughter and gay continkle of guitars. But if art has ac- tain), 2,000 feet above the sea, requires complished little in Funchal, Nature has done her best to atone for the choice of transit between a saddle on emission. Many of the dreary-looking steps within unprepared for the sight, stocked with the profuse vegetation of two zones. Here the palm and the a pine, the cypress and the magnolia, the pomegranate and the banana, the walnut and the guava, the apple and the coffee tree, intertwine their various shades of perennial verdure, while flowers of every hue and spicy odor, growing wild in untold profusion, and clambering over every wall and trellis, blend their fragrance from one sea-

son to another. A STROLL IN THE MARKET PLACE. It is pleasant to go out before break-Entering the walled and well-shaded enclosure through a great stone gateway, you find men standing behind stalls and women squatting on the pavements beside enormous baskets of two clumsy sleighs made of basket home-woven cane, and an army of im- work, without dashers, but joined by portunate itinerants begging for alms their dasher ends. There is a little Most noticeable is the abundance of awkward body is mounted on along and calls itself an "American sisted only of some acrobats and three here for several months and reaped a a thong of ox hide with the hair harvest, considering its demerits. A man popular vote; but, judging from other the wealthy foreigners who flock here

in search of health, and naturally demand its first essential, cleanliness. The Governor of the Madeiras is appointed by the Crown, and resides in Funchal, in a so-called "palace," which is built like a military barrack, with turrets and bastions, and mullioned windows, but inside its gloomy walls you find a courtyard, which is indeed 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever The Governor and his gracious are renowned for their hospitality, which is always extended to reputable strangers, whether their stay in the

city be long or short. STREET SCENES AND SOUNDS One thing that strikes you in this lazy old Portuguese place is the absence of all the noises of the modern city, though \$5,000 people are collected

Funchal, Madeira, Jan. 15.—We chose in Funchal and its suburbs. There is ladies make their calls in hammocks, or on the backs of donkeys, or little sheep. In either case they carry a parasol, and if in the saddle are attended by a burrequiero, or donkeywho leads the animal and keeps off the flies by flourishing a horse-tail inged dining-room, with its wide-open switch. Latterly some of them have borrowed the (to them) brand-new fashion from feminine tourists—that of the alpenstock; and now you see many of them toddling up and down the slippery thoroughfares on their ridiculously high heels, carrying long canes made of ebony. The streets are full tropical birds. Bright little lizards, of peasants—women in voluminous capes of red flannel and bodices of brilliant coloring, laced in front and rear; the men, in shirts and zouave trousers of white linen, with wide suspenders in every hue of the rainbow, little skull caps of dark blue broadcloth prolonged into a sort of tail, stuffed and standing up stiffly from the crown, and scarlet lapets on the rim. Both sexes wear broad collars fastened in front with a couple of large gold

buttons, and high white leather

quite loose in the leg, and turned down in a flap on the top. SHOPS AND CHURCHES. It will not take long to make a tour of the shops. They abound in exquisite embroideries, native handiwork, but equaling those of the French both in quality and cost, and the beautiful inlaid work, which displays to best advantage the cabinet woods from which the island takes its name. The basis of all the inlaid work is tilwood, resembling rosewood in color, and cap-able of exceedingly fine polish, which is found only on this island and in the Canaries. From the shops we go to the churches. The Se, or cathedral, is of considerable size, with spire surmounted by a gilt globe, symbolizing the former world-wide dominion of Portugal. It is said to have been designed by Matteus Fernandez, one of the great architects who constructed famous church and cloister of Batalha. The ceiling of the nave and transept is beautifully carved out of juniper wood, tinted and gilded. Another interesting old church is that of Madeira-a much decorated Gothic arch, with three lions couchant at the The high walls of the church are entirely covered with brilliantlycolored tiles of various designs, here and there combining in large pictures illustrating Scriptural subjects.

THE FUNCHAL HAMMOCK. To visit the Church of Nastra Senhora de Monto (Our Lady of the Mouna donkey or a pony, a hammock, a bullock sledge or a carro. All are lying their solid walls, and the vistor who in wait for you in front of the hotel door, and the drivers and carriers begin their importunities the instant you gardens are revealed to him, overlook- appear. Hammock riding is carried to ing the ocean and the mountains and perfection in Funchal. You may hire one and its bearer, anywhere on the street, as you would a hack in a northern city. The hammock is covered at one end with a canopy of pink or blue cambric, and a broad frill of the same depending from the two sides conceals recumbent form of the occupant. Each has its mattress and pillow, and are in great demand in this land of idleness, not only by ladies and invalids, but by the stronger sex. One often sees a robust business man returning to his late dinner luxuriously reclining in his hammock, reading his mail or fast for a stroll in the market place. his evening paper as he goes, and smoking the while.

THE BULLOCK SLEDGE. The carro, or bullock sledge, is the oddest looking vehicle imaginable, like or clamoring to sell you lace, carved black wooden door on each side, and woodwork, monstrosities in the way of on the door the number of the carro feather flowers, and other native wares. is painted in great yellow figures. This fruit of all zones and seasons—grapes wooden runners, with rounded ends, of every kind and color, figs, mangoes, big and rudely fashioned. The cushapples, peaches, nectarines and straw- ions are covered with turkey-red cotberries, the latter bigger and better ton, and an iron framework supports than our very best, and lasting nearly the top, which is of black enameled the year around in Madeira. Inside cloth. Curtains of white cotton cloth the year around in Madeira. Inside the market place is a circular building drape the front, back and sides of the used as a circus, an institution greatly basket, and may be tied together with valued in Funchal. There is no theater tapes or left to fly in the breeze as on the island, but any show that comes the occupant desires. There is neither front nor back to the vehicle, and the circus" is sure of immense popularity team, a pair of yellowish bullocks, may and liberal patronage. One that con- be hitched at either end. The yoke is of the most primitive make, and the trained bears recently "held the boards" tongue of the sledge is fastened to it by with a heavy goad walked After considerable experience with the alongside and a boy with a switch of filth and unsavory smells of most Latin horse-hair runs ahead to keep the flies cities, we are astonished to find the off the cattle and to guide them with market and the market people—in fact, the butt end of the switch, and his inthe whole city and all classes of its cessant cry f "ca ca ooa ca para mi inhabitants—so remarkably clean. This may be owing to the efficiency of the keep the sledge from sliding on the The business of the man is to city government, which consists of a steep hills and around street corners, board of seven aldermen and a presi- and he has his hands full to do it. dent, all of whom are elected by a Now he thrusts his goad under the popular vote; but, judging from other runner, now braces himself by the Portuguese communities which are shoulder against the body of the carro, similarly governed, we are inclined to and anon he runs ahead and throws think that the immaculateness of this down under the runners a great bag may be largely due to the influence of of grease to make their passage easier.

distinctive feature of Madeira is A distinctive feature of Madeira is these sledge drivers—without soats, but in clean white shirts-striding through the streets and hurling goodnatured yells at their teams. Every visitor to Funchal must take a drive in a bullock carriage, a pleasant but by no means a rapid way of conveyance All the trucking is done on a vehicle like a stone boat, a mere plank, per haps eighteen inches wide, drawn bullocks. Coasting is yet another pleasure. The sledge, which holds two people, is like the carro cut in halvesa wicker body on low wooden runners, projecting a little and rounding at both ends to prevent accidents. Two men guide each sled by stout ropes extending from the point of each run-ner to the hand of the guide on either side. Mother Goose's melody, so dear

to childish hearts, about "Three children sliding on the ice all on a summer day" is quite eclipsed in Funchal, where gentlemen coast down the mountain side every day from their villas in the highlands to the counting rooms and offices in the city, making a distance of two or three miles in from ten to fifteen minutes. Even tobogganing at Montreal is not to be compared to it.

OUR LADY OF THE MOUNTAIN. went up to "Our Lady of the Mountain" on donkey-back, ascending a precipitous road, paved in curved ridges with narrow furrows between, where the mystery was that any animal could find a foothold. The views were sublime, the south side of the island sloping sharply to the sea, Loo Rock in the distance, mountain sides terraced from base to summit, each narrow shelf walled and planted with sugar cane, coffee, yams or orangesthe whole landscape etherealized by the most perfect atmosphere in the world. We found the church of Nes sa Senhora one of the oldest in Madeira, built soon after the discovery of the island. A large parish is settled about it in a wide circuit, and on festal days the mountain top is crowded with worshipers. They camp in the woods round about, and sing all night.

The altars are surrounded with a vast collection of votive offerings wax models of every part of the human body, arms, legs, breast, ears, noses, showing malformations, deformities and diseases-placed there by who have been or expect to be cured by direct interposition of the Blessed Virgin in answer to prayers. 'Such a getting downstairs" as was that hair-lifting sleigh ride back to Funchal! The almost perpendicular street, paved with small, sharp stones, worn smooth as glass by the constant passage of sleds, was more slippery than ever after a shower that had just fallen and passed away. The men dared not let the sleds go their own gait lest we be dashed to pieces; but each guide, with one hand grasping a rope and the other holding on firmly to the back of the sled, planted his bare feet squarely between the stones and braced backward with all his strength. So we coasted downwards, slowly at first, under trellises arching from wall to wall, between which the road winds. At last the rain-level was reached, and the fearful race began in earnest. The guides put on their shoes and jumped upon the hind end of the runners, where they stood on one foot, guiding the sled by the ropes and the free foot. The speed was terrific. The runners began to smoke and smell of burning wood; we held our breath and clutched each other's hands in terror. But after some dizzy zigzags, whereon we closed our eyes and mentally said, "Vain world, adieu," we found ourselves safely at the bottom, having accomplished in less than ten minutes those long miles that took us two hours and a half to traverse on horse back. FANNIE B. WARD,

HER CLOTHES HER BANK.

Cornelia Scibels Was Found in a Lon-

don Workhouse With \$15,000. The American woman, Miss Cornelia Seibels, who was discovered in a London workhouse lately with \$15,800 in United States bank notes sewed up in her clothes, is a character in the State of Mississippi, where she has lived cal machine, there is a great civil serfor the past twenty years. Her family vice machine, operated in the interest, was a prominent one. She was a cousin of the late Supreme Court Justice lic. A popular education system pre-L. C. Q. Lamar. She has been thought pares men for this administrative insane by her neighbors in Brookhaven, Miss., but those who know her best say that her only mania is moneygetting. Her presence in London was to establish rights to participate in the distribution in the Temple estate, amounting to several million pounds. Since 1867 she has been trying to establish her claims. She also claims to have an interest in the Seibels estate in Germany. She has been working upon the two cases for almost thirty years, and a month ago she started for Europe to employ legal advisers. Miss Seibels is about 50 years old. Her family went to Mississippi from Georgia in 1860. They owned a number of negroes and purchased a large plantation near Brookhaven. Some ten years ago she fell and dislocated one of her legs. Since then she has hobbled about from place to place on a crutch. She never wore sufficient clothing. withstanding her wealth, she slept either in the house of some charitable neighbor or in a deserted building or plantation outhouse. Last November she sold a tract of some 800 acres of timber land for \$3,100 in cash. When the trade was consummated and the bank bills turned over Miss Seibels drew out a needle and thread and requested every one present to leave the room, saying that she wished to sew up the money in he clothes. A few days later she left for London.-New York World.

Without the Blue Pencil.

Speeches often "read better than they sound," as the common saying goes, sometimes for one reason, sometimes for another. So-called "verbatim reports" are frequently such only by courtesy. The reporter has taken the liberty to "edit" the speaker's words -greatly to the speaker's and the reader's advantage. In England, some years ago, considerable talk was made in favor of printing Parliamentary speeches, word for word, as they were spoken, and one paper, the New Times, gave the plan a trial. The result was good in one respect-it afforded the people a subject for mirth.

Nights says writer in Saturday that Lord Castlereagh exhibited himself as "standing prostrate at the foot of majesty," and as "walking forward with his back turned to himself. One of the Irish members, Sir Henry Flood, had been especially earnest in favor of verbatim reports, but he changed his mind after seeing one of his own rhetorical efforts printed without the usual editing. It ran thus:

Spaker,—As I was coming down to this House to perform my duty to the country and ould Irelant, I was brutally attacked, sir, by a mob, Mr. Spaker, of ragamuffins, sir. any honorable gentleman is to be assaulted, Mr. Spaker, by such a parcel of spalpeens, sir, as were after attacking me, Mr. Spaker, then I say, Mr. Spaker, that if you do not, Mr. Spaker, be after protecting gintlemin like myself, sir, we cannot be after coming to the House of Parliament at

all, at all, Mr. Spaker. "And, sir, may I be after axing you, what, sir, would become, sir, of the business of the country, Mr. Spaker, in such a case, Mr. Spaker? Will you, sir, be after answering myself that question, Mr. Spaker? It's myself that would like an answer, sir, to the question, sir, as soon as convanient, sir, which I have asked you, Mr. Spak-

HOPELESS. "Why don't you reform?" asked the

kind lady. "They ain't a man on earth more willin' to lead a decent life 'n me,' said Wayworn Watson, earnestly "but everybody 'at tries to reform me insists on me beginnin' by goin' to

eity Management.

How Municipalities Are Managed in Europe.

A Bemarkable Book on the Subject Just Published.

(The Outlook.)

Dr. Shaw's "Municipal Government in Continental Europe" follows appropriately his previous volume on municipal government in Britain. It is impossible to read either of these volumes without a serious conviction that the United States is far behind the old world, not only in actual municipal administration, but even in municipal ideals. Whether it is due to the fact that our most thoughtful men do not go into public life, or to the fact that those who do go into public life are fully occupied in distributing the offices, or to our principle of rotation in office, with the resultant constant change in our legislatures, or to inherent national deficiencies, or to all four causes combined, it is certain not only that our cities are badly governed, but that our conceptions of city government are extremely crude. the city of Brooklyn, for example, on one day of the week appointed for that purpose, the ash-barrels are set upon the sidewalk and the ash-carts come along to empty them. He who walks the street on Monday forenoon, particularly if there is a breeze blowing. is apt to find his clothes covered with the fine ashes, and often must run the gauntlet of the ashes-distributing carts. The street cleaning is conducted on the same principle, and under past administrations the wind often tributed the piles the brooms had accumulated, before the carts came along to remove them. "In Paris, between 4 o'clock and 6:30, the entire paving of the street, including sidewalks, roadways, gutters, open squares, alleys and courts, has been swept by machine and by hand, and much of it has been scrubbed and disinfected, while many smooth streets also have been sprinkwith clean sand to prevent the slipping of the horses." The results of the sweeping are at once removed, and by 8:30 at the latest the whole cleansing of the city, including the removal of garbage, etc., has been accomplished for the day. In some of our great cities the vacant walls are plastered all over with theater and The public gives its other posters. streets up to the advertising agent, free of charge. In Paris, the privilege of putting posters on the public highways is leased, and a very considerable income, some \$700,000, is derived by the city from this source, and is appropriated to aid in maintaining the streets and squares. In our American cities we think it necessary to change the administrative force as often as we change the executive head and legis-

lative control. In Paris the administration goes on unchanged under different executive heads, and municipal revolutions leave the business of the city unimpaired. Instead of a politiare not made upon arbitrary grounds. Political considerations have nothing to do with municipal employment. Faithful continuance in the service is rewarded ultimately by retirement on life pensions. There is every incentive to fidelity." These are but simple illustrations of the difference, not merely in execution, but in conception, between Paris and New York; nor have we yet discovered in the comparison between the cities of Europe and those of the United States any respect in which we are in advance of them. In municipal reform the first and fundamental principle to be aimed at is a sharp line of distinction between executive and administrative functions, and the establishment of the fundamental principle that executive changes do not involve any changes in the personnel of the administrative machine. This principle established, men can enter profession of municipal administration as they now enter the profession of law or medicine, with the reasonable assurance that success in their vocation will secure a just reward in permanent employment. This done, we shal be prepared to take up reforms

in detail, but all other reforms really wait on this. Dr. Shaw has rendered an incalculable service to American life by these two volumes. If it were possible to have an examination for politics as a profession, as for law, medicine, the ology and teaching, we would require every man who entered municipal polities to pass an examination in these two volumes. We have been indebted to the former volume for much which we have had occasion to say on municipal problems editorially in our columns, and we acknowledge hand our indebtedness to both volumes for much that we shall have to say in future discussions. For we shall draw frankly and freely from them both. It is the part of wisdom to take advantage of the experience of other communities; it is the folly of selfconceit to refuse to do so.

The Scotch Coronation Stone.

What visitor to Westminster Abbey but remembers the famous Coronation since the days of Edward I. have been crowned? Who has not been amused by the legendary narrative that declares it to be one of those stones which Jacob used as a pillow when he dreamed his famous dream? Many centuries later, the stone, so the legend assures us, was taken to Ireland, when it was forcibly carried away by a Scottish king and placed at Scone. Here it served as Coronation Stone for the northern kingdom until the great Edward removed it to Westminster as a possession, appanage, or talisman of the British crown. Unfortunately, the historians of the present day, a notoriously skeptical race, make merry over the patriarchal claim that has been set up in connection with this venerable relic, and the geologists join hands with them. There are, indeed, people who suppose that the curious "Anglo-Israel" theory receives some support from this historic stone. From "Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund" that inquiries are occasionally made as to the geological character of the Coronation Stone, and a note is therefore printed on the subject. Sir Archibald Ramsay pointed out to Dean Stanley that it was impossible to identify it with the rocks around Bethel, and Sir Alexander Geikie declares that "the stone is almost certainly of Scottish origin; it has been quarried out thing particularly suggestive and inter-

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CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

of one of the sandstone districts between the coast of Argyll and the mouths of the Tay and Forth, there is no clue in the stone itself to fix precisely its original source." The final result of Dean Stanley's inquiries is summed up in the statement: "Wherever else it may have strayed, there need be no question at least of the Scottish origin of the stone. geological formation is that of sandstone of the western coast of Scotland." The real historical interest of the Coronation Stone is so great that it can safely dispense with the false glamor of ridiculous legends.-Manchester Guardian.

A PIECE OF STRATEGY.

How the Libby Prisoners Managed to

Secure a Chisel. Col. Terence Clark, who planned the escape of Union prisoners from Libby Prison in war times, told the story of the successful tunnel scheme at a meeting of the Libby Prison Association in Chicago on Monday. After telling of the working with a caseknife and the slow progress made with it, Col. Clark told of the manner in which the cold chisel which did the execution was procured. In the Chickamauga room was a tank for water, and he conceived the scheme of breaking up the tank to force a carpenter to come to the room. Col. Clark climbed inside, and getting low down into the water forced a side out. The carpenter came, and, while a fellow prisoner en-gaged him in conversation, Clark stole the chisel, and then talked the man into believing he had forgotten it.

IN A BALLOON.

The Se sations That Are Superinduced by Its Rising and Falling. A dim sunlight strikes us in the balloon. Suddenly we realize we are in the bright sunshine again, with fleecy white clouds below us and a deep blue sky above. Look at the shadow of the balloon on the clouds! See the light prismatic colors like a halo around the shadow of the car. Here we are all alone, in perfect silence, in the depths of a great abyss-massive clouds towering up on all sides, a snowy white mass below. But no sign of earth-no sign of anything human. No sound, not a sign of life! What peace! What bliss! Horrors! What's that report? The balloon must have burst. Oh, nonsense! Keep still! It's only a fold of the stuff nipped by the netting being suddenly released; that's all. Well, we are falling, for see the bits of paper apparently ascending. must take care, for the coolness and dampness of this cloud will cause the gas to contract and we shall fall rapidly. So get a bag of ballast ready, for we are already in the darkness of the cloud. Now the gas bag shrinks and writhes, and the loose folds rustle together and it gets darker. You can feel the breeze blowing upward against your face or hand held over the edge of the car. Well, that's not to be wondered at, for remember we are falling, say 1,000 feet a minute, which is the same thing as if we were going

> wood's Magazine. FROM COOK TO PREMIER. Austria's Prime Minister Is the Son of a Poor Polish Cook.

along ten miles an hour sitting in a

dogcart. Not quite the same, you say

-you'd sooner be in the cart? Well, perhaps if the horse were going

straight at a wall, without the possi-

bility of being able to stop him, you

There is the earth again; so out with

your ballast. Go on! Pour out plenty;

there's no good economizing.-Black-

would think otherwise.

But look!

Austria. His name is Cassimir Felix night. The stars shone the whole 24 Badeni, and thus far in life he has basked in the sunshine of fortune's smile.

His luck began two years before, he was born, when his father, who had been a very good cook, was created a count. The title was at the time an empty honor, for the distinguished by the wind and had to be dragged chef had so little money that he could back by means of ropes. In this darknot live with the necessary dignity.

For a time it looked as though his two sons would be compelled to toll for a living, but luck again came to their rescue. Their mother's brother, Count Mier, had married the famous German actress, Anna Wierer, and this childless lady became so attached to the two Badeni boys that she bequeathed them her entire fortune.

earning a competence by his own ef-Stone, whereon the British monarchs forts, Count Badeni procured an excellent education, was graduated as doctor of philosophy, and entered the

Austrian civil service. He was genial in manner, had a great deal of money to spend, and was not averse to spending it, and he soon made himself the most popular Pole at the court of Vienna.

In 1871 he became district chief of Zolkiew, and two years later entered the Ministry of the Interior. In 1888 he was made Governor of Galicia, an office he held until he was sun. recently appointed Prime Minister of Austria by Emperor Franz Joseph.

He is said to be worth about \$2,500,-000, but his younger brother, who has succeeded him as Governor of Galicia, has been more conservative in his expenditure, and is credited with being the fortunate possessor of considerably over \$10,000,000.

What is Fatigue?

Fatigue is the natural result of labor, and as such is a periodic symptom with which every healthy person is

familiar. It is one of the laws of organic life that periods of relaxation shall succeed periods of activity. The heart itself is normally in repose for about onethird of the time consumed in each beat-a fact in which there is some-

esting, since physiologists agree that about one-third of the 24 hours should

but be devoted to sleep. Life is made up of a series of vibrations in which tension and rest succeed each other. The heart vibrates about 70 times a minute; the vibrations of the respiratory organs occur about sixteen times in the same period; while Its the vibrations of the whole organism may be said to complete their cycle in 24 hours. Abnormal fatigue, a state approaching exhaustion, occurs when one attempts to alter nature's rhythm, when the hours of tension are made to encroach upon those which should be devoted to rest, while muscle and nerve already fatigued are driven to

further exertion. Fatigue of 2 kind known as over-straining results, in the case of the athlete, in heart weakness and shortness of breath-"loss of wind," as it is called, while the long-continued fatigue occasioned by excessive application to professional or business pursuits results in nervous prostration, or

even in paralysis. While excessive fatigue is in itsel, unwise, one of the chief dangers which results from it is that commonly indicated by the term "catching cold." Thus the danger of sitting in a draft or on the damp ground is many times doubled after great exertion. The application of heat to the surface is a more logical procedure after extreme

Loss of sleep is one of the first symptoms of abnormal fatigue. Habitual insomnia from this cause is to be treated only in one way, by absolute rest.

The Seriousness of Life.

The following is an eastern apologue that has made a deep impression on many minds, amongst others, on that of Tolstoi: A traveler in the desert is attacked by a furious wild beast, and, to save himself, gets into a dry well but at the bottom of the well he sees a huge serpent, with jaws wide open to devour him. He dares not get out fer fear of the wild beast. He dares not descend for fear of the serpent. Se he catches hold of a branch growing out of a crevice of the well. His arms grow tired, but still he holds on; and he sees two mice, one white, one black, gnawing through the branch, inch by inch. He knows that he must give way soon, and he must perish; yet, see ing a few drops of honey on the leaves, he stretches out and takes them, though he finds them no longer sweet The interpretation is not difficult. The desert is the world; the wild beast is passion; the serpent is death; the branch is the life to which we cling; the black and white mice which gnaw through the branch are the nights and days; the honey on the leaves are the few, poor, transient ple which men vainly clutch as they hang And what are they over the abyss. worth?-Farrar's Social and Present-Day Questions.

A Polar Night.

"A Night in the Polar Regions" is the subject of a chapter in Constantin Nossiloff's book, "Le Tour du Monde" (A Journey Around the World). It must have been a terrible experience which he describes in these words:

"During scientific researches in Nova Zembla I had the sensations and experiences of the long Arctic night. It began No. 3 and ended Jan. 20. September was pretty comfortable. Then suddenly snow covered the mountains The Samoyedes, my only companions, put on their winter clothing, the fishing-boats set sail for Archangel, the ground froze, the sun lost its warmth, and heavy snows fell. Winter had come in earnest. On the day when the sun showed itself for the last time all hands went out of doors to bid it farewell. It remained in sight for half an hour only. For a few days longer there was a morning twilight. Then The son of a cook is now Premier of this faded and gave place to black hours. The huts of the colony were buried under the snow, of which thick whirlwinds filled the air. The wind shook the huts to their foundations. Sometimes for days together the inmates of the different huts could hold no communication with

though the huts were side by side. "If any one went out he was seized ness and desolation the aurora borealis did much to entertain and cheer them. It lasted sometimes for five days in succession, with splendors of color it seems impossible to describe. To enjoy the spectacle I used to remain for hours in a hole in the snow, sheltered from the wind. I have never seen anything more terrible than a tempest during the Polar night. Man Thus relieved of the necessity of feels himself overwhelmed in immensstorm the men ventured out, to breathe the air and purge their lungs of the exhalations of the smoking lamps fed with seal oil. Twilight appeared again in the middle of January, and on the 20th the sun rose above the horizon, while the members of the little colony stood in line facing it, and fired a salute. No one had died or been seriously ill, but all had the look of corpses and were as feeble as convalescents after a long sickness. Healthreturned with the appearance of the

MIXED METAPHORS.

During an exciting debate in the United States House of Representatives the members sometimes indulge in mixed metaphors. A member, re-ferring to one of his colleagues, said: "The gentleman, like a mousing owl, is always putting in his oar where it it not wanted." In another speech oc-"The iron hee curred this expression: "The iron here of stern necessity darkens ever hearth stone." And another member in a very forcible and dramatic man ner, asked the House this question "Would you stamp out the last flicket ing embers of a life that is fast ebb ing away?"—National Tribune.

ON HIS GUARD.

Dinguss-By the way, Shadbolt, talk ing of those X rays-Shadbolt (sheering off)-No use, Di guss. You'll make no X raise from me this time.



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

ance of how the other half live is liter- not become a member of his family. ally true in India, for one half (the the shutters of their porticos or the draped windows of their sedan-chairs. 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 ern 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 abilty to live and thrive, while the spirit of her liege lord continues to transmigrate 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) supplemented its notice of Mrs. Moody's would come to the veranda with the death with the following: same inquiry, "Gharry cahae, meme-(Do you wish the carriage, nadam?) 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 "bold, white women" whom he served, his expression was invariably "childlike and bland," and his demeanor submissive in the

The zenanas which I visited were al most 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 spare and the edges of the leaves burned brown; now and then, in the roads, I saw brightly plumaged birds that had dropped dead from the dust-laden branches. All possiblity 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 sud-

When I at last reached the house of the wealthy Baboo whose zenana I was to visit, I was only too glad to leave the gharry, hurry down the nar- advised her to give away or bind out in the glare, until I reached a loosely set door opening in a mud wall. My

the entrance were high arcades supported by beautifully 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 ne. They were clad in delicate silk draperies and gauze "chuddars"

The old women were hags, but the young girls were exquisitely beautiful. Such dainty little bodies, half-revealed by their Oriental clothing, such grace of motion and childish Rookh seem but a commonplace tale. angles and anklets on their

And these little, baby wives were eager to know all of my history.
"Where was my veil?" "Did women 'And was I married?" A negative reply to the latter brought a look face. They patted me with their tiny, ands and looked unutterable My skin was so fair and my

Finally I was led across the court to he sick girl for whom I had court to fulfilled. the sick girl for whom I had been especially called. She was younger than ers 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, meme-sahib," she said softly, in Hindostanee; "I want you to tell me of myself, and if sumption, as they told you. I can live if I will it so." Then in the softest Then in the softest whisper she added, "I have taken

As I shuddered she smiled that strange, mystic smile of the women of the Orient, and said: "I will not live Son; for this the ministries of love beunless you will help me. I have been told that the meme-sahibs have kind

Without waiting for my answer she ulled herself up from the soft cushons, and in her caressing, Eastern final victory.

way told me her story. "They wish me to marry old Rada al. I have seen him through the hutters. He is old and wrinkled and eers thus," mimicing the old man's bried-up, sinister face in a fashion hat was simply inimitable. "But I hall never go to him," she continued. ear, highly-respected English lady, you know among the Englishmen tall, straight soldier they call es sahib-Mr. Danes?"

As I nodded in the affirmative she herself back on the pillows, sobpassionately for a moment; then breathless, tired way, went on: "I have seen the Danes-sahib four s; through the shutters once; twice ugh the gharry blinds, and again n I gave to old Johal, at the gate, see the soldiers pass. I will go to Englishman and be in his zenana,

ild not see you unless I was ill. took the poison, meme-sahib, only meme-sahib; just so they a send for you. I am not ill, only Will you tell the Danes-sahib

ied, as well as I could, to explain childish mind that our customs very different; that Colonel people naturally tend. To eat them

That one half the world are in ignor- | Danes was married, and that she could

"Then I will be his servant," she moaned; "just his servant, dear lady." women) are caged up in zenanas and I gathered up her baby hands in never see the other half except through 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 A woman is often married before she come and see her the following day. can speak distinctly, that is, here fate But the following day old Johai, the servant she had drugged, came to the coti with a deep salaam and said:

"May your honorable presence live forever. Moti, the sick girl of the house of the Lali-Baboo, is gone dead." In India the most startling things you come in contact with are facts. It is because Rudyard Kipling has writdifferences betwee Eastern and West- ten 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, by four sons-Isaiah, George, Dwight, London, Eng. and Edwin-all living in Northfield, and two daughters-Mrs. Cornelia Walker,

"A certain family Bible in an old farmhouse in Northfield, Mass., has the following record: "'Edwin Moody was born Nov.

1800. Betsy Holton was born Feb. 5, 1805. Were married Jan. 3, 1828. "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.

a farmer, died. "All that was left to the widow for the mountain side, with an acre or 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.

her children, all except the twin babies, but this she was determined not to do. God had endowed her with unusual knock was answered by a sly-looking strength, both of body and mind, and, old native, who led me through a trusting to him, she bravely lifted her court-yard and under a beautiful burden of poverty and toil and carried it patiently, hopefully, and at length cheerfully, until the little ones were "On one side of the inclosure was able to help her bear it, and at last the kitcheen with food and cooking utensils spread about in utter disarutensils spread about in utter disarbrothers in Boston helped her to pay tered lunatics, an increase on the year carnations, and some others that take apartments; while directly opposite house, the eldest boy helped to take care of the little farm, and the mother 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.) says, Thou shalt, he also says, Thou ple in religious circles in Washington canst. For he never commands when because of the remarkable journey witchery of manner was revealed as he does not enable. He never requires from which she has just returned, made the tropical beauty of Lalla the impossible. Nay! His law is less probably the most extended and sysa requirement than a prophecy. It is limbs kept up a constant tinkling mel- the interpretation of a law which ex- a woman. Miss Ackerman is a Bosody, and with every movement of the isted before it was formulated in weste, brown bodies the oder of heavy words, and which would have proved graduation entered upon temperance its power if it had never been put into mission work. Her first field was Caliwords. Thus his laws to humanity fornia. Then she was sent to establish "life-saving stations" in Alaska. From really go about in the streets just like for humanity. Three thousand years green in the far-away English coun- ago, when there were thought to be as many deities as nations, if not as many as cities, he said, Thou shalt of commiseration to each curious little have no other God before me. It was not Israel alone which heard this message; the echoes have carried it far and "Perhaps it was not too wide, and polytheism is now unknown in the civilized world. The command

God's laws are God's purposes. God's purposes may be delayed, but cannot be prevented. A teacher takes a turbulent school. Strong in the consciousness of her moral power, she says to herself, you shall love, reverence and obey me; and she seats herself to accomplish this result. For a little while the issue seems doubtful. Some rebelyou can not help me I do not care to but they fight in vain. By the end of live. It is not true that I have con- the term the ringleaders are her special bodyguard, and she rejoices in her triumph. So God says, Thou shalt love me with all thy mind and heart and strength and soul. It is as if he said, I will win the love of my children. For this he sends prophets; for this his tween husband and wife, parent and hearts, and in the great goodness of has finished the seemingly long endeavchild, friend and friend. And when he or, love will be seen conqueror. God's calm declaration. Thou shalt love, is the Christian's ground of hope in love's

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 sanitarists 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, thing to bring sleep, and stole out in a measure, confirms the fact that the potato is not the best type of vegetable for brain-workers—at least, for the neurotic type of individual—though it does well enough for those who work outdoors all day. To eat pickles is to show a lack of education, according to the Rorer gospel. To eat them in this country rather shows that will be one of his wives; that I the person is in a stage of adolescence, eautiful jewels and can dance or is suffering from certain hysterical tendencies. Pickles and candy seem to be the two things to which the nervous activity of maturing young

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. of commerce is an abomination. Oat-meal 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 un-pleasant 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 Wolseley says that never

in the history of the British Army has there been so little intemperance as

Mrs. J. K. Barney, world's evangelist, who was in this city some time was in her 91st year, and is survived perance meetings in the vicinity of "It's very strange," remarked an

English coroner the other day, "but of Northfield, and Mrs. Lizzie Wash- I can never get at the proper definition burn, of Racine, Wis. The Tribune of drunkenness; most people argue that a person is not drunk till he falls help-lessly 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

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 district where he 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 insubordination were 46 1837. On May 28, 1841, his father, who per 1,000 among abstainers, and 92 per 1,000 among non-abstainers. The court-martial cases were under 5 per her support was the little home on 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 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.

Jessie Ackerman, of Chicago, has re- this can only be secured by sowing cently been receiving a great deal of God's laws are promises. When he attention among the temperance peotematic that ever was undertaken by tor girl, but was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and after her 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 1888. There she was appointed "round-the-world missionary," as to every civilized land. She was gone six years, traveled more than two hundred thousand miles, held 1,417 meetinformal addresses and preached in 182 pulpits. She has recently completed the manuscript of a book treating particularly of the condition of women in foreign lands, and it will soon be published by the Woman's 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 ritual, ethical as well as aesthetic, sayshe returned to nurse her dying ing truly that some of them are ingrandfather. After his death she was compatible with the free institutions attacked by a fever, as a result of the and the religious life of the nineteenth great strain and fatigue of nursing. She says: "The liturgy is pervaded shook Charleston to pieces, and the by the monarchical spirit, the mediae-shock and terror, acting on her weak val sociology and the theological innerves, entirely destroyed her sight. terpretation of the ages which gave it The specialists were hopeless, and could do nothing to avert the calamity of lifelong blindness. She wrote to her flance, releasing him from the en- the property of her husband; moreover gagement, but the manly Scotchman that "The woman who promises oberefused to submit. He left by the dience advocates freedom, signs over next steamer, and on arriving declared that he loved her, and was ready to high calling as an intelligent, accountmarry her, whether she was blind or able soul." not. The unexpected burst of joy strengthened her general health, her

MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

Enquirer.

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

With the advent of February the house plants seem to put on new life, and spring into growth, telling us that and spring into growth, telling us that lage cemetery has its gems, and they spring is not far away, though it is are scattered all the way from Maine. difficult to fully realize the fact when where we walk out in the bleak winds, and look out on the heaps of snow all arcund. We should give every atten- and where tion 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 ago, is holding successful gospel tem- you have not been fortunate enough to grow a pot of these beauties, I advise you to purchase 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 fill a large pot, pan or can with sand, and set a small porus pot filled with water, and the drainage hole corked, in the center. The water percolates through the pot and keeps the sand 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 develop 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, nar all that are blooming, will be greatly helped by an application of liquid manure or arti-

ficial fertilizer once a week; it intensifies the color of the foliage and increases the size and quality of the

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. Tuberous 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.

may now be sown in the house, such 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 bring them on all you can. 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 A Washington dispatch says: Miss simply sowing seeds out of doors, and early indoors

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

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 York Metropolitan Opera House in people he could get around him, perhaps a couple of months in discussing started upon a journey that took her 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 ings, delivered 870 lectures, made 447 most likely to know the most suitable man to take his place." Gen. Booth was asked, "Have you, then, fixed upon your successor?" 'I have." "Who that successor may be is probably a "Necessarily so. be unwise on any condition to make Temperance Publishing Company, of it public, because, don't you see, while it is a secret it is easy for me to make "So that the man you a change." have chosen is under your special scrutiny the whole time-his every action 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 moral responsibility, and denies her

An assumption that women are property, still more decisive than those eyes began to improve, and now she mentioned in this article, is found in has as bright a pair of brown eyes as the question in the Episcopal service, any man could desire to see." "Who giveth this woman to be mar-ried to this man?" Mrs. Ecob rightly says that "The woman is not married "How did this doosid place get its woman are married." It is a very name?" asked the visiting Britisher.
"The night it was named," explained dated to disregard the custom of her the Oshkosh citizen, "they was a lot of fellers drinkin' hot Scotch. Finally they got full an' decided to name the town 'Hot Scotch,' but by that time the cuestion." Who siveth this they was so full that the nighest they could come to its was 'Oshkosh,' an' they let it go at that."

In other words. "Who giveth this man?" In other words—"Who is the father or

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 Eng-land with all his worldly goods. That whole proceeding manifested an un-scrupulous 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 vil-

"lies the body of John Mound. Lost at sea, and never found";

"John Phillips.
Accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his 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, marriage a failure?" and shows both sides. The first is from Burlington:

"She lived with her husband fifty years, And died in the confident hope 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 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 life by 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 twins"; 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 elegaic point of view, as in the following case, from Maine:

"Here Betsy Brown her body lies, Her soul is flying in the sk es. White here on earth, she sometimes spun Six hundred skeins from sun to tun, And were one day, her designer brags. And wove one day, her daughter brags. Two hundred pounds of carpet rags."

and in another from Pembroke, N. H.: "Here lies a man never beat ty a plan, Straight was his aim, and sure of his game, Never was a lover 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:

Church Entertainments.

We suspect that the "Study of rather vividly colored, and has a touch this and adopted it forthwith. of the exaggeration common to ag- ter. Having by his decree corrected gressive argument. But no one can the error of the past, Pope Gregory doubt that there is need of a sound set about to prevent its occurring conservatism in maintaining the rev- in the future. The gain of eleven minerence and dignity due to churches lent to three days in four centuries, from their very object and character. so that if three of every four centurial Mr. Hale explains the prevalence of years were skipped as leap years, the bad taste and even vulgarity in church calendar and the earth would taste and even vulgarity in church afterwards keep step through time. He social entertainments by saying that decreed, therefore, "the luxury of having one hundred centurial years which are divisible by and forty sects is expensive, and the 400 shall be leap years. These changes money to pay for it must be raised used to be known in England as in some fashion." It is not exactly an "Gregory's mixture." in some fashion." It is not exactly an argument against a stereopticon lecture (as Mr. Hale seems to think) that fatal objection to a church fair that year 4,000 we shall have gained a day. 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 maters. But the church which transforms itself into a manager of "sacred negro minstrels, dances, light opera, and vaudeville" is certainly great need of a spiritual vision and a higher sense of duty. Mr. Hale has kept a list of money-raising devices churches the past year. He finds the lottery in use only in some Roman Catholic fairs-in one of which | ener. he avers that barrels of beer were raf-fled for; but he charges Protestant churches with sensational advertising not to be distinguished from that of variety shows, with comic opera performances, with "Living Picture Shows," "Female Minstrel Shows," irreverent and vulgar jokes, and in one case with 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. We join heartily in Mr. Hale's general conclusion: "The world does not need the church as a purveyor of vaudeville. vaudeville. The world does need, and is piteously crying out for the church to do that for which, rara marble. divided, it is hopelessly inefficient."-The Outlook.

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 immediately the nuisance 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 free-will with which we see all men around us invested, and which makes evil 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 'Ow American!"—Cincinnati male guardian who is authorized to best mince pies out of the window.—

to the custody san Francisco Post. San Jose. A month after marriage

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the ex-perience 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.

We have entered upon the last 29-

(The Outlook.)

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 Every fouth 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 only fair that, for his cleverness, Julius should have a month called after him; so the month Quintilis, on which he was born, was changed to July. Alas, 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 alternatelength 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.

Now, then, taking up the Julian calendar, we find that each year is given 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 skip-"loved me, and my grandchildren reverenced her,
She bathed my feet, and kept my socks well darned."

Inducts and ten seconds. The skipping of a few leap years throughout the centuries would easily have remedied this, but nothing was done until 1852, 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 Church Entertainments" presented by 5th of October should be the 15th. Mr. W. B Hale in the current Forum is Many countries saw the advantage of

utes ten seconds per year was equivacalendar and the earth would ever that only those

But, in spite of Pope Gregory's exe (as Mr. Hale seems to think) that cellent figuring, we are gaining a trifle Paul never gave one, nor is it a yet, and it is estimated that by the To remedy this it is proposed to skip year 4,000 as a leap year, al though it is divisible by four.

AN ELECTRIG 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 fright-It is nothing more or less than the

kered with realistic effect, with big, sphorescent eyes that gleam brilliantly in the dark. "The ca" so runs the inventor's description, "is painted to present an attractive appearance. It is shown in

statuette of a cat, painted and whis-

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 the floor near a mouse-hole, and then wait for results. The scheme has been

back 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 Car-

a tremendous success. The only draw

A Broadway merchant whose store-rooms were infested with rats introduced one of these phosphorescent cats into his place the other day. The effect was truly amazing.

"There is one big hole in the corner of our salesroom," he said to a reporter, "out of which all the rats seemed to come. We placed the cat immedidiately in front of this opening, and Throughout the night the cat's eyes gleamed like fire.

Yesterday, when I went to the store, what do you think I found? A strong odor from that particular corner of the room led to an investigation by our reporter. He reported that he had found a dead rat in the hole. The animal had died of starvation.

"What a terrible death that must have been! The animal had probably poked his head out of the hole and had found the eyes of the cate gleaming balefully upon him. Two or three such experiences no doubt discouraged him, and while he lay in hiding waiting for the cat to go away he must have starved to death. I am going to buy three more of these cats."

Aside from being good to frighten rats, these cats make an amusing mantel ornament. It is rather startling, though, to enter a dark room and find yourself confronted with two balls of fire that seem to gleam out of the

Boys and Girls.

The Valentine.

"I am writing," said Fred, as he chose a sheet Of paper pink and fine. With a pretty picture up at the top, 'A true love valentine.

(By Mary F. Butts.)

"I am stuffing it full of 'dears' and 'sweets' For this lady fair of mine. I shall make a border of little hearts Around my valentine.

"And she will read it with gentle

smiles, And kisses for every line; For I have chosen my dear mamma.

To be my valentine."

Llorene.

One very cold afternoon last winter, while walking briskly up Fulton street, New York, thinking of the warm pleasant studio towards which I was hastening, my attention was attracted to a little girl—a street vendor at ed to a little girl—a street vendor at the corner of Nassau street, where the busy flow of human life never ceases from morning till night. She was very young-a foreigner, dark and beautiful, with that soft, shining beauty peculiar to the Orient-but her face was blue with cold, and her small hands stiff and numb, for she was insufficiently protected from the icy winds of mid-winter. Her wares were simple-a few ornamental table mats, woven of dry perfumed grass, incense and carved Damascus wood trays. I made a trifling purchase, and asked

her name. "Llorene Cazarien," she answered, timidly.

Her beautiful little face interested me greatly. I wanted to know something about her, but she spoke very imperfect English, and I saw that my questions confused her, for she did not fully understand me. "Here, thought, "is a model for Miss Tmy artist friend," and with that object in view I asked about her home. 'Far away," she answered wistfully, "over ocean."

'It is too cold here for you," (I said, determined to engage her if possible for Miss T Yes, cold," she repeated, shivering

Will you come to my room tomorrow?" I asked very slowly and distinctly. 'It is very warm and pleasand there, and you may bring your goeds, these," pointing to her little stock in trade—"I will help you sell

them. Will you come?" A swift, brilliant smile flashed over her face for an instant, lighting it like a sunbeam, and she nodded 'Number - West Eleventh street;

do you understand?' Will madama make mark here?" she asked, offering me a bit of paper. wrote my name and address plainly

my way The next morning we found Llorene awaiting us in the studio hall with her nall bundle of wares. Miss Tvas delighted with her very unusual type of beauty, and made immediate arrangements to have her "sit" for an hour morning and afternoon. made hasty disposition of her wares. and engaged her time between us for a month. Day after day she came to us dressed in quaint bright-colored garments, and sat patiently while we tried to make a picture on canvas of her sweet, dark face. I noticed that she was sometimes accompanied by a tall, dark youth, who carefully guided her across crowded streets, leaving her at the lower hall door. Llorene talked very rarely beyond what was necessary. Miss T- once asked after her parents, but Llorene shook her head mournfully, and her eyes filled with

Far away," she answered, and lapsed into silence. But one morning Llorene did not appear. We waited an hour or so wendering what had happened; she was usually so prompt. While we were speaking of her some one knocked at the studio door. It was the tall, for--looking boy whom I had noticed escorting Llorene on stormy days; his pale, delicate face was full of anx-

'Llorene is ill," he said, briefly. "She had bad fall; she want me to tell you.

I am her brother. We understood after his labored explanation that she had fallen in crossing the street the night before, and beer badly hurt by a passing cart. Grieved and sad at heart, we followed him home to a poor part of the city, usually known as the "foreign quarter," and there in a tiny, gloomy, but tidy room, we found our little friend suffering severely. A surgeon had been promptly summoned, and he assured them that though she was painfully injured, there was no real danger. But some mental trouble seemed to worry her. After a few days she was made more comfortable. Still that strange unrest preyed on her mind. She urged her brother Alasady to explain the cause of her anxiety, for we were deeply sorry on her account, and after some hesitation, he told us the following story in his soft, broken Eng-

were alone in America, trying to earn honest work enough money to bring their parents and three little sisters over from Syria. Almost two years ago, when they were all at home, a company of American missionaries stopped in the children's native town in Syria on their way to various missions in Asia. One of the young preachers stopped over night with Mr. Cazarien, who was a Christian, and though very poor, glad to share his humble with a servant of God. Under painful conditions, sometimes imposed on people who reject the Mohammedan this Christian family were obliged to submit to much ill-treatment or keep this conversion a secret. Extreme poverty prevented Mr. Cazarien from taking his family to a community where they could worship God openly. The young missionary talked the matter over that night, and told Syrians of America, the free, Christian America, where Christ is preached to every man a Saviour; where Christian schools everywhere abound; a land of peace and plenty, like a golden dream to the poor Syrian who could hardly afford the bare necessities for his life, not to speak

He, Llorene and a younger brother

of schooling for his children! It was arranged then that Alasady. the eldest boy, should go to America, Wirking his passage over, and try to earn the money necessary for his bro-thers' passage. The missionary gave him letters to his friends in New York. s.i.d. equipped with a slender stook of

native wares, the brave lad set out at the first opportunity to cross the ocean to an unknown land. At first he found much difficulty in selling his wares, but through Christian influence gradually widened his circle of customers. He learned to speak English fairly well in six months, and at the end of the year had accumulated enough money to pay the passage of Liorene and Hassen from Syria to New York. Since then all three had labored cheerfully for the dear ones

at home.
"Now," said Alasady, when he had finished the simple story, "we have near enough money for to bring our

dear family over here." "O, I have dream an' dream 'bout my mother!" Llorene said, with childish pathos, trying very hard to repress her tears. "Now, we must wait, because I been hurt!"

Her anxiety was extreme, lest her accident should cause delay; the surgeon's fee had made startling depletion of the precious funds, and Llorvery poor, Alasady refused firmly and courteously to accept money which he had not earned, preferring rather to toil on and wait.

But Miss T-, who was by this time very fond of Llorene, imme-diately set the child's troubled heart at rest by declaring that there need be no pause in the sittings. She arranged to go every morning to Llorene's room to sketch her face and figure for the picture of a little flower girl, which she did, making Llorene doubly glad by her daily offerings which she said were necessary to make a pretty pic-

Meantime, while our little model was slowly recovering, Alasady and Hassen secured many good customers through Miss T—'s influence. They sold really beautiful Persian scarfs and hand embroideries at honest prices, and at last the required sum of money was saved and sent to Syria. Alasady then busied himself in finding cleaner, better lodgings for the expected fam-

The weather grew very warm, and Miss T— was obliged to leave the city on account of delicate health, much to her disappointment, for the Cazarien family was then well under way. I made it convenient to stay at the studio for a few weeks longer. One evening in early June Alasady called to tell me with great joy that his people had arrived safely the day before, and begged leave to call and express their gratitude to the Christian friends of their children. The next morning they came—father, mother and six children, with gentle, dark faces and quiet manners, A happier family it would be hard to find, I think. How many young Americans could have done better? Alasady is but 17, Hassen 14, and Llorene barely 13!

Interesting Facts About Inqui Progress in Japan-The New Woman.

(From a Bulletin of the Department of

Labor at Washington.) The workingmen of Japan have no reason to complain that the women do not carry their half of the load. Whatever may be the condition of the gentler sex in the household, although she is not allowed to hold property or share in the responsibilities that are usually divided between 'rusbands and wives in America, she is at least admitted to an equality with men when there is any hard work to be done. Wherever you go, in the cities or villarge or the farming communities, you find the wife and mother working side by side with the husband and sons, plowing, planting and reaping, and at sunset taking home a large portion of the harvest in a big basket on her back. Whenever you see a man between a pair of tiny shafts tugging to haul a heavily loaded cart uphill there is always a woman pushing from behind, bareheaded and barefooted, except for a pair of straw sandals, and wearing a pair of blue cotton leggings like tights from her waist to her ankles. Sometimes the baby is playing with a few rude toys on top of the load. Sometimes he is strapped to her soulders, and his head drops from one side to the other with every motion until you fear it may fall off. Silk and tea, the two chief exports of Japan, are raised almost entirely by the labor of women, and in the mechanical arts she appears to participate equally in the labor, although she gets little or none of the credit. Her deft fingers fashion many of the choicest pieces of cloisonne and the ceramics, and in the decesation of lacquer, that which comes from her hands is equal to and often superior to the work of men. She weaves mats and other articles of straw, she braids bamboo baskets, and a thousand and one other articles that are made from that useful tree. She goes out with her husband in fishing boats and dries and salts the catch he brings home; she assists in house-building and cabinetmaking, and in various other occupations which in the western countries are not considered suitable to her sex; she does almost everything that man quite as well and as rapidly can do as he, although her wages in every employment are only a little more than half of his. She is always present in the shops and stores, usually as bookkeeper and cashier. the largest stores are managed by women, and affew are owned by them. And, although the laws and social regulations of the country prohibit sometimes you find a woman whose force of character defies both courts and customs and directs the financial affairs and the business of her family as well as the matters that pertain to

the household. Some of the Japanese ships are made without a bit of iron in their composition. Everything is mortised.

While the Japanese will soon be abl? to furnish themselves with all they use and wear and eat without assistance from foreign nations, they will be compelled to buy machinery and raw maerial, particularly cotton and Therefore our sales will be practically limited to those articles, and the market for machinery will be limited as to time. The Japanese will buy a great deal within the next few years, almost everything in the way of labor-saving appearatus, but they are already be-

ginning to make their own machinery, and in a few years will be independ-ent of foreign nations in that respect also. Another important fact, and a very important fact, is that they will buy only one outfit of certain machin-ery. We will sell them one set, which they will copy and supply all future demands themselves. This will go on until the new treaties take effect, when American patents will be pro-

I was told by a Tokio banker that he knew of only two millionaires in Japan. One made his money in coal mining, and the other is the principal owner of a great steamship company which has 100 vessels in its service and a monopoly of the coasting trade. But there are many men with small formnes, and although wages are very low nobody is very poor. There is not an almshouse in the entire country, and you will never see a beggar on the street.

There has been some rise in wages in the cities since the opening of the war because of the scarcity of labor. Coolies who work as stevedores, loading and unloading vessels, get 30 cents a day now for working from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock at night, where they formerly received 25 cents. Professional gardeners—and in Japan landscape gardening has been a science and an art for 600 years get \$10 and \$12 a month. Telegraph messengers and postmen are paid \$6 and \$8 respectively, and are furnished a uni-

It is difficult to explain a proposition to the Japanese, but their power of imitation is so well developed that the easiest way to teach them is to through the process yourself, and let them watch you. Almost instantly they are able to repeat it, and will continue to do so until the end of their days without the slightest variation.

Investments are as safe in Japan as anywhere else in the world, al-though there is comparatively little foreign capital represented. All the railroads, which now represent a total of about 3,000 miles and a capital of \$75,000,000, were built with local money. Not a dollar was borrowed abroad, and there are very few shares or bonds of Japanese corporations held by foreign

The only trade union that endeavors to control the wages and the working time of its members, so far as I was able to ascertain, in Japan is the Guides' Association, which has its headquarters in Yokohamha, and includes all the professional guides and couriers in the empire.

The relations between the producer and his agent have gone on for centuries in the same family. Asana, the weaver, sells his brocades to the greatgrandson of the merchant who bought his great-grandfather's product. When a large order is to be placed, say, for 1,000 lacquer trays or 10,000 embroidered shawls, the middleman distributes it among the families of his acquaintance who are in the habit of doing such work. If they are poor, he advances them money and furnishes them materials. He is usually their banker, and they keep an open account with him, being credited for what ever they furnish and charged with whatever money or supplies he gives them. If they get a little head he advises them in making investments, and acts as a friend and counsel in financial affairs. The relations be-tween these commission men and their clients, which sometimes extend over rovinces as large as some of the States, have nothing to resemble them among the working classes of Europe

It has always been the custom for children to follow the trade of their parents.

Sunday is the usual day of rest in Japan. Its selection is not due to law nor to religious scruples, but to public convenience, and, perhaps, out of respect to foreign nations. When what is known as the six-day law was passed the Government set the examclosing its offices on Sunday, and all other institutions followed suit. That law was originally suggested for WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

A WEIRD STORY.

Ghastly Vision of the Night, as Related

by a Celebrated Physic Researcher. A celebrated psychic researcher, living in England, reports a weird case occurring to a friend of his, says the Detroit Free Press. A few years ago she was staying in Paris with a relative of hers, a very distinguished lawyer, and a man of excellent physique and handsome face. He was slightly ill at the time, and there were no other persons but him and her staying in his apartments. He had retired early and she was alone in a room deeply occupied in translating an article from a French paper into English. She was absorbed in her work, and had not previously worried over her rela-tive's health. Without raising her tive's health. eyes, she observed the room door slowly open, and, thinking that he had changed his mind and returned, she continued her translation and began to talk with him. Receiving no reply, she looked up and beheld an awful

Staggering into the room moved a figure, the likeness of her relative, apparently in the last stages of imbecil-He had shrunken to half his height. His legs seemed paralyzed, and unable to support his emaciated form. His expressionless face was drawn, his jaw was dropped, and his eyes beamed in a hideous, The phantom continued to stagger across the room, groped for the handle of the door, looked around at several times, and then, opening the door, tumbled itself into the next

room and disappeared. Frozen with horror, the woman hurried to her relative's room, where she found him calmly asleep, with no semblance of this fearful personality upon his features. Shortly afterwards he began to grow worse, paralysis and softening of the brain set in, and when last heard of he was confined in a private hospital, continuing to develop into a real being resembling the ghastly visitor which appeared to forewarn his condition.

For myself I am certain that the good of human life cannot lie in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike, and where one man's wealth promotes his neighbor's. - Spinoza.

AT THE BALL.

Ethel-Oh, dear, I wish I was a man! Maud-I don't see why you want to be a man, you always have lots of

partners. Ethel-Well, that's just it. I have to dance when I'm tired out, or else people will thing I'm not asked, whereas a man need only dance when he feels like it.

To-Night.

Sing to me, darling, O darling, tonight! I sit weary and faint in the lessen-The day so full-freighted with duties

has past: And while it leaves courage and faith at the last, Its demands were too many-my hand was too slight-Sing to me, darling, O darling, tonight.

Play for me, darling, O darling, tonight! Touch the light keys with your fingers of light; Waken the melodies only your hand Can make for my heart in its plead-

ing demand;

Dreams half divine at your touch will unite-Play for me, darling, O darling, to-

Talk to me, darling, O darling, tonight! Your words bring me always the vision, the light. Tell me how even our faltering hands Can wrest from this life our divinest demands:

Bring me your insight, your faith in the Right-Talk to me, darling, O darling, tonight!

Pray for me, darling, O darling, tonight! the world grows dark with the fading light: The night wind is chill, the snowdrifts are heaping, stars have grown weary their watches of keeping; spirit from earth would be winging her flight-Pray for me, darling, O darling, to-

-Lilian Whiting.

The Slave's Dream. Beside the ungathered rice he lay, His sickle in his hand; His breast was bare, his matted hair Was buried in the sand. Again, in the mist and shadows of sleen, He saw his native land.

Wide through the landscape of his dreams The lordly Niger flowed, Beneath the palm trees on the plain Once more a king he strone, And heard the tinkling caravans Descend the mountain road.

He once more saw his dark-eyed queen Among her children stand; They clasped his neck, they kissed

his cheeks, They held him by the hand! A tear burst from the sleeper's lids, And fell into the sand.

And then at furious speed he rode Along the Niger's bank; His bridle reins were golden chains, And, with a martial clank. At each leap he could feel his scabbard

Smiting his stallion's flank. Before him, like a blood-red flag, The bright flamingoes flew; From morn till night he followed their

O'er plains where the tamarind grew, Till he saw the roofs of Caffre huts, And the ocean rose to view.

At night he heard the lion roar, And the hyena scream, And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds Beside some hidden stream;

And it passed, like a glorious roll of drums. Through the triumph of his dream. The forests, with their myriad tongues,

Shouted of liberty: And the Blast of the Desert cried aloud, With a voice so wild and free, That he started in his sleep and smiled At their tempestuous glee.

He did not feel the driver's whip, Nor the burning heat of day; For Death had illumined the Land of Sieep.

And his lifeless body lay worn-out fetter, that the soul Had broken and thrown away!

Dala on Calvinism.

(The New York Observer.)

Hasty critics of a religious system of whose genesis and genius they know but little, would do well to weigh carefully that testimony to the worth of Calvinism as an organizing historic principle uttered a few years before his death by the late Dr. Dale, of Birmingham. He declared that "Calvinism has held too large a place in the religious history of the past three hundred years-has achieved too much for the religious life of great nations, has created too deep a loyalty in the hearts of a great number of able, profound and learned men, to be treated O friend, the sudden lightning of whose with scorn and contempt." In the course of the sermon, from which these words are an extract, Dr. Dale, who was never accused of being an ardent Calvinist, although he was a candid student of history, quoted Mr. John Morley's declaration that "to omit Calvin from the forces of Western evolution is to read history with one eye shut"-"compared with whom, not in capacity of intellect, but in power of giving formal shape to a world, Hobbes and Cromwell are hardly more than names writ in water." Another witness quoted by Dr. Dale is Mr. Mark Pattison, a man who appeared to regard Calvin with almost a personal anim isity, but who was sufficiently candid and vigorous intellectually to declare "It was a rude regarding Calvinism: attempt, indeed, but then it was the first which the modern times had seen, to combine individual and equal freedom with self-imposed law; to found society on the common endeavor after moral perfection." "The policy of Calvin was a vigorous effort to supply that which the revolutionary movethe individual soul. The power thus generated was too expensive to be confined to Geneva. It went forth into all countries. * * The Reformed comcountries. * munion which doctrinal discussion was fast splitting up into ever multiplying began to feel in this moral sympathy a new center of union. This, and this alone, enabled the Reformation to make head against the terrible repressive forces brought to bear by Spain, the Inquisition and the Jesu-Sparta against Persia was not such odds as Geneva against Spain.

to European civilization by Calvinism is attributed by Mr. Pattison, not directly to the Calvinistic theology, but to the policy of Calvinism and its dis-ciples of human life, this independent thinker yet recognized the fact that the polity and the discipline were built on the theology. The doctrine of pre-destination was the foundation of everything."

'Calvinism," continued Dr. Dale, "was the inspiration of heroic French Protestantism; Calvinism suddenly raised Holland to the rank of a great European power; Calvinism breathed into Scotland a new national life; and Calvinism was the faith of English Protestants during the most splendid and glorious periods in the history of English Protestantism. The early English reformers for the most part held those doctrines on original sin and free will which were maintained by free will which involve the whole Augustine and which involve the whole system of Calvinistic theology. The protestant martyrs under Mary held Protestant martyrs under Mary held she will be able to make her own living." the same doctrines. Calvinism is impressed on the Articles of the English Church. Whitgift, the most powerful of the Elizabethan bishops, was as Calvinistic as Cartwright, the most famous of the Elizabethan Presby-

Dr. Dale's vigorous sermon also contained these words of special import for Americans: "I may remind you (his English hearers) that the Pilgrim Fathers who founded the Plymouth colony and the Puritans who founded Massachusetts, were very strong Cal-vinists, and that Calvinism remained for many generations the religious faith of New England. It still retains a power among the Congregationalists of America, which it has lost among ourselves.

This estimate of the historic worth of Calvinism by one of the noblest of all Nonconformist clergymen of England deserves quotation and publicity in times when all manner of superficial estimates of Calvinism are current and popular with multitudes who little know what manner of men and faith have been in the world before them, nor how largely the faiths that have made the best history have been in the doctrines termed Calvinistic of Aug-

A True Poet.

There can be no question that if the grace. But his strength as a poet then the brakeman shouted "Elize of passion has only been made manibeth," and the stranger left the car. fest during the past year, when the awful Armenian massacres have so shocked the sensibilities of all right three weeks he appeared there again. Swift to feel this and equally swift to feel the humiliation of his own country in her passive at- "Well?" titude, he has aroused himself, and in ing the painful situation. The first of these, "The Purple East," we present elsewhere. These being resented by the poet laureate, in verses of his own, in which, according to Mr in more trouble than iver. I only Watson, he declares that "whosoever courted Katle to save me money on in any circumstances arraigns this the license." country for anything that she may do or leave undone thereby covers himself with shame," Mr. Watson replies by two series of sonnets entitled the "Bard in Waiting" and "Leisured Justice," in which Mr. Watson's powers are shown at their fullest. Since then the poet has written six other sonnets, of which two—"A Hurried Funeral" and "A Wondrous Likeness" -are particularly fine. We find our-selves unable to resist the pleasure of reprinting them from the New York

A HURRIED FUNERAL. A little deeper, sexton. You forget-She you would bury 'neath so thin a

crust Of loam, was fiery souled, and ev'n in dust She may lie restless, she may toss and

Nay, she might break a seal too light ly set, And vex, unmannerly, our ease! She Beneath no lack of English earth 'ie

thrust, Would we unhaunted sleep! Nay, deeper yet. Quick, friend, the cortege comes. There -that will serve-Deep enough now-and thou'lt need all

thy nerve, If in her coffin, at the last, amid The mourners in the customary suits, And to the scandal of these decent mutes,

This corpse of England's Honor burst the lid! A WONDROUS LIKENESS.

Still, on Life's loom, the infernal warp and weft. Woven each hour! Still, in august regreat frown! Ever the same! The little children

Of maidenhood! And through a little

A stranger journeying, wrote this record down. pen

Makes Horror's countenance visible afar, And Desolation's fact familiar,

In all the streets and houses no more

Moon,

scope can be made by mere changes of This highest power will bring the moon, optically, to within just about in the cry, 'Vive la France!'"

Then he bared his head and led off sixty miles from the observer's eye; but he will see her surface much more the chesting clearly than one can see the details ment wanted, a positive education of of a terrestrial landscape at that distance from the top of a mountain, because in the latter case the surface is viewed very obliquely, and through the densest and haziest of our atmos-

phere Any lunar object five or six hundred -a building, for instance, as large as if it differed much in color or brightness from the background, would at once attract attention, and so would to metal. Again, it is being us brilliant object, even if no larger Calvinism saved Europe." "This testimony of Mr. Pattison's," Df. Dale justly observed, "has great weight, for while the magnificent service rendered view for February. or brighter than an ordinary are light.

Visitor-And who are you, my little Cuthbert (with conscious pride)-I'n the baby's brother.

A little girl, after drinking a glass of water from a magnetic spring, said "I do not feel one particle magnified and I think these springs are a humbug."

Little Clara, aged 6, was admiring the antics of a little 6-day-old calf. "Why, mamma," she said, "the calf

"I don't like you, Aunt Jennie," said Wilbur, after his aunt had interfered with some cherished idea he had in "An' if you don't let me alone I'll save up my pottet money an' buy a tapir."

"A what?" asked his aunt. "A tapir," said Wilbur. "An' tapirs they eat ants!"

Mr. Whittier was once accosted by an acquaintance who was without religious belief, and who plied him with the usual arguments against Christianity, and ended by saying, "At any rate, I know that I have no soul." "Friend," replied the sage poet, gently, "speak for thyself. Perhaps thou art right. As for me, I know that I have.

Mrs. Newrich (in book store)-And can you recommend that book you were showing me yesterday afternoon -"Ivanhoe," I think you called it?
Clerk-Certainly, madam. It is one

of the classics. Mrs. Newrich—Oh, you must be mis-taken about that, for we have a lot of the classics in our library, and they are all bound in green morocco, while that book you showed me yesterday was in cloth.

Ar. Englishman, new to American travel, was going through New Jersey. office of poet laureate were determined lady across the aisle, and asked hurby a popular vote, William Watson ridly, "Is this Elizabeth?" Drawing and not Alfred Austin would wear the herself up, she replied, sternly, "What laurel. He has been known all along do you mean?" Without perceiving that he had offended her, he repeated as a most felicitous versifier, and his question; and she screamed out, as a most rencipous versine, and in question, and she beat a poet of deep feeling and tender "Sir, you are no gentleman!" Just

> Pat went to the clerk of the court and obtained a license to marry. In "Shure!" he said, "I haven't used

"An' I axe you to take out the name several sonnets of great strength has of Mary Flynn and put in Katie presented a series of pictures portray- O Conner in the plas of it." The clerk explained that this would we be impossible; nothing but a new license would be in order. "Be the powers, then," said Pat, "I'm

> The quiet, withering Yankee humor had a noble exemplar in the late Jacob Remington, of Abington, Mass. When nearly 80 years old he went to a store to buy a pair of shoes, but could find none large enough f who was present sportively called attention to the size of the old gentleman's understandings, whereupon the old man looked down upon the dude's No.5 razor-toed congress boots; then

man, that you should be so pinched at both ends.' A former minister to the United States from Argentina found great difficulty in learning the English lan-

glancing upward to his head, plain-

tively remarked: "It is a pity, young

The Washington Pathfinder guage. reports the senor as saying: "I make often many meestake when I speak Americano. I make a bad blunder the last time I am received at the White House. A beautiful ladee tell me something which happen in your Civil War. She says she see it. New, I think to myself, I will be polite and make the senora a grand com-

pliment. "'It is impossible that you see it, madam,' I say. 'You must have been bern many, many years before the war.

"All the time," he added, "I mean after the war. But I make a meestake.
I say before. No, the ladee was not pleased. She felt much contempt.'

A Reminiscence.

Archibald Forbes, in his "Memories of War and Peace," says that the Prince Imperial, the son of Napoleon nown,
A great realm watching, under God's III., "took back" to his Spanish arcestry; that he had all the pride, tha melancuoly, the ardor to shine, the In twain; the little tender maidens courage bordering on recklessness, of a true grandee of Spain. How perfect his self-restraint could be easily seen from an incident of the time of his studying at the Government school in Woolwich, England He one day heard "In all the place there was not one that a Frenchman was visiting the academy, and sent out to say that he would be glad to see his countryman. The person, who happened to be a bitter anti-imperialist, was presented, and the prince asked from what part of France he came. The visitor look-I think this very England of my ken ed the youth straight in the face with wondrous like that little town, a most sarcastic smile, uttered the where are word "Sedan," and grinningly awaited the result of his brutality. The prince flushed and his eye kindled. Then he controlled himself and quietly repoet when she might have William Watson!—Christian Work. of France" he closed the interview with a bow. His dignity and self-control weie finely manifested when, a Sixty Miles 'Tween Earth and lad not 17, he followed his father's coffin, as chief mourner, along the path lined by thousands of French The magnifying power of the tele- pathizers; and his demeanor was said to be truly royal when, later on in scope can be made by mere changes of that trying day, the masses of French artisans hailed him with shouts of artisans hailed him with shouts of "Vive Napoleon IV!" He stopped. "My friends," said he, "I thank you,

but the Emperor is dead. Let us join

Uses for Hair.

Most people believe the fishins tackle makers are the only for the who have any employment barbers' clippings. A fact that has recently come to light, however, shows feet square would be distinctly visible a new use to which human hair has been put. During the last year or two the capitol at Washington. A line tone of hair have been packed bemuch narrower than this, especially tween the plates of a certain part of war vessels. Hair is very elastic, and thus affords a most effective backing to metal. Again, it is being used very satisfactorily to form a kind of fender, which is thrown over the side of a -From "The New Telescope," by Prof. vessel to prevent her scrubbing against the dock-to take the place, in fact, of more commonly used rope coils,

Royal Favorites_

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

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deen's Onward and Upward,)

fore the readers of Onward and Upward, a subject from the Ladies' Ken- good nature. nel Journal, which is published by the title of this charmingly written and tive Illustrated series is "Queen Victoria's Dogs." It deals with the happy families of dogs living in a beautiful home in antly, at first, on the fact that dogs writer says:

As in many thousands of humbler found a place for dogs in the household They make a sweet picture. of the sovereign, so that our princes and princesses, delighting in them as her favorite dogs with her to whatever playmates in their own childhood, have grown up into men and women valuing | England, or Scotland, and one or two them as companions, and loving them Spitzes are invariably among those as faithful friends. In this, as in so public good, for the knowledge of her personal affection for the dumb creatures within her gates is a household to the speechless world.

In past times the dogs of queens and princesses seem to have mostly "small spannyells" 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, dachs-dogs, fox terriers, and here and there a St. Bernard, a greyhound, a deerhound, or a boarhound. The collie and the Spitz, it appears, are speorites, 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 though among those 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 chose the latter, and never al-This is only one more proof in literature or opera, a pretty pet of the Queen's sympathetic and wo-

manly 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 pleasone, as most drives are neighborhood of that stateliest of royal residences, Windsor Castle. It leads along the beautiful long walk in the park. On entering it the writer

Linger for a moment to look at the castle full in front. It is well to com-mence the day with the impression on one's mind of its stately restfulness. That is the sovereign's entrance fac-ing 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 mausoleum 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, dead tree. Titans in their day, that must have been noble vegetables when Queen Bess was on the throne-contemporaries, no doubt of Herne the Hunter's oak, that was a trysting place in Shakespeare's time, and in the place of which, in 1863. Queen Victoria planted another-enormous dead with huge brown arms stretching antler-like about them, and piteously holding up bare, withered arms to the sun, whose warmth they can no longer

When the Queen on her drives stops look at the dogs, her carriage drives to a certain "Queen's door.' Singly or in couples, the animals which she wishes to see are brought out, and are either handed up into the carriage to be patted or are let loose, in groups, in the paddock to the door 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 they will have nothing to say. There lady who owns them. For instance— it is, as delightful a little "tank" in the Each kennel is twenty feet long by twelve wide, and is divided in the middle by strong iron doors into the dor-mitory and a yard, the former being tiled with white and fitted with hot to take to the river, or to any forbidwater 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 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 hospital, which,

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

Chulds Friederichs, in Lady Aber- secret of health with dogs as with men, and rational is the rule in the Home Park kennels. Each dog gets You may, at first sight, think it a its due amount of exercise, its one meal curious selection that I have put be- of simple food, and its proper grooming, and the result is health all round, and with health come good spirits and

In a very amusing paragraph are authority and under the patronage of the Ladies' Kennel Association. The fully a litter of five lively and inquisi-Spitz puppies-

What a business it was, and how absurd to any onlooker-the spectacle of four grown-up human beings try of dogs living in a beautiful home in ing to get five Spitz pupples all quiet the private parts of Windsor Park. at once! But they were like Jack-in-The first of the articles only introduces the boxes, and their heads would bob the subject, and philosophises pleas- up, or else they would misunderstand go to sleep, would curl themselves up, have, since the time of Guinevere and inside out, in a hopeless heap of fluff. King Arthur, been among the royal on, those puppies, we could have eater them! But the sight of Hill advancing on all fours, backwards, to the royal dogs of the present reign, the 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 in-English homes, there has always been stant that our clever artist wanted.

Her Majesty always takes some of

The third article of this faseinating many other ways, the Queen's indi-vidual tastes have worked for the 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 lovable word. Even the little ones in the nur- dog could be found anywhere than an sery learn from their picture-books affectionate, intelligent, loyal and beauthat the Queen of England is "fond" tiful collie? These collies are the largest dogs in the kennels, and it is innames of Noble and of Roy, while her patronage to the Royal Society that would have no chance in the show exists for the prevention of cruelty is a tower of strength and of protection portion her favor according to to the speechless world.

"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 they were altogether unattractive, these unchristened puppies, and not worth endowing 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 rest.

The names that are given to the fa-vored are, some of them, no doubt, reminiscences suggested by the pupples expression of face that recalls a dog that is dead, but for the rest-the Marof 'proper control,' the Queen invar- cos, Lindas, Beppos, Alfeos, and so onwe need not look further than the lowed any of her dogs to be worried fancy of the moment a favorite name

> whose fame has been spread far and wide is Snowball.
>
> The following paragraphs embody his history:

One of the dogs in the royal kennels

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 that has been written of the dogs. Snowball does not live at the kennels. as, owing to a disease of the ear, he was placed by the Queen with her shepherd, who lives at Datchet Ferry, in order to insure him against rough

treatment from the other dogs. At his ease in the shepherd's home Snowball's daily life is spent, for the most part in comfort and seclusion, musing like Spenser, upon "the silver Thames," which "flows sweetly" past his home. Once a day he enjoys a sober constitutional, sometimes helping to bring in the sheep, at others to see and report himself to Hill.

Snowball is rightly named, for he is snow-white, with the exception that his pretty small ears are lemon-tinted, and that he has the much-to-be-desired black nose and deliciously soft, brown eyes, which give a most benign expression to the broad-skulled facea wider skull than is now seen among prize-winners. But the width suits the noble appearance of the dog, which is covered with a wonderful coat hav-ing the perfection of a dense underwool in which no parting can be made or seen His legs are well fringed, standing on good cat-knuckled feet, and his tail has just the swirl described by Burns. Taking him all in all, Snowball is a decidedly handsome

dog. 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 biographic details given, there are some interesting scenes from the home life of the dogs, such as, for instance, 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 summer's afternoon, throws a grateful shadow on the grass, and in addition, there is a large wooden umbrella feed in the tiled platform at the end of the bath. This platform slopes down into the water, giving the dogs, if they 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 for 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 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 den water they may pass; but as to that carefully planned and most admirable bath, they will have none of it. The umbrella, they thoroughly appreciate, and to see them—Lily, the merle Nellie, the sables, and the black and tans, grouped at their ease in its

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-

shadow, is a sight that no dog lover,

When he was eleven years old the Queen left him behind at Windsor, sennels, Rational living is always the when the Queen went north, but as

soon as her Majesty returned, he be-came 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 1877, when it was thought best to leave him undisturbed in the kennels, and there, two years later-in November, 1879—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' 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 it 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 1665 to 1879. Died November, 1879, aged 15 years.

## Missing Links\_\_

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

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

A SEPOY regiment will walk a European regiment to death, and do it on food which their compenitors 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 £27 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 comumted 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. Nicnolas 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 rom 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, lope along over 100 miles in 24 hours, a feat, which would exhaust any but the best train-

are exactly alike. This fact is utilized soon as he saw the nurse, the child in China in an interesting way. When was frightened into convulsions; the a traveler desires a passport, the palm girl was asked to go into another room. 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 Battenburg realized the danger to which he was exposed in Ashanteeland. One night at Prahsu 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 the horse, you know." guard, and consists of a drummer, two sergeants and 30 men, all well armed. Each man receives a shilling from the bank authorities immediately 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 Pelham Villiers, "the father of the House of Commons." Among other youthful members of the new Parliament are A. B. Bathurst, 23; 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 reed-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 filth 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

ONCE a year the Emperor of China | 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 of the net value of £800 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

> of the late rector." VISCOUNT MIDLETON. the new Lord Lieutenant for Surrey, spends a Peper Harow Park, Godalming. The in 15,000,000 years." 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 be so rude," replied a lady sit-ting beside him. "This is the first time knew it was rude to speak your own mind," was the blunt rejoinder.

F. Graham have presented his nephew,

the Rev. Ivor Graham, who is a son

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 bits are really eclipses, and that they used by lewelers in the arts. The work however, is so murderous that 62 per cent of the population is consumptive. In one community, Niederworresbach, 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 gov-ernment 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 THE lines on no two human hands to look after her 18-months-old baby. As where the master of the house was entertaining half a dozen guests. 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

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 coal at a driver, who invariably lookhit back with, which was that I want- of 1680, which Newton proved was ed. Thus the exercise warmed me at the time, and the coal warmed me af- ured 600,000 miles in diameter, while large enough stock to sell to our companions, and buy a book or two. But half greater than the diameter of the might be worse represented than by that I never, never condescended to lift a lump off a cart, at least, hardly. * Well, unless it was manifestly inconveniencing the safety of the load, or overburdening the safety of

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 an extra allowance on his marriage. The deaths which lost money to the royal family were that of the Consort, whose yearly \$150,000 ceased; that of the Princess Alice, whose \$30,-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, and was but partly replaced by a \$30,000 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 in the little town of Buckfastleigh, about 2,000 years. Devonshire. A man living there went into the churchyard to visit the grave horrified to find the graveyard turned into a sheep-fold. The floral wreaths which he had lately placed on the personage than the Earl of Macclesfield, is responsible for the scandal. proprietary rights. So the land was it again for more than 700 years. to somebody else as a sheep-fold, with the result seen. In this action comet with those of the comets of and loyalty of his wife is glory enough the Earl is within his legal rights. 1668, 1843, and 1880 reveals the proba- for any man.—New York World. Church of Ergland are disposed of is 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.

a great comet. For the mysterious these bodies. a great comet. For the mysterious Biela's comet, with a period of six visitors from realms far beyond the and six-tenths years, discovered in range of human vision, attended by 1826, broke in two in distance, and the majestic trains of glittering gauze, twins, gradually separting in have ever been regarded by the super-have ever been regarded by the super-appearance, but they have never been stitious as precursors of famine, pestil-ence or war, and in view of the pos-half dozen returns. But in 1872, when sibility of a collision between one of the earth passed for "junction" of her these erratic wanderers and the earth, ceived a baptism of fire in the form however remote, even some enlight- of a remarkable reign of meteors. This ened persons have breathed a little significant hint was not lost upon asmore freely when the brilliant, but ob-identification of the orbit of certain trusive, rover has wheeled away and comets and meteor groups, that there its appendage of splendor become dim- are few students who do not concede med by distance.

More than half a century has elapsed phenomena, and some meteor groups since the great comet of 1843 innocently served to intensify faith in Miller's tegrated" comets. famous prediction of "the end of the world"; but our planet moves serenely on, while a greater comet in some group them into several types, in respects—that of 1882—has come and which hydrogen, hydro-carbon gas or gone, to say nothing of a number of iron vapor is prominent. Tycho Brahe other interesting ones. The fact is supposed the tails to be produced by that the "chance" of collision is only the rays of the sun, "transmitted" considerable portion of his time at one in many millions, or, say, "one

> If we use a clock dial to illustrate the plane of the earth's orbit, placing mosphere of the comet driven off by 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 10 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, for a "closing" curve would imply a long eclipse and return visits, and a little widening might mean a hyperbolic orbit, with an eternal farewell

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 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 or-

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 "nucleus," 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 by 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, be it never so slightly, it is quickly heralded as the advent of a new comet, the Warner prize of \$100 probably acannouncement.

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 Leg-

The comet of B. C. 43 was regarded by the Romans as sent by heaven to convey the spirt of the lately assassinated Julius Caesar to the skies. In 1456 universal terror was inspired by was about twice as great, nearly a wish here and now, solemnly to state sun. The train of the latter-120,000, a pearl in the national regalia. 000 miles long-extended from the horizon to the zenith, and it was visible for seventeen months. It is rather a perfect pearl in the shell of a mussel racy commentary upon the possible fancies of even scientific men that visit London some time afterward, he Whiston, the friend of the illustrious Newton, and his successor in the Lucasien professorship, attributed the Deluge to this comet's influence and The farmer demanded what possibly looked upon comets in general as the abodes of lost souls! Perhaps it is well that the lately announced comeats 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 ed 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 sun. It seems to have varied the tint "from pale orange to rose red, and then to white," while its train was more than 60 degrees long. It has been assigned a period of upwards of 500 years. One of the very finest of the comets to the year 1858. It is well that an will often do great wrongs." We have unusual opportunity for its study was just had a singular illustration of this had, for it is not expected to return for his children.

Doubtless many readers of these lines remember the superb spectacle of of a member of his family, and he was 1883, when the heavens were glorious dinner from a kidney stew allowance. with the insignia of cometic majesty. This comet of our own times was so brilliant that it was observed in broad grave were destroyed, the grass was daylight when within two degrees of torn, and the place altogether shame-fully desecrated. On inquiry he found its discovery. It made an actual tranthat the lay rector, who is no less a sit of the sun, being followed to the very limb, but during the transit it field, is responsible for the scandal. was invisible because of its transpar-The Earl wished the vicar to pay him ency. It would have been still more little unfortunates who call his farent for the use of the graveyard, but imposing had its position been favorthe vicar refused, not wishing to give able, for its train measured 100,000,000 so formal a recognition of the Earl's miles. We may not hope to welcome owes his family everything, and that

A comparison of observations of this

Of all the varied celestial phenomena bilty that they compose a "comet fam-Of all the varied celestial phenomena. Ily," for their perihelia are very simi-probably the most fascinating, as well lar. There are indications that there as awe-inspiring, is the apparition of are other "families" or "groups" of

the intimate relationship between these More than half a century has elapsed hitherto distinctly classified celestial

There are many difficulties in the Both their spectra and their trains supposed the tails to be produced by through the nucleus," which was thus invested with the qualities of a lens. Kepler looked upon them as the atthe 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 nothings," although not compressible into

the narrow quarters of the "pill boxes" exaggeratedly assumed to be able to entertain them, are nevertheless of a density far below that of what we are accustomed to call a "vacuum." The mysterious perpetual turning of the tail 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 cone of tenuous 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 ex-

ercised gravitational influence.
And whether they are, as Newcomb conceives, "stray fragments" of 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 Prof. Newton's hypothesis is tenable, i. e, that they are "sandbanks," 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 volatille matter stored away in under the, and partly reflecting, the

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 celerating both the search and the things. That gold exists in Wales is, of course, quite a recent discovery, and the small and unprofitable quantites 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 Aberdeen man made some notable the presence in the sky of a magnifi- hauls, which he disposed of to jewelers cent visitor. As the Turks were sweep- of the northern towns. It was recently ing all before them and the Crescent stated in a London paper that a pearl was thus in the ascendant, the aiarm of taken from the River Ythan is begrew so bold as to chuck a lump of Christendom was heightened by what lieved to form one of the Queen's was thought to be a celestial token crown jewels. It is to be hoped that ed for the biggest lump on his load to of dire evil. The head of the comet the belief is well founded, for in that case it may be reasonably claimed governed by solar gravitation, meas- that the precious stone in question is the only one contributed by the British terwards. And occasionally we got a that of its brilliant successor of 1811 Islands, a thought calculated to gratify our national pride, for Scotland

> A story is told of an Aberdeenshire farmer who found a very large and taken from the Ythan. Happening to displayed his treasure to a west end jeweler, who, struck with the size and beauty of the gem, asked the price. 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 1s 8d, so that the f100 he asked would only have represented £8 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 eminent astronomer who first predicthe known the exact meaning of the
eminent astronomer who first predicthe known the exact meaning of the
"hurner 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.-Scotish American.

The Rights of Husbands.

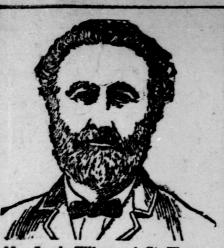
It is a divine privilege to be head of a family, and a man has no right to abuse that privilege. He has no right to ill-use or neglect bears the name of Donati, and belongs the woman who took him "for better or worse.'

He has no right to scold and terrify He has no right to quarrel with his daily bread.

He has no right to expect a game 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 save his good manners and good humor for company. He has no right to come home with a hatchet cast of countenance and ther.

He has a right to remember that he to deserve the respect and love of his boys and girls and the consideration



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas,

is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family eathartic. 250.

Devey's Pointers in the Winning Kennel at New York.

Fitzsimmons Wins the Fake Fight at Langtry, Texas.

Maher Knocked Out in the First Round-Opening of Glencoe's New Rink-Other Sporting Matters.

CURLING.

CHATHAM DEFEATED.

Sarnia, Feb. 22.-Four rinks of the Chatham Curling Club played a friendly game with the home curlers here on Thursday night, resulting in favor of Sarnia by 7 shots.

• GLENCOE BEATS THAMESVILLE. Glencoe, Ont., Feb. 22.—A friendly game of curling played on Glencoe's new rink yesterday between three rinks from Thamesle and Glencoe, was won by the visitors.

THAMESVILLE. GLENCOE. 8... 9 J. H. Brownlee, s....20

Glencoe winning by 17 shots. THE TURF.

TIPS.

Secretary A. D. Stewart, of the Hamilon Jockey Club, will be an applicant for the position of starter at running meetings on Canadian tracks. ATHLETICS.

THE FAKE FIGHT Langtry, Texas, Feb. 22.—The train arrived at this place at 3:30, Central time, and the five cars containing the crowd which came with the pugilists from El Paso were at once switched to a siding. Fitz and Maher were instructed an hour before the arrival here to be ready to enter the ring at a moment's notice after Langtry was reached. Both were stripped, rubbed and prepared for the fight. When the train stopped 26 rangers, under command of Gen. Mabry, were drawn up on one side of the train, prepared to stop the fight on Texas soil. The weather was cold, and a drizzling rain falling.

The circus canvas with which the battle-ground was inclosed was 200 feet in circumference, and 16 feet in height. The ring was composed of white pine, covered with white duck, and had an elevation of four feet. In one corner were two diminutive tents for the convenience of the principals in making their final preparations.

At 3 o'clock 182 people were the ringside, the remainder of the party concluding that view from the adjoining hills was preferable to paying \$20 for a ticket. In response to Referee Siler's call, Julian asked for ten minutes' delay. Quinn consented and it was readily granted.

The men were about to strip their overcoats, when Julian called Geo. Siler to the side of the ring and the two conversed quietly for a couple of minutes. Then Siler said: "Is Mr. O'Rourke here?" "I am," responded the Bostonian. "Have you the the Bostonian. "Have you the purse?" "It is here," said O'Rourke, as he produced his wallet and waved two checks in the air. Fitzsimmons was watching the proceedings with keen interest. As the paper was pro-duced, he yelled, "That stuff don't go, Julian! I want cash. How do we Julian! I want cash. How do we know what those are worth?" "Did know what those are worth?" "Did you cash those checks last night?"

BIRD BAKERS some call us, and we certainly do make Bird Bread, which is to birds all and more than wheat bread is to you; so the name is not so badly put. For years our whole time has been devoted to bird foods, and by a are proud to point as a result to BIRD Pat. 1891-1894 BREAD

COTTAMS BIRD SEED The acme of bird fanciers' skill.
Our "Book on Birds"—invaluable to bird-keepers—96 rages in a handsome cover, by mail 25c. BART. COTTAM & Co., London, Ont.

The Proper Thing

In men's attire is always obtained from a New York, London or Paris fashion plate. It's very certain that yeu won't be shown these in a readymade clothing store. Come to us if you wish a fashionable suit. We have the best tailors in town, and with our skill applied to the prevailing fashions you will get what will please you and your

Tailor,

asked Siler of O'Rourke, while the crowd pressed in the neighborhood of the two men. "Yes, I did," shouted the Boston man. "But do ou think I was fool enough to bring \$20,000 with me into such diggings

as these?" Some hot words ensued, and Parson Davies made a remark at this junc-ture to the effect that Julian was wasting time on nonsense, and several of the spectators yelled, "Go on with the fight!" Julian retorted that the crowd had better keep their mouths shut, as he did not intend to stand any dictation from outsiders. Serious trouble seemed imminent, when the Cornishman leaped to his feet and made a bound to the center of the ring. With his face inflamed with passion he shouted, "We'll take they want. Do you understand? We give into this, even if you don't get

This suited the crowd and a rousing cheer was given for Fitzsimmons. Time was called at 4:25, and the spectators presed to the ropes. Fitz-simmons led with his left. Maher backed towards his corner. landed with his right, and a clinch followed. Maher struck Fitzsimmons with his right hand while they were clinched, and Referee Siler warned him that if he did so again he would give the fight to Fitzsimmons. After a break-away Peter landed his left on Fitzsimmons' neck. Close-in fighting followed, and Maher succeeded in landing his left on Fitz's upper lip, drawing blood. Fitz landed his left on Maher, and followed it with a right. A clinch followed. Maher feinted, and Fitz led with his right, but fell short. A mix-up followed, Hood's Sarsaparilla in which Maher landed both right and left on either side of Fitz's head. Maher led with his right, and another clinch followed. Fitz seemed a bit bothered, and broke ground on Maher's leads. Maher followed him up, and led with his left, when Fitz side-stepped, and swinging his right landed full on the left point of Maher's chin. Maher fell on the floor, his head striking the canvas with great force. He vainly attempted to rise, but could not do more than raise his head. His second called on him to get up, but he failed to respond, and sank back to the canvas. fatal ten seconds was counted. Maher was declared out, and Fitzsimmons an-

> fighting. Fitz's admirers cheered him to the echo and Maher's seconds carried the defeated Irishman to his corner. It was several minutes before he realized what had happened to him. Then Fitz walked over to his corner, and shook him by the hand. Barring the slight bleeding at the nostrils, occa-sioned by the left-hand jab of Maher, the Cornishman showed no marks of injury, and appeared as fresh as at the opening of hostilities. Maher showed no signs of punishment except a slight break in the skin just above the point of the chin, where Fitzsim mons' deciding stroke had landed.

nounced the victor after one minute

and thirty-five seconds rather lively

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22.-When J. J Corbett received the news of Fitz-simmons' victory in the ring he wired a challenge to Fitzsimmons and put up \$1,000 as an earnest of his intention to fight the new champion.

Arthur Schram and Jack Crawford (London) will box ten rounds for points at the Toronto Athletic Club on the evening of March 6. BASEBALL.

has received Jud Smith's signed conbut First Baseman Lutenberg is still hiding in the woods around Quincy, Ill. He has been forwarded a contract calling for the same salary he received last year, and if he is holding out for an increase he has so far not shown his hand.

Manager Buckenberger, of Toronto, has an eye on the plums which the holiday games produce, and he will go to the Eastern League schedule meeting prepared to fight for his share of them. Toronto will be a strong drawing card this season, and Buckenberger will therefore have little difficulty in bringing his fellow-magnates to his way of thinking.

MICHIGAN LEAGUE ORGANIZED. Detroit, Feb. 22.-The Michigan State Baseball League has been formally reorganized for the season of 1896, with a circuit of eight cites, viz.: Kalamazoo, Jackson, Adrian, Port Huron. Saginaw, Manistee, Lansing and in all probability Muskegon. The season will

THE KENNEL. LONDON DOGS LEAD.

The pointers Lady Gay Spanker and Josie Bracket, that George Gould bought from T. G. Davey, of this city, were in the winning kennel at New York, and the former won the American field cup and special for the best pointer in the show. Josie Brackett won the special for the best lightweight pointer bitch.

THAT IMPALING CASE.

Mr. H. E. Hudson, Combermere, Severely Injured-Protruding Knot Entered the Body-Cured by One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Combermere, Feb. 17.-Mr. H. E. Hudson, trapper, hunter and lumberman, was injured by falling on a knot which entered his body from beneath and injured the bladder and kidneys. He says: "I was confined to my bed for six weeks and was rarely able to work, feeling too weak since the injury over eight years ago. I have taken one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am perfectly cured and as ablebodied as ever before in my life. One box was worth one hundred dollars to me, if it is possible to estimate such a benefit in dollars.'

Finer Than Silk.

Whenever a man is thoroughly contented with himself and is able to take all the real pleasure out of life that there may be in it. and wishes to impress people with the fact, he is apt to convey his impressions most effectively by an apt comparison. So, when a man who has for the best years of his life been an abject slave to the appetite for whisky writes to his friends that he feels "finer than silk" you may be certain that something wonderful and little short of miraculous has happened to that man. Yet that is what a resident of Belleville has just written to the management of Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, and the something wonderful and little short of miraculous which happened to him was a course of the Double Chloride of Gold treatment at this famous Institution some fifteen months ago. There are hundreds of them, all feeling "fir P than silk" now, thanks to their Oakville experience. There are thousands still who might leave all their troubles at Oakville, if they could only know it. Don't be a martyr to this appetite any longer. This treatment is what you require to make you feel "finer than silk." Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building.

NOTICE-If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who A. Slater, Cor. Richmond & All work guaranteed satisfactory, beplex chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American. has had over forty years' experience.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Bradstreet's Weekly Review of the Com mercial Situation.

New York, Feb. 22.—Trade advices from the Dominion of Canada are rather more favorable, Montreal reporting the volume of drygoods distributed about equal to the corresponding total a year ago, with the total in some lines heavier than last week. There are fewer failures also reported from the Dominion—58, against 70 a week ago, 33 in the corresponding Week a year ago, 53 two years ago, and 36 in the like week of 1893.

In the Province of Ontario snow on with passion he shouted, "We'll take the country roads restricts interior trade, while snow in New Brunswick they want. Do you understand? We stimulates lumbering. In Nova Scotts the movement of merchandise is not large, but remittances are fair. Communication with Prince Edward Island

has been interrupted by storms. Total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Hal-ifax amount to \$18,592,000 this weeknearly 5 per cent more than a week ago, about 12 per cent more than in the like week last year, 20 per cent more than in the corresponding week of 1894, and a trifle smaller than in the like period of 1893.

IN THE UNITED STATES. While no radical improvement has appeared in the general trade situation, more favorable influences are reported than for some weeks. Among the less satisfactory advices telegraphed are the check to distribution general merchandise, due to the extreme cold and conservative purchases by interior merchants west and southwest, owing to large stocks of mer-chandise having been carried over. The drop in the temperature has affected the movement of drygoods, hats and groceries most. No improvement is shown in the demand for cotton and woolen goods.

No more satisfactory view of trade conditions in this and the preceding week is reported than the bank clearing totals for six business days ending Feb. 20-\$1,093,000,000-an increase of 17 per cent over the total last week and of 31 per cent over the total for the third week of February, 1895.

Hardly less favorable than the improvement in bank clearings is the sudden drop in the total number of business failures throughout the country, that for the week being 276, against 381 last week and 327 in the corresponding week one year ago.
Exports of wheat (flour included as

wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week, amount to 3,147,000 bushels, against 2,761,000 bushels last week, 1,808,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,730,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,596,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893, and 3,307,-000 bushels in the like week of 1892. DUN & CO.

The rapid rise in the price of bonds strengthens public confidence. If industries and trade were more a tie and the need of commercial accommodations as great as in previous good years at this season, their curtailment would have been of consequence, but in no important branch of business is there yet apparent much disposition to expand. Prices of commodities as a whole are now at the lowest average ever known, though only one half of one per cent below the average of Sept. 3, 1895. Hides, leather and their products, textile goods and iron products have declined much since that Manager Buckenberger, of Toronto. date, and meats are also lower. Corn Cotton again declined 1-4c, with larger realizing, reported sales aggregating 1,000,000 bales for the week. In almost all manufactured products the decline continues. Bessemer pig iron and grey forge are a shade lower at Pittsburg, and structural beams and angles have been reduced to secure business, and some furnaces have been banked. Prices of boots and shoes have been further reduced for some time, averaging for all half of one per cent. Textile manufactures fail as yet to meet the demand expected, and prices are generally weak, open reductions averaging 2 per cent for cotton goods, and since Jan. 1 about 9 per cent. Dress goods and blankets are in fair demand. and men's woollens are both inactive and much demoralized by competition among makers. Sales of wool for the week were 30 per cent smaller than last year, though for the month only 10 per cent, but 29 per cent smaller than in 1893; prices do not decline, as the foreign market remains strong.

ALWAYS PLEASED

No Grumblers or Growlers When Diamond Dyes Are Used.

Thousands of pleasant, happy and grateful letters are on file from ladies who have tested the popular Diamond Dyes that always do their work well and satisfactorily.

Mrs. Thos. Lavin, Newark, Ont., says: 'I find that Diamond Dyes are the best, as I always get good and fast colors from them. I have used other dyes, but they are all inferior."

Mrs. Wm. Moore, Steenburg, Ont., ays: "We like Diamond Dyes better says: than all others on the market; they always give splendid colors." When ladies ask for Diamond Dyes they should always insist upon seeing the name on the package, as there are so many worthless dyes sold by deal-

The first book ever written in Ameri-"Relation of Such ca was True's Things as Might Have Happened in Virginia." It was dated 1607. A LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson

Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this ad-vice I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any rem-edy to do me any good."

Every movement must create the opinion by which it may hereafter be

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills

"WANTED TO SEE IT BOUNCE." "Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?"
"Well I heard everybody say it was a bouncing baby, and I wanted to see it bounce."

LOGAL BREVITIES

-Col. R. Lewis was very weak, but holding his own this morning. His condition was slightly improved if anything. -There are no American markets to-

day on account of its being Washing-ton's birthday, a legal holiday. -Robert McNath, a Wingham man, charged with drunkenness, was the only occupant of the Police Court cage this morning. He was discharged.

-Miss Millie Sherbrooke, of South London, has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with her brother, W. E. Sherbrooke, at Fort

-The parade of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company, with its two bands, two white donkeys, bloodhounds, etc., drew a large crowd on the streets at noon today. Mr. John C. Butler, a former London-

er, late of Glencoe and Simooe, has entered into a partnership in a large departmental store in Brampton. -One hundred children from the Princess avenue school held a skating party at the Queen's avenue rink yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by Principal Bryant and several of the teachers.

-Deputy Sheriff Watterworth and Deputy Sheriff Watterworth and I arrived at Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, Detective Ward went to Kingston this having ridden against a strong headmorning with Wm. Adair, who serves wind all day. three years in the penitentiary for as-saulting Mrs. Baker, of Strathroy, on Christmas Eve.

-Will the gentleman with the un-painted board on the back of his sleigh, who found the rugs advertised in last evening's "Advertiser," as hav-ing been lost on Rectory street, kindly return them to this office?

-Tomorrow evening Rev. M. P. Talling will preach at St. James' Presbyterian Church on "International Righteousness," and will discuss the merits of arbitration, with special reference to the United States and Great

-County Clerk Robson has forwarded a petition to the Dominion Government, asking that Indian and all other lands be brought under the same law respecting drainage. The petition was ordered to be forwarded by the Middlesex county council at its January ses-

-Mr. R. J. Blackwell and his two assistants at the Free Library have been kept very busy since the circulation department was opened. About 1,200 membership cards have already been issued, and the number is being greatly increased daily. The rush for new books every afternoon is so steady that Mr. Blackwell has very little opportunity to make any advancement towards completing the cataloguing. The fiction department is in full swing. Mr. Blackwell has received the twelve ponder-ous volumes recounting the result of the exploring expedition of H. M. S. Chal-

-Court Wellington A. O. F., gave an "At Home" in their hall, Dufferin avenue, on Thursday evening, Feb. 20. After the business was concluded and four candidates were initiated into the mysteries of Forestry, the doors were thrown open and the brethren were invited to partake of the good things provided by the committee, which was done with a right good will. After the inner man had been well supplied a select programme was in order, the chair ducts have declined much since that date, and meats are also lower. Corn is one cent lower for cash, western gramme: A. Butler, song; J. Hill, recitation; T. Tuxford, song; W. Hayden, speech; "The winter came and I put away" T. P. Hobbs, song; J. Garside, song; instrumental solo, Mr. Clark; cornet solo, Mr. Watson; W. G. Ford, song; W. E. Gillett, speech. One of the best social gatherings this court has held was brought to a close by singing the national anthem. DRAGGED BY A HORSE.

Henry Beam, a groom at Perkins' livery, had a close call for his life a bounded off, jerking Beam from his feet, and dragging him through a lane of wagon and buggy axles and wheels, with which he came in contact. He was badly bruised, and received a deep cut in his thigh and another on the lower part of the leg. He lost a great deal of blood, but after the wounds were dressed he was able to be removed to his home at 344 Adelaide street. He is recovering slowly. SCIENTIST CONCERT.

The Knights of Pythias Hall, Duffield Block, was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening on the occasion of cert was conducted by Mr. A. E. Lawrawson, organist and choirmaster, and the artistic success of the affair reflects much credit upon the leader. The chorus work gave every evidence of careful training, a fact that was recognized and fully appreciated by the large audience present. The soloists also appeared at their best, and the singing of the different quartets was exceedingly fine. Miss Bacon again delighted her audience with a reading, and Mrs. John Cooper (nee Lilywhite), of Chatham, rendered her solos with her accustomed brilliancy, and received a hearty encore. The programme included: Organ solo, Mr. A. L. Lawrason; address, Mr. Robb; chorus, the choir; duet, Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Lawrason; quartet, "A Prayer," Mrs. Robb, Miss Christian, Messrs. Marriott and Burkett; solo, Mr. A. L. Lawrason; quartet, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Robb, Misses Christian and Templeton; solo, Mrs. Robb; piano solo, Master Charles Percy; solo, Miss Aggie Templeton; reading, Miss Ina Harriet Bacon; quartet, Mrs. Robb, Miss Christian, Messrs. Marriott and McKippen; solo, Miss F. Christian; solo, Mr. McTavish; duet, Mrs. Robb and Miss Christian; solo, Mrs. Cooper; trio, Mrs. Robb, Miss Christian and Mr. Lawrason; chorus, the choir.

EDWARD BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR IN JURHAM.

Robert Beith, M. P. for Durham, Ont., Is Another Who Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The observing public are commencing to ask, "Who has not a good word to say for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder?" Certainly the best citizens the Dominion over are talking its praises, and not without cause. Mr. Robert Beith, member in the Commons for Durham, the old constituency of Hon. Edward Blake, is another addition to the prominent citizens who have used this medicine, and from their own experience can say that for cold in the head, catarrh in its different phases, and hay fever, there is no remedy to equal this. It never fails to relieve in ten minutes.

WHERE SHE IS USEFUL. Every man needs a wife to apologize for him.—Atchison Globe.

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, sell Kur-a-Kof, the new lung remedy, at 25c. ywt Cooper and Sanders' Photos are a little under price but away up in quality. ywt

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

Clergyman's Experience With Long, Hard Riding.

Has Traveled Fully 2,000 Miles on His Wheel-He Makes Some Reflections on the Benefits of the Sport, and Tells of the Dangers.

(From the Utica, N. Y., Press.) The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Pres-byterian Minister at Whitesboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pas-tor that has given him a wide ac-quaintance in many parts of the coun-

In an interview a few days ago, he

"In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the parth shore of the lake to along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls.



"After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in the quaint old city of Kingston. A shower had fallen and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dictated that I, leg-weary as I was, should have kept indoors, but so anxious was I to see the old city that I spent the whole evening in the streets. "Five o'clock the next morning brought a very unwelcome discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I'gave, however, little thought to it, supposing that it would wear off in a few hours, and the first flush of sunlight saw me speeding out the splendid road that leads toward Nap-

ance.
"Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. I rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late; the mischief was done. I rode a good many

"The winter came and I put away my wheel, saying, 'Now I shall get well,' but to my disappointment I grew worse. Some days my knees almost forbade walking, and my ankles would not permit me to wear shoes. At times I suffered severe pain, so severe as to make study a practical impossibility, yet it must be under-stood that I concealed the condition of affairs as far as possible.

day or so ago. He was harnessing a to spread lightly and my anxiety inhorse, and "flecked" it with the whip creased. I consulted two physicians, before it was properly hitched. It and followed their excellent advice, but without result. So the winter pass-ed. One day in March I happened to to take in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not at that time know what they were supposed to cure. I should have paid no attention to the article had I not caught the name of a lady whom I knew. Reading, I found that she had been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did I had no doubt of the truth of the statement that she had authorized.

"The first box was not gone before the concert under the auspices of the been finished before all signs of my I saw a change, and the third had not Church of Christ, Scientists. The con- rheumatic troubles were gone to stay. "I say 'gone to stay,' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have wheeled thousands of miles, and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance, and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode 70 miles, preached that night and made 50 miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day. Another instance was a 'Century run,' the last 40 miles of which were made in a downpour of rain through mud and slush. "You should think I would recom-

mend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes, I should feel that I was neglecting a duty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism. "No, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have needed them only for that, though it would be but fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and re-store shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes(never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

The nearest approach to the north pole, that by Lockwood in 1882, was within exactly 461 1-2 miles of the great goal of all modern Arctic enterprises.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, eto. It has cured many when supposed to e far advanced in consumption.

If you are bald or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, 211 1-2 Dundas street, who can posi-tively restore your hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest. These can be procured from 1-2 cent per word for first insertion and Cairneross & Lawrence.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Fine and milder.

Our Style

It's a good thing to have complete control of an article, especially if that article be good and in popular favor. That's why we secured the sole agency for New Idea Patterns" for London, and having the sole agency we are able to sell the very latest and most pleasing styles of patterns at the nominal price of 12c each. Selling so many of them enables us to get the price down, you know. That's our style.



Your Style

Is just the same as ours if you are always up-to-date. In the ordinary way you would have to pay 20c, 30c or 40c for patterns like these-but we sell them for 12C.



New Idea

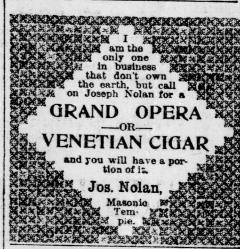
Patterns without doubt are the most popular now in use. They embody beauty, grace and economy. They do not cut materials to waste like some patterns do.



We have already received a full assortment of Shirt Waist Prints. See them.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149-15 Dundas St.



Know What You Chew



is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SORE CO., LTD.



Business chances, articles for sale, houses to let, boarders wanted, male help wanted, etc., are all charged the same rate in the "Advertiser," namely, 1 cent per word for first insertion and

Send for Illustrated Price List.

BELLS at 1

We Will Slaughter the Balance of Our Sleigh Bells. \$8 string now \$1 50. \$2 string now \$1. \$1 50 string now 75c

127 Cowan Bros., Bundas Street. THE YELLOW FRONT.

\$1 string now 50c.

F. H. BUTLER,

Stock Broker. wires to New York Stock Markets and Chicago Board of Trade,

No. 15 Masonic Temple, Lendon. Telephone No. 1,278.

Commerce and Finance.

London Money Market.

London Money Market.

London, Feb. 22—4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols.

109\(\frac{1}{2}\) for money. 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) for the account:

Canadian Pacific, 59\(\frac{1}{2}\): Eric. 17\(\frac{1}{2}\): Eric. sec., 76:

Illipois Central, 93\(\frac{1}{2}\): Mexican ordinary, 19\(\frac{1}{2}\):

8t. Paul common, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\): New York Central. 101;

Pennsylvania, 50\(\frac{1}{2}\): Heading, 7: Mexican Central, new 4's, 72\(\frac{1}{2}\): bar silver. 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) per content, open market discount for short bills, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent; open market discount for short and three months' bills, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.

Toronto Stock Market.

| | TORONTO, | Feb. | 22. |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| | | ASK. | Off. |
| Montreal | | 221 | 217 |
| Ontario | | 80 | 761 |
| Molsons | | | |
| Toronto | | .243 | 238 |
| Merchants | | .168 | 164 |
| Commerce | | . 401 | 1351 |
| Imperial | | .1005 | 1824 |
| Dominion | | . 240 | 237 |
| Standard | | .100 | 1601 |
| Gamilton | | .102 | 1504 |
| British America | | .111 | 1154 |
| Western Assurance | | .159 | 1562 |
| Canada Life | | | |
| Confederation Life | | | :. |
| Confederation Life | | .200 | 1974 |
| Dominion Telegraph | | 127 | 1254 |
| Montreal Telegraph | | | |
| Northwest Land Compe | ny. pro | 50 | - |
| Morthwest Lang Clombe | ny 0081 | | |
| Canada Pacific Rail way | BLOCK | 582 | 573 |
| Commercial Cable Com | Dany | Foot. | 1581 |
| Raff Talanhone Compan | V | 100 | 1571 |
| Montenal Street Rall Wa | Y | | 215 |
| Montreal Street Hallwa | v inewi | | : |
| Caronto Street Railway | | 118 | 741 |
| Dominion Savings and | investment | 01 | 76 |
| Warmers Loan and Sav | ings | AUZ | |
| Farmers L. & S. 20 per | cent | 10 | 167 |
| Ruron and Erie L. & S | | | |
| Huron and Erie 20 per | cent | | 159 |
| London and Canada, L. | and A | 110 | -:: |
| | | | 102 |
| London Loan | | 110 | 1213 |
| | | | |
| Salas Morning Imr | perial 1. 4 8 | t 1823 | C. P. |
| R , 10 at 1351: Com. Ca | ble, 25 at 15 | 7; Bel | l Tele- |
| phone, 25 at 1571. | | | |
| Montreal St | tock Ma | rket. | |
| monurear S | MONTRE | r No. | h 99 |
| | MONTRE | Ask. | Os. |
| Çanadian Pacific | 1 | 594 | 571 |
| Canadian Pacine | | 61 | 53 |
| Duluth common | | 07 | 03 |

| R., 10 at 1351: Com. Cable, 25 at 1578; Bell | Tele- |
|---|--------|
| R , 10 at 1301: Com. Cable, 25 at 1371; Ben 1 | |
| phone, 25 at 1574. | |
| Montreal Stock Market. | |
| MONTREAL, Neb. | 22. |
| Ask. C | M. |
| Canadian Pacific 584 | 571 |
| Duluth common 64 | 54 |
| Duluth preferred | 13 |
| Commercial Cable | 158 |
| Wabash Common | |
| Wabash Common. | |
| Wabash preferred | 163 |
| Montreal Telegraph | 80 |
| Richellet and Ontario | 2151 |
| Montreal Street Railway | |
| Montreal Street Railway, new | 1983 |
| Montreal Gas Company2011 | 1564 |
| ell Telephone | 130 |
| yal Electric xd | 74 |
| ronto Railway 741 | 217 |
| ank of Montreal223 | |
| ntario Bank 84 | |
| Banque du Peuple | 172 |
| Joisons Bank | 238 |
| ink of Toronto250 | |
| anque Jacques Cartler | 166 |
| derchants Bank | 163 |
| Merchants Bank of Halifax | 115 |
| Quebec bank | 110 |
| Union Bang | 134 |
| Bank of Commerce | 20- |
| Northwest Land, pref | 127 |
| Montreal Cotton Company | 44 |
| Canada Colored Cotton | 85 |
| Dominion Cotton, xd | 00 |
| Postal Telegraph | 05 - |
| Sales-Com. Cable, 50 at 1584, 50 at 1584 | , 25 B |

1584; Mont. St. Ry., 58 at 2154, 75 at 2154; Mont. Gas, 10 at 200; Toronto Ry., 200 at 744; Bank of Montreal, 12 at 218.

COMMERCIAL

| Local Market. |
|-------------------------------------|
| (Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.) |
| London, Saturday, Feb 22. |
| Wheat, per bu 81c |
| Oats, per bu23c to 24c |
| Peas. per bu |
| Barley, per bu32c @ 35c |
| Corn, per bu 37c @ 40c |
| |
| The attendance was light for Sat- |

urday, owing to the bad roads. Prices for butter and eggs are higher, owing to the light receipts during the week.
Wheat in light receipts; prices lowir, selling at \$1 35 per cental. Cats-Receipts light; selling at 72c One load of corn sold at 75c and one

load of barley at 66c per cental. Dressed hogs in fair supply at \$4 75 to \$5 25 for light weights.

Potatoes, 25c per bag. Hay and straw in good supply and

demand at quotations. GRAIN.

| Wheat, white, per 100 lbs | 35 | ta | 1 35 |
|------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Wheatred, per 1001bs 1 | 35 | to | 1 35 |
| Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs 1 | 35 | to | 1 35 |
| Oats, per 100 lbs | 72 | to | 74 |
| Peas, per 100 lbs | 75 | 0 | 85 |
| Corn. per 100 lbs | 65 | to | 70 |
| Barley, per 100 lbs | 65 | to | 70 |
| Ryc. per 100 lbs | 10 | to | 80 |
| Beans, bu | 50 | to | 61 |
| Buckwheat, per 100 lbs | 55 | to | 60 |
| VEGETABLES AND FRU | IT. | | - ~ |
| Apples, per bag | 80 | to | 1 00 |
| Potatoes per bag | 20 | to | 30 |
| Tomatoes, per bu | 20 | to | 30 |
| Carrots, per bu | 20 | to | 30 |
| Turnips, per bu | 15 | to | 20 |
| Parsnips, per bu | 30 | to | 3 |
| Omions, per bu | 35 | to | 50 |
| PROVISIONS. | 14 | ta | 16 |
| Eggs fresh, basket, per doz | | . +0 | 1 |

leggs, fresh, store lots, per doz. 124 to leggs, single dozen. 11 to Butter, single rolls, per lb. 29 to Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets. 18 to Butter, per lb. large rolls or

Mutton quarters, per lb. 4 to Veal, quarters, per lb. 4 to Camb quarter. 7 to Dressed hogs, 100 lb. 4 50 to Hides, No. 1, per lb. 3 to Hides, No. 2, per lb. 4 to Catalana, and the catalana, an heepskins. each.....

-DEALERS IN-Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed. Salt, Land Plaster, Etc. TALBOT STREET - PHONE 682 | man Catholic faith.

Saturday's Oil Markets. Petrolea, Feb. 22.—Oil opened \$1 72 today.

Toronto Grain Market. Toronto, Feb. 22.—Wheat—The receipts of wheat at country points in this Province are small, and the mar-

ket is easy, with a moderate demand. Red and white are quoted north and west at 79c to 80c. Manitoba wheat is firm; cars of No. 1 hard sold, North Bay, today at 80c; No. 2 hard is quoted there at 77c and No. 1 northern at 78 1-2c to 79c.

Flour is quiet, but holders are firm, and are still asking \$3 75 for cars of straight roller, Toronto freights. Millfeed is in only fair demand; the market is steady; shorts are slow at \$12 to \$13, and bran at \$12 west.

Barley-There is little or nothing being done; No. 1 is quieter at 44c to 45c, east; No. 1 bright at 47c, and No. 2 at 39c to 40c. Buckwheat is dull at 32c, west, and

Rye is dull; holders are firm, knowing that the stocks are small, and buyers are quoting 47c outside. Corn is steady, with mixed offering at 32c, and yellow at 33c, outside.
Oats are steady; cars of mixed are quoted at 22 1-2c, and white at 23 1-2c

Peas are steady at 51c, north and

west. Consignments Of Butter, Eggs. Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO. 32 West Market St., Toronto.

English Markets. (Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

Liverpool. Feb. 22—4:15 p.m.

Wheat—Spot quiet; demand: poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 7d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California 5s 8d; futures closed quiet, with Feb. and March id higher, and other months id higher; business heaviest on middle positions; Feb., 5s 6id; March. 5e 6id; April, 5s 7d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s id; futures closed quiet, with Feb. unchanged, and other months id higher; business about equally distributed; Feb. 3s; March, 3s id; April, 3s id; May, 3s id; June, 5s id; June,

Flour-Dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy

winter, 7s 9d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 9d.
Bacon—Steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut. 28 to 30 lbs, 28s 6d,

Short ribs—28 lbs, 27s; long clear light, 58 to 45 lbs, 27s; long clear heavy. 55 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear backs, light. 18 lbs, 27s; short clear middles, heavy 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, to 16 108, 278 6d.
Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 258 6d.
Hams—Short cut. 14 to 16 lbs, 388 6d.
Tallow—Fine North American, 208 9d.
Beef—Extra India mess, 718 3d; prime mess, 14 to 16 lbs. 27s 6d.

568 3d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 513 3d; do medium, 468 3d. Lard—Dull; prime western, 27s 6d; refined, in pails, 28s 6d.
Cheese — Quiet; demand moderate: finest in pans, 288 66. Cheese — Quiet; demand moderate: finest American white, 45s; finest American colored,

458.
Rutter—Finest United States, 95s; good 60s.
Turpentine spirits—21s.
Linseed oil—20s.
Retrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3dd; hind

ing powder-Hardwood, f. c. b., Liverpool, £7.
Hops—At London (Pacific coast). £2. American Produce Markets.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Wheat was very dull to-day, closing at a decline of 1c to 3c. Corn ad-vanced 1c to 1c, and oats were steady to 1c

higher. Provisions firm.

The leading futures closed as follows:
Wheat—No. 2 Feb., 64½c; July, 34½c to 64½c.
Corn—No. 2 Feb., 28½c; May, 30½c; July, 31½c;
Sept., 32½c to 32½c.
Oats—No. 2 Feb., 19½c; May, 21c to 21½c; July, 211c. Mess pork-Feb., \$9 871; May, \$10 071; July, \$10 221. Lard—Feb., \$5 45; May, \$5 60; July, \$5 75. Short ribs—Feb., \$5 10; May, \$5 25; July,

\$5 35.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 62½ to 62½c; No. 3 do, 58c to 64½c; No. 2 red wheat, 66½c to 67½c; No. 2 corn, 28½c; No. 2 cats, 19¾c to 20½c; No. 2 re, 38c; No. 2 barley, 36c to 39c; No. 1 flax, 91½c; prime timothy. \$3 55; mess pork, \$9 \$7½ to \$10: lard, \$5 42½ to \$5 45; short ribs sides, \$5 10 to \$5 15; dry salted shoulders, \$4 75 to \$5; short clear sides, \$5 25 to \$5 37½. Receipts-5.900 Wheat..... 28.000

Flour

morrow (Washington's birthday). Please write us for prices for Hay, Straw and corn, delivered at your station,

ALEX MCFEE & CO. 505 BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO:

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—There was a little better tone to the cattle markethere today. Receipts were lighter, owing to the snow blockade. Only 20 cars received. Butchers' cattle firmer, at 3½c per lb for best; poor and common sold at 2½c to 2½c. Export cattle were dull, and prices reminel. Bulls sold at 2½c to 2½c. nominal. Bulls sold at 2c to 2 le. Stockers and feeders were quiet; a few light stockers sold Sheep and lambs dull; lambs 3sc to 41c per lb,

the latter for choice; sheep 24c to 24c.
Calves steady, at \$1 to \$6 each.
Milch cows and springers were quoted at \$20 Hogs firm, only 200 offering; best sold at 4c.

and sows at 34c per lb. CHICAGO. Chicago, Feb. 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; left over, 2,000; estimated receipts Monday, 31,000. Market active; about all sold; closing steady. Light, \$4 05 @ \$4 30; mixed packers, \$4 @ \$4 25; heavy shipping, \$3 90 @ \$4 25; rough,

Cattle-Receipts, 200. Market quiet and nominally unchanged. Beeves, \$3 15 @ \$4 55; cows and heifers, \$1 50 @ \$3 75; Texas steers, \$2 75 @ \$3 85; stockers and feeders, \$2 80 @ \$3 85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. The market is

Physicians' Prescriptions

Family Recipes

184 DUNDAS ST. Canadian agency for Halsey Bros. Homeopathic Remedies

ywt BECOMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC Norwich, Conn., Feb. 22.—Rev. F. W. Pelly, ex-principal of St. John's College at Qu'Appelle, Canada, and pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, has resigned, and will accept the Ro-

A DESERTER RETURNS-

Charles Coles, of No. 1 Company in the Cells.

Was Married in Queen's Park Last Summer and Left Town Shortly Afterwards-Will Be Court Martialed.

The cold spell of last week had the peculiar effect of thawing William Henry Charles Cole's patriotism.

William Henry Charles Cole is, or rather was, a soldier of the barracks, who has obtained not a little notoriety during the last year. Previous to last summer William Henry Charles was noted for nothing but brevity of stat-ure and a very long name with which his parents evidently attempted to supply the deficiency. It was even hinted by fellow soldiers, who were no doubt jealous of William Henry Charles, that when he accepted the Queen's shilling his name was meas ured in mistake for his stature, and by that means he was enabled to enlist. But that may be only a malicious

libel of the enemy. William Henry Charles' present address is cell No. 1, Wolseley Barracks, where he is pleased to receive his friends through the grating of the front door. He is charged with desertion, and at present is treated like a gentleman, all his meals being carried to him with the utmost consideration. So much is thought of William Henry Charles that every time he leaves his cell he is accompanied by an escort whose only duty is to see that he does not get lost in some deep snow-bank.

William Henry Charles first became known to fame as the participant in a public wedding at Queen's Park on civic holiday. By this action he sedownfall.

For a time Mrs. William Henry Charles continued in her position as nurse girl, and in her morning walks through the park, with the children under her care, would sometimes be accompanied by her red-coated hubby. But one bright morning William Henry Charles' furniture was converted into cash, and that night William Henry Charles himself did not answer the roll call that followed "tattoo" on

the hill.
"Absent without leave" was entered against his name, and as time elapsed he was marked "deserted." It would not have been so bad if William Hen-ry Charles had confined himself to deserting the barracks, but one morning a few months afterward his wife turned up at the relief inspector's office and asked for aid. She, too, poor thing, said she had been deserted.

Time rolled on, and the cold spell of last week came, and with it William Henry Charles. He will be courtmartialed shortly, and will probably be dismissed after serving his sentence. He is not the only soldier who has deserted in summer to return in

LOGAL BREVITIES.

dral tomorrow morning. -Both the Stratford branch trains and

the L. H. and B. got through yesterday afternoon by means of doubleheaders. -Mr. Henry Phillips has resigned his position as mechanical superintendent of the London Furniture Company. -Mr. Walter Mitchell, of Stratford, the

well-known tenor, will sing in Christ Church, Wellington street, tomorrow evening. -The presence of the firemen was required this morning at Mrs. Diprose's

house, 351 Queen's avenue. Slight damage was done to the floor, through which a pipe passed. -Auctioneer Jones this afternoon sold the stock of D. J. Nicklin, Millbank, to H.

D. McCarthy, Ingersoll, at 50c. The stock was of a general nature and valued at

-The matched race between horses owned by Messrs. Walker, of Lambeth, and Collins, of the O'Neil House, city, which was set for yesterday afternoon at Queen's Park, had to be postponed until next Wednesday on account of the blocked condition of the roads.

-There is a school regulation preventing teachers from accepting presents from their pupils, but no citizen of London will raise any objections to the presentation which was made to the much-esteemed teacher of the fourth grade of the Colborne street school. Miss Winnett has been ill for two weeks at her father's residence in London township, and the other day her pupils got together and resolved to spend their spare coppers in buying her a bouquet to cheer her in her isolation from them. The flowers were purchased, and Masters George Clarke. Fred Albertstadt, Frank McLean and Claud White were selected by their fellow-scholars as a committee to take them to their teacher. These young fellows journeyed through the snow today, and fulfilled their mission, expressing the hope that Miss Winnett would soon return to her class. Miss Winnett made a sympathetic reply. During her ab ence Miss Martindale has charge of

LATEST BUSINESS CHANGES. James Allen, tinware, Ailsa Craig,

assigned; R. H. Stroger, harness maker, of Dorchester, assigned; M. & L. Skelly, Dumfries township, assigned; J. S. Lane, confectioner, Renfrew, assigned; John Mahoney, stove dealer, Sarnia, assigned. MR. HOBBS, M.P.P.

The member for London has given notice in the Legislature that on Wed-

nesday next he will introduce a bill to amend the Public Libraries Act; also, a bill to authorize cities to hold polls for municipal elections on New Year's Day; also, a bill to amend the Municipal Act. SOUTH LONDON STREET CARS.

South Londoners this morning when a further delay was caused by a slight accident. The Ridout street bridge was finished, and the trolley wiring done, and the first car was proceeding to cross the structure. The strong springs on the trolley pole, however, forced the wiring against the overhead iron work at one point, resulting in a complete stoppage of the ward service for a short time. The defect was remedied and the circuit was made this afternoon.

BAD ROADS AND SLIM MARKETS. limited market this morning, and the his country inspire the efforts for peace accompanying high prices. There is with honor and good-will, with jussure to be a corresponding tightening | tice.' of prices with a slim market, and many farmers make it a point to reach the market after a storm and get the ben- a-Kof, the magic cold cure, at25c. ywt

efit of the reaction. Hay took the biggest jump, and from \$12, the price ran up to \$15, and one load brought \$16. Butter and eggs were also affected, the bringing from 20 to 23 cents, and the latter from 16 to 20 cents. Of where a quantity was purchased. Wheat brought 81 cents per bushel, and the supply was limited.

BRACE UP, LONDON COUNCIL! The members of South London Council of the Royal Arcanum are anxious to know if London Council Council can play marbles, or any other game. Some time ago they knew a little about the game of whist, but apparently have forgotten that little now, for, after being trounced to the tune of plus 48 and plus 86 within a few months, the South London members came over to the K. of P. Hall last evening to play the city team, again being victorious by the remarkable score of plus 119. Messrs. George Trebilcock and Thos. G. Davey were champions of the evening by plus 46. Refreshments were served by the city brothers after the

was heard at exactly midnight.

A VALUABLE PICTURE. Mr. Percy T. Carroll writes: "My attention has been called to a statement which appeared in your paper recently in connection with a report on the art sale conducted by Mr. Jones, to the effect that the paint ing "Lot," by Carl Herman Weiss, which is valued at \$2,500, could be bought for \$300. I cannot understand how such an impression could have got abroad, and I wish to state emphatically that it is most erroneous, as, if that figure would by the picture, it would not long be lacking pur-chasers even in London, Ont. The painting. I must say, is a genuine work by this old master, and it so guaranteed by no less an authority than Mr. C. J. Collings, the well-known English landscape artist. Kindly, therefore, correct cured a charming wife and a lot of furniture. But the furniture was the cause of William Henry Charles' pleasant position, the picture having been the announcement at once by the insertion pleasant position, the picture having been offered for sale. I may say that I am aware that there was some talk of purchasing the work for the Free Fibrary Building, as a sort of nucleus for a permanent art gallery in London on a small scale, and personally, would very much like to see the suggestion consummated. Were this done I know of prominent art lovers here who would cheerfully donate some of their best pictures to the cause; and I myself would willingly give one of Colling's finest landscapes. Such a movement would give pleasure to thou-

> cities cannot yet boast of. AT THE HOTELS. P. J. Macklin, of London, England, is registered at the Tecumseh.

sands, and would form an additional attrac-tion for London that many other even larger

Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., Toronto, is at the Tecumseh. J. B. Jackson and D. C. Westerfelt,

Ingersoll, are at the City. John Lee, Charles McLaren and Thos. Morton, Highgate, are at the Grigg. A. W. Campbell and R. W. McKay, St. Thomas, are at the Tecumseh. Dr. Mothersill, Port Stanley, was re-

gistered at the Grigg last evening. A portion of Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company are at the Grigg. J. Frank Palmer, Stratford; W. H. Chamberlain, New York; R. V. Weldon, Toronto; M. E. Gilbert, Hamil--No. 1 Company. R. C. R., will hold a ton; A. R. Auld, Toronto; T. T. Brown, parade to St. Paul's Cathe- Montreal; Wm. B. Prenter, Ottawa,

and C. O. Watts, Columbus, Onio, are at the Tecumseh. John W. Bartman, Hamilton; G. A. and G. H. Learned, Detroit; F. Betts, Saginaw, Mich.; G. Thompson, Strathroy; R. Watt and J. C. Simons, Wiarton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Thomas,

ton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Thomas, Chicago, are at the Grigg.
Henry Glendenning, Manilla; John Strathdee, Hamilton; W. Grundy, Winnipeg; C. H. Hayes, Wingham; W. H. Yeatman, Sarnia; W. G. Pearce, Morpeth; W. J. Shannon, Watford; and C. H. Morris, Chatham, are at the City.

Noble Sentiments

Expressed by President Cleveland and the Mayor of Chicago

In Favor of International Arbitration-Kind Words for Great Britain.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—Delegates to the conference in favor of international arbitration crowded the rooms of the University Peace Union today. in historic Independence Hall, and listened to addresses by prominent ad-

vocates of peace by arbitration. Delegates were present from Columbus, Boston, St. Paul, New York, and as far away as England. The meeting was presided over by Judge W. N. Ashman, of this city, and the venerable Frederick Fraley acted as vice-chairman. The meeting opened by the reading of letters and telegrams from prominent persons from all parts of the country who were unable to be

A letter containing strong sentiment from President Cleveland was received with much applause. It was as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 21, 1896.—Herbert Walsh, Esq., Secretary. My Dear Sir,-I shall be unable to attend the conference to be held tomorrow in the interest of international arbitration at the city of Philadelphia. It should be entirely unnecessary for me to assure those who advocate this cause of my hearty sympathy with any movement that tends to the establishment of peaceful agencies for the adjustment of international disputes. The subject should be discussed with a clear perception of all the features belonging to it. in a spirit of patriotism, as well as love for mankind. Hoping the conference you contemplate may result in stimulating a sentiment in favor of just and fair arbitration among nations, I am yours, very truly, (Signed) Grover Cleveland." The following telegram from Chicago.

The much looked-for continuous street signed by Mayor George B. Swift, and railway service was about to be realized by South Londoners this morning when a heartily favor the principle of arbi-tration between the United States and Great Britain. Every consideration of statesmanship, philanthropy and Christianity emphasizes the importance of the issue. Let the country, unbindered by pride, unrestrained by fear, freely make that splendid advance which shall facilitate the amicable settlement of all difficulties between the two great nations whose language, laws and interests already constitute The Central avenue belt will be run in conjunction with the South London service on a step will lead to international arbitration throughout the civilized world In this message we are confident that we speak the sentiment of Chicago. The bad roads were responsible for a May every memory of the father of

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, sell Kur-

Bros. have in stock a choice Woolens

And Make a Specialty of English Novelties for the best trade Slater Bros

399 Richmond Street.

Of a Toronto Merchant-Plunged 150 Feet Into a Ravine.

Toronto, Feb. 22.-James Scott, who for the last 50 years has been one of the largest retail merchants in Toronto, committed suicide this afternoon by throwing himself game, and the usual hearty cheering from Rosedale bridge into the ravine, a distance of 150 feet. Disappointment in business is said to be the cause.

Fitzsimmens' Contempt for Pompadour Jim-Will Ignore Him.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 22.-An Associated Press representative had a talk with Fitzsimmons about the Corbett challenge this morning, and this is what he had to say about it: "I shall completely ignore that fellow Corbett. It was a thousand dollars, American money, to a one-cent Mexican coin, that Pomp. Jim would get in his oar just as he has. I shall use about the same argument once employed by Charlie Mitchell—tell him to get a reputation. Let him go and whip Peter Mayer and Joe Choynski before he opens his head to me. Both men want to fight him, and I think either one of them can lick him. This much I shall insist upon: He must first win from Maher and Choyn, ki before he gets into a ring with me." FITZSIMMONS RENOUNCES THE BELT.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 22.—Fitzsimmons made the following statement: "I whipped with ease the man Corbett presented the championship belt to, in order to escape a match with him. To show Corbett how little weight his championship present carried, I now formally, through the Associated Press, renounce all claims to the belt, and refuse to accept the championship belt. I am going to Madison Square Garden for the night of Feb. 29, with a half dozen contracts I made conditionally on winning from Maher, and then with Julian Stenzler, Roeber and my family, 1 sail for England.

Fitzsimmons was met by a monstrous crowd here and drove directly to the Grand Hotel, where he was met by his wife and baby. Poor, defeated and cast-down Maher got off the same train and walked to his room in the house of Dr. Albers.

BUFFALO WATER FAMINE.

Ice Clogs the Inlet-Using Sewage Contaminated Water.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22.—This city is confronted with a water famine There i practically no water for household purposes in many sections of the city, and the danger from fire is most perilous. The hotel Iroquois pulled its fires at 10 this morning, having no water to run the heating apparatus, the electric lighting plant or the cooking kitchens. A fire engine was sent to pump enough wather into the hotel to run it during the day. The fire commissioners and the mayor have conferred, and the Board of Health has decided to permit the old Bird Island inlet pier to be opened and the sewage-contaminated water to be sucked into the pipes in order that the alarm of the insurance men may be aliayed. complaints are pouring into the newspapers by the cart load from householders who found no washing for cooking or washing this morning. Never in the history of the city has there been such a crisis. The cause of the drought is the clogging of the inlet with ice.

Sir Charles Tupper was again absent from the House of Commons on Fri-

day. A circular is in circulation among the G. T. R. employes in support of a testimonial to James Stephenson, late superintendent of the G. T. R. intended to make the testimonial take the form of cash, in view of Mr. Stephenson's intention to spend some time in Europe for the benefit of his

66 99 99

of Many Kinds.

La Grippe, Grippe, Grip or Gripper .-Known by Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough. Fever, "77" "knocks out" the Grip. Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head .-

Known by sneezing, flow of tears, discharge of thick yellow mucus, dropping in the throat. "77" works wonders in

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Tonsilitis, Diphtheria. - Known by high fever, red face, swelling of the glands or neck, painful and impeded swallowing, sometimes ulcerated, or gray patches. "77" clears the throat, scatters the swelling and prevents Diphtheria. Coughs. Hoarseness, Bronchitis .- Known

by hoarseness, irritation of the throat, windpipe and lungs; rough, scrapey sensation in the larynx; loss of voice. "77" restores the voice, "breaks up" a Cold that "hangs on."

Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c; or five for 31. Humphrevs' Medicine Co., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Figure 1 Ano: Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain. PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

New York....Southampton.....New York....Liverpool

BENEFIT CONCERT - TENDERED TG Mr. Fred Rossiter, King Street Aucthodist Church, Thursday evening, Feb. 27. Tickets at John Friend's confectionery and J. Wilkins', 984 Dundes street 264 Dundas street.

RE GEO. F. BURNS.

The store occupied by Mr. Burns has been leased to the Sanford Company (known as Oak Hall), and posses. sion will be given by Feb. 15.

The assignee, having failed to sell the stock en bloc, has been instructed by the inspectors to offer it by retail until the 15th February. Purchasers desiring anything in the store can procure same at prices far below the actua wholesale cost. C. B. ARMSTRONG Assignee.

> WERE AWARE

That A. Bradford had gone out of the confectionery business?
Why, no. Who is conducting the business

Why W. S. Bradford and A. D. Hodgins are his successors.

They have the largest assortment of Creams, Taffeys and Bon Bons, in the city.

They are caterers and guarantee satisfaction.

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Weighted Brushes FOR FLOORS FOR SALE BY

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IF YOU BUY YOUR MILLINERY AT 523 RICHMOND STREET. MISS SKIMIN.

The satisfaction-

the elegance--in every Suit cannot be ex. pressed in words-experienced can only demonstrate the truth - we know how to wield the shears and ply the needle-and we know how to keep prices down to a saving level.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

John T. Stephenson The Leading Funeral Director, Embalmer, wholosale and retail dealer in all kinds of Funeral Supplies Metallic Casko's always in stock. New Funeral tr and Hearses of the latest designs. RESIDENCE ON PREMISES, 104 Dundas Street, London, Ont

Telephone 459. Open day and night. You Have 'tring to Your

Money Until Our . . .

Proves our claims. We say it is the very best in every sense to be had. Our prices are no higher

than others. We deliver promptly.

Bowman & Co.

Corn r Clarence and Bathurst. Branch Offices, F. B. Clarke's, Richmond St. Abott's Factory, Dundas St.

Don't Poke, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Just Shake

> Our coal is free from clinkers, and consequently requires no poking. It burns to a fine ash, and all that is required to keep the coal feeding freely is to give the stove a gentle shake. You will not have the room filled with ashes by opening the doors to poke

down the clinkers. ~AMERON'S

Phone 58. 316 Burwell St. 421 Richmond St. THE CITY WAREHOUSE FOR

Builders' Supplies Beachville and Gray Lime, Portland and Canadian Cements, Plaster Paris,

Pipe, etc. PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Hair, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Sewer

W. J. ELEMENT 78 KING STREET WEST,

Opposite J. Campbell's Carriage Works

STRAIGHT TIPS.



have struck the attitud 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.

N. HUNI

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 spar 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 lines 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 cwn 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 ves-sel. In its present condition it was ab-

solutely 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.

Nother boat over there." cried Cheditafa, as the captain approached him; 'nother boat, but badder than this. No good. Cook with it; that's all.' captain followed Cheditafa across the little stream and a hundred

yards or so along the shore; and over out of reach of the tide, piled against 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 of debris, he examined them thorough-Then he stepped back, and let the

"Cheditafa," said he, speaking husk-ily, "this is one of the Castor's boats. This is a piece of the boat in which Rynders and the men set out."

The negro looked at the captain and seemed frightened by 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 beplainer 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. 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 deposition. That they had been driven on shore by the stress another set of such scoundrels on this storms since their departure. Most hemisphere. So, as soon as I can get likely they had been induced to land by that boat in order and rig up a mast seeing some of the Rackbirds on shore, and they had naturally rowed into the her well and set out. Of course, I do 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, me cooped up here. I never go anyfor 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 sands, chattering earnestly, and holding up their hands with one or more fingers extended as if they were counting. Cheditada came forward.

When all your men go away from you?" he asked. The captain reflected a moment, and

. Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.

gg Plums. - - - 10c Extra Fancy Silver Prunes, 12te Fancy Pitted Plums. - - 15c Choice Pitted Plums, - - 122c Fancy Evaporated Peaches, - 10c Fancy Apricols, - - - 15c

then answered: "About two weeks

"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 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 sharks they shot; now we say it must

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 call-ing the negroes to follow him, he set

out on his return. During the dreary walk along the the captain's depression of was increased by the recollection of his thoughts about the sail-ors 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 comrade 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, con-tenting 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 to 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. As to that little boat down there, we cannot 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 shore. The captain approached the pile to make a surf landing, and even then of wood and picked up some of the pieces. As he held in his hand a bit am very well able to take care of myof gunwale, not more than a foot in self in the water. I shall sail down length, his eyes began to glisten and his breath came quickly. Hastily pulling out several pieces from the mass of some sort and come back for you. I shall leave with you two of those negroes—Cheditafa, who seems to be a ly. Then he stepped back, and let the piece of rudder he was holding drop to 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, quiet fellow, willing to do what he is told. On the wnole, I think he has the best disposition of the four black dummies, begging their pardons. I will take the three others, with Maka 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. and a sail for her, I shall provision not want to leave you al! 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 "Oh, let me go," cried Ralph. "It is the cruellest thing in the world to keep

where 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 halfhour afterward, when the captain and his party had set out, Ralph came to his sister and sat down by her.

(To be Continued.)

Hints to Housekeepers.

DAILY BILL OF FARE. BREAKFAST-Oranges. Graham Mush. Pigs' 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. Can: ned Pineapple. Roll Jelly Cake. : SUPPER—Oyster Stew. Crackers. : Pickles. Rolls. Fruit. Tes. :

POTATO SALAD. Slice cold boiled potatoes oneguarter inch thick. Rub salad bowl:
with slice of onion. Pour over a:
cressing: Three eggs, well beaten;
one cup of milk; one tablespoon:
each of salt, mustard, sugar, butter. Heat in bowl over bolling water; add cup of vinegar very slowly. Stir until smooth and thick. Boiled : beets, cut in dices, sprinkled over the top, are an addition to both : looks and taste.

A Dinner Pill.-Many persons suffer Finey California Prunes, - 10c
Finey California Lima Beans, 7c
Finey California Lima Beans, 7c

The California Lima Beans, 7c

Solution California Prunes, - 10c

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GEO. ANDREW LEWIS

A Severe Stammerer for More than 20 Years, Inventor and Founder of the

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(Registered at Patent Offices in United States and Canada.)

For the Permanent Cure of Stammering, Stuttering and All Other Defects to a Perfect and Distinct Articulation.



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Miss Eva A. Reutter,

"I desire to thank you for

what you have done for my

brother. We have not heard

him stammer once since en-

tering your school. He has

now not the least difficulty in

talking, and we consider his

cure both permanent and com

plete. It will always afford

403 Dubois St.,

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writes:

OPINIONS OF WELL-KNOWN PERSONS

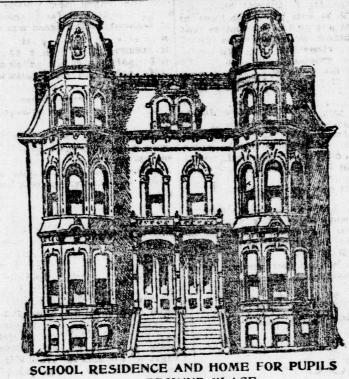
Who Have Tested the Merits of This Treatment:

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

GEO. ANDREW LEWIS,

Principal and Founder,

"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."



104 EDMUND PLACE.

us pleasure to have you refer anyone to us concerning the success of your work."

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."

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."

The Origin of Stammering Our new book "The Origin of Stammering," written expressly for stammerers containing valuable information, and giving full particulars regarding treatment, together with testimonials of past graduates, will be mailed, post paid, to any address. Address all communications to

SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS.

339 WOODWARD AVENUE,

WIND MADE MANY SNOWBALLS.

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

Hartford, Feb. 22 .- A curious phennomenon 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 marked 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 flaw catches the snow and rolls it up like a mun 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 isosceles triangles of snow rolled upon the vertex."

The same phenomenon occurred about twelve years ago. Some of the wind-made snewballs were as large as half berrels.

HEAVY FAILURE IN MONTREAL Montreal, Que., Feb. 22.-A demand of assignment was made yesterday on the big woolen firm of James Mc-Dougall & Co., and the firm last evening filed a consent of abandonment. Among the principal credit-ors are Creswell & Co., Huddersfield; Eng., \$40,000; Full & Co., England; the Bank of Montreal and a number of outside creditors are also interest-ed. 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 oreed is complete

LOVE-MAD AT 71.

G. C. Barnum, of St. Louis, a Raving 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 a raving maniac. Some time ago he became infatuated with Mrs. A. P. McCrary, a widow proprietess of a fashionable boardinghouse 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 in-

cessantly. 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 aftect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic 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 James F. Hunt & Sons' hair mattress and feather bed cleaning factory; manufacturers of new mattresses and goose feather pillows; a good variety on hand. Bedroom sets, spring beds, fancy rockers, fables, chairs, stoves and general house templains. Estaphene 807. 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. appeared 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 PHOTO-GRAPHED.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 22.—When the shadowgraph of Madame Albani's hand was developed by Capt. Cochrane at the Royal Military College, after an the Royal Military College, after an with skepticism, perhaps. But he tried the exposure to the cathode rays, the dia-medicine, and felt much benefited within monds and sapphires of a ring were two days, and using his own language: "I visible. Cochrane is experimenting to have taken in all four bottles, and consider visible. Coohrane 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, cor. MODJESKA RETIRES.

She May Never Again Appear on the Stage.

Chicago, Feb. 21.-Mme. Modfeska'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 now in New York city. Count Bozenta, 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.

St. John, N. B., Concerning South American Kidney Cure.

The Words of Rev. James Murdock, of 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, 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 to and fould with the men.

R.K.Cowan



ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT. Bath box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness, Joothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never falling treatment for Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liwer, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a partain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid Fevens. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pulle, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once. only 25 cts.; Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Brug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no Druggists.
Propared by R. Stark, M.O.C.P.. Chemist

> Electric Bells, Batteries, Bell Wire, 158 Dundas St. 157 Carling St. Push Buttons.

Magnet Wire And all other Electric Supplies for sale by

Rogers Electric Co

425 RICHMOND STREET.

EMOVAL W. Fairbairn

Merchant Tallor, Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance

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

Frozen Water Pipes

Repaired at shortest notice at moderate prices. 'Phone 1,085.

EGGETT & BICKLEY, Plumbers - - 274 Dundas Street.

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Sole agent in London for The Manufacturers' accident Insurance Co. Gives guarantee conds from \$500 to \$10,000. Get a bond and a ve asking your friends to go your security.
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e Do It Allman

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

Picture Framing is one of our specialties. We have everything that the artist requires.

R. LEWIS Richmond Street

CIVIC REFORM.

Aldermen to Be Elected for a Two-Year

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, onehalf retiring alternately. Provision is also made for a board of control for 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 over-rule their acts or suggestions. Provision is also made for an independent court of revision, composed of three mem-bers—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

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 bught 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 and 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 prescription you wish to be skillfully prepared, send it J. G. Shuff, Chemist, Dundas street. I personally superintend this deptartment.

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

TELEPHONE 324.

Repairing Department. UN AND BICYCLE REPAIRING, Razors hollow ground and set, Scissors and Knives sharpened, Keys fitted and Looks re-

WM. G URD & CO. 185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St. 6.

FINE AND MILDER.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 21.-11 p. m.-The ressure is high over the lake region and ow 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—4; Montreal, zero—12; Quebec, zero—8; Chatham, 2—18; Hali-

PROBABILITIES.

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

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.

Cosis Nothing extra to have us examine your eyes and adjust eyeglasses or spectacles. All our work is done by an honor graduate in optics. E. W. BOYLE, Druggist & Optician, 652 Dundas Street.

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 importcleared in three days. The list is: Campbell vs. McPhillips-To rectify a

McLachlan vs. McMurphy-To set aside a deed for improvidence. Macbeth & Macpherson for plaintiffs. London West vs. Nicholls-To recover \$904, alleged by a Government auditor to be due to the village by the defendant, who was treasurer of the corporation for several years. Mere-

dith 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 Insur-

ance Company-To recover insurance on buildings destroyed by fire. Gibbons for plaintiff. Scott vs. Hodgins—Action on a for-eign judgment to recover \$1,078. Gib-bons for plaintiff; Miller for defense.

Windsor Salt for Table and Dairy. Purest and Best.

Suez Canal's annual prefits,\$8,000,000. Minard's Liniment is the Best,

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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T. R. PARKER'S.

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Southwest corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

-Miss E. Myers, of Exeter, is visiting Miss Nellie Wilson, King street city. -Mrs. John Chapman, of Tilsonburg, is visiting with Mrs. R. E. Simp-

son, King street. -Will Fessenden and wife, of Toronto, are visiting Mrs. W. R. Fessenden, Dundas

-Dr. Thos. Cullen, Mrs. Cullen and daughter, left here yesterday for Baltimore, Maryland, where they will remain for some

-The date for the art loan exhibition to be held in the Public Library has -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 regained his usual good health. -The regular meeting of the London Collegiate Institute Literary Society was held yesterday afternoon in the upper assembly hall, the president in the chair. After the

transaction of business the following programme was rendered: Selection, the Glee Club; instrumental, Miss B. Hodge; solo, Miss Jessie Howie; critic's remarks, Miss A. Mills; lecture, "American Authors," Mr. O. J. Stevenson, M.A.

-Mrs. Jessie Beloul, 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, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. She leaves, besides her husband, 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; W. 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 copyright). United States patents—T. A. Briggs, Niagara, Canada, electric clutch; H. H. Erlan, Digby, Canada, cooking utensil; D. Menard, St. Paul d'Abotsford, Canada, stand for shoeing horses; W. Ross, Montreal, Canada, die for forging reamer blanks, (patent sold); F. W. Thompson, Fort William, Canada, machine for pulverizing

LATEST BUSINESS CHANGES. James Allen, tins, Ailsa Craig, assigned; Barry & Co., general store, Beamsville, assigned; John McGowan, miller, Priceville, assigned.

"TRILBY" ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT. "Trilby" will be given here for the last time on Wednesday, Feb. 26. The drama departs from the novel in just a few particulars. Trilby's denunciaance, and the list will probably be tion of Little Billee is slightly different from the book, but the third act in its development is much better than the will. Gibbons for plaintiff; Toothe for novel, and more than an even balance is struck. This great act calls forth a tumult of enthusiastic approval from all audiences. Mr. Potter has admirably retained the spirit of the novel. The charm of Bohemian life in the Latin Quarter in Paris infuses the first two acts with a galety and abandon that completely catches the audience. The other two acts hold their attention, the third with its dramatic and tragic power, and the fourth with its pathos, deepened by exquisite artistic reserve. It is safe to say that large, fashionable and enthusiastic audience will greet the superb production on its second appearance here.

MANAGER HOLMAN'S BENEFIT. On Tuesday night next Mr. Alf. D. Holman, manager of the Queen's avenue rink, will be tendered a benefit. The features of the evening will be a three mile race (open), a two mile contest, and a half-mile race, to be skated backward. Good prizes are to be of-fered, and it is already known that some of Western Ontario's flyers will be in the first-named event. The two mile race is between George P. Mac-Laren, of Queen's avenue, and Kent

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JUNE 19, 1895 (PAGE 10.)

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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 Handsome 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 moneys raised by the congregation for missionary 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 Memorial Church stood very 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 been fixed for the 27th of February, the district perfectly able to support and the ensuing week. The pictures are all by well known artists, and none have been exhibited before in this city. very small portion of the farmers were of the English Church. The young people of the church were drawn elsewhere, and consequently their subscriptions. He could not see why the soul of a fellow-countryman was not as important as that of an East Indian. 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 country. No 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. Hoyles, 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 coming of Christ as the ending of all suf-fering. Men should do all 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 nations. In China 24,000 people die every 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 missionary work should be done.
Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., of St. James'

Cathedral, Toronto, made a few very appropriate remarks relative to the admirable work of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

An Awful Funny Story was related by Smythe at the club the other night. When the laughter had subsided some one said: "Smythe, I never saw a man change as you have during the past year. A few months ago, you were the most taciturn man imaginable; now you are the life of the party. How is it?" "My dear fellow," replied Smythe, "a year ago I was a sick man. I was suffering from liver and stomach derangements. I was morbid and melancholy, and my friends, the doctor included, thought I was 'going into consumption.' One day some one advised me to take Dr. Pierces Golden Medical Discovery. I did so, and I am a new man. It has actually renewed my youth, and I enjoy

life as I have not for years. Dr. R. V. Pierce: Sir-Allow me to offer my thanks to you for my good health since using your "Golden Medical Discovery." I was but the shadow of a person, so thin and was but the shadow of a person, so thin and haggard, without one moment's ease; had suffered for years with my stomach and liver, and this spring had a very severe attack of La Grippe. I then commenced using the "Discovery" and my recovery is wonderful. I am 45 years old, and feel as well and strong as I did when 16 years old; my sleep is as sound as an infants. I remain.

Yours thankfully, R. A. GILES, Arrington, Nelson Co., Va.

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Mara's Monday Bargain

February 24.

Gents' Furnishings

For Monday Only.

Heavy All-Wool Socks, 10c. Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 20c each.

Heavy All-Wool Cardigans, 69c each. Fine Kid Gloves and Mitts, 45c. Men's Silk Braces, 19c pair.

Oilcloth, Carpets and Curtains

For Monday Only.

Best English Oilcloth, 20c square yard. Brussels Carpet, made and laid, 450 per yard. Lace Curtains, 21/2 yards long, 33c

Glassware, Crockery 14 pieces 42-inch Colored Lustre, 300

Por Monday Only.

Hand or Stand Lamp, complete, 19c. 25 Majolica Pitchers, slightly damaged, worth 25c, for 5c. Decorated Milk Pitchers, worth 12 1-2c, for 6 1-2c.

Staples Department

Crockery Mender, the bottle roc.

For Monday Only. Wide Grey Flannel, worth 10c, 50

Fancy Stripe Skirting, 40 inches wide. 10c vard.

Extra Heavy Grey Sheeting, \$2 web of 40 yards. Large Size Door Mats, 25c each. Large Size Comforters, 69c each. Large Size Wool Blankets, \$1 50 pair.

Special line of Oxford Shirtings, Bargain Day for 8c yard.

Smallwares For Monday Only.

Ladies' Golf Jerseys, fancy stripe, \$2 each. Pure Linen Lace, 3 inches wide, 7 1-2c yard.

Tortoise Side Combs, 4 1-2 inches long, 15c pair. Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose, in ladies' sizes, only 22 1-2c. Best Linen Thread, 2 1-2c per spool. Ladies' Vests and Drawers, fleece, 50c

Rug Fringe, in all colors, only roc yard.

Tinware and Granite-Ware

For Monday Only.

Victor Flour Sifter, sold all over for 18c, our price 1oc. Quart Dippers, 4c. Copper Botton Teapots, 20c. Granite Teapots, medium size, 30c. Japanned Hotel Jars, 25c.

Dress Goods

For Monday Only.

Granite Preserving Kettles, 25c.

75 pieces Silk Finish Henrietta, 44 inches wide, all colors, 25c. 10 pieces 44-inch Black Lustre, 25c per yard. 7 pieces 44-inch Figured Lustre, 25c

per yard. per yard. pieces Black Pure Mohair, 50c. 2 pieces Black Sicilian Mohair, 75c.

piece Black Lustre, 54 inches, for Stripe Blouse Silks, Kaiki, 25c.

Clothing

For Monday Only.

Men's Heavy Working Pants, 75c. Boys' Frieze Overcoats, all colors, \$2. Child's Cape Overcoats, \$1 50. Your choice of Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, worth from \$8 to \$12, for

Boys' Heavy Tweed Pants, 49c pair.

Hats and Caps

For Monday Only. Boys' and Men's Grey and Black Astrachan Caps, 25c each. All Colors Tam o' Shanters, 25c. Boys' and Men's Golf Lapover Caps, all colors, 20c each.

Writing Pads, 10c.

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