

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII., NO. 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 10118.

In the Commons.

Chamberlain and Labouchere Go for the Government.

Great Distress Caused by the Cold in England.

Negotiations Pending for the Complete Surrender of Wei Hai Wei—Admiral Ting's Suicide Confirmed.

A VIGOROUS OLD MAN.

THE EASTERN WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the Japanese have made great efforts to save the life of the American, Harvie, who was arrested by the Chinese recently aboard the passenger steamer Sydney, sailing from Sydney.

TOKIO, Feb. 15.—A commission of experts has been ordered to Wei Hai Wei to examine the sunken Chinese warship and report whether it will be feasible and profitable to raise and repair them. It is believed that the warship Ting Yuen can be raised and refitted at moderate cost.

The Times' correspondent in Chefoo says that negotiations for the surrender of Wei Hai Wei have been pending since Feb. 12. He confirms the report of Admiral Ting's suicide. The Chen Yuen, he says, is the only effective warship left.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons today Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Affairs Secretary, said that any agreement with Belgium which gave to France or any other power the right to pre-empt territory in the Congo State without the consent of the great powers was not valid. No such consent had been given in connection with the agreement between Belgium and France just published, and the right of pre-emption over the Congo Free State claimed by France had not been recognized.

Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment to the address that it is contrary to public interest that the time of Parliament be occupied in the discussion of matters which, according to the statements of Ministers themselves, there is no prospect of passing while proposals involving great constitutional changes have been announced upon which the judgment of Parliament should be taken.

Mr. Chamberlain, arguing in favour of his motion, denounced the method of the Government, who, he said, were wasting the time of the House in discussing measures which were not expected to pass. The Ministry, according to their own admissions, thought it improbable that any leading bill, other than the Welsh Church disestablishment Bill and the Irish Land Bill, would become law during the present session. The Government have thrown the onus of the situation upon the House of Lords. That being the case, let them not delay in submitting to the House of Commons a resolution dealing with the House of Lords, and asking the country immediately afterwards for a decision upon the question. Why, he asked, did the Ministry cling to their precarious and inglorious existence? Let them no longer shrink from their inevitable plunge, which would be the more disagreeable the longer it was delayed.

Henry Labouchere said it could not be truthfully said that there had been a change of front in the Liberal official world in regard to the House of Lords. On other points, too, Lord Rosebery did not seem firm. With reference to the resolution in the House of Lords matter, his utterances were uncertain and inconsistent. The statements of Ministers that he (Labouchere) would like to know whether the House of Lords question had ever been discussed by the Cabinet. Could anyone who had been in the room, he asked, that a resolution, carried on as this had been, should have fallen flat? He thought a speedy dissolution would be an excellent thing. The Libs would then be returned to power, and they would be able to do what they pleased.

After Richard W. Cross, Secretary of the House of Commons, and several other members had spoken in support of the motion, the House adjourned.

THE KILLING OF A COLD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The coldness of the weather continues to cause widespread suffering and many deaths. The thermometer today, and the air is raw and penetrating. In 50 inquests held in London the death was attributed to the cold, the chills, pneumonia, syncope and other ailments incident to the weather. The death rate has been especially heavy in the dwellings of the poor. It is impossible to keep these dwellings warm, and although by freezing has caused many deaths, the heat of the day has brought them to a feverish state. The death rate has been especially heavy in the dwellings of the poor. It is impossible to keep these dwellings warm, and although by freezing has caused many deaths, the heat of the day has brought them to a feverish state.

In Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and several other manufacturing centres the unemployed are making streets and squares untenable until night comes, yet they are unable to obtain work. In Glasgow alone is feeding more than 10,000 persons.

SIX PILOTS MISSING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Pilot boat George H. Warren, New York, left this morning, and about the six pilots aboard her have been missing.

ON-OFF ON THE N. Y. CENTRAL.

Engineer Killed and the Fireman Badly Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—One of the worst wrecks that has occurred on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in some time took place about two miles north of Poughkeepsie early this morning. The American express train which is due in New York at 3:27 a.m. smashed into a freight car and dished into the river, carrying with it Engineer Jas. Donohue, of New York, and Fireman Frank Green, of Catskills.

The Troy freight train, in charge of Charles Gardner, left this city at 1:30 a.m. and consisted of twenty cars, and left Rhinebeck a few minutes before 3 o'clock. When it reached about two miles north of Rhinebeck station, near Garrison's tunnel, it was found that the freight car had left the rails and bounded over on the south-bound track. The terrible thought flashed through the minds of the train crew that the fast mail and express train must be along, and in fact was already about fourteen minutes late. No soon had the train been thought of than it was seen thundering along over the rails, and a collision was inevitable. The engine attached to the fast train left the track with two express cars, ran along the bank of the river on the ties, and then toppled over upon the ice.

The crew on the freight train began the work of searching for the people in the wreckage. Fireman Charles Green was found on his bench in a unconscious condition. His head was badly cut and his clothes covered with blood. Donohue, who was badly injured, died about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The cause of the accident is not known.

PRINCESS PAULINA DEAD.

Demise of the Midget Known as the "Living Doll."

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Princess Paulina, the smallest of women known as the "living doll," died this morning of pneumonia. She weighed but eight and a half pounds and was only seventeen inches tall. She was to have celebrated her 19th birthday on the 26th of this month. On the day of her birth she measured twelve inches, and gained only five inches since. During the past nine years she had appeared in all the principal cities of Europe.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

Good News for Pennsylvania Coal Workers—The Miners' Convention.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—All the coal companies operating in the Wyoming Valley have issued orders that all collieries should go on full time after Monday, until March 1. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—The miners' convention, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against John McBride was submitted by T. L. Lewis, of Ohio. The committee failed to reach an agreement today, and it was said by the members tonight that all except Mr. McBride were in favor of exonerating McBride.

Resolutions were adopted requiring all members of the United States miners to withdraw from membership in the Wyoming Guard; that when any member accepts a position as mine superintendent, boss or foreman, he shall take a withdrawal card or sever his connection with the order; that strikes have proven failures; that the miners restrict the production of coal by adopting an eight-hour work day; that Congress and State Legislatures be urged to enact a law making eight hours a legal working day in mines, and workshops of the country. The convention voted to reduce the salaries of its national officers.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—R. F. Trevellick, the noted labor leader, expired yesterday morning. He was 65 years old.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 15.—The grand jury returned 27 indictments against strikers for rioting, throwing bricks at street cars, cutting wires and for other acts of violence. All of the 27 indictments are for felonies.

Expert chemists in government laboratories always find Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

THE "CAT."

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—John Holt has received the second instalment of his 20 lashes, imposed for assaulting a 12-year-old girl in Wainfleet, Welland county. He is 19 years of age and a farmer. The cat-nine-tails was laid on in the Central prison yard, where he is doing a twelve months' term.

CONVOCATION OF WHITE RIBBONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Four thousand people attended the grand convocation of White Ribboners held in convention in this city tonight. The hall was draped with the monster polychrome petition. Miss Frances E. Willard and Laura Henry Somers, who were to have been the principal speakers, were unable to be present.

QUEEN LIL ON TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The trial of the ex-queen began on the morning of the 5th inst. Over 200 persons were present, a majority being ladies. The queen's counsel—Neumann—made a series of objections to the jurisdiction of the commission and trial by its members, but all these were overruled. The charges and specifications were read, the accused being permitted to remain seated. Neumann then asked for a postponement for another day before proceeding to plead the charges, as he had not time to form late objections to them. The case was continued to the next forenoon.

WHAT becomes of English girl graduates is indicated by statistics of Newnham, recently collected by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, the principal. Of 667 graduates known to be alive, 108 have married, 122 are living at home, 2 are missionaries, 2 a bookbinder, 1 a market gardener, and 374 more than half, teachers.

Steamers Arrived.

Feb. 15. At From.
Amsterdam London New York
Karlsruhe New York Bremen
Britannia New York Liverpool

Sunday Services!

SEE NEXT PAGE

For Particulars of To-Morrow's Church Services.

The Political State.

East Bruce Patrons Nominate a Conservative.

Who Will Take a Week to Think over the Matter.

West Bruce Patrons Very Evenly Divided—Notes.

PATRONS NOMINATE A CONSERVATIVE.

WALKERTON, Ont., Feb. 15.—The Patrons of East Bruce met here today to select a candidate for the House of Commons. Their choice fell upon Mr. James Tolton, of Brant, a prominent farmer and formerly warden of the county. Mr. Tolton is president of the Conservative Association of East Bruce, and has been an active supporter of Mr. Carleton, the member for the riding. Mr. Carleton has taken a week to consider the nomination of the Patrons.

PRINCE EDWARD PATRONS.

PICTON, Ont., Feb. 15.—J. Locke, Wilson, Patron grand officer, and J. L. Haycock addressed two meetings in Picton yesterday in the interest of W. V. Pettit, the Patron candidate. Good speeches were made and much enthusiasm manifested.

THE WEST ELGIN CAMPAIGN.

It is very generally believed in West Elgin that the Conservatives will not nominate a candidate, feeling that it is better to assist a Patron than insure the return of the Liberal candidate. The names of Messrs. Duncan McLean and Dugald McColl have been mentioned with the Conservative nomination, but the probabilities are that there will be no Conservative candidate.

NOTES.

The number of votes on the Dominion list for East Hastings has increased since 1891 by 193, and in North Hastings by 631.

MUST MARRY MONEY.

So Miss Vanderbilt Will Get the Duke and the Duke Will Get the Ducats.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special to the World says: "The report is revived in London society that a marriage is in course of arrangement between Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the young Duke of Marlborough."

"This union was first mooted last summer, when the Duke paid several visits to Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence at Marlborough-Thames, but it was subsequently said he was paying attention to Miss Darcy, the daughter of an Australian millionaire, the proprietor of the Mount Regan gold mine. Miss Darcy is now engaged to marry an officer of the Guards, and it is believed that negotiations are proceeding for a settlement for a Marlborough-Vanderbilt marriage. It is quite generally recognized that the Duke must marry money if he is to keep Blenheim. His income is only £8,000, and Blenheim costs £14,000 a year."

SLEIGHING IN GEORGIA.

Snow Six Feet Deep in the Mountain Section.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—The most furious snow storm ever known here began yesterday. The ground is covered to a depth of nine inches. Street car lines suspended traffic early in the afternoon. An incident of the unusual weather here is the inability for rubber trade to supply the demand for rubber shoes and boots, the stock of every house in the city being exhausted. Many broken legs have resulted from coasting. Specials from Thomasville, Brunswick, Savannah, Columbus, and other points state that the snow is the deepest ever known.

Albany has sleighing today for the first time in its history. In the mountains the snow is six feet deep.

A special from New S. C. says that it is from ten to twelve feet deep in the mountains of North Carolina.

Every spoonful of Dr. Price's Baking Powder is of full strength 'till used, because it's absolutely pure.

THE VALUE OF FIRE DRILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Westchester temporary home for indigent children in North Street, a mile east of White Plains, was burned to the ground last night. The building contained 200 children ranging from 1 to 15 years old. So well had the children been drilled in the case of fire that not one life was lost.

SICKENING ADMIRATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—A crowd of people gathered in the court room today to hear the evidence in the Hayward murder trial. They show great sympathy for the accused, who might be considered a good looking young man. The judge made a strong effort to get word with him, or an autograph or a handkerchief for a souvenir.

SNOW IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—On the race track of the Crescent Jockey Club there is a foot and a half of snow, which has necessitated the suspension of the races. This is the first time in the history of the jockey club that the races have had to be postponed for this reason. The snow has badly crippled street car traffic, only one line being in operation.

CANDIDATE FOR THE DEATH CHAIR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Wm. Lake, who has been on trial at Albion for the brutal murder of Emma Hunt, but who rejected him, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury last night and was sentenced to pay the death penalty in the electric chair at Auburn prison during the week commencing Monday, April 1.

WEST BRUCE PATRONS.

TIVERTON, Feb. 15.—The adjourned convention of the Patrons of Industry of West Bruce met here today. Six candidates were nominated, but the choice lay between Mr. Tolmie, of Kincardine, and Mr. Valens, of Lucknow. On the third ballot Mr. Tolmie received 51 votes and Mr. Valens 50, when the former was declared the nominee. Although the nomination was declared unanimous by a standing vote, a large number of Mr. Valens' supporters are very much dissatisfied, and a split may result.

—Dr. James Johnston, the celebrated missionary and explorer, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening.

Coming Back.

The Outflow of Gold to England Is Checked.

And the United States Rejoice in a Revival of Confidence.

But Cheap Produce and Dormant Industries Block the Return to Prosperity—The Outlook in Canada.

DUN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Exports of gold and withdrawals from the treasury have been almost entirely stopped by the contract for the purchase of gold by Messrs. Belmont & Morgan. Though its details only became public Thursday, and were quite sharply criticised by many, the fact should not be forgotten that the rate of exchange was controlled thereby; gold was actually started hitherward from Europe, and the outward movement, which had seemed within 48 hours of emptying the treasury, was arrested—at least for the present. Close criticism of things done in such a stress comes later. For the moment business only waits to know whether sales of American securities and withdrawals of gold from the treasury have been lastingly stopped by the remarkable increase of confidence. The transactions with foreign bankers could not put into the treasury a larger revenue, which is still far below expenditures for February thus far \$4,593,532. While the imports of merchandise at New York for two weeks have been 30 per cent. larger in volume than last year, they are much behind two years ago, and the customs revenue averages 30 per cent. less. The reviving confidence has not only prevented withdrawals of gold by Americans in the main, but sales of American securities by foreigners have been nearly, if not quite balanced by purchases.

The two obstacles which block the path just now are the exceeding cheapness of farm products and the restricted operations in the industries. The money market shows a tendency to strengthen, and larger offerings of commercial paper appear, though not in proportion to the reported activity of mills. Doubtless many are working only short time, but any improvement is encouraging. The failures for the week were 270 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 51 in Canada, against 55 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Bradstreet's says: Milder and pleasant weather following the severe storms and extremely low temperatures, have with few exceptions failed to stimulate orders for seasonal goods or the distribution of improvement generally. With a few exceptions general trade remains at a low ebb.

The bank clearing for the past six days amount to \$324,000,000, or 16 per cent. less than last week, and only 5 per cent. more than in the second week of February one year ago.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) both coasts of the United States for the past six business days amount to 2,572,000 bushels, or 552,000 bushels larger than in the week before.

The total number of business failures in the United States this week aggregates 296, as compared with 296 last week.

IN CANADA.

More moderate weather in the Province of Ontario has stimulated a better feeling among merchants there, and anticipations are brighter as to the outlook for spring trade. This is true at Montreal, which has experienced a less stress is placed on the probability as to the future of business.

In Nova Scotia general trade has been unsettled by the state of affairs in Halifax. Bank clearings at Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$15,563,000 this week, compared with \$19,669,000 a week ago, and with \$15,167,000 a year ago.

The total number of business failures reported from the Dominion during the past week is 39, compared with 51 last week, 47 in the week a year ago, and 44 two years ago.

Late Canadian News.

Arrival of an Overdue Steamer at Halifax—Narrow Escape from Drowning.

The overdue steamer Baracoa, from New York, has arrived at Halifax. A boy named Francis Baker was killed at Charlottetown, P. E. I., while coasting. His sled ran under the feet of a team of horses, who trampled on him with the result stated.

Toronto University students, to the number of 700 have voted to attend no more lectures until a commission has been appointed to inquire into the troubles of the university, which have involved the dismissal of Professor Dale.

Mrs. Richard Simpson, of Toronto, died at Steubenville last night from burns. Her dress caught fire from a grate and she ran into the yard, where she rolled in the snow. Neighbors tried to extinguish the blazing clothes, but failed.

A Beechwood dispatch says Captain Campbell and R. Curtis were driving on the bay, going to Ward's, Burlington, when the ice gave way, and horse, cutter and occupants went in. They were rescued by a couple of men who were cutting ice near by.

Margaret MacMahon, found guilty on the charge of passing counterfeit money at Hamilton, knowing it to be counterfeit, was on Friday sentenced to Kingston penitentiary for 30 months. The prisoner is a white woman, but is married to Prof. Williams, a colored barber, and the latter wanted to serve the sentence in her place.

A meeting is to be held at Ottawa in St. George's Church shortly to discuss the difficulties brewing between the high and low parties in the English Church. The difference has arisen through the action of the Archbishop of Ontario in practically refusing to recognize Wyldlife College, the Evangelical college of the Church of England.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Kingsmill's

To Heads of Families and Housekeepers:

Cottons! Ordered

How

Does

3 Bales Yard Wide

FACTORY : COTTON, 3c Yard.

The Heaviest for the Money.

5 Bales Yard Wide

Factory Cotton, Extra Heavy, only 5c Yard.

Free From Dressing.

5 Bales Yard Wide

Factory Cotton, Soft Finish, only 7c Yard.

The Best in the Trade.

ONE CASE

Bleached American Cotton Full Yard Wide, Only 7c Yard.

Unexcelled to be Unequaled.

Two Cases Full Yard Wide

American : Cotton, Bleached, only 8c Yard.

This is a Stunner.

Two Cases Full Yard Wide

American : Cotton, Bleached, only 10c Yard.

"Fruit of the Loom."

One Case American

Lonsdale : Cambric, Bleached, only 14c Yard.

Unequaled For Fineness and Finish.

25 Pieces Eight Quarter

Heavy Bleached Sheetting, Twilled, only 20 Cents.

Never Cheaper, Never Better.

7,500 Yards Fast Color

American : Prints, Free From Dressing, 10 Yards for 75c.

Challie Patterns.

Kingsmill's

For Boys, Youths and Men.

Cottons! Ordered

How

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Unequaled For Fineness and Finish.

25 Pieces Eight Quarter

Heavy Bleached Sheetting, Twilled, only 20 Cents.

Never Cheaper, Never Better.

7,500 Yards Fast Color

American : Prints, Free From Dressing, 10 Yards for 75c.

Challie Patterns.

KINGSMILL'S

Will find with us a stock four times as large as any other ordered clothing establishment in London, comprising every known weave and color in wearable cloth and tweed from 25c to several dollars yard. Cut to measure free of charge.

People's Page.

Consulted by Everybody.
Popular and Effective.
For Rates See Line Above Headings.

Amusements and Lectures

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

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TUESDAY and Wednesday, Feb. 19 and 20 the world-famous Davenport brothers and Wm. Fay in their marvelous spiritualistic and occult seances. Also first appearance in Canada of the talented young actress, Miss F. Romilly, in her classical and humorous repertoire. Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Plan Opera Saturday, 15c.

ANNIVERSARY TEA MEETING—ASKIN STREET Methodist Church, Tuesday, Feb. 19, good programme; tea from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. All welcome. 15c.

DON'T MISS TUSCAN LODGE MASONIC concert in Opera House, Friday evening, March 1. Mr. Barron will direct the concert. 15c.

DON'T FORGET MASQUERADE BALL—East End Hall, Monday, Feb. 18, grand march 8:30; tickets 50c; floor reserved for those in costume until 10:30. 15c.

HAYDON'S "IMPERIAL MASS"—PLAN open Tuesday, Feb. 19. Reserved seats, 50c and 15c. 15c.

LIFE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA—UNIQUE, bright, interesting, up-to-date, Grand Opera House, Feb. 26. 15c.

SEE THE VIEWS AND CURIOS SHOWN by Dr. Johnston in St. Andrew's Church, on Monday next, and hear his description of Africa and Jamaica. Tickets only 25c. 15c.

HEAR W. CAVEN BARRON, PIANIST—Miss Ter-Williger, clouetist, at Macdonald concert, Friday evening, March 1. 15c.

LADY BACHELORS' CONCERT—KING Street Methodist Church, Thursday, Feb. 20. Single tickets 15c. 15c.

GOODY SKATING—BLACKFRIARS RINK—Open afternoon and evening. Carnival Thursday, the 21st. 15c.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL—Westminster Rink, Monday, Feb. 18. Four cash prizes. Good music. Admission 15c. Reserved 25c. 15c.

CENTRAL AVENUE RINK—THE COMIC and fancy dress carnival of the season on Tuesday evening; six prizes; everybody. 15c.

SNAZZLE—TODAY—TALKED OF everywhere. The most beautiful performance ever seen in Canada. Popular prices, 25c, 35c and 50c. 15c.

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK—HOCKEY championship of Ontario. The final London Second vs. Granite Second, of Toronto, Saturday evening, Feb. 15. The London Second, having lost the popular "Bazille Dazzle" to the Granite for the championship of Ontario. Don't miss witnessing a grand game. 15c.

HAYDON'S IMPERIAL MASS by LON-Don Choral Society (60 voices), assisted by Symphony Orchestra (40 pieces), Thursday, Feb. 21. 15c.

SIGNOR BALDANZA, LATE OF HER Majesty's Opera, will sing at LON-Don Choral Society's concert, Thursday, Feb. 21. 15c.

FRANK FIRTH WILL SING AT LON-Don Choral Society's Concert. 15c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MONDAY, FEB. 18, London's big musical event, "The Scabrook and his opera company and orchestra, in his newest success "Grand Viceroy," people elaborate costumes and the 24th century hit "Swim out O'Grady." Prices: First two rows circle, \$1.50; balcony lower floor, 50c; balcony, reserved, 75c; admission 50c; gallery 25c. Plan open Friday. 15c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MATINEE and night, Saturday, Feb. 16, Rice and Barton, comedians, in McDougal and Poodle. An entirely new picture of the popular "Bazille Dazzle." The best of musical farce comedies. The funniest of all funny shows. Night prices, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Matinee prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Plan open Thursday. 15c.

GRAND MASONIC CONCERT—SEASON'S event. Keep disengaged, Friday evening, Feb. 15. 15c.

GOODY SKATING—BLACKFRIARS RINK—Open afternoon and evening. Admission usual price. 15c.

GOVE RINK—OPEN AFTERNOON and evening. Admission 5 and 10 cents. 15c.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, THE—The recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Beginners classes: Gentlemen, Monday evening ladies, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Advanced class ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. All classes taught in the latest and most advanced style. Private tuition at any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & McCOMICK, members of the N. A. M. of D. Academy, 470 Richmond street, Dominion, 241 Oxford street.

Female Help Wanted.

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

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEAD DRESSMAKING. Apply to FURN-BULL, 413 Ridout street. 15c.

Board and Lodging.

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

GOOD COMFORTABLE WARM ROOMS for two or three gentlemen at 424 Park avenue. Modern conveniences. 15c.

Male Help Wanted.

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

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAGON maker. WALKER BROS., Odell P.O. 15c.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CIGAR packer and cooker. Apply The Geo. E. TUCKERT & SON COMPANY, Limited, Hamilton. 15c.

\$25.00 TO \$30.00 PER WEEK using and selling Old Reliable Plaster. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons etc. Quickly placed by dipping in melted metal. No expense or hand work. A good situation. Address W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. ywt

ANY CANVASSERS WANTED—ON SALLY ARRY Apply G. MARSHALL & CO., 285 Dundas street, corner of Dundas. 15c.

WANTED—ASSISTANT SCHOOL teacher—School section No. 3, Westminster. Apply JOHN H. GRIFFITHS, secretary-treasurer. 15c.

Situations Wanted.

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

AN EXPERIENCED COACH PAINTER wants work; well up in lining and writing. H. COLEMAN, Florence, Ont. 15c.

Business Chances.

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

GENERAL COUNTRY STORE AT BIRK for sale, 10 miles north of London, good business, postoffice in connection with stock-in-trade also for sale. Sealed bids will be received for same up to April 1895. Address Mrs. REBECCA J. WALDEN, P.O. 15c.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous cases Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish elements. 3 Prospect avenue, London, Ont. 15c.

SWEDISH MASSAGE—MRS. RAY Gadsby, 223 York street, graduate of the Park Sanatorium, Berks county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Royal oil facial treatment a specialty. 15c.

Sunday Services.

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

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Rigby morning and evening. Ruthven Macdonald will sing "Judith" (Concords) by request. 15c.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Missionary anniversary services on Feb. 17. Rev. W. F. Wilson, of Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m., and Rev. Dr. Philip of Hamilton, at 7 p.m. Collections and offerings for the missionary fund. Sunday school and Bible class as usual. 15c.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Morning service and Bible class at 10 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. M. P. Talling, of St. James Church, will preach in the morning, and Dr. James Johnson, the celebrated missionary and explorer, will occupy the pulpit in the evening. 15c.

POVERTY, ITS CAUSE AND CURE, IS Rev. Dr. Wild's subject Sunday evening at first Congregational Church. Special collection in aid of city unemployed. Services under auspices of Trades and Labor Council. Morning, 11 a.m., and evening, 7 p.m. "The Three Greatest Words in the World." 15c.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST Church Services—Sunday services, morning, 10 o'clock, in City Hall; annual missionary services, Rev. John Philip, D.D., of Centenary Church, Hamilton, will preach at 11 a.m. in Grand Opera House; Rev. W. J. Wilson, of Toronto, will preach at 7 p.m. in Grand Opera House; Sunday 2:45 p.m. in City Hall; also Mrs. Evans' Bible class; Mrs. Wilson's class at 2:45 p.m. in City Hall; Epworth League at 8 p.m. in Somerset Hall. Wednesday afternoon classes, usual hour. In Somerset Hall. Thursday, regular weekly prayer meeting, 8 p.m., in Somerset Hall. Saturday, Ladies' Bible Class, 3 p.m., in Somerset Hall parlor. 15c.

LONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. B. Clement, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the Twin Brothers evangelists and the pastor. 15c.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school 2:45 p.m. Evening service, "Spider's Webs," to young people. 15c.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Mr. Johnson will preach at the morning service, and the pastor in the evening. "Spider's Webs," to young people. 15c.

JAMAICA JOHNSTON AT THE GRAND Opera House, Sunday at 4 o'clock p.m. Music by Male Quartet from orchestra. A liberal collection to defray expenses. The house only seats 1,300, therefore be early for seats. Dr. Johnston will lecture at St. Andrew's Church on Monday evening, 18th, at 8 p.m. Tickets 25c. 15c.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Preaching to-morrow at 11 o'clock by Mr. Thompson; at 7 p.m. by Rev. E. B. Lancelley. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:45 p.m. as usual. 15c.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue, Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 15c.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Anniversary services will be preached by Rev. Dr. Hannan, of St. Thomas, in aid of the fund for both services. Anniversary next Tuesday evening. 15c.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST)—Duffield Block. Services 7 p.m.; Bible class at 2:45 p.m. Let there be a grand rally of all the membership. 15c.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning subject, "Mystery of Melchisedec"; evening subject, "Greater Mysteries." 15c.

DUNDAS STREET CENTRAL METHODIST Church—Special services. The members and friends will hold one public service tomorrow at First Congregational Church, Dundas street, at 4 p.m. Rev. E. B. Lancelley will assist. 15c.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Pastor Rev. Geo. Fowler, P.B.; evening, "What's Well Pleasing to God," subject, "Mystery of Melchisedec"; evening subject, "Greater Mysteries." 15c.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—J. A. Smith, pastor, 11 a.m. Mr. J. C. Appel, evangelist, will preach on the pastor's subject, "Jesus the Lover of Men." Mr. Appel will assist. 15c.

Meetings.

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

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY SPECIAL Lecture in connection with Dundas street, Dundas street, this (Saturday) evening, at 8 p.m. All members requested to be present. G. E. LINDSEY, Secretary. 15c.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION OF THE Auxiliaries and Circles of the Women's Methodist Missionary Society will be held on Saturday evening, 18th inst., in the Congregational Church, Dundas street. After this week arrangements will be made for a Friday evening meeting. 15c.

THE CHOR OF DUNDAS STREET Methodist Church will meet for rehearsal on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Congregational Church, Dundas street. After this week arrangements will be made for a Friday evening meeting. 15c.

MEETING OF THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at K. of P. Hall corner Richmond and Carling streets, on Monday evening, 18th inst., at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. W. J. Mitchell, President; J. M. DALY, Secretary. 15c.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES WILL BE held in City Hall Feb. 18, 1895, at 3 o'clock p.m., conducted by C. Appel, formerly teacher of this city, assisted by Dr. Anderson, gospel singer Moody Institute, Conductor, S. G. Grier, and workers and singers. All are invited. S. G. Grier, chairman. 15c.

AGENTS—SEARCH LIGHTS ON HEALTH or Light on Dark Corners is the book that contains a complete, creative and sexual science, or the proper relation of the sexes. Low to court, love, marry and live; new light on private passions; new revelations for women in pure, chaste but plain language; in short, Search Lights is an array of facts on private matters and a plea for social purity; price \$1.00. Don't say you can make \$1 a day by handling this book; but what we say has the advantage of being true; any false, faithful agent can make \$10 to \$15 per week by selling this book; you doubt it; write us and we will mail you letters of agents now at work who have made this for six consecutive weeks; we want to be represented in your locality; reader; if you mean business send \$1 and we will mail you sample copy with complete outfit; if not satisfactory, return book and money will be promptly refunded. NICHOLS & CO., Western Building, Toronto. 15c.

AGENTS—OUR NEW BOOK, "NAVAL Battles of the World," gives thrilling recitals of heroic energy, marine skill, unexampled valor and glorious patriotism. There is nothing more inspiring than "Don't Give Up the Ship." Write immediately for choice of territory and particulars. C. R. FARRIS, Toronto. 15c.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS OR agents to sell wall paper from sample books in every city and town; big commission; newest stock; send for full particulars; and circulars to Consumers' Wall Paper Co., Windsor, Ont. 15c.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Life Association of Canada. Good remuneration. Apply to W. BURKE, superintendent, 280 Spencer Block. 2c.

Artists.

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

MISS EMILY M. GUNN—STUDIO 183 Dundas street. Lessons given in all branches of work. 15c.

Domestics Wanted.

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

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private home or hotel, call at OSBORN'S Intelligence Office, 35 Dundas street. 15c.

Wanted.

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—House and lot centrally located in South London. Apply 69 Bruce street. 15c.

WANTED TO ADOPT—A BABY GIRL—Parent must be wealthy. Address Mrs. J. G., this office. 15c.

ONE HUNDRED CHORUSERS ARE wanted to assist in the Appel and Anderson union evangelistic services, which commence Saturday, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, on Mr. Grier, Newboys' Hall, 436 Richmond street, and register your name. 15c.

WANTED TO RENT—CONVENIENT and cozy little house; all modern conveniences; in residential locality; for family of three. Apply box 25, ADVERTISER. 15c.

Lost and Found.

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

LOST—AT TRAVELERS' HALL—LADY'S diamond pin (sword). Finder kindly leave at Tecumseh House or Mr. JOHN DILLON. 15c.

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING RE-TWENTY-Two Trenches House and Oxford street—bunch of keys on chain and tag with owner's name (G. Dayton) on. Finder return to this office. 15c.

LOST AT QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK Monday evening, Silver chain bracelet. Under rewarded at 11 Balhurst street. 15c.

Marriage Licenses.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street. 15c.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 600 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required. 15c.

W. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES Licenses at his office, 61 Stanley street. No bonds required. 15c.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLMAN, Jeweler, 421 Richmond street. 15c.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS—store, 138 Dundas street, opposite Market Lane. Apply JOHN PERDOM, builder, or to PARK & PURDOM, barristers, London. 15c.

TO LET—LARGE FLAT OVER BELL and Glasgow streets, near Dundas street, 15c.

OFFICE OR STORE TO RENT IN THE Albion Block, 43 Richmond street, next door to Boddony. Brown's Apply, room 8, upstairs, or to H. CARLING, Carling's grocery. Satisfaction assured. 15c.

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSES TO LET" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER Office. 15c.

Articles for Sale.

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

BRICKS—BRICKS—THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he has 200,000 bricks for sale at brickyard near Nilestone. Apply on premises or at office, 757 Dundas street, E. S. JARVIS. 15c.

FOR SALE—CUTTER (NEARLY NEW), set of brass-mounted harness and wolf robes will be sold cheap. Can be seen at Overy's (late Tully's) liver stable, Richmond street, near O.P. R. station. 15c.

EGGS!—EGGS!—THIS IS "THE TIME TO PRODUCE them in abundance by using COOK'S Patent Eggs, the best and most reliable. For stock of every description we have the best food on the market. For sale by all grocers and seedmen. Ask and take for circular. BART, COTTAM & CO., Talbot and Dundas streets. 15c.

FOR SALE—FIRE-PROOF COMBINATION Taylor safe, suitable for a private bank; would hold a complete set of books. Address Box 239, London, Ont. 15c.

Real Estate for Sale.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY terms of payment, that very desirable brick residence, suitable for a medical man, No. 354 Dundas street, recently occupied by Mr. Hewitt. Also lot on King street 40x18 feet. On this property is a large brick building, suitable for a lively stable or factory lately occupied by Mr. Defton. A few yards west of corner Dundas and King streets. Apply to Manager the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, London, Ont. 15c.

FOR SALE—THAT CENTRALLY LOCATED house, No. 483 Talbot street; in first-class repair; new furnace, bath and electric light; terms easy. Particulars at 111 Wellington street, or telephone 818. 82th wty. 15c.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—100 ACRES of beautiful land, just outside Toronto, at a sacrifice. A. LOVE, Aurora. 15c.

Laundries.

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

CANADIAN LAUNDRY LAUNDRY—ALL goods washed by hand. Orders called for and returned promptly. Phone 490. Wood & McQUARRIE. 15c.

Medical Cards.

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

DR. McLELLAN—SPECIALTY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; catarrhs removed, cures eyes straightened. 254 Dundas street. ywt

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, MASONIC Temple, No. 3, Richmond street, East. Specialties: catarrhs, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles; diseases, women and children. Office open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. 15c.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE and residence, 200 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. 15c.

DR. ROCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington. Specialties: diseases of women. At home from 10 to 12. 15c.

DR. WEEKES—407 DUNDAS STREET, near Colborne. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1063. 15c.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE 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 889. 15c.

DR. JARVIS—HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 359 Dundas street. 15c.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. 12th to 14th, No. 155 Queen's avenue. 15c.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialties: diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. 15c.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 29 Queen's avenue. Residence, 59 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. Special attention to diseases of children. 15c.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 237 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. 15c.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialties, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 15c.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone. 15c.

DR. D. HUTCHESON HOGG—108 ASKIN street, South London, near Worthington. 15c.

Architects.

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

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haigh, New York) Carling Block, Richmond street. 15c.

CHBIDE & FARMCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 212 Dundas street, Dufferin Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farmcombe. 15c.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS and organ and piano tuners, 18 Dundas street. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY. 15c.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT—has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond. 15c.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

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

THE GREATEST CURATIVE KNOWN—A safe protection from colds. J. G. WILSON, electrotherapist, 320 Dundas street. 15c.

Musical Instruction.

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

MR. W. A. BLEUTHNER HAS RESUMED his piano and harmony lessons. ywt

MRS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF MON TREAL, organist and pianist. Concert accompaniments. Pupils received at 419 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont. 15c.

MRS. NOBLE, TEACHER OF PIANO, Residence, 320 King street. 15c.

JAS. CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF VIOLIN. Pupils received at 421 King street. 15c.

Veterinary Surgeons.

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

J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, corner of Dundas street. Telephone 973. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, L.L.B.; H. C. POPE, L.L.B.; J. M. McEVOY, L.L.B. 15c.

STUART, STUART & MOSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 65 Dundas street, London, Ontario. 15c.

GREENLEES, B.A.—BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds. 15c.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 109 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates. 15c.

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS—T. H. LUSCOMBE, T. E. JONES, PARKER, PURDOM. 15c.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, L.L.B., D.C.L., and J. EDGAR JEFFERY—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London. 15c.

MAGEE, McKILLIP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. THOMAS J. MAGEE, C. JAMES B. McKILLIP, THOMAS J. MURPHY. 15

WHISKARD'S

230-232 Dundas St.

Spring goods arriving every day.

Ladies, we wish to call your attention to our large assortment of Embroideries.

Call and see our new sample books of Embroideries for the spring.

Just in, Guipure Point Lace, butter color, wide width, only 25c YARD

Fine Victoria Lawns, 41 inches wide, only 8c YARD

Fine Victoria Lawns, 45 inches wide, 10c and 12c YARD

Ladies' All-Wool Black Hose, only 20c PAIR.

These are special and very fine quality.

Ladies' White Skirts, tucked and embroidered, only 50c EACH.

Black Dress Jet Trimming, only 5c YARD

Children's White and Grey Corset Waists, Only 25c each.

Just received a special line of American Indigo Blue Prints.

Fancy Striped Wool Skirting, 40 inches wide, 40c YARD

This is regular 50c goods.

Children's Hand Crotchet Zephyr Wool House Jackets.

Very heavy line of Striped Ticking, 15c YARD

Ladies' Silk Ties, embroidered and fringed, only 25c EACH.

Wool Honeycomb Shawls for 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, and up.

A BIG ATLANTIC LINER'S COAL. Six Hundred Tons a Day the Average Consumption.

Not a little guesswork has been gone through by many as to the probable quantities of coal which are daily shovelled into the furnace mouths of such big Atlantic liners as the Paris, New York, Campania and Lucania. Ten years ago 100 tons were considered a most prodigious consumption, little likely to be exceeded in the years to come.

The wonder comment there was in plenty that so vast a quantity should find a legitimate outlet. Since then, however, the public mind has been educated up to higher figures, and statements of 200, and even 300 tons a day have ceased to attract more than passing notice.

Three hundred and fifty tons, in fact, are said to be burned on the Paris and New York in every 24 hours, but of the Lucania and Campania no particulars have ever been given, so that an approximation based on what is known of the horse-power equipment of these ships is all that can be offered. Twenty-eight thousand horse-power has been assumed to be the amount that these vessels require to propel them at the great speeds which they maintain.

Added to this power of the main engines must be the appreciable figure represented by the use of auxiliary engines and pumps, which are necessary adjuncts, and with the steam-heating system, and water apparatus, help to a total allowance of 25,000 horse-power may be quite within the mark.

Allowing for the boiler performance of steam cannot be far from consumption of each horse-power equivalent to pretty plain, partly speculative, but quite reliable facts in the

Travelers' Ball.

It Was the Social Event of the Season.

And Was Attended by Over Four Hundred Guests.

The Tecumseh House a Scene of Gaiety and Splendor—Most Successful Affair.

The travelers' ball last night was the social event of the London season, and in point of splendor it rivaled the leading balls for several seasons past. Every essential to success that experience or the energetic stewards who had the affair in hand could suggest was brought into play, and as a result the travelers' ball of 1895 will long be remembered by those who were lucky enough to secure the coveted invitation as a thing of dazzling beauty and a joyful event. The preparations were on a gigantic scale and replete with elegance. The Tecumseh House, where the ball was held, was admirably adapted for the affair, and was transformed by the florist's decorations and upholsterer's arts into the coziest and most comfortable of ball rooms. There was every convenience. Dancing on the ground floor filled the dining room and overflowed into the hallway. The first floor was entirely devoted to the use of the guests, and the stewards who were wish heartily to thank those travelers who had rooms on the first floor for so kindly moving up to the next floor and allowing the management the full use of the first floor. The north wing was reserved for dressing rooms for the ladies, and the gentlemen were similarly situated on the south wing; while in the central portion of the flat, including the parlors, were situated the dining room, capable of accommodating 160 couples at one sitting. The dancing apartments were screened from the other portion of the house by means of rich and heavy curtains, while the ball room chandeliers were decorated with a deep red color. The floral decorations were in the hands of Gammage, and excellent taste was displayed in the selection and grouping of the various plants. The ball room chandeliers were decorated with smilax; nooks and corners and stair landings assumed the appearance of veritable tropical gardens, and flowers were everywhere. The broad corridors and hallways were prettily draped, and an ample supply of upholstery made them charming retreats for little tete-a-tetes.

The entrance to the hotel was from the York street side, and as the carriages drew up to the carpeted walk a large number of young people gathered in a line on either side to catch a glimpse of the belles of the ball as they passed in under the glare of the electric light. Carriages were scarce last night, so scarce, indeed, that many of the 400 guests were obliged to walk or take a car. Owners who were lucky enough to have four-wheelers stored away found a good demand for them, although they looked queer with the amount of snow on the ground. At the door the guests were received by Mr. E. R. C. Struthers, honorary secretary, indefatigable in looking after their comfort.

Although a couple of "extra extras" were danced about 9 o'clock while the crowd was arriving, the ball was not set in motion until after the official set of lancers, in which the following couples participated:

Mr. J. M. Dillon, Mrs. E. B. Smith. Mr. Albert Nieghorn, Mrs. Thos. H. Smallman.

Mr. Wilson Armistage, Mrs. R. C. Struthers. Mr. H. E. Buttery, Mrs. R. C. Macfie. Mr. D. McKenzie, Mrs. S. N. Sterling.

Mr. J. M. Ferguson, Mrs. John I. A. Hunt. Mr. J. H. Brown, Mrs. J. M. Dillon. Mr. T. S. Weld, Mrs. W. J. Reid.

Then the ball, with all its attendant gaiety, was in full swing. The dresses worn by the ladies were very beautiful, and the little violet was noticed to be the predominating flower. Excellent music was furnished by Tony Corree's Italian harpers.

The dance programme included the following dances:

1. Lancers 11. Valse 12. Military schottische 13. Valse 14. Valse 15. Valse 16. Valse 17. Valse 18. Valse 19. Valse 20. Valse 21. Valse 22. Valse 23. Valse 24. Valse 25. Valse 26. Valse 27. Valse 28. Valse 29. Valse 30. Valse 31. Valse 32. Valse 33. Valse 34. Valse 35. Valse 36. Valse 37. Valse 38. Valse 39. Valse 40. Valse 41. Valse 42. Valse 43. Valse 44. Valse 45. Valse 46. Valse 47. Valse 48. Valse 49. Valse 50. Valse 51. Valse 52. Valse 53. Valse 54. Valse 55. Valse 56. Valse 57. Valse 58. Valse 59. Valse 60. Valse 61. Valse 62. Valse 63. Valse 64. Valse 65. Valse 66. Valse 67. Valse 68. Valse 69. Valse 70. Valse 71. Valse 72. Valse 73. Valse 74. Valse 75. Valse 76. Valse 77. Valse 78. Valse 79. Valse 80. Valse 81. Valse 82. Valse 83. Valse 84. Valse 85. Valse 86. Valse 87. Valse 88. Valse 89. Valse 90. Valse 91. Valse 92. Valse 93. Valse 94. Valse 95. Valse 96. Valse 97. Valse 98. Valse 99. Valse 100. Valse 101. Valse 102. Valse 103. Valse 104. Valse 105. Valse 106. Valse 107. 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The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

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LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Saturday, February 16.

—Many Londoners will much regret that Lady Henry Somerset, the distinguished Englishwoman now on a visit to this continent, has been forced by the condition of her health to give up her contemplated visit to this city.

—Mr. McMullen, M.P., is quite within the mark when he says that by economic management of Dominion public affairs several millions of dollars a year now squandered would be left in the pockets of the people.

—We are certainly nearing a general election. The anonymous rib-stabbers have been let loose in the columns of the chief high tax organ. They represent themselves as "Disgusted Reformers," "Patriotic Canadians," and so forth, but they have not the manliness to give their real names, if they ever had any.

—The revision of voters' lists for South Middlesex was completed this week. From a summary of the results it is found that the Liberals have gained about 200 votes when compared with the list used in the election of 1891. Mr. Boston, M.P., and his friends are to be congratulated.

—Mr. James J. Cumming, of Lyn, is the Liberal candidate for Brockville. Like Mr. Paterson, M. P. for South Brant, and many other leading manufacturers, Mr. Cumming believes in a fair-play tariff that, while providing enough of revenue to run the country, shall not favor one man at the expense of his fellows.

—The writer who recently said he saw snakes of a most unusual character when he was defending the London Seat Steal now pretends that all who condemn that outrage—and over one-half of the people of London and many thousands outside of the city have done so—are actuated by personal malice against the participants. That is the plea of a disconcerted defender of the indefensible, and no one knows better than those responsible for the steal.

—Despite the decrease in lawsuits throughout the country, and the depressed condition of business, the Dominion Government continues to appoint two county judges to do the work that one can with ease accomplish. The latest instance is the appointment of an ex-candidate for Parliament to be a junior judge in the county of Renfrew. He will get \$2,200 a year out of the public purse. The total population of Renfrew is less than 47,000.

The Free Press professes to be extremely solicitous about the next political contest in this city. No wonder. But a month or two since it was championing Mr. Essery as the Conservative candidate, as the man who would carry the city by an enormous majority. Election day came and the votes were counted. The majority for the Liberal candidate was 893. Our contemporary is no more to be trusted as a prophet than it is to be relied on as a compiler of history.

—The New Age announces that Edinburgh admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson, the celebrated novelist, will erect a monument to his memory. It has been suggested that an obelisk should be raised on the western summit of the Braid Hills, where it might be seen from many points in the tract of land between "fair Edina" and the Pentlands, the scene of the author's boyhood. The idea is a fitting one, and if carried out along with that other proposal, then two landmarks in far Samos and in stern Caledonia would testify to the greatness of Scotland's second Scott.

—Our former fellow-townsmen, Dr. John Murray, has just issued another two volumes of his history of ocean expeditions and a summary of the scientific results obtained, thus completing the publication of the results of the great Challenger expedition. The exploration took place in 1872-73. In its investigations the vessel cruised over 69,000 miles; the collections and observations have occupied scientific specialists all over the world ever since to work them out, and the results are embodied in 50 enormous quarto volumes, which it has taken eighteen years to print. It is a wonderful record, and reflects great credit on Dr. Murray.

A SELF-ANSWERED ACCUSATION.
As the result of their judgment, Chief Justice Armour, Chief Justice Haggarty, Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Mr. Justice Street, Mr. Justice MacLennan and Mr. Justice Burton decided that the and Mr. Justice Burton decided that the that the bogus votes should not have been counted by Judge Elliot—that Mr. Hyman was duly elected.

It is charged by the London Free Press that all who hold the views of these judges—four of them Conserva-

tives and two of them Liberals before they went on the bench—are actuated by malice, by personal vindictiveness, towards the participants in the Seat Steal.

Were these eminent judges actuated by malice? If they were not, and surely no sane man will lay it to their charge, wherein is it malicious for the "Advertiser" and for every independent newspaper in Canada, Conservative as well as Liberal, to agree with them?

A VETERAN LEADER.

Hon. David Mills, the veteran Liberal leader of Western Ontario, was re-nominated yesterday by his old constituents in Bothwell. This statement is doubtfully correct, for on two occasions the political opponents of Mr. Mills have shamefully gerrymandered his district, with the object of securing his defeat. Despite these attacks, however, the electors of Bothwell have had the good sense to re-elect Mr. Mills at every election since he first was returned to Parliament at the Confederation, now over a quarter of a century ago. It is true he was out of the House of Commons for a short period, prior to the passage of the Dominion Franchise Act, but the Supreme Court, to which there was an appeal, awarded him the seat, to steal which an attempt had been made.

No public man has worn better than Hon. David Mills. He is, perhaps, not as fiery and aggressive in "fighting speeches" as some; but there is universal testimony to the high literary finish, careful research and sound reasoning of all his addresses, both in the House and out of it. Not long ago a Canadian literary man of high standing, who does not attach himself to either party, remarked to the writer that his time was so taken up with professional and other duties that he had little opportunity for the study of public affairs. He, however, never failed to read the speeches by Mr. Mills on all large subjects, and he always found that they stated the case fairly, massed the facts well, and discussed the principle at stake in a convincing manner. By this means it was possible for him to get at the kernel of a great question with comparative ease. In the House there is no man, outside the political chiefs of the day, who is listened to with more attention than Mr. Mills. He never talks unless he has something to say, and he knows how to say it. He is a mine of information on all questions affecting the public welfare that have come before Parliament during his long and busy career. It would be a graceful thing if the constituency with which the honorable gentleman has been so long connected, and which he has served so faithfully, would return him on the present occasion without opposition as a mark of their appreciation of his eminent services to the State. But if that is not to be, it is to be hoped that his friends will see to it that he is re-elected by a large majority.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE THEFT.

The Free Press insists on rubbing it into the prominent Conservatives who were Mr. Walker's backers in the famous Carling-Walker election. It continues to denounce them as the deepest devils, and it apparently believes that this is the easiest way to divert attention from the election outrage of 1891. Now, what harm have the past president of the London Conservative Association and the vice-president of the same organization done to our city contemporary that it should insist on reviving their share in that contest? Well may they exclaim, "Save us from our professed friends!" But the revival of that contest, in which not one in a thousand of the present population participated, cannot atone for the London Seat Steal, nor enable the Free Press to get away from its twisings and turnings thereanent. The latest explanation of the Free Press for the bogus vote-counting is stated in these words:

"We say again these voters had a right to be on the list at the time the election took place, because they had not been struck off."

They were struck off, Mr. J. H. Fraser, Conservative revising officer, struck them off, after three days' hard examination into the merits of every case. When an attempt was made by the Conservative agents to get authority from the Court of Appeals to have the bogus votes sustained, and the Court of Appeal, like the Court of Queen's Bench, unanimously decided against the contention of Judge Elliot and the Conservative agents, the Free Press thus acknowledged the justice of the decision and the fact that the names were put out of the way:

"The Liberals will seek to make capital out of the decision of the Court of Appeal, respecting the 220 names on the London voters' lists. Let no one be deceived. The Conservatives never for one moment counted on those names, and it was they who pressed for an early decision of the court."

Let every voter rest assured that the Conservatives wanted those 220 names out of the way before polling day. When, however, it was found that the votes were needed to win the election, Judge Elliot, who had publicly professed to be waiting to respect the decision of the superior courts, as is the invariable practice in all British courts, resolved to treat it with defiance, as the infamous Franchise Act enabled him to do, and our city contemporary, whose editorial columns had been supplied with partisan writing by Judge Elliot during the hearing of the cases—as charged in the appeal for investigation—jumped back into line with him, and immediately began to apologize for the Steal. No quantity of special pleading can get over these facts.

It seems likely that one of the most important benefits to civilization of Stanley's African expedition will be the introduction of African mahogany into western commerce. There is even now a flourishing trade in this wood, which is sold more cheaply in the United States than it formerly was in Liverpool.

NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE.

Despite the many favorable reports which have been printed with regard to the new remedy for diphtheria there are not wanting prominent physicians who allege serious drawbacks consequent upon its use. The subject was carefully discussed at the Medical Society in Vienna last week. Prof. Drasche's criticism was unfavorable to the new method, owing to the effects which he had observed in 80 cases. He found that injections of Behring's antitoxin serum affected the kidneys seriously. This observation was corroborated by other doctors. They said that in the presence of this fact it could no longer be believed that the injection had no injurious effects. It could not be a matter of indifference that a patient who was recovering from a dangerous illness should be subjected, through this remedy, to a further serious malady. Up to the present time for observations have been much too short to permit a final decision as to the value of the treatment, it is clear that its application should be limited. With regard to the statistics which were supposed to prove its success, Prof. Drasche said that, in diphtheria, bare figures were no evidence.

LONDON'S NEW BALL CLUB.

Rivals to the Alerts—Officers and Players—The Skating Championship.

BASEBALL.

A NEW BALL CLUB.
A new baseball club with aspirations towards the Canadian League championship, has been organized in this city. The officers are: W. J. Reid, honorary president; Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., honorary secretary; Vice-president, Frank Love; honorary second vice-president, Ald. Carrothers, honorary third vice-president, Ebenezer Johnston, secretary, and T. Dandy, manager. The players are: Quinn, Boucher, catchers; Bell and Cahill, pitchers; Logan, first base; Abbie Johnston, second base; Tierney, third base; Delaney, short stop; Pete Lewis, left field; N. Vanless, right field. Although several of the above players have been identified with the Alerts, this team will go on as usual. One of last season's Alerts said today that Johnston would not play with the new team, as he had a couple of good offers on the other side.

SKATING.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACE AT WESTMINSTER RINK.

The five-mile handicap race, open to the world, was skated last night at the Westminster Rink. There was a large crowd present. The race was for two medals, gold and silver. The skaters were C. Griffith, Bert Thomas, A. Brown, of London, and J. Bean, John Ladd and E. Paupet, of Aylmer. They started about 8:30. Bean had the lead for the first four laps, when it was taken from him. Bert Thomas fell about the second lap, but was up and away before the rest had much of a lead on him. He kept gaining until he took the front. He kept it for about a mile, when John Ladd, a 14-year-old boy from Aylmer, went ahead for a few laps, but Thomas soon overtook him, and maintained first place until about the last lap of the fourth mile, when Griffith, who was closely following him, all through the race, seeing his chance, passed him. Thomas recovered his lead, and kept it until the last lap, when at the final turn he slipped. Griffith rushed ahead and kept it, winning by about one foot. Bean was expected to beat all of them by five laps, but was badly left, coming behind by five laps. The race ended in this order: Griffith, first; Thomas second; Ladd, third; Brown, fourth; Bean, fifth. The time was 18:15.

After the race Mr. Bert Thomas was presented with the three-mile city championship gold medal, which he won last on Friday, Feb. 8, by Ald. Parnell. The five-mile handicap was the most exciting race he ever witnessed, and further stated that all people who skated should keep on at the healthful exercise and enjoy themselves to their heart's content. Ald. Weld then pinned the medal on Bert Thomas' coat, amid great cheering. Thomas bowed and withdrew.

THE TUFF.

A fair crowd saw trotting races at Assen's Park yesterday. The local race was won by Conroy's Nib, Walker's Dolly B-second, and Lewis' Flying Jib third. In the open race Brown's Jenny Rooster secured first place, Breer's mare second, and Thompson's Moorlight third.

HOCKEY.

A very fast and interesting game of hockey was played this morning between the Princess Avenue team and the Canucks, the score being 4 to 0 in favor of the latter. The Canucks are now open for challenges from any club whose average age is 14 years. Address all communication to Art Brown, 886 King street, city.

—Mr. J. C. Appel, who was a resident of this city seven years, when he was a commercial traveler, is at present here. He is now engaged in evangelistic effort. His work is well known and highly spoken of on the Pacific coast, and the Pacific Baptist has recently said some very kind things of him. On Sunday morning he will speak in the Talbot Street Baptist Church and in the evening will assist the pastor.

CATARRH AND COLDS RELIEVED IN TEN TO SIXTY MINUTES.



One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, dissolves this Powder over the surface of the nasal passage. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sample and Blower sent free on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. S. G. Detchen, 44 Church street, Toronto, 1916.

BLACKSMITHING—ROBERT D. MOWAT, horse shoe and general blacksmith, 233 Talbot street, Lame and interfering horses carefully attended to.

If you must draw the line at ~~lard~~

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

USE

COTTOLENE

Instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Delicacy from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by



The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

LONDON Electric Motor Co.

W. BARTON, Manager. A. GORMAN, Sec.-Treas.

Manufacturers of—
Motors, Dynamos for Incandescent Lighting and Electric Fans.

We have just placed a London Motor with the Advertiser Printing Company, which makes a total of 24 running laundries, spice mills, machine shops, printing offices, butchers, etc., in the city. We also have them running in Montreal, Toronto, St. Thomas and the principal cities of Canada. Electrical and general repairing done and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
90 York St., London, Ont.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

J. F. Browning, carpenter and joiner, of Kingston, Ont., writes the following testimonial:

Gentlemen,—I was troubled with my kidneys for ten years, and was compelled to arise four or five times a night to urinate. The pains in my back were terrible. I have used enough plasters and pills to stock a drug store, and obtained no relief. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless, and advised me to go to Toronto hospital, and I made up my mind to go, when I read your advertisement in the Toronto Evening News, calling your pill the great K. and L. Pill, which I took the meaning to be the KNIGHTS OF LABOR PILL, and, being myself a member of that order, I had confidence in the name, and I pronounced them the workman's friend, for, since taking them regular for three months, I can say I am entirely cured, and had I taken them years ago would have saved hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Very truly yours, J. F. BROWNING, Kingston, Ont.

Be inquisitive and ask your neighbors about K. and L. Pills.

Don't pay \$100 for a

BICYCLE

When you can get as good a machine for \$75 from Wm. Payne & Co.

21

CRETONNES

REPP CRETONNES—Just

imported, beautiful shades and patterns, fast colors, 50c per yard, very strong.

Large stock of new Furniture Coverings.

Have your Parlor Furniture recovered at half price during the slack season.

Parlor Suites and odd pieces at cost.

London Furniture Mfg. Co.,

184-198 KING STREET,

London, Ontario.

126-128 DUNDAS

126-128 DUNDAS

126-128 DUNDAS

126-128 DUNDAS

Saturday Night "Fair"

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' Black Cashmere

Hose, spliced, worth 25c,

Tonight 17c

GLOVES—Colored and Black Laced

Kid Gloves, worth \$1, a bargain

Tonight 80c

CORSETS—B. and C. Corsets, worth

\$1,

Tonight 78c

HOSE—Children's Fine Ribbed Cash-

mere Hose, double heel and toe, 6

fold, spliced knees, worth 40c,

Tonight 30c

GLOVES—All-wool Cashmere Gloves,

black, worth 20c,

Tonight 12c

JACKETS—Men's Cardigan Jackets,

worth \$3,

Tonight \$1 80

GLOVES—Gents' Lined Kid Gloves,

worth \$1,

Tonight 75c

SHIRTS—Boys' Gray Flannel Top

Shirts, worth 65c,

Tonight 50c

GLOVES—Men's Wool Gloves, worth

25c,

Tonight 19c

SHIRTS—Men's Gray Flannel Top

Shirts, worth 80c,

Tonight 62c

ULSTERS—Men's Frieze Ulsters,

worth \$9, \$10 and \$12,

Tonight \$6 50

OVERCOATS—Men's Beaver, Mel-

ton or Worsted Overcoats, worth

\$12,

Tonight \$5

OVERCOATS—Men's Tweed Over-

coats, worth \$4 50,

Tonight \$1 95

OVERCOATS—Youths' Tweed Over-

coats, worth \$4,

Tonight \$2 75

OVERCOATS—Boys' Tweed Over-

coats, worth \$4,

Tonight \$2 50

SUITS—Men's Tweed Sack Suits,

worth \$10,

Tonight \$7 75

SUITS—Boys' Suits, German make,

worth \$4,

Tonight \$2 25

PANTS—Men's Heavy Tweed Pants,

worth \$4,

Tonight \$2

PANTS—Men's Heavy Tweed Pants,

worth \$2,

Tonight \$1 50

PANTS—Men's Heavy Tweed Pants,

good working Pants, worth \$1 75,

Tonight \$1 25

PANTS—Men's Serge Pants, worth

\$1 75,

Tonight 98c

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Wrappers, very

nice and stylish,

Tonight \$1 25

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The Magic Touch

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla. You smile at it at the idea. But if you suffer from Dyspepsia

And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills. 25c.

TAKES THE TANKARD!

Paris Leads by 16 Shots in the Final Struggle,

And Carries Home the Coveted Curling Trophy.

CURLING.

PARIS WINS THE TANKARD. When the Paris Curling Club left for home on the G. T. R., about 7 o'clock p.m., they carried with them the magnificent silver tankard of the district. The afternoon play resulted in a victory for this team, who defeated their opponents—Wroxeter—by 16 shots. The score:

PARIS.	WROXETER.
John Adams	First Rink.
G. Tate	R. Ross
John Atkins	R. Black
John McKay, skip	12 R. Ross, skip
	19
Second Rink.	
H. Conell	A. Pauline
I. Thompson	R. Black
John Craigie	W. Robinson
John Craigie, skip	13 T. B. Sanders, skip
	13
Total	48 Total
	32

At Brantford on Friday—Galt Granites (2 rinks) 40; Brantford (3 rinks) 68. At Forest—Petrolia (2 rinks) 29; Forest (2 rinks) 33.

HOCKEY.

TONIGHT'S MATCH. The London team for tonight's game with the Granite Colts of Toronto will be: Goal—O'Leary. Cover Point—Carmichael. Centers—Lind and Barr. Right Wing—Graydon. Left Wing—W. Reid. Mr. Richardson, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, will referee the game.

FUCKINGHUS. Bradford hockey players defeated Colingwood's team on Thursday—5 to 3. At Niagara, Ont.—St. Catharines Collegiate Institute 3, Niagara Collegiate Institute 2. One of the St. Catharines boys had an eye badly hurt by a hit with the rubber.

SPRINTING. TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The hockey match at the Granite rink this evening between the Spauldings, of Chicago, and the Osgoode, of this city, was an easy win for the home team—6 to 2.

WINTER TROTTING.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15.—The Hamilton Trotting Association was again favored with very fine weather for the third day's race in connection with their winter meeting. Summary:

2:35 trot, purse \$250:	
R. C. Stinson's (Hamilton) b m Grims	3 4 1 1
by G. L.	
W. Stinson's (Hamilton) b m Nellie G. L.	1 2 3
J. Stinson's (Hamilton) b m Ham	
let.	2 3 4 2
I. Rombaugh's (Hamilton) m.	4 2 3 4
Time—2:39, 2:34, 2:29, 2:24.	

The final of the winter track record lowered by the Ottawa mare Clara K. This was 12:06 3/4, which is a world's record, the best previous record being 13:24, made by Fally. Summary:

Five mile dash, purse \$100:	
H. A. Moore's (Ottawa) b m Clara K.	1
A. Brown's (Ottawa) b m Nellie G. L.	2
Geo. Smith's (Hamilton) b m Ham	3
E. J. James' (Hamilton) b m W. W.	4
B. Demarest's (Hamilton) m.	5
Time—12:06 3/4.	

The fast local for \$250 brought out a field of eight horses, all owned in Hamilton. W. Cameron's Matt sold favorite and won the second, third and fourth heats and the race, W. Gowland b g W. G. got second, F. Green's b m Stanton third, and W. Anderson's b m Lady Fulton fourth. Time, 2:37, 2:33, 2:34, 2:31.

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

SMOKE VIRGINIA CIGAR

MADE BY H. MCKENNA & CO.

50c 50c

FOR SALE BY H. MCKENNA, 225 Dundas Street.

Harry Lenox,

Merchant Tailor,

Cor. Richmond & Carling Streets,

If offering his choice stock of

SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS

AT VERY CLOSE PRICES.

Made and Trimmed in His Usual First-Class Style.

EVENING SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Radial Railways.

May Be Constructed from London to Many Surrounding Villages.

The Matter Laid Before Number One Committee Last Night.

The City Electric Franchise—Plans for a New Hospital Extension Submitted—No Investigation into Waterworks Deals.

The regular meeting of No. 1 committee of the City Council was held last night, and many matters of importance were taken up. The street railway company's offer for an electric franchise was broached, but "progress" only will be reported. It appears, from the present outlook, as though London is to be made the center of an extensive radial railway system, and that residents from many of the surrounding villages and townships will be enabled to board electric cars and bring their produce to the Forest City markets at a very low fare. Then the question of an addition to the city hospital was elucidated by Trustees Col. Lewis and C. F. Compin.

Mr. Charles E. A. Carr, the newly-appointed manager of the street railway, was present, but stated to Ald. Jones that he had nothing further to submit on the latest offer for the franchise. "I think the company is standing in its own light," said Ald. Jones. Progress will be reported to the council.

THE RADIAL RAILWAYS. A lengthy communication was received from Meredith, Cameron & Judd re the radial electric railways, which read in part: "We desire to inform you that we will apply at the next session of the Legislature on behalf of Messrs. John Hand, president of the Board of Trade; John S. Pearce, Sheriff Cameron, C. H. Elliott, S. Sterling, W. M. Gartshore, C. W. Leonard, W. J. R. M. Maurel, R. W. Fiddicombe, C. E. Hunt, W. M. Spencer and E. R. Cameron, for an act to incorporate the London Radial Electric Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing and operating electric railways from London to Lucan, or Granton, Parkhill or Ailsa Craig, Delaware or Mount Brydges, Belmont or Harrietsville. An undertaking of this character is only feasible by these lines obtaining access to the heart of the city, and there is no reason why our lines should interfere in any way with the present street railway company's proposals, but it will be absolutely necessary to our undertaking that we should gain access to the market and warehouses by utilizing the street railway company's tracks, and in which the company does not propose to utilize. The streets which we would desire to occupy are Talbot and York."

Mr. Judd spoke in support of the communication, and stated that the requests of the company were very moderate. The lines were to reach places not touched by steam railways, and was to be known as a farmers' railway. It was no wind game, and Mr. Judd wanted the committee to keep the communication in view, and allow the promoters of the scheme to attend any meeting when the city franchise was being considered.

The request was granted, and the letter was laid over.

HOSPITAL MATTERS.

The resolution of the city council re hospital matters was read by the chairman. A communication from Dr. Balfour stated that plans for an addition for the use of paying patients had been prepared. The proposed extension would be L shaped, 72 feet wide by 120 feet long, and cost about \$16,000. It would contain about sixteen large, airy rooms, and also have provision in addition for an operating room, nurses' apartments, etc. The cost of the extension and the enlarging of the operating room and dispensary at present in use.

Messrs. Col. Lewis and C. F. Compin spoke in support of the plans. The trust recommended them as the most suitable to the city's wants. The rooms could be easily let at a good rate. Col. Lewis thought the doctors would not believe in the extension, and 10 per cent. might be received on the outlay.

"But you would not guarantee that," said Ald. Jones.

"Oh, no, could not, but good rates would be obtained from patients," answered Col. Lewis.

Ald. Armstrong asked Col. Lewis if the new St. Joseph's Hospital was the means of inspiring the trust to give the hospital for the purposes of competition.

Col. Lewis—No, not in the least. It is not for any competitive purpose. Something will have to be done soon. Mr. Mayor Little said the committee had no power to issue the debentures. They would mean a levy of a mill on the taxation. "I was thinking," said Col. Lewis, "of suggesting that the matter be laid over to allow the people to vote on it."

Col. Lewis thought the estimates of the various city bodies could be reduced a little—the school board, etc. "I will give you an order on the school board for the amount," replied the mayor humorously.

The estimates will be made up before any further action is taken.

ASKING FOR EXEMPTIONS.

Col. R. Lewis asked for exemptions from taxes on his stained glass works. He had been engaged in the business for 30 years in London, and had never asked for or received special favors from the city. During that time he had paid a large amount of taxes and helped to build up the city. Personally he did not believe in exemptions, but when he saw others who had been in business a shorter time than himself receiving exemptions he thought it was not equitable or fair that he should be compelled to pay the full amount of taxes while they went free.

Ald. Jones took the same stand in this as he always has in similar applications. The exemption system was rotten. Every tub should stand on its own bottom.

"If we grant exemptions in this case it will just open up the road for dozens of others," was Ald. McCallum's opinion.

Ald. Armstrong was inclined to the same view, but Ald. Dreaney and Carrothers favored inquiring into the matter, and the latter and Ald. Jones will learn the number of hands employed, etc., by Col. Lewis and report at the next meeting.

NO INVESTIGATION. The resolution of the R. E. O. P. A. asking for an investigation into the waterworks deals, was filed, on motion of Ald. Dreaney and Carrothers.

A NICE FIX. Daniel Lamb's (Toronto) scheme for municipal insurance was again brought up. "What shall we do with it?" asked the chairman.

"Oh, file it," said a member.

"We would have been in a nice fix this week if we had municipal insurance," said the mover.

The communication was filed.

E. J. MacRobert's request for \$30,000 debentures for the erection of a new school on Colborne street was postponed, awaiting the preparation of the estimates.

The taxes of Sarah Harris, a deaf mute, were remitted. Those of Mrs. Long, Bridge street, were charged

Unsuspected Dangers.

That is What We All Suffer the Most From.

AND KNOW THE LEAST ABOUT.

The Experience of Many Reputable People.

There are men, and women, too, who are suffering with dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body, who feel unaccountably weary, who are often feverish, have loss of appetite, strange bearing-down sensations, general feeling of melancholy, and who do not know the reason.

It is surprising how much these troubles are increasing, and it is marvellous that so few people know what they mean. There is but one cause for all these things, and that is—disordered kidneys. All these troubles are the first symptoms of Bright's disease of the kidneys, which, unless promptly checked, is certain to result in sickness or death. There is nothing so little understood, yet so dangerous, as this modern disease. It attacks people in unwarlike, and fixes itself upon the life before its presence is realized.

It is fortunate that medical and chemical science has discovered a remedy for this great modern monster. Any man or woman suffering from the first symptoms of Bright's disease can positively be relieved of these symptoms and restored to perfect health by taking the right remedy in time. There is but one certain cure for all these troubles, and that is Warner's SAFE CURE. This is an idle statement, but one which has been tested and proven in the experience of thousands of sufferers in both continents. Testimonials innumerable to this effect could be given.

MRS. W. M. COSGROVE, Hamilton, Ont. "About two years ago I was a victim to a very malignant form of kidney disease. I was completely prostrated and gradually gave up all hope of recovery. I felt myself that my days were few. Happily a friend recommended the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and I at once began to feel better. I had lost faith in all medicine. After using about half the bottle I felt such decided change that I kept on using it until I finished eight bottles, which effected an entire cure. Therefore, I give Warner's Safe Cure to sufferers of kidney disease."

E. CLENDENAN, Proprietor of the Lindsay, Ont. Livery Stables. "I can tell the same wonderful story. I was cured by Warner's Safe Cure when my kidneys were so bad that I could not get on my feet. I am glad to recommend it for it saved my life."

JOHN A. MORTON, Hardware dealer, Chatham, Ont. "I had been suffering almost every remedy without success, this was my condition when I began taking Warner's Safe Cure. I am now well and have no more to say for me, but Warner's Safe Cure saved me."

against the property. Miss Louisa Hall's taxes, amounting to \$18 50, were remitted.

A circular from the Local Option Taxation Association re tax reform was filed.

A. Kingston, city clerk, submitted a communication, stating that at the recent election the vote on the bylaw for the publication of the assessment roll stood: For, 1,726; against, 1,000; majority, 726. Some discussion ensued as to the manner of publishing the rolls—whether in pamphlet form, in the voters' lists, or in the newspapers. It was decided to have Ald. Jones and Ald. Carrothers wait on the City and Labor Council and learn whether or not the insertion of assessments in the voters' lists would not satisfy their wants.

The trustees of the Protestant Orphan Home applied for a grant of \$500.

In the present depression the collections had been very much decreased. Laid over for the estimates.

Some of the members of the Sabbath Observance League, asked that in granting a franchise for the electric railway a clause be inserted preventing the running of cars on Sunday.

Present: Ald. Jones (chairman), Armstrong, Brenner, McCallum, Dreaney, Carrothers, Mayor Little and Treasurer Pope.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

RICE AND BARTON TONIGHT. Rice and Barton comedians will be the attraction of the Grand today, matinee and night. A Detroit exchange says: Last night was a night of merit for the large crowd that witnessed the performance of Rice & Barton's Extravaganza Company at the Grand, and when the curtain descended on the last act the general comment was that the entertainment was the best of any point of view seen at theater in seasons, and far superior to many that have appeared at the higher-priced theaters. It is superior in more ways than one. It is clear that Rice and Barton are not a vulgar expression, not a suggestive situation is noted, and each turn is not only novel, but is presented by people who thoroughly understand the art of catching the audience.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE IN "THE GRAND VIZIER."

In "The Grand Vizier" Seabrooke has an opportunity of what may be termed "a laughing success." The opera has been well, chuckling humor, and a considerable expense of the grotesque, and the mission to compel laughter and dissipate care. As Denis O'Grady, Seabrooke has added a new leaf to his crown of laurels, and as the shipwrecked Irish sailor Seabrooke in "The Grand Vizier" will be seen at the Grand on Monday.

Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that will make fine pastry without shortening. It's absolutely pure.

TO DISINTER WELLS' BODY.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Crown Attorney Currie, Detective Cuddy and E. Aylesworth, brother-in-law of Wells, the boy with whose murder the Hyams brothers are charged, have gone to Oshawa to exhume the body, which, it is expected, will be found in a damp soil of the cemetery may have preserved.

The auction sale of the furniture of the gorgeously furnished house of the Hyams did not draw a very large crowd, and the prices realized were low.

WHEN the czar was made colonel of the Royal Scots Greys, a member of the regiment said to his orderly, "Donald, you heard that the new Emperor of Russia has been appointed colonel of the regiment?" "Indeed, sir," replied Donald, "it is a very proud thing." Then, after a pause, "Beg pardon, sir, but will he be able to keep both places?"

A Comfort Sometimes.

When health is far gone in Consumption, then sometime only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better is to take this medicine in time to save your health.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Directors' Report and Financial Statement—The President's Address—Satisfactory Results of the Past Year's Business—The Old Board Unanimously Re-elected.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its offices in Toronto yesterday. Mr. Geo. A. Cox, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. C. Foster, having been appointed to act as secretary to the meeting, read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to present herewith their Annual Report, showing income and expenditure of the Company for the year 1894, together with profit and loss account and statement of assets and liabilities at the close of the year.

The premium income, owing mainly to general business depression and depreciation in values, shows a falling off compared with that of the preceding year, but this was more than counterbalanced by reduced losses, and the revenue account shows an excess of \$11,453.47 of income over expenditure. Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum have been declared; \$10,000 carried to reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,100,000; and after providing an ample reinsurance reserve to meet liabilities on outstanding policies, the net surplus of the Company has been increased to \$377,247.53.

Your Directors feel assured that the Shareholders will have leave to be deeply regretted of the recent loss which the Company has sustained in the death of its late President, Mr. A. M. Smith, who, as a Director for the past twenty-nine years, and as Vice-President of the Company, has been a most active and personal interest he had always taken in its affairs, contributed largely to the success of the Company.

The vacancies caused by Mr. Smith's death have been filled by the election of the Vice-President, Mr. Geo. A. Cox, to the presidency; and of the Managing Director, Mr. J. J. Kenny, to the position of Vice-President; the vacancy on the Board being filled by the appointment of Mr. J. K. Osborne as a Director.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Revenue Account—	
Total Income	\$2,193,873.05
Total Expenditure (including appropriation for all losses)	2,082,419.58
Profit	1,111,453.47
Cash Capital	1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,100,000.00
Total Assets	2,100,000.00
Total Liabilities	2,373,041.02

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

I am sure that I express the sentiments of every Shareholder of the Company when I say that the absence from the chair of one who for so many years has presided over our annual gatherings, and maintained such a constant oversight of the affairs of the Company, is a source of sincere regret. This feeling is painfully impressed upon us at this, the first Shareholders' meeting for thirty years from which our late President has been absent. You will, I am sure, agree with me that we are fortunate in having secured for our Board-room so excellent a portrait as that before you of one who has so well earned a place of honour upon its walls, and whose kindly disposition, business integrity, and blameless life have left upon the annals of our business community, and more particularly upon the minds of those intimately associated with him, a record which must afford us pleasure, as well as profit, to contemplate. Although in failing health for some time past, I have continued to take a deep interest in the business of the Company, and to fulfill the duties of his office until after the close of the year with which the report deals, and I feel, as I feel, report just read, that I am rendering, on his behalf, an account of the final year of his Presidency, rather than submitting a report by virtue of the position to which the Director has recently done me the honour to elect me. In performing this duty my task is a comparatively light one, for the statement of the accounts of the year, which has been in the

hands of Shareholders for some days, is one which appears to call for no lengthened explanations, and certainly requires no words of apology at my hands. From a Shareholder's point of view, and taking into account the depressed condition of general business over the entire continent during the year, it must be regarded, I think, as an eminently satisfactory statement, showing, as it does, that after paying out of the profits of the year our usual dividend of ten per cent. upon the capital, we have been able to add \$10,000 to our reserve fund; and that after providing an ample reserve for running off outstanding risks, we have made a substantial addition to our surplus. On the whole, therefore, I say that I think we may congratulate ourselves, as well as the officers and agents of the Company, upon the result of the year's transactions, bearing in mind the fact that the careful supervision which is so essential in times when depreciation in the value of all classes of property is liable to occur, and the hazard of fire underwriting. Although the report deals only with the business of 1894, I may be permitted to refer briefly to matters relating to the present year, and in this connection I may first allude to the unfortunate experience of our own city during the early part of January, when by two fires, occurring within a week of each other, property to the value of close upon one million and a half dollars was destroyed, involving a loss of nearly one million dollars to insurance companies. With the large interests which the "Western" has in Toronto, it is needless to say that we could not hope to escape heavy losses in such disasters; but I am pleased to be able to inform you that our lines were so well distributed, and on the larger risks reduced by reinsurance, that our net loss by these two fires was \$37,200, an amount not sufficient to seriously affect, with our present large income, the average of the year's losses. As a result of these fires, the improved fire protection which has long been urgently needed in Toronto seems likely to be afforded. It will be of interest also to Shareholders to know that a contract has been entered into under which we have reinsured the Canadian business of the United Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, England, which Company has ceased doing business in the Dominion, being, in fact, now in course of liquidation. This will naturally bring some increase in the volume of our Canadian fire business, from which we have in the past derived a fair profit, and from which we feel that we

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
Fine and milder.

Skating Shoes

The kind that help the wearer to glide more safely over the slippery surface. We have a splendid lot. They are good for general wear besides. In our Shoe Department we have everything that the ladies, misses and children wear. Leggings and overshoes are seasonable just at present, and we are quoting very close prices. Our Good-year glove rubbers are very superior. For spring wear we have already opened up a portion of our stock. Get a pair of our

Dancing Slippers

They don't waltz by themselves, but they fit so nicely and look so neat that they wonderfully assist the dancer. The dancing season is not nearly over, so get a pair.

Ask those who have bought blankets from us recently what we are doing. We will know they will say they never got better value before. We have still a few of those partially soiled blankets left, and if any housekeeper wants to save money and get a good article here is the chance.

Our assortment of linens is large, and the excellence of the assortment is best explained by saying they are all Irish from Belfast, where the best linens the world knows of are manufactured. We import direct, and will save customers the middleman's profit. If you want anything in linens, large or small pieces, see what we can do.

Elegant Jackets

Are now being sold at greatly reduced prices. We are preparing for spring importations, that's the reason. You know our stock, it requires no introduction. We keep nothing that we cannot with confidence recommend. Therefore we cannot sell poor goods.

Ladies are making up whitewear now. Sewing machines are humming. We have the cotton to make them hum. Excellent qualities at low prices. Anything bought from us, if it isn't satisfactory, will be exchanged or money refunded.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,
149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

may reasonably look for satisfactory results in the future.

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old Board, viz.:—Messrs. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robt. Beatty, C. E. B. Cocke, M.P., Geo. McDermich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne, and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Mr. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine known as Eick'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, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

A. B. Powell,

Does all kinds of insurance brokerage and represents the following fire companies.

The Guardian, of England.
The London & Lancashire, England.
The Atlas, England.
The Quebec, Canada.

Sole agent in London for the Manufacturers' Accident Company.

Guarantee bonds given from \$500 to \$50,000. \$100,000 to loan.

District manager for Western Ontario for the Dominion Life Assurance Company.

Remember the address—
Ground Floor, 437 Richmond St.

A. B. Powell.

Can You Keep a Secret?

—NO!

Then tell everybody that we are doing

BICYCLE, GUN, LOCKSMITHING.

RUBBER STAMP WORK.

AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

D. McKenzie & Co.

388 RICHMOND STREET—OPPOSITE CITY HALL.



R. J. Y.
& CO.

For SATURDAY NIGHT

Special Line Men's Fancy Black Worsted Suits

For \$7 50, Regular price \$14

A SNAP FOR CLOTHING CUSTOMERS.



For SATURDAY NIGHT

All Wool Blankets Worth in Regular Way

For \$3, \$4 00 YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO PASS THIS BARGAIN

For SATURDAY NIGHT

BIG BARGAIN IN TOP SHIRTS

At 50c, Regular Price 75c.

SEE THIS SNAP

R. J. Young & Co

Can You Keep a Secret?

—NO!

Then tell everybody that we are doing

BICYCLE, GUN, LOCKSMITHING.
RUBBER STAMP WORK.
AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

D. McKenzie & Co.

388 RICHMOND STREET—OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

The Grayness of Dust

In time will steal away the color and brightness from the most expensive fabrics. Chenille Curtains are, above all, dust catchers. Don't despair as the color changes; maybe we can get it back by cleaning; if not, we'll give them a new color, a Cardinal, Garnet or Brown, by dyeing.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.
Telephone 614.
Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.



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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.
ROSS—At Putnam, on Feb. 12, Mrs. James Ross, aged 51 years.
The funeral took place on Thursday to Dorchester Station.
HUDSON—On Feb. 2, at her late residence, lot 8, con. 11, London township, Catherine A. Hudson, beloved wife of Thos. B. Hudson.
COX—On Friday, Feb. 15, at residence, 95 Hamilton road, Mr. Peter Cox, aged 67.
Funeral 2:30 p.m. Monday.

R. K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

It Was in
"Ye Earlie Times"
When the First

Williams Pianos

Were Made

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

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

R. S. Williams & Son
171 Dundas Street.
J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

Pictures Framed

—AT—
R. LEWIS,
434 RICHMOND STREET.

SAVE FUEL

By purchasing one of Powers' Temperature Regulators For Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air Furnaces.

Smith Bros.
PLUMBERS, ETC.
376 RICHMOND ST.
Opp. Masonic Temple. Phone 538.

ROGERS & DOSS,

Electric Wiring and Fixture CONTRACTORS,
425 Richmond Street,
A full stock of fixtures both straight electric and combination, and Electric Bell Supplies.
Telephone 577. ywt

WOOD!

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

COAL at Lowest Prices,

GEORGE MCNEIL
Cor. C.P.R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, - 657 Richmond Street.
Telephone 363.

Look! New White Cottons

AT THE
Lowest Prices
EVER KNOWN, AT

Priddis Bros.
Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

Repairing Department.
Keys fitted, locks repaired, razors hollow ground and set, scissors and knives sharpened, rubber and seal stamps made to order, by
WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas St., London. Phone 800.

FINE AND MILD.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—11 p.m.—Since last night the pressure has given away decidedly over the Northwest Territories, and at the same time increased a good deal over Eastern Canada. The weather has remained fine and moderately cold throughout the country.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 4° below—40°; Qu'Appelle, 10° below—12°; Winnipeg, 12° below—16°; Parry Sound, zero—26°; Toronto, 12°—32°; Montreal, 16°—22°; Quebec, 10°—20°; Halifax, 12°—24°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Westerly to south-westerly winds; fine; a little higher temperature; milder tomorrow.

ALL FURS

REDUCED

BELTZ'S
Manufacturing Furrier.

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK, Up-Stairs

Flowers, Flowers.

CHEAP THIS WEEK AT

WESTS,

246 Dundas Street. Telephone 439

Leo Ring, Chinese Laundry. The best work in the city. 487 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' Dresses fitted and Vested. This work is done by Joe Hovate of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. xt

FAMILY CREMATED.

NEWCASTLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—The house of Frank Jones, near Drennon Springs, caught fire last night while the family were sleeping, and Jones' wife and two children were burned to death. Jones was so badly burned that he will not recover.

An English Chemist writes: "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore throat, etc., should try them. Price 25 cents a box.

JAMES MILLER has opened up a new barber shop in Collins' block, London West, and guarantees to do first-class work. Give him a call. ywt

New Drug Store—Anything you want in the drug line. Telephone No. 1013, or call at C. Symonds', chemist and druggist, 464 Dufferin avenue, corner Maitland street. ywt

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

London Advertiser.

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

London and Environs

—H. B. Gough, of Aylmer, is in the city taking the electro-thermo baths.

—Miss Nellie Burnip has been engaged to sing at a concert in Guelph on Feb. 18.

—Mrs. Preston, of Elora, is spending a few days in the city visiting her aunt and taking the electro-thermo baths.

—The quarterly official board of the Florence circuit has unanimously invited Rev. J. E. Holmes to return for a third term.

—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor of Wellington Street Methodist Church, will preach missionary sermons in Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, on Sunday next.

—Miss Mary O'Hearn, of 246 Richmond street, has gone to New York city to secure her share of the estate bequeathed to her by her uncle, the late William J. Kelly, of New York.

—Rev. E. D. Silcox, who for fourteen years has been pastor of the Embo Congregational Church, has received a unanimous call to Paris. He has not as yet given his decision.

—President Shepherd, of the London Conference, is announced for missionary sermons at Petrolia on Feb. 17; Bridgen, March 3, and Oil Springs, church anniversary, March 10.

—The anniversary missionary services of the Wellington Street Methodist Church take place tomorrow. Rev. W. F. Wilson, of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m., and Rev. D. Philp, of Hamilton, at 7 p.m.

—At the last meeting of the municipal council of East Williams, a communication from Meredith, Cameron & Judd, asking right of way for an electric railway from London to Lucan, Ailsa Craig and Parkhill, was read and filed.

—The ADVERTISER is always glad to publish fresh items of news contributed by its friends. These items, however, must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Many a good item goes into the waste-basket because its author is not known.

—Detectives Nickle and Rider have recovered twelve of the fifteen boxes of pens which Fred Scott is alleged to have stolen from the Rectory street school on Monday night. The goods were mostly disposed of at various grocery stores, the proprietors of which state they can positively identify Scott as the seller.

—The government audit of the London West accounts for ten years back is progressing very favorably. Several villages, including ex-Treasurer Nicholls and ex-Tax Collector Lord, have been examined by the auditor, Mr. J. B. Laing. Mr. Laing has returned to Toronto, but will continue his work in a week.

—Readers are referred to the twelfth page of the ADVERTISER, where the first of an original and interesting series of monographs on "Napoleon, the Man of Destiny," by John Clark Ridpath, the historian, appears. This is the initial number of 21 historical articles on the same subject which will appear in the Saturday issues of the ADVERTISER.

—Mr. A. D. McLean, for two years and a half accountant of the London branch of the European & North American Bank, has been appointed manager of the Sarnia branch, vice Mr. T. W. Nesbitt, who retires from the service. Mr. McLean's social and business qualities make the promotion a deserved one. Mr. D. McGillivray, assistant accountant of the Toronto branch, will assume his position here.

—Dunfield block was the center of attraction Wednesday night, being the occasion of the European & North American Bank Home. The members and ladies made a very pretty and attractive gathering, and the grand march was led by E. Rider and lady. Profs. Donovan and Easline provided excellent music for the occasion, while Mr. F. Floyd as master of ceremonies won the appreciation of all. At 12 o'clock lunch was served, after which dancing was resumed and continued till an early hour in the morning.

—The Two Step, of Buffalo, one of the leading torchlight parades of America, has the following to say of the Palace Dancing Academy, of this city: "We are in receipt of the annual circular and cut of the Palace Dancing Academy of London, which was established in 1875. The building is a very modern one and most appropriate for the purpose. We understand the proprietors, Messrs. Dayton & McCormick, are doing a good business this season, and we trust they may always be as successful."

—The directors of the East Middlesex Farmers' Institute are endeavoring to make interesting their next meeting to be held in Pond Mills schoolhouse, Monday, March 4, and expect the following gentlemen to address the assembly: W. Underwood, the day; Prof. George H. H. Grieve, R.S.A.; Thos. Irwin, Thos. Baty, Chas. Simmons, J. D. Thompson, A. B. Scott, Adam Nichol, S. B. Gorrill, J. K. Little, Thos. Knapp and others. The musical part of the programme for the evening session is under the charge of W. E. Grieve.

—The death took place on Thursday in this city of Mary Ann, wife of the late Thomas Murphy, and mother of the late Rev. Wm. Murphy, aged 85. Mrs. Murphy survived her husband seven months, and her fifth and last son, Dr. Murphy, of Detroit, thirteen months. Her youngest son, Joseph Murphy, of Knox, Morgan & Co., Hamilton, died very suddenly ten years ago, which was a severe blow to his aged parents, who were prostrated at his sudden taking off. All her sons passed away in the prime of life, and all were in good positions and highly respected. Two daughters only are left, one living on Spadina avenue, Toronto, and the other at home. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were members of the Church of England.

—Court Stella, No. 7047, of the A. O. F., held their eleventh anniversary Thursday evening at Foresters' Hall, East London. Loyalty Circle, of the C. O. F., with numerous friends, were present to enjoy the occasion. The following was the programme: Chairman's address, Bro. F. Rossiter, D. C. R.; selection, Miss Crippi; song, F. O. Wooley; recitation, Thomas Hogg; song, R. Tronsdale; duet, Miss and Mr. F. Rossiter; address, Bro. R. Timmon; song, Bro. T. Tuxford; duet, Misses Ware and Crippi; song, V. Chamberland; recitation, Mrs. Crippi; address, Mrs. Kyle, C. of the C. O. F.; address, Prof. James, on "Love, Courtship and Marriage," Christopher Hogg; recitation, Bro. R. Moule. After the programme all present partook of refreshments, provided by the brethren. This court is in a very flourishing condition, having largely added to its ranks and membership during the past year.

—The managers of the Workman's Hotel desire to acknowledge the following gifts: Mr. Scribner, overcoat and \$2; Mr. T.

BARK-WELL'S BALSAM.

The distinguishing trait about this BALSAMIC COUGH CURE!

What Is It? Can You Tell?

Why should BARK-WELL'S BALSAM have such a large sale over the countless number of mixtures put up in all parts of the country claimed by the makers to be just as good as BARK-WELL'S BALSAM?

What Is It? Can You Tell?

Why BARK-WELL'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup and asthma after other preparations fail? If it has not some special merits above the common and ordinary coughs, croup and asthma cures which some dealers claim are just as good as BARK-WELL'S BALSAM? Did it ever occur to you that such a dealer wished to deceive you? CAN YOU TELL your neighbor of the virtues contained in BARK-WELL'S BALSAM? IF NOT, WHY NOT TRY IT THEN YOU CAN.

Allen, clothing; Mr. A. McCormick, vegetables and groceries; Seandrett Bros., vegetables and groceries; Mr. Lawson, vegetables; E. Adams & Co., preserves; McCutcheon & Co., groceries; Mr. Ferguson, vegetables; Mr. Smith, vegetables; Messrs. J. Co., vegetables; Wilson & Co., vegetables; Moore & Co., meat; Mr. Morris, meat; Mr. Hicks, meat; Mr. Mitchell, meat; Mr. Imple, two bags of vegetables; Mrs. Elliott, bacon and sugar; a friend, 50 pounds of corned beef; Mr. Anderson, bag of turnips; Mr. Turville, \$5; Dr. Arnott, \$2; Mr. T. McCormick, \$45 20; Mr. Lawrence, \$1; W. F. Saunders, \$10; Mrs. White, \$1. An average of ten men per day have worked in the woodyard since the first of this month to earn their night's accommodation, consequently the Salvation Army have a good stock of wood on hand to supply citizens.

A Warning!

A woman representing herself as acting for the Ladies' Aid Society of Talbot Street Baptist Church is soliciting contributions in the interest of the poor of the above church. The members of the Ladies' Aid wish to warn the public against this person, who is an impostor, as they have not in any way authorized her to do this work.

Henry George Coming.

Mr. Henry George, the greatest living advocate of free trade and the single tax, and known throughout the world as the author of "Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems," and other works, will deliver a lecture here on Tuesday evening, March 5. Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons has consented to act as chairman, and Mr. George will be Mr. Gibbons' guest during his stay in London.

A Matter of Regret.

Miss Ella Cosford, secretary of the London W. C. T. U., says: The citizens of London will no doubt regret to learn that Lady Henry Somerset will be unable to take her promised trip to Canada this winter. A few days ago word was received from her secretary that Lady Henry was ill with la grippe, and that it would be advisable to delay further advertisement of her coming to London on Feb. 27 until assurance of her speedy recovery could be given. At 6 p.m. yesterday the following telegram was received:

"BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15, 1895.

"Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street, London: Lady Somerset ill with grip. The doctor positively forbids her going to Canada. She sends profound regrets.

"HARRIET T. TODD."

Dr. Price's is the foremost Baking Powder in all the world, because it's absolutely pure.

A CHILD DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Duncan Graham, the 3-year-old son of Adam Graham, of the East End, accidentally got possession of a bottle of carbolic acid this afternoon, and died within a few hours.

Dundas Center Sunday School.

FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

To the Teachers of the Dundas Center Methodist Sunday School:

The loss of our school by fire has not quenched our zeal or weakened our faith in God. "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God," and out of this seeming calamity good will come. In the meantime we have secured quarters in the Collegiate Institute, which in many respects are admirably adapted to our needs. The school will meet next Sunday as usual at 2:45. The teachers are asked to meet at 2:30, and have their places assigned them by the committee. The impression prevails with some that many of our scholars will drift into other schools, and it is quite possible that some may do so, owing to the location of the school, but a vigorous and united effort on the part of the teachers to keep their classes together will, we are persuaded, keep our attendance up to the usual average. The teachers have proved their loyalty to the school in the past, and we believe that in this testing time they will not be found wanting. "Be strong, and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

We will have a supply of hymn books on hand for next Sunday, but no Bibles. BRING YOUR OWN BIBLE WITH YOU. Faithful yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

French cannas, selected from 100 imported varieties; hybridized gladiolus seed and seedlings from collection of 1700 named varieties. History and culture with price list free. H. H. GROFF, Simcoe, Ont. J26 F16

The CONFEDERATION LIFE'S

Unconditional Accumulative Endowment Policy

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

FRED. H. HEATE, General Agent, GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.

Office, - - 436 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE

REX BRAND

Breakfast Bacon, Hams and Lard

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Sold by Grocers and the Packers.

Moore & Company

Covent Garden Market.

MARA'S

BARGAIN LIST FOR

MONDAY, FEB. 18TH,

—OUR—

BARGAIN DAY.

If you require anything in Winter Wear now is the time to purchase. We are giving one-quarter of all winter goods, to avoid carrying them over to next season. We have during the last few days passed into stock, many thousands of dollars worth of NEW, CHOICE and SELECT SPRING GOODS. Read our Bargain List carefully:

1st—7 pieces Diagonal Dress Goods, double fold, worth 40c, on Bargain Day 25c per yard.

2nd—13 pieces Snow-Flake Tweed Effects, 44 inches wide and worth 50c, on Bargain Day 25c per yard.

3rd—All remnants of Dress Goods, Silks and Prints, one quarter off on Bargain Day.

4th—Plain and Striped Eiderdown, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 35 1-2c per yard.

5th—All Shades of China and Pongora Silks, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 20c per yard.

6th—25 Shades of Silk-finished Henrietta, for evening wear, 46 inches wide and worth 75c, on Bargain Day 45c per yard.

7th—All-wool Crepons, in all shades, for evening wear, worth .50c, on Bargain Day 35c per yard.

8th—Ladies' Silk Windsor Ties, in polka dot and plain colors, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 20c.

9th—Children's Corset Waists, in drab and white, on Bargain Day 25c.

10th—Mara's "Special" Corset, worth 75c, on Bargain Day 48c.

11th—Ladies' French Kid Gloves, with fancy-stitched back and large buttons, in black, tans and browns, a regular \$1 line, on Bargain Day 50c.

12th—Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Hose, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 35c.

13th—Ladies' Fine Woolen Hose, regular price 25c, on Bargain Day 18c per pair.

14th—Ladies' Fine Woolen Mitts, worth 25c, on Bargain Day 15c.

15th—Fancy Net Veilings, with Chenille spots, all shades, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.

16th—Ladies' Woolen Vests, on Bargain Day 23c.

17th—Ladies' Heavy Quilted Skirts, lined, worth \$1 50, on Bargain Day \$1.

18th—Children's Woolen Gloves, with knitted cuffs, on Bargain Day 15c per pair.

19th—Children's Heavy-ribbed Woolen Stockings, on Bargain Day 10c per pair.

20th—Children's Flannellette Night Dresses, on Bargain Day 45c.

21st—Ladies' Flannellette Night Dresses, on Bargain Day 83c.

22nd—Ladies' Flannellette Skirts, on Bargain Day 45c.

23rd—Silk Belting, in navy, black and white, worth 30c, on Bargain Day 18c per yard.

24th—Fancy Mottos Handkerchiefs, on Bargain Day 6 for 25c.

25th—Garter Elastic, on Bargain Day 3 yards for 10c.

26th—Best Linen Thread, on Bargain Day 8c per spool.

27th—Children's Imitation Black Astrachan Capes, a few only, on Bargain Day \$2.

28th—A few Beaver Capes, worth \$10, on Bargain Day \$4.

29th—Ladies' Beautiful Opera Cloaks, fur lined, worth \$13, on Bargain Day \$6.

30th—Ladies' Gray Persian Lamb Capes, military cut, worth \$25, on Bargain Day \$15.

31st—Ladies' Natural Opossum Capes, military cut, worth \$18, on Bargain Day \$12 50.

32nd—Ladies' Silk Sealette Muffs, on Bargain Day \$1 75.

33rd—Ladies' Gray Persian Lamb Muffs, on Bargain Day \$3.

34th—Children's White Lamb Muffs, on Bargain Day, 75c.

35th—Ladies' Natural Opossum Collars, worth \$5, on Bargain Day \$2 50.

36th—Ladies' Astrachan Collars, on Bargain Day \$2.

37th—Ladies' Gray Persian Lamb Collars, on Bargain Day \$4 25.

38th—Ladies' Tan-O-Shanters, in all colors, on Bargain Day 25c.

39th—Large Size Arctic Blankets, on Bargain Day \$1 per pair.

40th—Extra Heavy Large All-Wool Blankets, worth \$2 75, on Bargain Day \$1 90 per pair.

41st—11-4 White Honeycomb Bed Spreads, on Bargain Day 95c.

42nd—8-4 Plain Sheetings, on Bargain Day 17c per yard.

43rd—Special Line of Extra Heavy Oxford Shirting, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.

44th—Special Line of Turkish Toweling, on Bargain Day 8c per yard.

45th—Pure Linen D'Oyleys, on Bargain Day 15c per doz.

46th—Carriage Rugs, on Bargain Day 35c.

47th—Special 36-inch Art Muslins, new patterns, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.

48th—32-inch Turkey Red Prints, regular 12 1-2c goods, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.

49th—32-inch Indigo Blue Prints, all new patterns, on Bargain Day 11c per yard.

50th—28-inch English Prints, on Bargain Day 5c per yard.

English Models

British Institutions Exemplified in Municipal Government—Election of Civic Managers—How Can the Best Service Be Obtained—Prof. Goldwin Smith on the Question.

In a very timely volume, entitled "Municipal Government in Great Britain," Dr. Albert Shaw lays before us the results of his careful study of the subject in some of the chief cities of England, and apparently invites us to imitate the English system with a good will. The book is full of undivided powers, the mayor having no veto, in his opinion, "as simple, logical and effective as the American system is complicated and unworkable." The English system, he says, "gives the entire management of the affairs of a city to a small number of men, who, by their own hands, which they renew from time to time."

The study of the British method, under the auspices of so careful an investigator as Dr. Albert Shaw, cannot fail to be instructive. In the imitation, caution is required. There is a story which is very true, but the moral of which is always fresh. It is that of the man who bought the puppet show and man who bought the puppet show and man who bought the puppet show.

An essential part of British institutions is the character and habits which he has been forming for a thousand years, which are closely bound up with his social development, as that again is with the economic conditions of his island. This is seen when Parliamentary institutions are transplanted from England to France. It is seen even when that singular structure, the constitutional monarchy, with its apparatus of sham and dummies, is transplanted from the old country to a colony. The prerogative of dissolving Parliament, for instance, is exercised, or has hitherto been exercised, in the old country under traditional restraints, which the old country politician understands. The colonial politician uses it as a six-shooter, to be fired at his antagonist whenever he can get a shot.

City society in England even now somewhat differs in texture and in its animating spirit from city society in America. The wealthy people have a stronger hold, more of the governing and a livelier sense of municipal duty than similar people in American cities. How it may be when the democratic and leveling movement in England shall have made further progress we cannot say. At present it is so.

Again, in borrowing any part of the British institutions it is necessary to consider the relation of that part to the whole, and the effect of the whole upon that part. If you want men to do hard work, you must pay them, or they will pay themselves. So it will be, at least till the Angel Gabriel is mayor, with a city council of seraphs. The pay may be either money or dignity. Hitherto the pay of the members of the city governments in England, as well as of the justices of the peace, who have administered the show, has been dignity. But in America, next below the Federal Congress and Cabinet come the State Legislatures and offices, which, forming higher objects of ambition than the offices of municipal government, and leaving the latter comparatively little dignity, tempt, if not constrain, their holders to pay themselves in the other way.

The question practically is whether the elective system can be made to work in large cities. It works well enough in villages. But in a village the people know each other and can lay their heads together for the election of their officers. The work is light, the leading men are generally willing to be elected, and there is comparatively little need of science in the administration. In the great city a man does not know his next-door neighbor, and combination for the choice of representatives is almost impossible. The work is very heavy and is declined by the leading men of business, who are willing to give their time to it, while they shrink from the trouble and turmoil of elections. The government requires science in some departments of the highest and most special kind. It includes, as Dr. Shaw says, "besides administrative science, statistical science, engineering and technological science, sanitary science, and educational, social and moral science."

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A municipality is now practically a commercial concern, its chief business being the raising and expenditure of money. A commercial concern would hardly be well managed in which the incidence of expenditure was separated from the control. The question will become more serious if politicians improve upon the lesson which they have

now learned, of buying the votes of the many with the money of the few. In every great city, moreover, there is a body of electors who, though inhabitants, are hardly permanent citizens. If the city were ruined, the mechanic would have only to take up his tools and go elsewhere.

Dr. Shaw was pointing the other day to Toronto as a striking instance of the success of the English system. But if he has read the Canadian papers since, he will have seen that Toronto has the same troubles, both in the way of maladministration and corruption, as her sisters on the Yankee side of the line, and that if she is prosperous and attractive, she owes it to natural advantages and the industry of her citizens, not to a municipal government which she is now struggling to reform.

When matters come to the worst a spasmodic effort is made. But you cannot get it sustained. The Vigilance Committee which you have formed for the purpose breaks up when the tension is over; indignation cools; excitement passes away, and vigilance goes to sleep. The commercial men will not year after year leave their offices to an election. The ward politician, whose vocation is regular and whose industry is increasing, regains his ascendancy, and things slide back into the old groove. You have a grand moral lesson, get your Tweed into the penitentiary, slumber happily for some years, and find Tweed installed again.

The problem is the more pressing because, as Dr. Shaw truly says, there is an evident tendency to the growth of the city at the expense of the country. Apart from causes strictly economical, such as the reduction of the number of farm hands by the extended use of machinery, the tendency is promoted by the ease with which, owing to the multiplication of railroads, the rustic, especially the rustic woman, gets a glimpse of the shows and pleasures of the city, and by the influence of the high schools, which educate the sons and daughters of the farmer above farm work. Against a general tendency it is in vain to talk, though all our notions, not only of poetry, but of health, physical and moral, must be changed before we can regard the tendency as entirely good. The fact is as Dr. Shaw says it is, and it calls on us to solve without delay the problem of city government on an elective basis, if that problem is capable of solution.—Goldwin Smith in New York Sun.

STANDARD RECITATION.

"HARD TIMES."
"Come in, come in, sir, it's blowing a perfect gale tonight;
Hang your coat up by the door, then come to the fire—that's right—
Things is kinder untidy—haven't much furniture yet;
But the shack is shelter at least, from the wind and snow and rain;
Yes, times is hard, an' I reckon there won't be much to show
For our last year's work on the farm, with the price of wheat so low.
An' the wife's bin sick a long time—had the lay-grip real bad.
Got kinder all tuckered out—bin workin' too hard, she had.
I've jist bin fetchin' the doctor—that's some kind of a deal.
He didn't ask for cash right now, or inquire about my affairs.
Ef he had, the Lord knows what I'd a-done—we haven't a you see.
There's no one here to do the work but Sue an' baby an' me.
Hadt' no money to hire a girl. She tried to manage alone,
Turble hard on her, it was—she's jist come to skin and bone.
She'd a good home in Ontario—never had to work so hard;
Not to work as she's done out here, in house and stable and yard.
It's rough on a man, this climate, when he's poorly clothed and fed.
An' housed in a shack so cold that the breath smokes round yer head.
Gosh! I couldn't help it. I would have to go to town
With a load of wood or hay fer Smith or Jones or Brown.
Tryin' to earn a dollar or two, to keep the wolf from the door.
An' buy the things we needed, 'cos we know his next-door neighbor, and combination for the choice of representatives is almost impossible. The work is very heavy and is declined by the leading men of business, who are willing to give their time to it, while they shrink from the trouble and turmoil of elections. The government requires science in some departments of the highest and most special kind. It includes, as Dr. Shaw says, "besides administrative science, statistical science, engineering and technological science, sanitary science, and educational, social and moral science."

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A municipality is now practically a commercial concern, its chief business being the raising and expenditure of money. A commercial concern would hardly be well managed in which the incidence of expenditure was separated from the control. The question will become more serious if politicians improve upon the lesson which they have

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Taxation Reform.

During the years of famine in Ireland millions of pounds' worth of farm products was exported in order to secure values to maintain absent landlords in luxury and idleness in London and Paris.

The following anecdote illustrates the power of land monopoly: Two men were shipwrecked on an uninhabited island. The only thing saved was a small box containing valuable securities amounting to nearly a million dollars in value. They knew that the island was frequently passed by trading vessels, and, therefore, had hopes of being rescued in a few months at most. The man who first landed on the island was a lawyer; his companion was the banker, and the lawyer was a lawyer. The island being a tropical one, there was little danger of starvation. Each of these men, influenced by habits and custom, appropriated the money. They agreed to abide by the laws of civilization, and expected to live happily and peacefully until rescued. The first thing they were occupied in was to divide the money. On the second day they felt more at home, and with returning business instincts proceeded to analyze their respective positions, and each seemed to find the lawyer had a self-satisfied expression that rather puzzled the banker. When meal time arrived, the owner of the island helped himself to some fruit off a bush. The banker, who was checked by the mark that the fruit belonged to the owner of the island. Thinking this a joke, he offered to pay for his breakfast, and was told that he was not to follow him to the full meal of clams, berries and bananas would cost him \$500,000. Of course, he protested, but his friend pointed out that he was not compelled to eat the meal, but that he was to pay for it. The lawyer, however, hunger became keen he surrendered half of his treasure for a meal that in many places would have cost less than a shilling, and his wealth was about to follow him to the balance of his fortune. Supposing, now, that having given up all he had he would surely be allowed sufficient for his wants, particularly as his companion could not eat, and the fruit of the bush was wasting on the trees, he requested permission to help himself. The lawyer, being a generous man, compromised on the following basis, remarking that he was a little out of the balance of his fortune. Supposing, now, that having given up all he had he would surely be allowed sufficient for his wants, particularly as his companion could not eat, and the fruit of the bush was wasting on the trees, he requested permission to help himself. The lawyer, being a generous man, compromised on the following basis, remarking that he was a little out of the balance of his fortune.

For the United States the assessed acres around cities, and city lots, and the wind and snow and rain; Yes, times is hard, an' I reckon there won't be much to show For our last year's work on the farm, with the price of wheat so low. An' the wife's bin sick a long time—had the lay-grip real bad. Got kinder all tuckered out—bin workin' too hard, she had. I've jist bin fetchin' the doctor—that's some kind of a deal. He didn't ask for cash right now, or inquire about my affairs. Ef he had, the Lord knows what I'd a-done—we haven't a you see. There's no one here to do the work but Sue an' baby an' me. Hadt' no money to hire a girl. She tried to manage alone, Turble hard on her, it was—she's jist come to skin and bone. She'd a good home in Ontario—never had to work so hard; Not to work as she's done out here, in house and stable and yard. It's rough on a man, this climate, when he's poorly clothed and fed. An' housed in a shack so cold that the breath smokes round yer head. Gosh! I couldn't help it. I would have to go to town With a load of wood or hay fer Smith or Jones or Brown. Tryin' to earn a dollar or two, to keep the wolf from the door. An' buy the things we needed, 'cos we know his next-door neighbor, and combination for the choice of representatives is almost impossible. The work is very heavy and is declined by the leading men of business, who are willing to give their time to it, while they shrink from the trouble and turmoil of elections. The government requires science in some departments of the highest and most special kind. It includes, as Dr. Shaw says, "besides administrative science, statistical science, engineering and technological science, sanitary science, and educational, social and moral science."

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Here, There, Everywhere.

LAMP posts are let for advertising purposes by the Shoreditch Vestry in London. The money received goes to support a technical school.

A WHITE rainbow was seen recently at West Newton, Aspatia, in Cumberland, during a hard frost. It lasted for more than half an hour and was much broader than the ordinary rainbow.

DELEGATES from a church society recently sent to Northumberland refused to deliver addresses illustrated with lantern slides on the ground that "Paul and Barnabas never carried magic lanterns about with them."

THE spiritualists of Massachusetts, in a recent convention, passed resolutions against the medical laws of the State and against any extension of the laws relating to contagious diseases. They believe people ought to be allowed to die without State interference.

Last year the Prince of Wales received \$340,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall estates. The property has been well managed since Prince Albert took it in hand fifty years ago, and the income is said to be from royalties from mines has greatly increased. Over a million dollars has been put by and invested.

MISS MEREDITH, the English artist, who has made a wonderful success in India as a portrait painter, finds she must use adroit flattery to induce the ladies of zenanas to wear their exquisite costumes. A light complexion is a great asset, and she has been seen, secluded, and, therefore, of high caste and pedigree.

A subscription is being raised in Maryland to erect a monument on Long Island to mark the site where the "Maryland Four Hundred," by their bravery saved the American army under Washington at a critical moment. The site has not yet been determined, but it will probably be somewhere near Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, celebrated his 58th birthday recently in San Antonio, Tex. On the same day his mother, Mrs. Betsy Holton Moody, celebrated her 90th birthday in the house in which she brought up her children, and in which she has lived for 60 years, and she superintends the work of her house every day.

Several canal projects are at present under consideration by the Ministry of Roads and Communications in Russia. One of the most important plans is not new, having been brought up at intervals for a number of years. It is that for connecting the White Sea with the Baltic. The estimated cost by the latest survey is 10,000,000 rubles.

DURING the exhibition of 1900 it is proposed to give a cycle of Wagner's operas with a German company in Paris. Meanwhile "Tannhauser," the "Meistersinger," "Tristan and Isolde," and the Nibelungen trilogy will be given at the Grand Opera. It is now definitely arranged that "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be presented at Bayreuth once more in 1896.

A WRITER in La Medicine Modern asserts that sedentary occupations predispose to tuberculosis more than any others. Italian and English statistics show, he says, that there are 450 deaths per 1,000 from this disease among students, seminarians and young clergymen, while farmers, boatmen and mountaineers enjoy almost complete immunity from it.

Pasting for twenty-four or for thirty-six hours has no influence on muscular power, according to the recent investigations of Dr. Manea, an Italian physician. He found the power the same whether measured by voluntary efforts or by electricity. The deviations for the day were small, he thinks, must be attributed to the effects on the nervous system, respiration and circulation, but not on the muscles.

AS AN indication at this late day of the relative popularity of the works of the Bard of Avon, the Westminster Gazette learns from the English publishers of Scott's novels that for 360 copies of "Ivanhoe," 280 copies of "Riverside," are sold, 275 copies of "Rob Roy," 255 of "Kenilworth," 255 of "Guy Rannering," 230 of "Old Mortality," 230 of "The Antiquary," 205 of "Quentin Durward," 190 of "Woodstock," and 160 of "Count Robert of Paris."

ONE hundred thousand negroes will leave Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana for Northern Mexico in the next few months. A colony has been founded under the auspices of the Mexican Government, and it is expected that the drain upon the south will result in a marked reduction of the colored population in the States named. It is probable that the people of the south will suffer from lack of field hands ere long.

The largest salmon caught in British waters during the last twenty-five years, according to Mr. H. Ffennell, was one caught in the Tay which weighed 71 pounds. There are plenty of instances of fish between 50 and 60 pounds, and a few above 60. In Youell's "British Fishes" is the statement that a salmon weighing 83 pounds was for sale in London in 1821. It seems to be a fact that British salmon do not run as big as formerly.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S latest fad is a printing press for service in the field. He has had a carriage constructed in which a little printing press is arranged so that in a campaign he will be able to have his orders, proclamations, etc., printed for distribution. Up to the present he has always been accompanied by a carriage containing a table, on which his secretaries copied his orders. He will now make use of the new field printing press at the great maneuvers next autumn.

DEPOSITS of saltpetre that promise to be the most valuable yet discovered have been found in Cape Colony. They are said to be true potassium nitrate, which is one of the chief ingredients of gunpowder, and is worth about \$30 a ton. The principal supply of saltpetre is from Chili, but the Chili saltpetre has to undergo a costly chemical process before use. The dryness of the South African climate is supposed to account for the richness of the latest find, which, it is stated, will reduce the price of the mineral one-half.

A good-natured station master at Portchester, N. Y., who has a warm spot in his heart for suffering animals, has been overwhelmed with a regular windfall of dogs and cats. Scarcely a train passes Portchester but contains a sprinkling of the felid and canin genera. One recently came all the way from Chicago. This unusual attention is the result of an incidental remark

on the part of the station master that he would like to establish an animal sanitarium were he wealthy. On the three black crows plan the story grew from the negative into the positive statement that he would establish such a sanitarium, and hence the dogs and cats.

A very pretty natural phenomenon was witnessed near Apollo, Pa., during the recent zero weather. A natural gas well of great pressure had been driven in, and a strong stream of water was forced out of the hole by the pressure of gas. The water rose to the height of 60 feet, where it spread like an umbrella, and immediately froze, making a veritable natural fountain.

THE Bank of England has in its possession a banknote dated Dec. 19, 1699, for 5555. It was printed from an engraved plate, but had blank spaces for the amount, date, number and signature. Across it are written memoranda, showing that it was repaid in three instalments. In appearance it is not altogether unlike the modern note. In the bank library is another note for £25, which was not presented for 111 years. Another curiosity, said to be unique, is a note for no less than £1,000,000, dated 1782.

PROF. BARTOLI, during the great eruption of Etna in 1892, measured the heating power of the sun with the pyrheliometer at different altitudes to find out whether atmospheric dust exercises any perceptible influence on the intensity of the sun's rays passing through it. The air was then filled with an impalpable dust, which fell very gently and gave the sun a slight reddish tinge; there were no clouds and there was a dead calm. He finds that 28 per cent of the heat transmitted by pure air was absorbed by the volcanic dust.

An insurance journal has recently collected statistics of suicide in the United States. Many of the facts gathered are surprising, but the most singular and perplexing is the fact that the "classification by condition of life" shows a greater proportion of suicides among the married men than among the unmarried, which is contrary to the accepted theory. Contrary to it certainly is the fact that more bachelors than married men have been cited as one of the most obvious reasons for entering the holy state of matrimony.

"YOU stated last week," writes a correspondent, "that Mr. Joshua Northrop, of Bradford, was the oldest English local preacher now living. But there is now living in this town an older local preacher—Mr. Wm. Brown, who was born on Sept. 7, 1797, and is, therefore, in his 98th year. He has been a local preacher with the Wesleyan Methodists for over 60 years, and regularly attends the Dingley Bible class, which he founded. He remembers hearing Dr. Adam Clarke preach in the streets of Camelford, even remembering his text on that occasion. He is present in the visitors' gallery of the House of Commons during the memorable Corn Law debate, and distinctly remembers several of the speeches on that occasion.—New Age.

THE death of John Chapman, editor of the Westminster Review, recalls to a correspondent of the Independent a little anecdote of Mr. Chapman's bright daughter, told by Mrs. Chapman to a circle of interested and amused listeners—a circle including George Eliot, Bayard Taylor and others equally appreciative, if less distinguished—a good many years ago. "Mamma," said the little daughter, as Mrs. Chapman related the incident, "Mamma, how do they milk cows?" "Why," said the mother, "don't you remember the day when we were in the country, and you saw the men milking the cows?" "Oh, no, mamma," she answered, "they were not milking the cows; they were unmilking them. I want to know how they milk them."

AN AMUSING story is told of the late Principal Pirie, of Aberdeen, Scotland. Just after "at home" cards became fashionable, one of the dullest specimens of the old professional regime was surprised to receive a card which read as follows: "Principal and Mrs. Pirie present their compliments to Professor T—, and hope he is well. Principal and Mrs. Pirie will be at home on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Professor T— will also be home."

I was CURED of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Sydney, C.E. C. I. LAGUE.

I was CURED of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Yarmouth. CHARLES PLUMMER.

I was CURED of Sciatica-Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Berlin, Nld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

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Well-Bred Refined

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ARTISTIC BATHROOMS.

THE BATTLES OF CARACALLA OUT-DONE IN SPLENDOR AND RICHNESS.

Magnificent Appointments—Rich Marble and Mirrors—Delicate Accessories in Silver and Costly Porcelain Deemed Necessary.

Special New York Letter.

The time worn joke about Saturday night being bath night will have soon to disappear altogether even from the minstrel-vandeville repertoire. Bathing and bathrooms are no longer a luxury, but a necessity for every one, and it is as much part of the daily routine of life to take a bath as it is to eat breakfast.

The fittings for bathrooms are quite in keeping with the other luxuries of our modern civilization, and extremely handsome and artistic, as well as useful, are they.

The sponge, while naturalists call upon us to admire its wonderful fashioning, is, to say the least, a very mundane object, but in these fin de siècle days its mundanity is relieved to a great extent. No longer is it suspended from the nearest faucet or some convenient nail by a string, or placed in what looks like an inverted filigree toast rack. It is placed in a broad, shallow silver dish, with a wooden bottom.

In every well regulated bathroom there is always a silver powder box, but of giant size, in which is fitted the immense powder puff, with silver top, which monsieur, no less than madame, considers necessary to use after the bath.

Many women prefer china to silver for their bathroom appointments, and dainty and beautiful in the extreme are many of the designs. The three cornered jar that fits on to the tub at the end is a great convenience and is really a thing of beauty, made as it is often of some valuable piece of china. Still with porcelain tub and silver pipes and faucets, the silver dishes harmonize most satisfactorily.

The beautiful bathrooms in many of the new private houses have been repeatedly described, and each new house has of course some new and some luxurious design to show, but there are two or three it would be difficult if not impossible to excel.

The bathroom in the W. K. Vanderbilt house opening off Mrs. Vanderbilt's room is all glass. Square bevelled mirrors, fitted into one another, form floor, walls and ceiling. The glaring effect is entirely transformed by the painting of a dogwood tree, which starts in one corner and spreads its branches, covered with blossoms, over the entire room. The tub is of white marble, a most perfect block. The ewers, basins and all appointments are of silver and cut glass. Nothing more luxurious or expensive could well be devised.

Cut glass ewers and basins are exceedingly handsome, but there are many beautiful designs in china, and in country houses these are much more desirable. The glass requires great care in the handling and the cleaning. Still, that is scarcely a point to be raised, as



LUXURY IN PLEASANT FORM.

people who use such things have a corps of servants. Very handsome majolica basins and ewers in designs far removed from the ordinary are also possessed by some women having artistic tastes.

In these days of luxury it is very comforting to people of small means, who take the trouble to find out the way, to know that within their reach lie many of the luxuries supposed to be only for the very rich. A bathroom of bevelled mirrors, with marble tubs, or even tiles and porcelain tub, is something very few can attain to, but a most comfortable and satisfactory bathroom is quite within the possibilities of every one. Almost all houses now have the open plumbing, which includes a tub set on legs instead of being inclosed in a wooden coffin. This tub may be of any material, and by the use of white paint be transformed into a thing of beauty. The old iron pipes can also be transformed by this same paint. True, the paint does not wear as well as heart could wish, but it can always be removed at a very trifling expense. Blue and white linoleum, blue and white tile paper, a Japanese rug in blue and white, and a set of blue and white toilet china produce most satisfactory results.

The galvanized iron, enamelled with white paint, wash hand stand is a new fashion and a very good one. They are in accord with the open plumbing, being without closet or drawer. They always look delightfully clean and fresh and are easily kept in order. If it were not for the veining it would be difficult at a distance to discover they were not made of marble. On them are used china or cut glass toilet sets, but the china is more suitable. The stands are extremely nice in the country, and a bedroom furnished with bedstead of enamelled iron and stand of this description, with handsome dressing table, is always delightful.

Nail brushes and tooth brushes have not kept pace with other things in the race for luxury. They are made with silver handles, but in the most luxuriously fitted up bathrooms are generally to be seen of very much the same pattern as the plainest.

RAIN COSTUMES.

Properly Clad Women Can Face the Weather's Worst Elements.

Now that it is the fashion to go about in rainy weather, it is absolutely necessary to know how to costume one's self fitly for rain or snow. It is quite a new fad, this of not paying any attention to whether the day be fine or stormy, but where a few years ago a woman in the street on a rainy day was quite a rarity, now there are just as many to be seen as there are men. The outdoor sports have, of course, a great deal to do with this, for the women who stayed at home soon found that they were far behind in the race, and one and all set their wits to work to devise how to go out and stay out in pouring rain without, in consequence, catching a fearful cold.

A well gotten up woman shows to particularly good advantage on a dull day. Dragged skirts and wet clothing are most depressing, but for these there is absolutely no necessity if only pains be taken to provide one's self with a proper outfit. There is no doubt but that woman's needs are rapidly increasing, and a costume for each sport seems to be a matter of course. Bicycle costumes, skating costumes, golf costumes, yachting costumes, not to mention house and dinner gowns, have each their place, and now comes the storm costume.

The first step in the right direction was taken when the decree went forth that trained skirts were absolutely impossible to wear in the street. Hideous as they looked on a fine day when they swept the pavements far better than any street cleaning department has as yet succeeded in doing, their full hideousness was never so palpable as when, on a rainy day, a woman would try to hold up the mass of material with one hand and keep her umbrella over the head with the other. Whenever she opened or shut the umbrella down went the skirts into the wet and mud, to be picked up when she started off again and held at exactly the right angle to most thoroughly wet her ankles. Beneath the skirt of her gown fashion in those days ordered she should wear a petticoat with many ruffles, or, more ghastly still, a white muslin or cambric, trimmed with lace. Small wonder was it that no woman who could avoid it went out of doors in bad weather.

The woman of the present day has more than one way of attiring herself in order to brave the elements. First and foremost she wears heavy boots, in some cases waterproof ones made of calfskin, with cork soles, and coming high up on the ankles. Some women wear low shoes, rubbers and then gaiters. This last plan keeps the feet and ankles absolutely dry, but is very far from becoming, as it gives an extremely clumsy appearance even to the smallest ankles. When the snow or mud is deep, skating boots are quite de rigueur. These are made of heavy leather, are laced, and come far up on the calf of the leg. They have invariably broad soles and low, flat heels. They are not so clumsy in appearance as might be expected, for they are carefully cut, and like all laced boots fit very smooth and tight. The fin de siècle girl has quite given up ruffled petticoats for rainy weather, instead of which she puts on under her serge gown black satin or cloth knickerbockers, and buttons on a pair of leggings that reach from foot to knee. Equipped in this very thorough manner she feels quite certain that that most ghastly of all things, the bedraggled petticoat, is spared her. There are a number of materials sold which claim to be waterproof—cheviots, serges, silks, alpacas, and even a new plush called liseine, and many women have entire costumes made up of these different fabrics. The heavy Scotch cheviots and serges, not to mention homespuns, certainly do shed the water, but they are none of them absolutely impervious to rain.

Walking costumes made of dark tweeds or of the Scotch frieze, quite short, so as to clear the ground, very simply made with coat and plain skirt, look trim and neat, and when a felt hat is worn the outfit is complete. The woman who wears it looks extremely fit,



FIT FOR ANY WEATHER.

much more so than does she who has her gown made in some fussy manner. Ruffles and flounces are fortunately tabooed on all kinds of gowns this year, but in no way are they more out of place than on a rainy day costume.

The rubber cloaks with the cloth finish are extremely fit and can be made to be exceedingly becoming. Light tan colors and dark blues, the capes of the latter lined with red, are the favorites. There is not much variety in the styles. A long coat reaching to the bottom of the skirt, tight fitting in the back, with loose fronts fastened with big bone buttons, a belt of the same around the waist and a single or double cape of the same reaching to the hips, is the favorite model.

Cloth ulsters are always in fashion. When well made they have a certain air and style which is very smart, but they are very warm garments, and really only suited for wear in the winter. The heavy woolen goods need to be lined with silk, and this makes them additionally warm.

HANDY MOVABLE SHED.

A CONVENIENCE THAT WILL SOON PAY FOR ITSELF.

What Material It Takes to Build the Shed—How It Is Put Together—The Convenience of Having Hinges in the Right Place.

A handy movable shed for brood sows or calves, or any desired purpose, can be made as follows: For the roof take four 2x4 pine scantling twelve feet long; distribute these for rafters, and nail to each end a 2x4 pine scantling eight feet long; place upon these shingling lath or sheathing, and cover with shingles or other material in the ordinary way. For the ends: The lower end will require two scantlings eight feet long and two uprights of same scantlings two feet long. Hinge this on lower inside edge of lower end of roof so it will turn inwards. The upper end arrange the same way, only use three scantlings five feet long and uprights of the same only six feet long. The sides fit in with similar

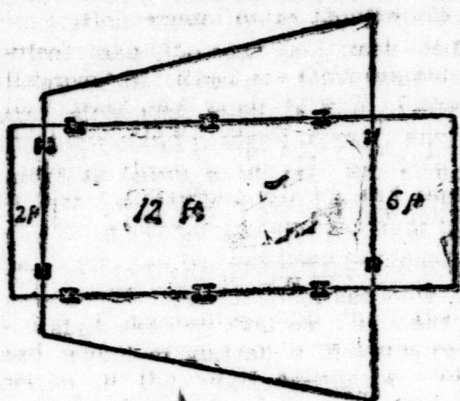


DIAGRAM OF MOVABLE SHED

framing, and so hinge that each side will turn inwards over the ends, and board upright all around. The reason for this hinging is for convenience in knocking it down, moving it, and setting it up again. In tearing it down carefully tip it over on roof, wrong side up, on a sled, fold down ends and sides, then move where desired; put up again and fasten at corners with a spike or two, leaving the heads out so as to draw out easily, and it is complete. Often it need not be let down at all, only tipped on the end of a sled as needed. Such a convenience will many times pay for itself. It can be used sometimes for farm machinery or for storing potatoes or other roots until ready to pit or market. The accompanying illustration will give an idea of its construction.—D. Livingston, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Wall of Peking.

The outer wall is about twenty-seven miles in circumference. It was built centuries ago of mud and bricks. The inner and outer face are of the latter; each brick is as big as a family bible, and the interstices are filled up with mud and stones. The whole has long settled into a solid cement. Save for some damage done in one or two quarters by recent floods, this great wall is still intact. The gates number thirteen. They are insignificant, though finely arched; are not much wider than the streets, and are only twenty feet high. At night they are closed with great doors sheathed with iron.

The whole city forms two rough parallelograms, one being the Tartar city and the other the Chinese. There is another wall separating the two sections. The first is the Manchu quarter par excellence; the second is given to commerce. Inside the walls of the Tartar city—they are sixty feet thick at the base—are the government buildings, the foreign legations, and the residences of the wealthy Tartars, which run round another high grey-bricked wall, six miles (roughly) in circumference. This wall incloses the temples, pleasure grounds and outer palaces of the sacred city, consecrated to the use of the "Son of Heaven." Inside this block, again, is the Purple forbidden city, the actual residence of the emperor and his court.

Nature Will Assert Herself.

One woman said of another recently: "She boasts that she is never idle, that every moment not spent in sleep is a busy one. When she does sit down for a short time she always has some fancy work ready and picks it up. She declares that she can rest as well if her hands are occupied as if they lie quiet in her lap. In fact, she says that she rests better for the trifling work, and I imagine that she does, but it is because she is too overwrought and too nervous to sit perfectly still. I shall be much surprised if, some day, there is not a total collapse there." If nature has, as is alleged, a long memory and never forgets an injury, it does seem probable that this woman who, like her prototype in Mother Goose, "never is quiet," will some day discover that the few moments of refreshment and rest that she would not seize, as she went on with her daily work, have been forced upon her in the accumulation of their long arrears.

The New School of Writing.

Some of our new writers—Mr. Anthony Hope, in particular—not content with the short story, strive to compress the essence of a novel within the limits of an occasional conversation. Similarly, certain of our playwrights—notably Mr. Oscar Wilde—ignoring the broader methods of the older school, rely for their more piquant effects upon the perspicacity of the epigram. Neither device is altogether admirable; but "the public," which is nowadays popularly supposed to be "something in a hurry," living or existing on potted meats, beef wine, tea tabloids and other triumphs of the gastronomical economist, doubtless feels itself intellectually flattered.—Lady's Pictorial.

A Sure Way.

Cobbler—I understand Bilger is going to close up his business.
Stone—That so? How is he going to do it?
Cobbler—Stop advertising.—Clothes and Furnishings.

THE ROOF TREE.

I.
Home no more home to me, whither must I wander?
Hunger my driver, I go where I must.
Cold blows the winter wind over hill and heather:
Thick drives the rain, and my roof is in the dust:
Loved of wise men was the shade of my roof-tree,
The true word of welcome was spoken in the door:
Dear days of old, with the faces in the fire-light,
Kind folks of old, you come again no more.

II.
Home was home then, my dear, full of kindly faces:
Home was home then, my dear, happy for the child,
Fire and the windows bright glittered on the moorland;
Song, tuneful song, built a palace in the wild.
Now, when day dawns on the brow of the moorland,
Lone stands the house, and the chimney-stone is cold:
Lone let it stand, now the friends are all departed,
The kind hearts, the true hearts that loved the place of old.

III.
Spring shall come, come again, calling up the moorflow:
Spring shall bring the sun and rain, bring the bees and flowers:
Red shall the heather bloom over hill and valley.
Soft flow the stream through the even-flowing hours:
Fair the day shine as it shone on my childhood—
Fair shine the day on the house with open door:
Birds come and crop there and twitter in the chimney—
But I go forever and come again no more.
—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

OCCULT POWERS OF JEWELS.

Strange and Supernatural Influences Formerly Ascribed to Different Gems.
While everyone admires the various jewels from an ornamental view-point, it may not be generally known that in times past nearly all of the more important precious stones were supposed to possess occult powers over disease, and in other supernatural directions.

A writer in Chamber's Journal recently compiled an article descriptive of the supposed powers thus possessed, from which we gather that the diamond, though considered to be of itself deadly poison, had, till recently, from remote ages, been credited with the power of protecting its wearer from the evil effects of other poisons—which may have been the foundation of its popularity. Pliny described it as having the power to avert insanity—and amber was credited with the same quality. The ruby was supposed to exert a healthful influence upon the liver, and to be valuable for disordered eyes; the latter quality being also ascribed to the sapphire and emerald—the emerald, when seen by a serpent, being further supposed to blind the reptile and render him harmless. The turquoise was supposed to act as a sort of health indicator, the intensity of its color being in ratio to the physical well-being of its wearer. It was also reputed to be the safeguard against harm in case the wearer should fall from any height. The opal was looked upon as a thunderstone, possessing the virtues of many others in combination, but the onyx was regarded as rendering one peculiarly susceptible to annoyance from nightmares and demons, which seriously affected its popularity. The amethyst was supposed to prevent intoxication, the coral to protect against the evil eye, and the topaz to deprive boiling water of its heat.

Hits of Fashion.

Pink is a fashionable color for evening wear, and it is shown this season in some exquisite shades.

Advices from Paris say that crushed collars, with ear loops, are fast coming to the end of their tether.

Gold and white is one of the coming combinations. Yokes, cuffs, and dress bands are imported in sets and promise to be very popular.

The modern girl is copying the picturesque Dutch peasant. She has borrowed her headress and is wearing it to the theatre as a bonnet.

Artificial flowers form stock collars for wear with best dresses and show rosebuds, daisies, violets, roses, lilies of the valley, and buttercups. Artificial orchids are also used.

Very wide sashes of scarlet silk gauze with the fringe on the ends in white are worn with thin white dresses and ribbon edged with rows of seed pearls or crystal beads, and in all blue satin is used for trimming.

A new and very attractive black material will appear for spring wear under the name of creponette. It differs but slightly from the familiar crepon fabrics, yet it is more beautiful in coloring and more characteristic in design.

Then He Does the Catching.



He—Do you ever fall down, Miss Frost?
She—It depends upon with whom I'm skating.

A Hint.

Teacher—In what year was the battle of Waterloo fought?
Pupil—I don't know.

Teacher—It's simple enough if you only would learn how to cultivate artificial memory. Remember the twelve apostles. Add half their number to them. That's eighteen. Multiply by a hundred. That's eighteen hundred. Take the twelve apostles again. Add a quarter of their number to them. That's fifteen. Add to what you've got. That's 1815. That's the date. Quite simple, you see, to remember dates if you only will adopt my system.—Judy.

A MONTREAL ELECTROTYPYER.

He Is Raised from Misery to Comfort and Health.

The Wonderful Change Was Wrought by Paine's Celery Compound.



DAVID BOOTH.

Mr. David Booth, manager of the extensive electrotyping department of the Montreal Daily Witness, is known to thousands in the great commercial metropolis.

The rude hand of affliction was laid heavily upon Mr. Booth two years ago. Life was made miserable for him, and he was prevented from enjoying the ordinary blessings which flow to those who can pleasantly take three good meals each day.

Before hearing of the wonderful healing virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, Mr. Booth had experimented with ordinary medicines without any success; even the services of a physician proved useless.

While in a serious condition Mr. Booth was recommended to use Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle proved magical in its effects; and after a short time Mr. Booth was perfectly cured. He writes as follows, for the benefit of sufferers:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of dyspepsia, and thinking it would pass away, I paid no attention to it until it became so bad that I had to see a doctor, whose prescriptions only gave me temporary relief. I suffered terribly after the lightest meal; the smallest piece of bread gave me pain, and I could not get proper sleep, consequently I would feel very weak and would perspire with the least exertion. I have spent considerable money buying medicines advertised to cure indigestion, but none seemed to meet my case. Every second day after eating meat at dinner I had a rush of blood to the head. A friend recommended me your Paine's Celery Compound. I bought a bottle, also a second one, and I must say in my case it was magical. I found myself able to eat without any bad after-effects. I have used seven bottles, and am pleased to say I can now enjoy a good square meal. I can confidently recommend your medicine to any one suffering from indigestion; in fact, I am now quite an enthusiast for Paine's Celery Compound."

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A CALL SOLICITED

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895.

Motto for the Week:

I have found life a warfare, but I have always found the weapons provided sufficient for the victory. The obstacle has been the necessity for the leap over it.
—Amelia Barr.

The Mikado.

The Greatest of Living Rulers.

For valor and sagacity the Emperor of Japan has won distinction and renown this year. A sovereign of whom but little was known by the world at the opening of the year stands at the front rank of mankind's rulers at the end of it. Anyone who runs over the list of living monarchs, marking the character and career of each of them, is likely to be led to believe that the foremost among them all is Mutsuhito, the Mikado of Japan. Look at his titles to fame, recall his life and work, and then think of those of any of the others, or of all of them. Under his rule the greatest and most marvelous transformation that ever took place within a short time in any nation of the world has been brought about. During his reign of 28 years, and under his guidance, Japan has cast off the feudalism which had existed there from time immemorial, has changed her political system from that of absolutist imperialism to that of parliamentary government under the crown, has reorganized her ancient social system, has adopted all the arts and industries of civilization, has become the first military power of the Oriental world, has developed her old resources and created new ones, has enlarged her commerce in such a measure as to alarm her western competitors, and has established for herself a high name among the leading powers of the earth. These are of the things which have adorned the history of Japan since the Emperor Mutsuhito ascended the throne of his ancestors in February, 1867, when he was in the 15th year of his life.

The record is one without a parallel in our age, if it ever had a parallel. There is not a doubt that the Emperor has been the leading spirit as well as the master of the Government during all the period of reconstruction. He it was who, under his own absolute authority, and soon after he assumed the crown, and when not yet 20 years of age, issued that revolutionary decree by which a large proportion of his subjects were relieved from disabilities old as his dynasty, and raised to the dignity of citizens of the empire. He it was who soon afterward issued the decree for the entire suppression of the feudal system, which had been rooted and grounded in his country. He it was who, six years ago, voluntarily divested himself of a part of his own powers, granted a liberal constitution, and created a Parliament of two Houses, which has the right to enact measures of legislation, subject to the veto of the crown, and which, within recent years, has repeatedly exercised a measure of independence not often surpassed by the Congress of the United States. Praise be to the enlightened Mikado, a title which, in his case, worthily illustrates its original meaning, "The Honorable Gate."

Such a gate is Mutsuhito. It would need many full pages to tell of the Emperor's works during the past quarter of a century. Suffice it to say that while he has had the counsel of statesmen of very high ability, it is mainly to him that the new Japan owes its existence. There is the best of reason for believing that in the conduct of the war now waged upon China he has played a leading part. When the war broke out he left his capital and took up his abode at a point upon the western coast, from which he could, as it were, the more easily survey the operations by sea and by land, at which he could obtain prompt intelligence of the course of events, and from which, as is known with assurance, he has issued orders that were quickly conveyed to his military and naval commanders. The Japanese Minister at Washington, who is not merely a courtier, but as proud a patriot as any in Japan, is the authority for saying that from the time the first shot of the war was fired in Korea until the army took up its march for Peking, the Emperor has every day actively exercised his full and immediate authority as commander-in-chief. It is not the less true that in the field of diplomacy, or in the conduct of negotiations with European and other foreign Governments, the Emperor has served his country at first hand. His recent speeches to the Houses of Parliament gave satisfactory proof of his thorough knowledge of all affairs relating to the interests of Japan.

Who is there among the living sovereigns of the world with whom he can be compared? Not certainly with any one of them in Asia, from the imbecile Hwangti of China to the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. Look over the European list. The Czar of Russia is a young man who has just

reached the throne, and of whose ability nothing is known. The Emperor of Germany has yet to give proof that he possesses any genius for politics or for war. The Emperor of Austria is an amiable old ruler, who gets along as well as he can with his many-tongued subjects. The King of Italy—unhappy Umberto I! The lesser kings are not upon the list. The Queen of England is not upon it. The President of the French Republic has no place there. The score of other Republican Presidents in North and South America—peace be to them!

No other living ruler than the Emperor of Japan has a record like his, a record of great things accomplished, a record of progress and of victory. More than the reign of Augustus was to Rome, more than was that of Alfred or the Conqueror to England, or that of Gustavus Adolphus to Sweden, or that of Peter the Great to Russia, or that of Napoleon to France, or that of Victor Emmanuel to Italy, or that of William I. to Germany, more than the Presidency of Lincoln was to our own country, has been the reign of Mutsuhito to Japan.—[New York Sun.]

Putting One's Foot In It.

The Irishman who never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it must have had a very unhappy life. Mr. Darwin himself has noted in one of the most serious chapters of his "Descent of Man" the utterly disproportionate remorse and shame with which we recall our social slips. The social slipper (is that the proper noun?) pains not only himself but others also. It is only the disinterested third party who looks on and laughs. Our path through life is thickly strewn with temptations to social slips. You abuse the Jews or the Catholics in a mixed company and you find your interlocutor is a member of the religion attacked. You speak slightly of someone as puny and insignificant, and suddenly remember that your interlocutor is an even smaller man. You condemn divorce as immoral, and find you are talking to a divorcee. You quote a funny epitaph upon a man who has five wives and you don't know why your companion winces until you find out that he is living with No. 6. Or, quite innocently and inadvertently, you give away your true estimate of the guests around your table—like poor Mr. Norton, who, when Disraeli praised a certain wine, purled out complacently—"Why, I have wine twenty times as good in my cellar." "No doubt," said Dizzy, looking round the table, "but this is quite good enough for such canaille as you have got today." There is a story, varied a thousand ways, of which the reader himself, or some of his friends, has no doubt at some time or other been the unlucky hero. In its simplest form it may run as follows: At a public rout or assembly the hero asks a neighbor, "Who is that ugly girl over there?" or, "Who is that very offensive young man?"—whereat the neighbor hotly replies, "That is my sister," or "brother," or what not. The story is sometimes improved by the embarrassed querist stammering out, "Oh, I beg your pardon; it was very stupid of me, I ought to have recognized the resemblance." Or, it may take the following form: A certain German songstress asked a gentleman to whom she had been introduced how he liked her duet. "You sang charmingly; but why did you select such a horrid piece of music?" "Sir, that was written by my late husband." "Ah, of course; I did not mean—." But why did you select such a cow to sing with you?" "A cow! that is my present husband." Or, it may assume some such form as the following: A party of visitors were being escorted by the superintendent through a penitentiary; they came to a room in which three women were sewing. "Goodness!" whispered one of the visitors, "what vicious-looking creatures! What are they here for?" "Because they have no other home. This is my sitting-room, and these are my wife and daughters," was the overwhelming reply of the superintendent.

Living in the Suburbs.

Unless one is very watchful, and often in spite of watchfulness, the semi-suburbanite shuts himself off from the best social interests and advantages. He begins by imagining that there will be no difference; that he will see just as much of his friends and go just as frequently to balls and dinner parties, the concert and the theater, the educational or philanthropic meeting. But just that requisite and impending twenty minutes in the train or electric car at the far end of the day is liable to make a hermit of him to all intents and purposes by the end of the second year.—[From "The Art of Living—the Dwelling" by Robt. Grant, in the February Scribner.]

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

Twentieth Century

Dr. Joseph Parker Criticised—The Replies of Canon Scott Holland and of Dr. Clifford, the Great Baptist Preacher.

Dr. Joseph Parker, in his remarks on the twentieth century and its glorious possibilities, which appeared in these columns recently attempted to cast a bombshell into the theoretical camp. There is nothing that the gifted preacher of the London Temple likes so much as the making and throwing of bombshells.

He has certainly drawn two eminent preachers into the arena. The one is Canon Scott Holland, who, when he is "in residence" at St. Paul's Cathedral, electrifies vast throngs assembled under the dome with his words of eloquence. The other is Rev. John Clifford, D.D., who is pre-eminent among the Baptist ministers of Great Britain.

Canon Scott Holland says he knows nothing or comparatively nothing regarding the twentieth century except just one thing, and that is that it will be very unlike what Dr. Parker imagines. This may sound audacious, but Canon Scott Holland believes that he can assert this with the utmost confidence, not because Dr. Joseph Parker is a poor prophet, but because he is not a perfect painter. He has entirely omitted from his picture the one permanent character which is stamped upon man at every point in his career, whatever be the time or place. Always, under every conceivable change, this essential character must abide; and the one thing, therefore, which we can be positive in asserting about the twentieth century is that man will be found in it to be what he has ever been, a pilgrim, moving forward; and moving forward with struggle and stress and strain, amid confusion and perils, facing foes within and without, bruised, wounded, yet upheld.

No century will save him while this present age continues. And, therefore, the one thing certainly known about him is that he will never be found to have settled down into snug suburban comfort, such as Dr. Parker amusingly portrays, without a pothouse, without a bath, without a dogma; saved from the allurements of a false prospectus, generally aware that all fraudulent directors have long ago been flogged, shaking hands enthusiastically with the tax gatherer on his doorstep as he goes his merry rounds, free from all danger of hearing sermons, and still more of preaching them; writing pleasant articles for magazines, which are certain to be duly paid for, untroubled by the sight of an established church and comforted by the thought that its endowments have come in so well for getting rid of the national debt.

"No, Dr. Parker!" exclaims Canon Holland. "That can never be the final goal of human history. No century will find man turning aside from his long pilgrimage, set loose from his high warfare, and comfortably housed in easy quarters with a life annuity."

"And as he will most certainly be still under the strain of a dangerous and weighty call; and will still be working his way out of entangling evil into heroic good; it will, therefore, still make a tremendous difference whether he sets about it in the right way or the wrong; whether he applies the energies of his reason to the task; whether he can manage his weapons; whether he has trained himself to make best use of his proper tools. That is, it will still be a vital matter what he thinks. Of course, if everybody has become nice and good, and there is nothing more to be done, and there is a balance at the bank, and it is a pure pleasure to pay rates and taxes, and the House of Lords has ceased from troubling, and Sir William Harcourt has lain down with Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Keir Hardie is leading them, and vestries and county councils have died unwept, and we need only saunter in the garden with a cigarette spudding a weed when it strikes our fancy, then, no doubt, the importance of right and accurate thinking on high things is not so obvious. We may shut up our books, dismiss our historians, give decent and final burials to all ancient heresies, as Dr. Parker suggests.

"But in the stress of a difficult, immense, and complicated work, it cannot but make a difference what skill we have acquired, what knowledge we have stored. It will most certainly make a difference whether we have learned anything out of the experiences of the past, whether we have taken note of old blunders, and are distinctly aware of pitfalls into which men have been dragged before now, and have apprehended with a steadier intuition the true inwardness of the mission on which we have been sent. In the thick and the roar of a vast battle it will be better for us to be in the place where we are really wanted than in one where we are useless, better to understand what is going on forward than to be totally ignorant of the

General's design; better to move in the direction ordered than to plunge into a casual skirmish on our own hook, wherever it strikes us as expedient. This redemption of human destinies out of ruin into salvation will remain to the last a very big and a very serious job. It will tax our utmost capacities; it will demand our finest power of judgment; it will necessitate concerted action; and all concerted action involves thought, care, attention, obedience, restraint, discipline.

"Spiritual faith is certainly the root of the whole matter, and moral goodness is the only right issue. But faith's power to advance, to prevail, to redeem, is bound to depend on whether we can add to our faith, knowledge; and moral goodness will only attain its perfection according as it has been inspired by a right judgment delicately trained.

"Therefore it is absolutely certain that the success of this soldier-hero man, warring his stony way out of darkness into light, will inevitably depend in the twentieth century, as much as in all other centuries, on the grip that he retains on a creed. It will depend on his power to unite his individual efforts into a concerted movement on behalf of the name of Christ; the movement of men who have agreed together on the meaning of the name, and who understand something of that which they believe in common; the movement of men who have come to that agreement out of the accumulated experience of the centuries behind them during all which, by a continuous development, they have learned to read the name aright, and how to avoid illusions and misinterpretations and vagaries.

Dr. Clifford does not see eye to eye with Dr. Parker; it would be strange if he did. The eminent Baptist minister sees "an ideal church" in the twentieth century. In the coming century, he says, the difference between religion and theology will be as clearly understood and accepted as the difference between living a rejoicing life in the summer sunshine and knowing all about the movements of Jupiter and Uranus. It will be seen that religion has no more to do with the mere recitation of creeds in public worship than with the repetition of the columns of the multiplication table, and that as to theological dogmas has no closer relation to admission to the society of Jesus than the mastery of the rule of three has to the conditions of loving friendship. Theology will know its place and dwell in the classroom of the professor of divinity, and of the students, teachers, and preachers of the science of religion; but it will not keep the doors of the churches locked against any who love Christ and seek to do his will, or build again walls of partition between religions out of the different literary settings given to the historic facts and eternal ideas of the Gospel of Christ.

"The theology of the next century will be really progressive. It will not find its boundary in the fifth or the first century, in the Apostles' or the Athanasian Creed, in the Catechism of Westminster or the articles of the Prayer Book, in the system of Calvin or the propositions of Arminius. It is based on a person, not a proposition, and therefore it must be living and progressive, ever susceptible of readjustment, of a fresh setting, of new applications. It has all the powers of an endless life, and like Tennyson's reward of virtue, 'It is always going on and ever to be.' No one confessed more freely and gladly than Paul that he was complete in Christ now; but looking ahead, he says: 'Then shall I know even as I am known.' We have to follow on to apprehend and apply to the changing needs of life the ideas of his revelation. We do not know more than the alphabet of our Gospel. It is full of unexhausted energies and undeveloped ideas, and of latent capabilities for all the moral needs of the coming century. Its best work is in the future, and its most gladdening promises of gifts for men are to be fulfilled in the salvation, not of a cluster of men here and there, but of nations—yea, of humanity. The wisdom of God in the Crucified Man will bring every thought into captivity to him, and cast it into the moulds of his divine ideas. His ethics, with their selfless basis, like his altruistic spirit, will cast out the sin and pessimism of man and bring in the gracious and pure rule of God.

"In Dr. Clifford's opinion the twentieth century will be prolific in new social growths and dominated by new social ideals. Man is taking possession of the whole globe. New races are coming into the light of the Gospel. The peoples of India and China

will exhibit, as the century proceeds, the glorious fullness of Christ. Humanity as an organism will reveal the spiritual brotherhood of mankind, and supply new spheres for the marvelous energies of the Son of Man. The poverty and wealth of the individual we know; the riches of the social life we have yet to discover, and as Christ is the Saviour of the individual, so also is he the Saviour of society. The ideal church is the ideal of society. The training in Christian duties within the bracing and genial atmosphere of the Christian community is the preparation for the realization of the brotherhood of men in the strong and tumultuous life of industry and politics. Therefore, sociology will hold a large space in the theology of the next century. We can only serve society by the spirit of the cross; the spirit of self-sacrifice. The churches have to modify the structure of society, expelling everything that makes a lie, that is unjust or produces injustice, and theology must set forth those formative, architectonic ideas of Christianity, which being incarnated in the lives of men remake society. Not that the old theology of the individual must be dismissed. It cannot be. Progress does not consist in dispelling one truth by another, but in eliminating the accretions of error and widening the applications of truth. So "God broadens out each breadth of life to meet." We must retain the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins, of the certainty of adequate and available divine help for struggling men; while we welcome all that is taught us of the exhaustless opulence of Christ by the unfolding of the social life of mankind.

Military Signaling.

During the autumn the armies of Europe have been marching and countermarching, charging and retreating, all over the respective countries that they have been organized to defend, experimenting with all sorts of new arms and engines, and applying new tests to the old methods of warfare. But perhaps the most interesting thing to the casual observers at these great autumn maneuvers was the number of contrivances used for keeping open communication between various regiments, army corps, and divisions.

In one part of France this fall the maneuvers consisted of an attack by an entire army corps upon a large fortress. The defenders of the fort had established many redoubts and outposts on hill-tops and in farm-houses and in wind-mills. All these outposts were connected by telephone. The men of the signal corps strung the wires several days before the attack was expected, so that when the enemy appeared the outlooks were enabled to converse with their superiors inside the fortress just as if they had been only a few yards away.

The country all about the fort was mapped out and divided into squares that were either numbered or lettered, and the soldiers knew exactly how to aim the cannons and mortars in the fort so that the shells would drop in certain places. In actual warfare the pickets would telephone to the commanding officer that a squadron of cavalry was approaching behind a hill to the north, or that several regiments of infantry were hiding in a bit of woods to the south. Then the big guns in the fort could be trained on the woods or on the depression behind the hill, and shells could be dropped on the enemy's advance guard even while he was out of sight, and the invading force might thus be prevented from securing an advantageous position from which to attack.

The telephone system used by the French soldiers on this occasion was a campaign outfit that could easily be transported any distance. It was very simple, consisting merely of coils of copper wire, of pronged bamboo poles for supports, and of mouth-pieces and ear-pieces to talk and hear through. A telephone line like this can be rapidly set up, as a wagon can carry the bamboo poles along, and a man with a coil of wire on his back can lay the wire as fast as his companions can stick the poles into the ground.

Woman is all things but a soldier; but when her equality is sufficiently extended there will be no more soldiers wanted.

The Revelation of Science.

Science has enlarged our conception of God by enlarging our conception of the universe. Before science did this our little world was considered to be in the center of creation; and it was believed that the sun, moon and stars revolved around it every 24 hours. Our little planet was the most important place which God had created, and the Lord was supposed to have this for his chief care. But astronomy came and showed us that the earth was only one among myriads of planets, the sun only one of many million suns, our earth but a speck in the heavens. And so, with the knowledge of the universe grew our idea of its Creator.

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The Number Seven

An interesting discovery has just been made by a contributor to a French periodical, who has apparently a touch of superstition in his character concerning numbers. Whether or no he believes in the mysterious or uncanny influence of number thirteen is not stated; but he points out that the unfortunate President Carnot was throughout his life under the influence, so to say, of the cipher seven. He was born in 1837, and entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1857. He became President of the Republic in 1887, in virtue of the seventh article of the constitution. On May 17, 1894, he presided at the centenary fetes at the Ecole Polytechnique. He died in the 57th year of his age and in the seventh year of his presidency. In the carriage in which he was seated when assassinated there were, including the driver, etc., seven persons, the crime being committed on a Sunday, the seventh day of the week, by Caserio, an Italian, their being respectively seven letters in these two words. To conclude this list of sevens it is pointed out that M. Carnot's remains were laid in the tomb in the seventh month of the year, and on the seventh day after the murder was committed.

Three Rules for Life.

1. Look for good, not evil, in all things. Cultivate the habit of seeking the best in every person and every event. The bane of our life is that cynical contempt which finds in all things only weakness, only something to be criticised and despised. Seek good, as Jesus sought it, everywhere; and, if we seek, we shall find. Faith in God is faith in goodness; and, conversely, faith in goodness is faith in God, and leads to him. 2. Do always the best you can. Be not satisfied with doing as well today as you did yesterday, but look up to something higher and better. Look upon each new day which comes as an opening into a higher world and a better life. When an opportunity of doing good comes, think that God sends it. Be faithful in small things, because they also are divine duties, full of heavenly peace and may lead to the greatest blessing. 3. Select the best influences, read the best books, see the best people. Surround your mind and heart with what is highest. We can never escape the influence of our environment. If we habitually associate with those who disbelieve in God, in human goodness, in the possibility of progress, we shall take that tone ourselves. If we go with those who make this life a playground, who live only for self-indulgence, we also shall drift in that direction. But, if we seek the companionship of the pure and generous, the upright and honorable, their lives will send an influence into ours, and we shall find it easier as the days go on, to be generous ourselves.

A Progressive Pope.

Leo XIII. is probably the most notable Pope who has sat on the throne since Leo X., and he is a far better, if not a subtler man, although there are those who say that, with the exception of Bismarck, the present Pope is the only first-rate diplomatist in Europe. Leo XIII., in spite of his unfortunate decrees about the infallibility of the Bible, which can only rank with the equally foolish papal infallibility and immaculate conception dogmas of Pius IX., is politically if not theologically up to date. His advice to Ireland has been temperate, to the American strikers wholesome, while his timely arbitration, accepted both by the Peru Government and the insurgents, has lately prevented a bloody and useless war. At home he has been the friend of sanitation, and no enemy to education (only an enemy to the severance of education from religion, as a good many people in England at this moment are). He has built the Roman splendid cholera hospital, fitted with the latest scientific improvements. He has founded asylums for the poor and aged, and at his own expense he has built a noble aqueduct for supplying his native town of Carpinetto with pure water. But, at the present moment, the popularity of the Pope is largely political. As a rule, when the King's Government is unpopular, the Pope is popular. It is like Vesuvius and the Solfatara, when one is active the other is quiescent, and vice versa.—[The Rev. H. R. Haweis, in the Fortnightly Review.]

Social Reforms

Of the Day---With the Thinkers and Workers.

Voices from the Mail Bag.

Did you ever stand at the telephone when the wires were crossed and listen to the scraps of conversation that braided themselves in an out, making a medley at once amusing and distracting? "Please send up those oranges at once," commands a feminine voice. "Has that invoice arrived?" shouts a masculine tenor. "What's the wholesale price per barrel," inquires an anxious bass; a girlish treble promises to be ready to go to the rink at a certain hour--no doubt in response to the unheard invitation of some gallant youth, whilst a tender womanly contralto is busy arranging for the meeting of a relief committee, and telling some sympathetic friend a pitiful tale of an overcoats man, and shoeless children; and all this is punctuated, in every shade of tone, by impatient, indignant, and outraged hallos that become almost ear-splitting, as the hurly-burly proceeds, and the shouters, like yourself, wait attention. It is strange to thus, unseen, take a glimpse into the lives of half a dozen unknown people. One would weave a romance out of the odd fancies that cluster, uncalled, around these "wire voices."

But a mail bag contains by long odds the most curious collection of voiceless expressions of human character. What a pictured world in miniature it is! The sighs and the songs of joy jostle each other; the wedding cards lie atop of the funeral announcements; the vile circular of some moral murderer, who seeks to prostitute innocence, nestles up against the burning appeals of a white-souled teacher or preacher of righteousness.

Even an individual letter table, if of sufficient range, is an interesting study. In scanning some earnest-hearted worker's appeal for help, or account of the triumphs or trials met with in the quiet round of local duties that occupy the time and thought of our 6,000 Ontario White Ribboners, I often wish you might all share with me in the joys, and help me bear the anxieties, that come out of my small budget of letters.

Let me give you a glimpse into a few of them:

One dear old Scotch lady writes: "We have just discovered a school section near here where, all through this bitter weather, the boys are attending school in their stocking feet, and the girls are staying at home for want of coats and shoes. Our union is busy packing a box to send them."

Let me remark that very few letters come lately that do not take occasion to comment on the unusually large amount of poverty this winter.

Another from an eastern union says: "Another cut in the wages of our mill hands! For some time back they have only had four days' work in the week, and that at a reduction of 10 per cent on the usual prices. Yesterday all the room bosses and overseers were notified of a further drop of 25 cents per day. The hands are about disheartened. And this is protection! [Editor.—Our friend is a believer in a tariff-for-revenue-only policy.] A little less protection would have had fewer factories in Canada, and more men and women on farms, where they would at least grow enough to eat. And yet our saloons are in full blast; and the Music Hall was crowded for Dan McCarthy's show, and the "Tornadoes" (last night); the audience for such things is largely made up of mill folk. It's all a perplexity. I'd like to see elected a town council that would refuse to allow such shows to come to town, and thus protect people who don't know enough to protect themselves." We can assure our friend that no such council will be in existence till the franchise includes a much bigger slice of the now silent half of Ontario's citizenship than at present; and until sex is no bar in a candidate's qualifications.

"It is 30 below zero; nobody doing anything but the plumbers, and they have to be at it before breakfast," writes a shivering correspondent. She has found a cozy nook by a big coal stove and is pouring out her soul in a red-hot tide of indignation against certain old time professors who will do little for temperance themselves, and have settled themselves as a bulwark against the incursions of those who might make a stir amongst the dry bones. What a surprise the hereafter will be for some folks! Let us see to

it that it is a blessed one for us, dear comrades.

Says a narcotic superintendent—a live one as you shall see—"I put a little ad in a local paper asking any victim of opium to communicate with me and I would do what I could to help. A woman addicted to the use of morphine responded. She writes: 'God knows I want to stop, but I cannot.' Then our friend tells of a benevolent physician who is willing to undertake the medical side of the case and adds: 'She will have to be fed every two hours, and if no other way opens I will have to accept the care. If I were sure it would be safe and wise and of value, I would not hesitate to go through with it, with higher aid.' This dear worker never dreamt she was telling her little story to anyone but me. So you and I, friend reader, will keep it to ourselves.

Here is the description of a union that I hope has few counterparts. A bustling country worker writes: "Our local society is in bad shape. We hold one business meeting a month, but do no work! The ruling spirits are unwilling to pay for a room in which to meet, so we travel about from house to house. It is scarcely necessary to say that we accomplish little. Let me give you a sample of our programmes: Mrs. —, opens the meeting with singing, followed by Bible reading and prayer; we sing again and Mrs. — and Mrs. — pray; then the president looks over at me and asks: 'Have you anything for us today?' If I have not provided anything for the occasion the programme is run out and must perforce adjourn."

The story in our columns two weeks ago might prove a pointer for this much-tried worker. Surely a resurrection is needed if this society or any other like it is to be an active principle in the settlement of the moral and social evils about it.

We'll close with a couple of joyful notes from two of our most faithful laborers. "Everything is trim for a license reduction. We have eight licenses, the outside limit the law allows; we have visited every councilor and secured the promise of a majority of the board to vote to cut off two. It is not all we want, of course, but we are thankful that at least some move is to be made." The second says: "An old retired minister has been our reeve and has determinedly blocked every effort at reform. We have been laboring for the removal of two very objectionable billiard rooms. As long as our reverend opponent held the reins there was little hope of success, so we left him at home this year and he has suddenly awakened to the fact that there is a woman's vote to be reckoned with. We are hopeful of better things."

MAY R. THORNLEY.

In Brant County.

The third annual convention of the Brant County W. C. T. U. was held in the Methodist Church, St. George, on Thursday, Feb. 7, the president, Mrs. (Judge) Jones, in the chair. Delegates were present from Brantford, Paris, Scotland and Cainsville, though the attendance was smaller, on account of the very low state of the temperature, than it would otherwise have been. The presence and assistance of Mrs. Thornley, of London, the president of the Provincial W. C. T. U., added greatly to the interest of the proceedings. After the usual routine of business was transacted the president, Mrs. Jones, delivered her annual address, which was short but to the point. She assured her hearers that she had enjoyed her work in the past, but would much rather not be a candidate for re-election, as she wished to retire on the superannuated list. New officers were elected throughout and superintendents for the following departments of work were appointed: Press, scientific temperance, fair work, Band of Hope, unfermented wine, purity in literature, art and fashion, flower mission, work among lumbermen, narcotics, evangelistic, Woman's Journal and parlor meetings.

It was decided in the future to change the month of meeting from February to September, and an invitation to hold the next meeting in Scotland was accepted. During the afternoon session Mrs. Thornley conducted a school of methods. She took as her subject "The Duties of County Superintendents," and gave a very instructive and comprehensive address. Mrs. Hick, of Paris, spoke on "Work Among Lumbermen," and with her scrap-book and comfort bag made her address very interesting. Mrs. (Rev.) C. E. Bolton, of Paris, read an excellent paper on "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools."

The question box was conducted by Mrs. Thornley, who ably answered several grave and important questions. After the collection was taken up, which amounted to \$5, and some miscellaneous business was transacted, the hymn "God be with you till we meet again," was sung, and prayer was offered by Mrs. Thornley, and thus closed a very successful convention.

EMILY E. NIXON,
Recording Secretary County W.C.T.U.

More of the Gothenburg Plan.

There appears to be in England just now a spirit of great restlessness regarding the existence and results of the liquor traffic. Both of the great political parties are admitting that some change should be brought about, though of course they differ, as parties generally do, regarding the nature of the changes. The Liberals are pretty generally committed to the local option, or local veto, measure, and also of placing the whole license administration more under the popular control than it now is. Both the Gladstone and Rosebery Governments have introduced such bills, and the latter now stand pledged to carry such a measure through the House. The Premier has lately been hinting that some more sweeping measure ought to be carried than has yet been proposed.

There is a very considerable section of the Conservatives, on the other hand, who advocate some sweeping reduction in the present number of licenses and the adoption of the Gothenburg system, in some improved form, by which the element of personal profits on the sales of liquors shall be changed to some municipal or company system. Among the advocates of these measures are the Bishop of Chester and a number of other bishops and leading church dignitaries, besides many of the leading spirits of the great Conservative party, including Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and many others.

The agitation has drawn so much attention to the Gothenburg system that several well-known Englishmen have visited Sweden with a view to personal inquiries. Mr. Whyte, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, has made extensive inquiries and has published an elaborate pamphlet in which he strongly condemns the system. Mr. Joseph Malins, the well-known head of the English Good Templar Order, has also made a trip to that country for personal investigation, and has also condemned it. More recently the London Times sent out a special commissioner of its own, who is now publishing his reports in the columns of that noted journal. These reports appear, so far, to be anything but favorable, too, and they have roused the Bishop of Chester a good deal, who sent a circular in criticism and condemnation and also sent a letter for publication in the Times, which the editor refused to insert. The Times also severely censured the bishop for the hasty course he pursued in the matter.

The Times' report gives considerable information regarding the Gothenburg system, which may be considered correct and impartial, and in view of the fact that many, both in Canada and the United States, are now considering the changes it has made, the following facts may be of interest to readers of the HOME GUARD.

Gothenburg is reported to be a large seaport town in Scandinavia, with a population of about 170,000; it is also a leading market town for a large surrounding section of country. It is some years since it adopted the system of taking the licensed sale of spirits out of the hands of private persons and handing such men over to a joint stock company. The company is not allowed to make more than 6 per cent on all paid up capital on such sales, the balance over that being handed over to the municipalities. Each such place must also provide refreshments, on which all profits are allowed to the company. The monopoly, however, does not extend to wine and beer, for which licenses may be issued as heretofore. Most of the restrictions regarding sales to minors, to intoxicated persons, to confirmed inebriates and as to prohibited hours, are very similar to those in our Ontario license law.

There are, in all, between 800 and 900 establishments where liquors are sold in the city, which is several times as large in proportion to the population as the number of such places allowed in a city under our license law. Of these, however, but 69 are spirit licenses, under the direct control of the company. About 200 of all are houses of entertainment and refreshment, the others are places where wine and beer may be purchased to be consumed "off the premises." Another writer has stated that much of that is consumed just outside of the door, corkscrews being hung up there for the convenience of such. The number of arrests for drunkenness is also larger in proportion to population than in any part of Ontario.

The advantages enumerated in connection with the system are such as would not apply to this Province to much extent, except in the matter that the individual seller has not the same temptations of profits to induce him to sell all he possibly can. They are mentioned as follows: 1. "Reduced number of public houses"; but this reduction, as we have shown, is not as great as under our license law. 2. "Improved their condition and conduct." In this respect the standard

seems lower than in Ontario. 3. "Shortened hours of sale." The hours are much the same as we now have. 4. "Stopped public house drinking by persons under 18 years of age." That has been stopped here for years past by our license law. 5. "Raised the price and lowered the strength of cheap spirits." The strength is said to be 44 per cent of alcohol, which is, we believe, a good deal stronger than most bars here dispense. 6. "Insured a standard quality and measure." 7. "Stopped drinking on credit." Our laws do that, by refusing to collect any retail liquor bills. 8. "Provided good food in public houses." Our system of public house inspection and competition leaves very little cause of complaint on that score. 9. "Eliminated the element of personal gain behind the bar and abolished competition." That may have considerable effect in restricting sales, and consequently the evils of them, in many places.

Previous to the inauguration of the Gothenburg system Sweden had more distilleries, more liquor shops and more drunkenness than any other country in Europe. The changes thus made were important reforms for there and then, but such changes would amount to little here now. The results clearly demonstrate that while there are facilities for drinking there will be drinking, and while there is drinking there will be drunkenness. All experience in all countries demonstrates that important truth. The great desire now is to stop drunkenness. To do that men must stop drinking. To do that men must be stopped selling, and to that end men must be stopped manufacturing and importing. The prohibitionists in Canada now desire a law stopping the manufacture, the importation and the sale, to the end that drunkenness and its attendant evils shall be stopped.

T. W. CASEY.

Dr. Paton's Vindication.

A portion of the Buffalo, N. Y., daily press recently published a statement affecting the good name of the eminent missionary, the apostle of the New Hebrides, the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton. The statement was headed "Dr. Paton's Phantom Ship." Dr. Paton condemned by his own church missionaries, to be looked after, etc. It was presumably inspired by a man who had represented himself as an agent of Dr. Paton, and who was exposed by the Buffalo clergy and incarcerated for collecting money under false pretenses. The statement found its way into other papers outside of Buffalo, but Dr. Paton took no means of vindicating himself until he had laid the matter before the committee of foreign missions of his own Victorian Church. Their response was prompt and expressed deep regret that Dr. Paton had been made the subject of grievous misrepresentations, and, of course, denied the scandalous statement. The doctor, in a letter to a friend in Buffalo, says: "You will be glad to hear that from my recent tour in America, Canada and Great Britain I was used of God so to draw forth the liberality of his people that he enabled me to hand over to our church and mission nearly £26,000 on my return, including £2,000 to keep the new mission ship, and £1,000 subscribed yearly by Christian friends to help to keep her. And instead of getting a commission on all I raised, as stated in your Buffalo papers, I never expected, would not have taken, and never got a cent for it or by it. But I had the joy of so working for Jesus, my church and mission, and of getting the sympathy and prayers and help of very many of his dear servants in all branches of the church, to whom I feel forever grateful and wish they may all ever enjoy every blessing."

The Temperance Prospect Across the Line.

The Outlook states: Except from South Carolina the temperance news continues gloomy in the extreme. In South Carolina the recent revision of the dispensary law seems to be giving general satisfaction—the city authorities even in Charleston and Columbia assisting in the suppression of the private bar-room, in order to forfeit the right of the local treasuries to a share in the profits of the dispensary system. But in Iowa, in South Dakota, in North Dakota, in California and in New York the liquor dealers are on the aggressive. In Iowa, according to the State Register, the Republicans have reconsidered their proposal to re-submit the question of prohibition to the voters. In both the Dakotas, on the other hand, where the saloon-keepers, instead of the temperance people, demand resubmission; the Legislatures seem likely to grant it. In South Dakota the resubmission bill has already passed the House. In California the liquor-dealers seem confident of passing a uniform license law which shall do away with the local option under which the saloons are prohibited in many parts of the State. Finally, in New York State, the liquor-dealers have come to an agreement on the Sunday excise law they desire. The bill they have introduced into the Legislature proposes that their saloons may be legally opened between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight. Mr. Tekulsky, the Democratic president of the New York Liquor-Dealers' Association, speaks warmly in praise of the present Republican Legislature, and is hopeful of the passage of the bill. Fortunately for tem-

perance, Senator Mullin has introduced exactly the bill demanded to show the invalidity of the claim that Sunday-closing laws cannot be made effective. The Mullin Bill requires the absolute closing of all licensed places on Sunday, and the removal of all blinds and screens that would obstruct a view of the interior from the outside. Such a law as this was proposed in New York several years ago, but was defeated by the liquor-dealers. With the revocation of license for Sunday selling, and the removal of blinds and screens, so that passers-by could see whether sales were going on, the Sunday-closing laws could be as easily enforced as any on the statute books.

Here and There.

—The Ottawa City Council by twelve to eleven has refused to reduce the city licenses.

—Bishop John H. Vincent and Rev. John Hall, D.D., have become counselors of the department of purity in literature and art of the National W. C. T. U.

—Ottawa Presbytery adopted a recommendation calling upon Christian and temperance workers to organize and support pledged temperance men for Parliament.

—Lady Henry Somerset will address a mass meeting in London, Ont., on the evening of Feb. 27. Miss Willard will not come to Canada at present. Her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, is seriously ill.

—Mrs. M. B. Brown, of Washington, N. C., has given to the State Council of King's Daughters her beautiful home, to be used as a home for imbecile children. There are said to be 4,000 in the State, and the Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation for its support.

—The New York Church Temperance Society, the healthy offspring of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a three-year-old woman's auxiliary. The auxiliary reports a clear profit of \$1,100 for the past year as the gains won by the "Night Owl"—a sort of coffee house on wheels—which has been operated in Herald Square. Such a vision of wheels is a delightful one.

—Governor Busiel, of New Hampshire, in his inaugural address, testifies that "The prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, after many years of trial, has become the settled policy of the State. The existing law and the means provided for its enforcement have stood the test of time and experience and are receiving each year a firmer public support. The law is found sufficient to suppress the unlawful sale of liquors wherever public sentiment lends adequate support to its enforcement."

—Since the days of William Tell, and before, the Swiss have been distinguished in archery. Prof. Hein, of Zurich, says with reference to the archery competitions: "I had occasion a short time ago to speak with one of these far-famed huntsmen. This clever marksman assures me that all who attain skill in shooting are strictly temperate men or abstainers. Even temperate men have to become abstainers about a week before entering into a schutzenfest (competition.) The best marksmen not only abstain from alcohol, but live exclusively on milk, butter, cheese and eggs. They must also go to bed betimes at night, and many of them do not smoke tobacco. Heavy smokers are never first-class marksmen."

—The Toronto hotel-keepers, meeting in convention last week, adopted resolutions censuring the custom of selling during prohibited hours and also to intoxicated men. If the license-holders lived up to the reasonable requirements of the law in these respects there would be less bitter opposition to them, in some quarters at least, than there is now. Adopting such resolutions are not confined to Toronto, or not even very new there. Several times before there have been resolutions adopted favoring an observance of the law, and even of pledging assistance in the prosecution of those who violate it. One of the secretaries, some years ago, informed the writer that the members agreed to hand in names and evidence of such cases to him, that they might, in turn, be handed over to the inspector, but none ever came. It was not that a considerable number of such cases were not well enough known, however. The Provincial license department, at one time, expected a good deal more co-operation from license holders, in the matter of law enforcement, than it has ever received.

A Temperance Archbishop.

Archbishop Kain, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Louis, has placed himself on record as firmly approving the co-operation of Roman Catholics and Protestants in the temperance work. The annual conference of the Y. W. C. T. U. is to be held here next Thursday and Saturday. The ladies invited the presence and co-operation of members of the Queen's Daughters, the local Roman Catholic charitable organization. The officers of the latter consulted the archbishop. His Grace informed them that it was his earnest request that they should accept the invitation and co-operate with the Y. W. C. T. U.

Minister—Don't you know that strong drink is man's worst enemy? Fast Young Man—Yes; but we are commanded to love our enemies.

What is Wealth?

Does wealth consist in money, houses, lands, bank stocks, railway bonds, etc., alone?

We think not. The young man starting life with no money, but with good digestion, good sleep, good health and ability to work in some profitable employment, has what the aged capitalist would be glad to exchange all his millions for.

What compensation is money for sleepless nights and painful days, or the misconduct of dissipated children?

Which brings the greater happiness—the glitter, show, jealousies and falsity of fashionable life, or the heart-felt friendships which prevail so largely in the homes of the industrious poor?

In how many of the palaces of our millionaires will you find greater happiness in the parlor than in the kitchen?

How many millionaires will tell you they are happier now than when starting in life without a dollar?

On the tops of mountains we find rock, and ice, and snow. It is down in the valleys that we find the vineyards.

Let no man envy those richer than himself until taking all things into account—age, health, wife, children, friends—he is sure he would be willing to exchange.—[George T. Angell.]

Mrs. B.—What, Kate, you have a soldier in the kitchen?

Kate.—Yes, mum. I felt so very lonely whilst you were out for your walk.

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

CUPID'S WARDROBE.—If Cupid goes bare it's from choice. He has in his wardrobe plenty of breeches of promise.

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Central situation; northwest corner new courthouse; within three minutes' walk of Massey Music Hall, or Eaton's large store; intoxicants excluded; rebuilt and fitted; 80 rooms; best exposed plumbing; reading-room; well-furnished parlors; hot and cold baths. Our guests will find a comfortable, quiet, home-like resting-place. Only \$1 per day. Come and support a temperance house, conducted by a temperance man.

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Beggars to announce that he undertakes the entire management of public or private entertainments for lodges, societies and churches throughout Canada at very moderate rates. Numerous testimonials from all parts of Canada can be shown if desired; superior lessons in conjuring and magic given to pupils; new tricks taught either at our establishment or by mail; pupils fitted for the stage; correspondence solicited. Send for our catalogue of tricks and novelties.

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157 Church St., Toronto.

The above should be of special interest to our lodges, as the Professor's charges are moderate.

DEAN'S CURE.

USERS TELL ITS WORTH.

WE DON'T NEED TO

Toronto, Aug. 22, 1894.
The proof of the pudding is not only in the eating but in the effects afterwards. So with Dean's remedy for Rheumatism and Sciatica, its after effects prove its virtue. I suffered for years with Sciatica and found no relief until I was induced to try this medicine, which I found to be the only remedy to give permanent relief. I can most highly recommend it to any one suffering from the same trouble.
J. J. DORRIS, of Bates & Dorr, undertakes.
This medicine may now be obtained from my druggist in \$1 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.
Wm. Dean, Dunn avenue, Toronto.

COVERTON'S NIPPLE OIL.

For Cracked or Sore Nipples.
This oil, wherever it has been used, has been found superior to any other preparation. One trial is sufficient to establish its merit. Should your druggist not keep it, ask him to procure it, or send us 31 cents in stamps and we will send you a bottle by return mail. C. J. COVERTON & CO., druggists, Montreal.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Moles, Warts, and all facial blemishes permanently removed by Electrolysis. G. B. Foster, The Forum, Cor. Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

Our Young People

Owney, of the Mail Bags.

One raw autumn day, some six years ago, a little puppy crept into the Albany postoffice building for warmth and shelter. He was a homeless, hungry little fellow, shivering with the cold, and even to be just inside the door seemed like bliss compared to the street.

Everybody was busy with their own concerns, and nobody saw him. The homeless little dog took courage, and ventured farther and farther into the warmth and comfort. There was a door opened and he slipped through it. In one corner was a pile of leather mail bags; he curled himself up among these and went to sleep.

In the morning when the clerks went for the bags they found him there. He could not tell them where he came from; but the way of his little tail and the pleading look in his brown eyes said plainly: "Please let me stay!" and they did.

That noon one of the postoffice clerks brought in a bottle from his dinner some soup for the puppy, and the next day another kind-hearted man treated him to a piece of steak.

Days went by and nobody came to claim him. Neither did he wander away from his new quarters. He liked his new home, whatever his previous one had been, and meant to stay there. As one and another came in and saw him; they would say:

"Whose dog is that?"

And then the postal clerks would reply, giving him a playful pat:

"Owney! Owney! who is your owner?"

After a time everybody called him "Owney."

Under good treatment Owney grew very fast, and soon became a very wise and intelligent little terrier. From the first night that he had slept on the mail bags he had been very fond of them. He had often wondered in his dog way, where they went to when they were tossed onto the wagons and carried off. One day he had made up his mind he would go with them and see; so when the driver jumped on his high rear and drove off, Owney trotted on behind. He saw the bags flung into the car, and when a good chance came he went in after them. Nobody saw him, nobody missed him; but Owney and the mail bags were old friends, and he was not afraid to go where they went. By and by, when the men began to overhaul the bags, they found Owney just as he had been found that first day in the office, asleep among them. They were men who knew who Owney was and where he came from, and they took care of him and brought him back on their return trip.

But Owney had learned the secret of the mail bags. Neither did he dislike the steady jogging of the train and the attention which he received. Soon after he took another trip. This time he was gone for several weeks, and his friends at Albany thought they had seen the last of him; but one morning he walked in looking a little thinner, a little more ragged, but very wise and happy. Though glad to be at home again, he had evidently enjoyed his trip very much. Where he had been, of course, was only conjecture, but it was thought he must have been a long distance. His friends, afraid that he might go upon another journey and perhaps be lost, took up a subscription and bought him a collar. The collar was marked:

"OWNEY,"
ALBANY POSTOFFICE,
ALBANY,
N. Y.

To this collar was fastened a card asking the railroad postal clerks to fasten tags to him showing where he had been, in case they should encounter him traveling about.

It was not a great while after this that Owney was gone again. His way of traveling was to jump aboard the first mail-car he met, and when that reached its destination and was emptied, he would take any other that was standing in the station ready to leave. If he ever got tired and wanted to go home nobody knew it; and as he could not ask questions as to the way, the only thing for him to do was to keep on going.

He went to all kinds of places, and met all kinds of dogs. Some days a generous postal clerk would give him a good dinner, the next day he would have none, but it was all the same to Owney so long as he had the excitement and change.

He went to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and they attached checks to his collar. Then he went on through Salt Lake City to California, and from there to Mexico. In Mexico they hung a Mexican dollar on his neck. From there he came up through the South, finally reaching Washington. His collar was hanging full of tags and checks, and poor Owney was weary of the heavy load about his neck. Postmaster-General Wanamaker saw him and took pity on him. He carried him out one day, and had a harness made for him; then he took the badges from his collar and fastened them to his harness.

Owney did not tarry long in Washington, but was soon off again with his new harness. The farther he went the more checks he had to carry, and the heavier grew his load. At

last the attachments alone weighed over two pounds, and poor Owney was tired of carrying the dangling things about with him.

A Boston postal clerk saw him and took pity on him as Mr. Wanamaker had done; he carried him home to his house, and wrote a letter to the postmaster at Albany, telling him of the dog's difficulties. Word came back to take off the harness just as it was, and forward it to them. This was done, and the harness with its attachments can be seen any time in the postoffice building at Albany, preserved in a glass case with Owney's picture.

Once in his travels Owney reached Montreal, and, happening to follow the mail bags to the postoffice, he was taken possession of and locked up, while a letter was sent to Albany telling the officials there of his whereabouts. A reply came to let him go and he would take care of himself. This the Canadian postmaster refused to do till the cost of feeding him and keeping him was paid, in all amounting to \$2.50. A collection was called for among his old friends, the money forwarded and Owney released.

Everybody in the postal service in the United States knows him, and perhaps the next time he visits Canada he will not be a stranger.

Owney is a cross between an Irish and a Scotch terrier. His fur is short, gray and curly. He has beautiful, intelligent brown eyes, but somewhere in his wanderings has lost the sight of his right one, probably from a hot cinder.

When he wore his harness and railroad decorations, he was a dog of most unusual appearance, but he gave up the straps and medals some two years ago, and now there is nothing to distinguish him from any other gray mongrel cur. I had heard about Owney from a friend who in his travels had met the dog; but last summer, while out camping, I became acquainted with him. One of our party was a postoffice railroad clerk, and on the day he started for our camp Owney appeared in his postal car. My friend managed to lure the dog to our camping-ground. Owney seemed pleased at first with the broad fields, and enjoyed now and then a dip in the sea. But two days and two nights were enough for him. On the morning of the second day he disappeared.

At 6:30 in the morning Owney was still in our camp; but at 8:30 he was reported in the Old Colony station in Boston. He must have caught the first boat for the city, and made straight for the railway station.

Where he is now I don't know; and if I knew today, he might be half way to California a few days later. His home is with the mail bags; and nothing would induce him to ride in a passenger car. But no accident has ever yet happened to a train when Owney has been aboard, and the railroad postal men are beginning to look upon him as a "mascot."

An After-Christmas Suggestion.

No sooner had the writer finished her Christmas shopping than several things occurred to her mind which would have been more appropriate for this friend or the other than the articles she had especially designed for them, and in several cases the idea was so good that it seemed most important to keep it in mind for another year.

So a little Christmas book has been started in which these various happy thoughts have been jotted down, to have others added to them during the year as they occur to her mind or are suggested by others. At present the list reads something as follows:

"Six pots of primroses for Mary." (Mary loves flowers, the primroses will only cost a trifle over \$2, and set on shelves in her sunny parlor windows they will give pleasure to her and her friends until early spring.)

According to season, for Alice, who is deeply interested in botany. This little book is charmingly bound, and if a tiny silver bookmark is slipped between its leaves will be sure to meet with a delightful reception.

Another item—"Make small book-marks (soldier caps that fit on the corner of the page) of Whatman paper, and decorate them with water-color paints."

These are useful little things, and one might accompany every book sent out as a gift. Still another item reads, "Don't forget plaster bass-reliefs."

In buying these, however, it is important to make sure that one is selecting them for the right persons, for there are many people of taste who have not yet learned to appreciate these charming reproductions.

It may easily be seen what a comfort and convenience a list of such suggestions will be when the time comes around for the next Christmas shopping, and the writer, for one, intends to add to it faithfully during the year, hoping thereby not only to make the shopping easier for herself, but to present to each friend the very thing of all others which will give the most pleasure.—[Harper's Bazar.

With The Poets.

In the Highlands.

In the highlands, in the country places,
Where the old plain men have rosy faces,
And the young fair maidens
Quiet eyes;
Where essential silence cheers and blesses,
And forever in the hill recesses
Her more lovely music
Broods and dies.

O to mount again where erst I haunted;
Where the old red hills are bird-en-
chanted,
And the low, green meadows
Bright with sward;
And when even dies, the million tinted,
And the night has come, and planets
glinted,
La, the valley hollow
Lamp-bestarred!

O to dream, O to wake and wander
There, and with delight to take and
render,
Through the trance of silence,
Quiet breath;
Lo! for there among the flowers and
grasses,
Only the mightier movement sounds
and passes;

Only winds and rivers,
Life and death.
—Robert Louis Stevenson, in Pall Mall Budget.

The Ode to Aegir.

The following is a free translation of The Ode to Aegir, written by the Emperor of Germany:

O Aegir, Lord of Oceans,
Whom Nick and Nix obey,
In rosy dawn of morning
The Viking host doth pray!
Grim is the feud we're seeking,
In countries far away;

Through storm and tide and billows
Lead us to glorious fray!

When Nick perchance doth threaten,
When fails this trusty shield,
Thy flaming eye may guard us,
To foe-man none will yield.
As Frithiof or Ellid
Undaunted plowed the wave,
So shelter thou this dragon,
And us, thy sons, we crave

When in the battle's fury,
As steel on steel doth ring,
Bold toemen meet their death-stroke,
To Valkyries they cling,
Then may our song be wafted
Through clash of swords to sea,
To honor thee, O mighty god!
Like far-off storms so free.

✱
The Brook in February.
A snowy path for squirrel and fox,
It winds between the wintry firs.
Snow-muffled are its iron rocks,
And o'er its stillness nothing stirs.

✱
But low, bend low a listening ear!
Beneath the mask of moveless white
A babbling whisper you shall hear
Of birds and blossoms, leaves and
light.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.
✱
Aspiration.
He gazed into the starlit sky,
Impatient that the bright array
Of worlds, wrought by Infinity,
Beyond all human study lay.

He gazed, forgetting that replete
Earth's breast with gems for thought
is set;
Unmindful that beneath his feet
Lay crushed a dewy violet.

—Katharine H. Terry, in Kate Field's Washington.

The Natural Nerve Food.

When the late Dr. Brown-Sequard announced a few years ago his discovery of the elixir of life, the story was generally scouted as a wild delusion; but now comes the celebrated Dr. Alfred Robin, of Paris, and tells the world that it embodied a genuine discovery of great value, at the same time revealing openly its active principle, in the shape of a chemical compound called phosphoglycerate of soda.

This compound, says Dr. Robin, is found in the nervous system in its natural state, and its loss through the urine when cellular destruction goes on too rapidly produces a variety of diseases, among them the condition known as neurasthenia. It is better: to use this phosphoglycerate (orglycerophosphate, for he calls it by either name) than to use the Brown-Sequard liquid, says Dr. Robin, since thus "we substitute a well-defined substance, which can be given in accurate amounts, for an uncertain preparation, which varies constantly and cannot be preserved." Dr. Robin cites cases in which he used the compound, and reaches the conclusion that, administered in hypodermic injections, it will be of value "in the treatment of nervous asthenia of different origins, of phosphaturia, albuminuria, of phosphaturia, of Addison's disease, of some forms of sciatica and of tic-doloureux of the face. In locomotor-ataxia there seems to be nothing beyond an alleviation in the fulgurant pains." But Dr. Paul Gibier, of the Pasteur Institute in New York, commenting on this, says that thirteen months ago Brown-Sequard, giving a summary of observations of 1,200 physicians who had used his liquid in a great variety of affections, reported 347 cases of locomotor ataxia, of which 314 were cured.

Old Marriage Notices.

Married—In England, Mr. Matthew Rousby, aged 21, to Mrs. Ann Taylor, aged 89. The lady's grandson was at this unequal union, and was five years older than his grandfather. (Salem Mercury, Oct. 21, 1788.)

The 16th inst., Mr. William Checkley, son of Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, of Boston, was married to Miss Polly Cranston, a young lady of genteel Acquirements and of a most Amiable Disposition. (Old Boston Paper, Dec. 19, 1766.)

Thursday last, was married, at Newport, R. I., John Coffin Jones, Esq., of Boston, merchant, to the truly amiable and accomplished Miss Abigail Grant, daughter of the late Alexander Grant, Esq., a lady of real merit, and highly qualified to render the conjugal state supremely happy. (Old Boston Paper, May 22, 1786.)

In Williamsburg, N. C., Major Smith, of Prince Edwards, Va., to Miss Charlotte B. Brodie. This match, consummated only a few days since, was agreed upon 31 years ago at Camden, S. C., when he was captured at the battle of Camden, and being separated by the war, etc., each had supposed the other dead until a few months since, when they accidentally met, and neither plead any statute of limitation in bar of the old bargain. (Salem Gazette, July 19, 1811.)

Married—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Haven, Mark Simes, Esq., Deputy Postmaster, etc., to the Elegantly Pretty and Amiable Delicate Miss Mary Ann Blount, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Blount, of Little Harbor.

Genius of Hymen, power of fondest love,
In showers of bliss descend from
worlds above
On Beauty's rose and Virtue's manlier
form,
And shield, ah, shield them both from
Time's tempestuous storm!

(Oracle of the Day, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 24, 1798.)

At Concord, Ebenezer Woodward, A.B., Citizen Bachelor of Hanover, N. H., to the Amiable Miss Robinson. At Longmeadow, Mr. John M. Dunham, Citizen Bachelor and Printer, as aforesaid, to the Amiable Miss Emily Burt. The promptness and decision which the said citizens have shown

In all the fond intrigues of love are highly worthy of imitation, and the success that has so richly crowned their courage and enterprise must be an invincible inducement to the fading phalanx of our remaining bachelors to make a vigorous attack on some fortress of female beauty with a determined resolution.

Ne'er to quit the glorious strife
till, drest in all her charms, some
blooming fair Herself shall yield, the
prize of conquering love. (Boston, 1795.)—[Current Literature.

The Eloquence of Louis Kossuth.

Had our feelings been dead at the outset, that magical voice of his, when it had once got to telling his story, would, like the bugle-call of a Highland chief, have rallied every man to his side. Great Heavens! what oratory it was. I have heard many of the masters of speech, but I have heard none that had a completer mastery than he. In intellectual force and penetration he was the equal of any of them; his voice was as mellifluous, his manner as charming and persuasive, and his imagination was warmed and colored by an Oriental blood that was not theirs, and he surpassed them all in a depth and intensity of feeling which I cannot describe. It was a sort of perpetual white heat, which did not blaze or flame out, and yet was always hot to the core. For the most part his manner was easy and colloquial, as if he was talking to a friend on a point that concerned him; but when he was suddenly excited, as some great thought or image swam into his ken, his tones rose in the air like the chords of an aeolian when the wind plays over its strings, or like the roar of a torrent that falls from the crest of a mountain and wakens the echoes of far-off summits. His invective and his pathos were alike fearfully intense. No one who heard it could ever forget the awful bitterness with which, referring to the young Emperor of Austria, he spoke of the "Beardless Nero, the murderer of my country," and how spontaneously the tears gushed to the eyes when he referred to his dead comrades of the battlefield as "the nameless demi-gods, each with a smile on his face, as if he rejoiced to make so poor a sacrifice as his life for so great a cause as his country." Yet he was never boisterous, vehement, or gesticulative; he was equable, like the flow of his own lordly Danube. He never put himself in any temper or whirlwind of emotion; but he controlled his emotions, and by that self-control he controlled his hearers. In listening to him you soon lost all sense of the speaker, that is, of his form, his voice, his imagery, his action, and became simply absorbed in his theme.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. a

A Smile And a Laugh.

NEWLY MARRIED.—Husband—I thought we were to have macaroni for dinner?
Wife—I ordered some, but finding it was hollow I sent it back to the grocer's.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Auntie—Hullo, Tottie! Who gave you those chocolates?

Tottie (after a mental effort to describe the lady whose lap she has just left)—Wot I sat on!

Hubert—Can you explain why, if I should be upside down, the blood would run into my head, yet, if I stand upright, the blood doesn't run into my feet?

Charlie—Old chap, your feet aren't empty.

A young lady in a street car gave up her seat to an elderly woman. The old lady, near-sighted but grateful, was prompt in her acknowledgments.

"Thank you, sir," she said; "thank you very much. You are the only gentleman in the car."

"Please, ma'am," said the cook, "I'd like to give you a week's notice."

"Why, Mary, this is a great surprise. Do you hope to better yourself?"

"Well, no, not exactly that," answered Mary, with a blush, "I'm going to get married."

Little Jamie sat on his grandmother's lap one day, patting her withered cheek with his hand.

"Grandma," he said, "your face is getting wrinkly." And then he added, thoughtfully and lovingly, "But I think wrinkles is pretty on some peoples."

PATRIOTIC.—Pompey—Can you tell me who was de fust man?
Caesar—Guess dat was George Washington.

Pompey—Nuffin' ob de sort. Adam was de fust man.

Caesar—Dat's so; but I didn't know you wuz gwine to include furriners.

A LOVE OF JUSTICE.—"Where did you get that cake, Annie?"

"Mamma gave it to me."

"She's always a giving you mor'n she does me."

"Never mind, Harry; she's going to put mustard plasters on us tonight, and I'll ask her to let you have the biggest."

Little Howard had been told he must be punished, but that he could choose between a whipping and being shut up in a dark closet. After a moment's painful thought, he said: "Well, papa, if mamma'll do it I guess I'll be whipped; but if you are going to whip me, I guess I'll be shut up."

Mrs. Wayback—Now, I'd like ter hev some one inform me what's the use of them havin' more than one choir down ter that Episcopal Church?

Mrs. Gadabout—Why, they only have one choir. What do you mean?

Mrs. Wayback—Well, what do they mean by talkin' all the time about their surplus choir?

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—Johnny Dumpsey—Oh, ma! I wish you would make me a pair of home-made trousers every day.

Mrs. Dumpsey (much gratified)—Why, darling?

Johnny Dumpsey—Because the scholars all laughed at me so today that the teacher had to excuse me, and I've had a bully time fishing with Bill Peck.

Applicant—Can't yer help an old soldier, mum?

Benevolent Lady—Poor fellow, here's a dollar for you. Were you wounded?

Applicant (pocketing the bill)—No, mum; but I wuz among th' missin' twice.

Benevolent Lady—How terrible! When was it?

Applicant—Just before the battles of Antietam an' th' Wilderness, mum.

Polyglot Coroner.

An exchange tells the story of a coroner who was called upon to hold an inquest over the body of an Italian. The only witness was a small boy of the same nationality, who spoke no English:

The examination proceeded thus: "Where do you live, my boy?"

The boy shook his head.

"Do you speak English?"

Another shake of the head.

"Do you speak French?"

Another shake.

"Do you speak German?"

Still no answer.

"How old are you?"

No reply.

"Have you father and mother?"

No reply.

"Do you speak Italian?"

The boy gave no sign.

"Well," said the coroner, "I have questioned the witness in four languages, and can get no answer. It is useless to proceed. The court is adjourned."

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy. a

Rev. Dr. Ramsford on Suffrage.

Rev. W. S. Ramsford, D.D., rector of St. George's Church, New York, has lately stated his reasons for thinking women should vote. He says:

You hear it said on all sides this is not woman's sphere. I answer, "We can place no limitation to woman's sphere." Woman's sphere is what she can fill, not more, not less. It is not so many years ago since we were told it was unwomanly for a clever woman to write a novel. Jane Austen had difficulties in that line. At every advance in woman's education, at every step which seemed to place her in competition with men, she has been greeted with hootings and abuse. But the nature of things is too strong for us all, and whether we will or whether we will not, the tides bear us on, and she is man's competitor. You all know the various fields on which she has entered into competition with him. The suffrage will not increase or lessen these. It simply recognizes that she is there, and there to stay, and enables her both to defend her position and feel truly the responsibility of it.

But woman cannot bear arms, be a soldier or a policeman. True. But would any man in his senses say that in bearing children she does not more than do her part in enduring the pains and carrying the burdens of the nation?

On all such questions the statement I have already made holds good—her sphere is limited and only can be limited by her ability. She will not do what she cannot do. You cannot make her do what she does not want to do; but what she can do and what she wants to do you cannot prevent her doing.

But I venture on a further point. Whether we greet it with dismay or with hopefulness, one of the results of our civilization is that legislation is entering on spheres which are peculiarly woman's. Once upon a time legislation chiefly had to do with protection of property. Now, points that we did not dream of legislating about are so dealt with as a matter of course. We legislate about homes, sanitary questions, education, relations of labor to capital, licensing questions, the drink trade, etc. All moral questions these, questions that in the most intimate way affect the home as well as the outside interests of life, and questions on which, I beg to point out, woman is not only a judge, but decidedly the best judge. It is most unreasonable and unfair that in these questions where experience is vital and all her tenderest interests are immediately affected, her influence should be confined to an indirect influence, and her vote, if recorded at all, only recorded through pressure on her husband or her sons.

Then there are those who say that a danger would arise if the suffrage be given to women, on account of the extraordinary power thus given to the Roman Catholic Church. I think the fear of the Roman Catholic Church is growing less among us, at least among those who know something of our city conditions. That church is always on the side of law, order and morality. She is freeing herself fast from the trammels of medievalism. She is not the menace that some make her out to be to our American institutions. And as I believe all forms of education combined do not educate more than does the use of the ballot itself, by granting the ballot to Roman Catholic women we should teach them to take a great stride forward and develop in them independence of thought and action.

Today the life of our women has grown wilder, has led them up to this point where they come asking the suffrage, and neither common sense nor the interest of the nation will permit its being refused to them.

Still a timid soul will press forward and cry: "We dread to see women in politics." I cannot share that dread. The time is coming when politics will be seen to be what it is—the splendid science of human direction and government. Once so seen, who shall dare longer to regard it as a field to be abandoned to the trickster, wire-puller, and men whose chief cleverness lies in intrigue; a sphere a man enters to advance his own fortune or to increase and defend his estate? I know this view still exists, but it is essentially a barbaric one. Politics and political science must soon be seen as they are—a living and ennobling effort to carry into the life of mankind principles of highest morality, and so to raise and keep aloft men's lives as well as to defend men's pockets.

In bringing about this better view and better day, I am very sure the morality and idealism of American womanhood must find its place. And so, for my part, I have done and will do what in me lies to win for the womanhood of our nation a voice in its fateful councils.

Seven vials hold Thy wrath, O God, but what shall hold Thy love except Thine own infinitude?—[Christina Rossetti.

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harrassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

MILINARY ITEM.—Little Girl (chasing a butterfly)—Oh! here's mamma's new bonnet flying about!

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Monograph on the Famous
"Man of Destiny."

FAMILY OF THE GREAT CONQUEROR.

His Mother a Woman of Rare Beauty and
Heroic Qualities—A Bit of Family History—Significance of a Piece of Tapestry
Inwrought With an Enigma.

[Copyright, 1905, by John Clark Ridpath.]

I.—ORIGIN.

The meridian of Discovery and the parallel of Conquest intersect at the birthplace of Bonaparte. The birthlines of Caesar and Columbus, drawn—the one due west from Rome, and the other due south from Genoa—cross each other within a few miles of Ajaccio! It is odd. Corsica is shaped like a megatherium. The bony head is thrust into the strait of Bonifacio; the long back is bent toward Italy; the thick tail projects in the direction of the Upper Riviera. The destined town lies between the fore legs,



LETITIA BONAPARTE, MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.

and the space there is a small gulf. The island beast, sketched flat on the sea, shows many black spots on the side; they are mountains. There are veins also, and these are swift streams; small circles in a few places—towns. The area of the broadside is 3,376 square miles. It is more than twice as big as Rhode Island—smaller somewhat than Connecticut. And the population exceeds a quarter of a million.

Of the towns here marked, we are concerned with only two; Corte and Ajaccio. The former is the old home of the Bonapartes; the latter, the place to which the family removed just at the time when, by the birth of a man-child clad with thunder, it was destined to emerge from medieval obscurity, starlike, Sirius-like, into the open sky of fame.

The genesis of Napoleon touches a remarkable ethnic condition. Nearly all of the West-Aryan races have contributed to the population of the island in which he was born. The people and the architecture alike show traces of all these remote but potent influences in determining the final race-character of the Corsicans who, after the fifteenth century, became essentially Italian. The race is thus composite in its derivation to as great a degree as any people in the world. Besides the ethnic origin, the environment—the narrow confines of the island, its mountainous character, its pleasant situation in the pellucid waters of the Mediterranean, its easy distance from the long bending line of one of the most famous coasts of the world—has tended powerfully, by the reactions of nature on the human animal, to establish and confirm the small insular race whose one man was destined to give it a conspicuous place in human annals.

The Bonapartes were true Corsicans. The family reaches back obscurely into the Middle Ages. The name is Italian, and shows linguistically an origin as remote as the Renaissance. There were Italian as well as Corsican Bonapartes. A family of this name lived in the Tuscan city of Sarzana; another perhaps, in Genoa, and another at Florence. Examples are found in which the spelling is given thus—Buona Parte. They Sarzanans were ennobled in the sixteenth century, and continued to write their name with a di, or de, until the epoch when the Great One was born. The noble, however, became attenuated, both in Tuscan and in the island, whereto a branch of the family, at some unknown date, removed and established itself at Corte or Ajaccio.

At the middle of the eighteenth century the head of the Corsican Bonapartes was Joseph, grandfather of Napoleon. The family resided at Corte, in the center of the island. Joseph received a patent of nobility from the grand duke of Tuscany, making him a patrician; and this worthless distinction was carried down to his son, Carlo Bonaparte, whose rights were confirmed by the Archbishop of Pisa and the King of France.

The geographical position of Corsica made it a bone of contention among the Powers. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century the island was under the suzerainty of Genoa. The people were partisans. Some favored the Genoese; some, the French; and some, other Italian States. At the middle of the eighteenth century, there was turbulence. The patriots rose against Genoa, and a certain General Von Neuhof was about to be made king, when a French army under General Marboeuf was sent into the island to bring it into subjection. The French had just lost their colonial empire in North America, and were anxious to make a gain in the Mediterranean to counterbalance the growing power of Great Britain.

After the episode of Von Neuhof, the patriot leader Pascal Paoli gained an ascendancy in Corsica, and became dictator. He contended valiantly for the independence of his country, and for a while held his powerful enemies at bay. This, however, could not last. The French party among the Corsicans desired the breaking of all connection between their country and the petty state of Genoa, and a union with the powerful kingdom of France. The cause of

Paoli fell before overwhelming odds, and in May of 1768, Corsica was formally delivered to the French. The patriots were scattered, and their leader found refuge in England.

It was in the midst of these agitations, civil and military, that the Bonaparte family emerged clearly to view. Carlo Maria Bonaparte was born in Ajaccio, March 29, 1746. At the time of the failure of the revolutionary movement and the loss of his country's independence, he was twenty-two years of age. Meanwhile, in his eighteenth year, he had fallen in love with Letitia Ramolino, daughter of a well-to-do Corsican peasant. With her, nature had been prodigal of all gifts. She was beautiful to a degree; strongly marked in feature and person with the excellencies of the Italian race.

Of the Ramolino family, not much is known. Suffice it that Carlo di Bonaparte—though a noble—recklessly took Letitia in marriage when she was but fifteen years of age. She brought him her beauty and a portion of property, but no additional rank. She is said to have been a girl of heroic qualities, queenly in her bearing, rather silent in manner, healthy as to her bodily life, and ignorant of sentiment. Her face, preserved in a hundred forms of art, shows unmistakably the origin of that Napoleonic visage with which the whole world will be familiar to the end of human records.

The character of Carlo di Bonaparte, though discoverable only in fragments, shows a mixture of courage and adventure. He was a projector of many things—a visionary. His education was obtained in Italy. He had been a student at Rome, and afterward at Pisa, where he prepared himself to be an advocate, and obtained a reputation for youthful eloquence. The University of Pisa conferred on him, about the time of the birth of Napoleon, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The collapse of the patriot cause had induced Carlo Bonaparte, as a measure of prudence, to leave Ajaccio and retire to Corte. The latter, being an inland town and having a mountainous situation, was more deeply pervaded with the patriotic spirit than was the low-lying region about Ajaccio. The coast country gave itself up freely to the French domination. During the first five years of the married life of Carlo he oscillated with his young family back and forth between the two towns, finally settling himself at Ajaccio. This was in the early part of 1769.

Meanwhile, before this removal, three children had appeared, in rapid succession, at the hearthstone of Carlo Bonaparte. All of these were born at Corte. The first was a daughter, Elise, whose birth was in 1765. This child died in infancy, as did also the next, Marie Anne, who was born about two years later. Then, on January 7th, 1768, came the first son, and to him the parents gave the name of Joseph Napoleon, or, as a secondary spelling would have it, Joseph Napoleone, or, Napoleon. The latter name, though appearing in the birth-record of the family, was dropped in the case of the oldest son, Joseph only being retained. It was the custom of the age, in the case of the death of children, to repeat their names for those born afterward. Nor was there anything exact, as in the customs of the nineteenth century, in the spelling employed.

The surname, as well as the given names, in the family of Bonaparte fluctuated into many forms, and gave rise to some discussion and confusion afterwards. One story ran to the effect that Napoleon Bonaparte was born January 7th, 1768, and Joseph about nineteen months afterwards, that is, August 15th, 1769. It was believed at one time that the father interchanged the dates of the birth of his two eldest sons, in order to get Napoleon into the military academy before his tenth year—a thing necessary under the law. But it is now known that no such thing occurred. The only ground for the invention of the fiction was the fact that Joseph's middle name was originally Nabulione, and that this name, in a modified form, was afterwards conferred on the younger son.

The estate of Carlo di Bonaparte, though augmented by his intermarriage with the Ramolino family, was unequal to his tastes and desires. He possessed a property at Corte, and another in Ajaccio. To the latter he came back in the early part of 1769, and established himself in the house where Napoleon was born. The homestead di Bonaparte was favorably situated. The house is still in excellent preservation. It is four stories in height. From the upper windows one may see the ocean. The building is stuccoed, is rectangular, and has a flat roof, with a small cupola, from which the flag of France was flying at the time when the first emperor of the French came into the world.

About the birth of great men cycles of fiction grow. Friends and enemies alike invent significant circumstances. The traditions of Napoleon have said that he was illegitimate—that his father was the French marshal Marboeuf. They also say, on better grounds, that the marriage of Letitia Ramolino to Carlo Bonaparte was not solemnized until 1767—that the first two children were therefore born out of wedlock. On the other hand, the idol worshippers would fain have Napoleon born as a god or Titan. Premature pangs seize the mother at church. She hurries home, barely reaching her apartment when the heroic babe is delivered, without an accoucher, on a piece of tapestry inwrought with an effigy of Achilles! This probably occurred. It was the 15th of August, 1769. As a matter of fact, there was no omen in heaven or earth—no sign that a beautiful peasant had been delivered of a conqueror!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Diamonds.

A full cut diamond is called a brilliant and has 58 facets. A single cut diamond has 18 facets. A rose cut diamond is one that is too small for the other cuts, in fact only on top and is flat on the bottom.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 24.

Text of the Lesson, John ix, 1-11—Memory Verses, 1-3—Golden Text, John ix, 5—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And as Jesus passed by He saw a man which was blind from his birth." In the order of events this lesson probably preceded that of last week. It is the only one given to us from that whole section of John's gospel from chapter vii, 2, to x, 21, in which we find Jesus at the temple and teaching in the Pharisees. In chapter vii, 13, 28, He proclaims Himself as the light of the world and the light of life, speaking only what the Father told Him and doing always those things that please Him, not seeking His own glory (verses 23, 50).

2. "And His disciples asked Him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind? It is a common thing to suppose that special suffering is caused by special sin and that sickness is the result of individual sin. This is sometimes the case as with the man whom Jesus healed at the pool of Bethesda (chapter vii, 14), but let us carefully observe the teaching of Jesus in this lesson, and we shall see that while sin lies originally back of all sickness and suffering, for had there been no sin, suffering would not have been, yet we must not suppose in the case of any individual that there has been any special sin or that there is any lack of faith in God back of the suffering.

3. "Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents, but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." There can be no contradictions in Scripture, and as it is written that "all have sinned" (Rom. iii, 23) Jesus did not say that neither this man nor his parents had never sinned, but in answer to the disciples' question He said that blindness was not the result of any special sin. Why, then, was this man born blind? Here, let us turn to the words of God which are given in Ex. iv, 11, "Who maketh the dumb and deaf, or the seeing or the blind? Have not I, the Lord?"

4. "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day. The night cometh, when no man can work." Jesus delighted to honor the Father, and He called Him- self "Sent of God." More than 30 times self "Sent of God." He is called, and when He finished His ministry He said gladly to His Father, "I have glorified Thee on the earth" (John xvii, 4). As to all the works wrought by Him, He confessed that it was the Father in Him who did the works (John xiv, 10). For our comfort, I am, tells us that, as the Father, He said, "I am," so He sends us His all the days having all power in heaven and on earth; that He will hold our hand, be with our mouth and work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Math. xxviii, 20; Isa. xli, 13; Ex. iv, 12; Phil. ii, 13).

5. "As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." Compare chapters viii, 12, and xii, 35, 36. See a proof of His divinity, for what more man would dare to use such words, being in his right mind? Then hear Him as He says to His disciples, "Ye are the light of the world" (Math. v, 14), and consider well the fact that, whether blind or seeing, deaf or hearing, dumb or speaking, sick or well, rich or poor, unto each one is given the offer of having God work His works in us, and of having Jesus live His life in us. The wonder is that He takes sinners to do this. He came to save sinners, to take lost ones and redeem them, filthy ones and make them whiter than snow; that in these redeemed and blood-washed souls He might reproduce His life and speak the words and do the works of God (II Cor. iv, 10, 11).

6. "When He had said these words, He spit mud and made clay of the spit and of the mud, and He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay." Sometimes with a word, sometimes with a touch and sometimes without being present at all He wrought His works and glorified God, but whether we may see it or not there must have been always a reason for His way He wrought. On this occasion we read of His using spit, as in Mark vii, 33; viii, 23, and by means of this spit He restored either instantly or gradually, as it pleased Him.

7. "And said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam (which is, by interpretation, Sent). He went his way, therefore, and washed and came seeing." All is suggestive. Jesus is the "Sent of God" (Gal. iv, 4). He is also the fountain of living water (Jer. ii, 13). He was God manifest in the flesh (I Tim. iii, 16), so that both spirit and earth and Siloam are suggestive of Him by whom the blind eyes were made to see. On the part of the blind man there was simply submission and obedience, and thus the victory.

8. "The neighbors, therefore, and they which had seen him that he was blind, said, Is not this he that sat and begged?" The poor blind man had been utterly helpless, he could give nothing and he could do nothing by which to merit or obtain his sight. Such is truly the real condition of all the unsaved, but because they fancy they are not blind (verse 11) and not helpless they insist on "seeing." "We see," and "we can do very well." However, any become willing to be healed by Jesus and are truly healed, their old acquaintances can hardly tell whether it is they or not, the change is so great.

9. "Some said, This is he; others said, He is like him, but he said, I am he." If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. Old things are passed away, and all things are become new. Only one who was always blind and had his eyes finally opened could sympathize with this man in his newly found joys and experiences. He was in a new world, a world of which he had heard and something of which he had felt, but which he now saw for himself.

10. "Therefore said they unto him, How were thine eyes opened? Since the world began, no one had ever heard that a man opened the eyes of one born blind (verse 28), and this was such an unheard of thing that some now questioned as to whether the man ever had been blind (verse 18). To doubt the miraculous is still a common sin. The difficulty now is that the professed followers of Jesus are, many of them, filled with these doubts and so zealously proclaim them that many are affected thereby, but not for good.

11. "He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus made clay and anointed mine eyes and said unto me, Go, to the pool of Siloam and wash, and I went and washed, and I received sight." These are the plain, simple, unvarnished facts given by a competent witness who could say, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see" (verse 25).

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

WENT DOWN WITH HIS SHIPS.

The Officer Who Commanded the Ill-Fated Elbe for Three Years.

Kurt von Goessel, captain of the foundered North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, was born in Ratibor, Prussian Silesia, where his mother still lives.

The Von Goessels are connected with many of the most aristocratic families in Germany. Capt. von Goessel's only brother is a general in the German army, and under Emperor William I was a member of the general staff.

Von Goessel ran away to sea when he was fifteen years old. He became an enthusiastic sailor, and eventually commanded a fine sailing ship. More than twenty years ago he passed the examinations required by the Lloyd's, and entered their service as a fourth officer. He took



CAPT. KURT VON GOSSEL.

command of the Elbe about three years ago. For three years previous to that time he was captain of one of the company's vessels that went from Bremen to Singapore, through the Suez Canal. Before that time he commanded a Lloyd boat that sailed from Bremen to Rio de Janeiro, and from that port to Baltimore.

Capt. von Goessel's family consists of his wife and three children—a girl, seventeen years old, and two sons, one twelve, the other three years old. They live in Bremerhaven. They formerly lived in Hanover, but moved north to be nearer the Captain when he was in port.

The Captain was forty-four years old, fine-looking and stood 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet. He was broad-shouldered, well-built. He had bright blue eyes, and wore a full flaxen beard.

Among the Lloyd's vessels Kurt von Goessel was second officer of the Mosel, which was blown to pieces by dynamite at its dock some years ago; was first officer of the Saale and commanded the Sachsen.

There was no more popular captain in the Lloyd's service. A search—the "Elbata"—was dedicated to him less than two weeks ago and he spent quite a little time when he was last at New York at the Liederkreis Society Club-House. He was an economic as well as a popular captain, and time and again received premiums from his company for the economical administration of the affairs of his boat.

Thoroughly jolly, good-natured man, he always had a pleasant word for everybody. In looks and bearing he was the best type of the Captain.

Withal he was a solid, substantial man, with lots of nerve and plenty of good common sense. He was a man who never lost his head, one who could be depended upon in an emergency.

Could Say "Truly Rural." This is a story about a congressman from Indiana, and according to the Washington Post it is perfectly true. One night or to be exact, one morning, not long ago, the congressman came home in a condition that might have given rise to remark. He was not intoxicated—oh, dear no! And to prove it he said "truly rural" all the way up the stairs—a thing which, as everybody knows, is an infallible test of sobriety. The light was low in his room, but he dimly perceived a large gray cat perched on a chair. The Indiana congressman detests cats.

"Scat!" said he, sharply. "The cat didn't stir." "Scat!" repeated the congressman. The cat took it good-naturedly, and sat perfectly still. The congressman shook the chair. The cat only rocked to and fro and then settled against the chair's back.

"Well, that's the blindest cat," remarked the congressman, as he pushed it off the chair.

And it was. It had no fur. The congressman heard a subdued snicker, and turning met his wife's eyes. It was a calico cat, and his ability to pronounce "truly rural" was of no avail.

Niagara Falls 32,000 Years Old. For more than 100 years the scientists of the old and new world have been figuring out the age of the great falls. Elliott in 1700 fixed the age at 55,000 years; Lyell in 1840 claimed the falls could not be over 35,000 years; Woodward in 1836 even reduced the figure to 12,000 years, and still more recently Gilbert, after learned arguments about the matter, estimated their age at sixty-seven centuries. Now Professor Spencer comes forward and says that all calculations so far had been based upon the retrogressive movement of the water. While this recession is nearly regular, he adds a new element of valuation—that is, the different phases of the formation of the river itself and its greater or lesser force of erosion exerted both on river banks. Spencer argues that the river has existed for about 32,000 years. During 1,000 years or more having formed a cascade. The waters of Lake Ontario getting lower and lower, the falls resulted, but were formed slowly and gradually until they reached their present height. The Niagara Falls as we know them, or nearly so, will last at least 5,000 years longer.—La Nature.

Banishing the Pig From the Parlor. It is gratifying to learn from the report of the congested districts board for Ireland that the efforts to banish the pig from the parlor are calculated to benefit both the pig and his master. Having noted that the board have offered in the Kilnmeagh district inducements to small occupiers to provide out-buildings for cattle, as under the present system cattle and pigs spend the night and part of the day in the same apartment as members of the family, the report goes on to say that injurious effects must have to spend many hours amid the effluvia of cattle, while the animals no doubt suffer from the sudden changes from a close atmosphere at night to cold or moist breezes in an unsheltered field or an exposed hillside during the day.—London Daily News.

SHOPPING.

The numerous writers upon winter pleasures are not apt to mention shopping among them, and yet it is fairly entitled to a place on the list. To the lover of the novel, the curious, or the beautiful, nothing can be more fascinating than a tour through shops and bazaars filled with a bewildering variety of wares. There is all the charm of discovery, for one is constantly coming upon something unexpected or hitherto unknown. Then, too, there is the feeling of proprietorship, for whether the purse be heavy or light, it is possible to acquire at least something from this multitudinous display.

Even when shorn of their holiday attractions, the stores of a large city still hold innumerable things which tempt one to linger among them. A large part of the enjoyment, and of the advantage, too, of going to these vast emporiums consists in the ability to compare one article with another, to get a selfish gratification to compel busy or weary clerks to move from place to place goods which one has no intention of buying. The old-fashioned rule, "Never confer an unnecessary trouble upon others," should hold here as elsewhere.

To be an intelligent shopper, a lady should have an understanding of the worth and composition of fabrics. It is by no means a useless art, taught in some of our girls' schools, to form a proper judgment concerning things which are to be bought. Besides this discriminating sense, a good shopper should be able to make up her mind definitely in regard to what she desires. By so doing she is able to save herself much fatigue and many valuable hours. The holiday season past, the provident housekeeper often finds it important to renew her stock of table linen, sheeting, towels, etc. Then, before she is fully aware of the fact, the stores are glittering with spring novelties. These, every one knows, possess the quality of inspiration. And so we revert to our original proposition that shopping is a winter pleasure.—Harper's Bazaar.

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