

The French to Blame

They Were Aggressors in the Sierra Leone Affair.

The Khedive of Egypt Honors Minister Maher Pasha, Whose Dismissal Was Demanded by Lord Cromer.

Sent to Rio.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The German cruiser Marie now in Chili has been ordered to Rio Janeiro.

Tory Lords Divided.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Radical papers devote considerable space this morning to a speech made by the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords last evening in opposition to an amendment to the Parish Councils Bill, which Lord Salisbury had strongly advocated.

Sir Henry Tyler Defends Canadians. LONDON, Feb. 6.—Much indignation has been caused by the Imperial Institute meeting of last night, when a journalist named Murdoch read a paper abusing the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canada generally. Sir Henry Tyler presided at the meeting, and at the close stoutly defended Canada. There were no more loyal people in the empire, he said. The Nelson monument affair, continued Sir Henry, was most ridiculous.

The French Fired First.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that dispatches had been received confirming the report of an engagement between a body of the British military police and a French force in the Sierra Leone interior of the Sierra Leone in which six of the French troops were killed. According to the dispatches the French were the aggressors, having attacked the British.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Advices from Sierra Leone say that the French have annexed the town of Half-Cavalley, adjoining the Liberian frontier, and that this action has incensed the Liberian authorities, who claimed to have obtained ownership by conquest months ago.

The Khedive Rewards His Discredited Minister.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—The Khedive to-day opened the General Assembly in person. He commented on the good work that the Government had achieved within the past two years. Taxes, he said, had been reduced and the railway system extended. He declared his devotion to his people and his country.

Maher Pasha, the Assistant Minister of War, who, it was charged, had incited the Khedive to make hostile criticisms on the British forces in Egypt, and who was removed from office by the Khedive on the demand of Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, has been decorated with the Order of Osman and appointed to the lucrative post of commissioner of domains.

The Next Papal Encyclical.

ROME, Feb. 6.—It is said the Pope will shortly publish an encyclical on the union of the Western and Eastern churches. The Pope traces the attempts that have been made to effect a union of the churches since the schism, and shows the endeavors of the Papacy to bring about a union. The encyclical indicates the political and theological obstacles in the way of effecting the desired end, and enumerates the advantages that would be derived by the Eastern church through a union with the Western. The Pope declares he is strongly in favor of keeping intact the rights, prerogatives, autonomy and discipline of the Eastern churches, for the Papacy though universal is not Latin. The encyclical concludes with a pathetic and ardent prayer that this will be accomplished soon.

G. W. CHILDS BURIED.

The Philanthropist's Memory Honored by all Christian Churches.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The body of George William Childs was this afternoon consigned to the tomb. Beloved by those who knew him and respected by all men, thousands paid a last tribute to the philanthropist by attending his funeral. They represented all classes and conditions. The banker and the distinguished litterateur, the railroad president and the workman, sat side by side in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Childs was for so long a vestryman, and were alike deeply affected by his listened to Bishop Potter's eulogy of "a great and good man."

Previous to the church services, which began at 1 o'clock, Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, and Rev. Jos. N. Blanchard, the latter the rector of St. James Church, conducted a brief private service in the Childs mansion.

The interment was made in Woodland Cemetery in the Drexel Mausoleum. OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—The Ottawa Typographical Union have passed resolutions of condolence with the family of the eminent publisher and philanthropist, Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, a copy of which will be forwarded to the family.

A SAD STORY.

Frank Finch, of Norwich, Drinks Himself to Death—Took the Gold Cure Too Late.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—A sad story of ruination by drink is that surrounding the death Monday, in the General Hospital, of Frank Finch, a hotel-keeper of Norwich, a town in Oxford county.

Finch had a splendid business in Norwich for years and was reputed to be quite wealthy. He drank heavily at times and once, several years ago, he had delirium tremens. He was warned then by his physician that if a similar attack was incurred again through drink he would not live through it. Despite the efforts of his wife and daughter, Finch continued to take liquor. The mastery it had gained left him a helpless slave. Often of late he drank as much as 30 or 40 glasses a day, his friends say.

Five weeks ago Monday he came to Toronto with a friend, a Mr. Abrams. Finch's intention was to take the gold cure, of which he had long talked. He registered at the Empress Hotel and his friend went to stay with relatives at 38 Gerrard street. Finch was not very well on Tues-

day, the day after his arrival. His nervous system was at a high strain and he was verging on delirium tremens. Four or five glasses of liquor appeared to restore him a little, but he soon became worse. He grew violent and created havoc, even tearing down the gas fixtures. His cries were painful to hear. He had to be strapped down and stimulants administered. The man, utterly worn out, collapsed into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied. The body was taken to Norwich for burial.

STORM AFTER STORM

Disable the Steamer Patria and Several of Her Crew.

The Baltimore Boarded and Battered by a Huge Wave.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6.—The steamer A. S. Patria arrived here to-day disabled. She left New York ten days ago for Hamburg and met storm after storm. Her decks were swept, rudder broken and her boats were smashed. Her captain and several of her crew were badly injured.

BEATEN BACK BY BIG WAVES. HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—The Furness line steamer Baltimore City, Capt. Newton, arrived this morning from London, after a tempestuous passage of 23 days. On Jan. 19 a tremendous sea came aboard, disabling the steamer's steering gear and doing other damage, besides sweeping away everything movable.

At 6 p.m. on Jan. 21 a lot of wreckage was passed, and on Feb. 1 a large black object was passed, supposed to be a ship bottom up.

BEATEN BACK. GLASGOW, Feb. 6.—The British steamer Rannoch, Capt. Stevens, which sailed hence Jan. 20 for New York, has returned. She reports having met with heavy weather during which her decks were swept by the sea and her boats carried away.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

President Carnot has recovered. Mrs. Mary B. Day has been elected State librarian of Kentucky.

Ex-President Harrison denies the report that he is about to marry the widow of Leland Stanford.

A report from Victoria, B. C., states that 51 sealing vessels are on their way to the hunting grounds.

The Russian steamer Korniloff, bound from Smyrna for Tripoli, has been wrecked on the Island of Cyprus, between Paphos and Limasol. No lives lost.

The excursion schooner Florence of Headland, Mich., which had been reported lost with all on board, arrived at Carrollton, La., on Monday. All on board were well.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Charles Messner, aged 21, shot and seriously wounded his stepmother, Mrs. Kate Messner, and then killed herself. They did not get on well together, and the stepmother accused Messner of stealing money.

Silver in London has reached the lowest point ever recorded—58.

The whisky trust has ordered an increase in the price of spirits of 2 cents a gallon. Martin Costello, who fled from Chicago to Canada to escape arrest for prize-fighting, has given himself up.

Judge Weaver, senior member of the firm of John Weaver & Co., proprietors of the Everett House, New York, is dead.

Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who, on Jan. 10, gave birth to a son, is seriously ill. The police census of the unemployed of New York shows that out of 73,023 persons daily employed 67,280 are now idle. Of this number 52,592 are males and 14,688 are females.

Prof. Nicole, of Geneva, has published the text of papyrus fragments of Homer recently purchased in Egypt. These fragments show notable variations from the known text. In one case thirteen additional lines are inserted among 70 lines of the ordinary text of the Iliad.

Dwight L. Moody, the world-renowned evangelist, and Ira D. Sankey, the great evangelistic singer, have begun a series of meetings in Washington, D. C. The meetings are to have the support of all the evangelistic organizations and everything points towards an unusually successful series.

Mrs. Henry Hoffman, a well-known lady of Sabana, O., died last Sunday at 9 a.m. On Friday she predicted that she would be dead in three days and began to make preparations for the funeral. She worked hard all day Saturday and retired in the evening apparently as well as usual, and the next morning was found dead in bed, as she had predicted.

CANADIAN. W. E. S. Knowles has been elected mayor of Dundas by a majority of 42, the vote being: Knowles, 336; T. A. Wardell, 264.

The old retail drygoods firm of Byrnell Bros., of Parkdale, has been compelled to assign. Assets placed at \$15,000 and liabilities at \$11,000.

At the meeting of the Toronto Ministerial Association, Rev. J. G. Stuart stated that he did not consider it desirable to send divinity students to conduct the services at the Mercer Reformatory, as the girls make fun of them and laugh at them.

ALL MEN

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

Please mention this paper.

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All Plebiscite Organizations To Be Continued.

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He Reiterates His Promise to Introduce a Prohibitive Measure if the Constitution Gives Him the Right To Do So.

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The work which lay before the committee was to wind up the business of the committee and the campaign and to take action with regard to the convention which it had called. Both these items were attended to, and a vote of thanks to Mr. F. S. Spence, the secretary, for his services during the campaign was unanimously adopted, all standing up.

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Mr. Thornley, London, president of the W. C. T. U., followed. A public reform, she said it had been remarked, passed four stages. First it was a fanaticism, then an enthusiasm, then a great moral reform, and lastly a great moral victory. The prohibition movement had passed the first two and was now in the third. The deputations were then asked that it be put into the fourth. (Applause.) She spoke of the great change that had come over the moral tone of the country since the question. There had been a strengthening of temperance sentiment during the past few years, and though it might be ungenerous to say it here, a weakening of the spirit. This, she thought, was a good omen. A Government that stands upon party prejudice was weak, while one that would stand upon the moral sentiment of the country was a good one. (Applause.) The majority in the plebiscite was larger than was expected. So far as the women's vote was concerned she believed Sir Oliver would hear of it later—(laughter)—because the convention had arranged to have the facts with regard to the vote come. Yet cramped and confined as the class was from whom the women's vote came, 80 per cent of it voted for prohibition. She believed Sir Oliver would never regret enlarging the women's franchise, but, she concluded, they were now asking for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. (Applause.)

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AN ALLEGED RAPHAEL.

A Toronto Dressmaker Makes a Discovery About an Old Picture.

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THE CONVENTION OPENED. The prohibition convention opened at the Pavilion this morning. The large building was crowded with delegates. Mayor Fleming presided. The morning was spent mainly in discussing recommendations of the committee which was in session yesterday. One of these advised that the county and the city organizations founded in connection with the plebiscite be maintained. This was carried without discussion.

CONSULTING THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT. The principal debate was around the recommendation that the Ontario Government be memorialized to promise to pass such prohibitory legislation as is in their power at the earliest moment possible. A Government was appointed to wait on the Government in the afternoon.

The convention occupied itself until 4 o'clock to-day principally in considering the views that should be laid before the Attorney-General.

A very large delegation then proceeded to wait on Sir Oliver Mowat. The principal point in the representations made to him was to demand of him that he would promise to grant at the earliest opportunity such a measure of prohibition as the courts may decide to be practical.

Sir Oliver received the delegation from the convention, and was heartily cheered when he appeared along with Hon. Messrs. Hardy, Ross, Dryden and Harcourt. E. J. Davis, M.P.P., presented the delegation, and the first speakers were Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, F. S. Spence and Rev. Dr. Potts.

Mr. Thornley, London, president of the W. C. T. U., followed. A public reform, she said it had been remarked, passed four stages. First it was a fanaticism, then an enthusiasm, then a great moral reform, and lastly a great moral victory. The prohibition movement had passed the first two and was now in the third. The deputations were then asked that it be put into the fourth. (Applause.) She spoke of the great change that had come over the moral tone of the country since the question. There had been a strengthening of temperance sentiment during the past few years, and though it might be ungenerous to say it here, a weakening of the spirit. This, she thought, was a good omen. A Government that stands upon party prejudice was weak, while one that would stand upon the moral sentiment of the country was a good one. (Applause.) The majority in the plebiscite was larger than was expected. So far as the women's vote was concerned she believed Sir Oliver would hear of it later—(laughter)—because the convention had arranged to have the facts with regard to the vote come. Yet cramped and confined as the class was from whom the women's vote came, 80 per cent of it voted for prohibition. She believed Sir Oliver would never regret enlarging the women's franchise, but, she concluded, they were now asking for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. (Applause.)

Mr. John Cameron, London, referred to the convention of which they were the delegates as the most influential and representative gathering ever assembled in Toronto. The people of the Province had voted, by 80,000 majority, for prohibition. What they meant by their vote was a threefold prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale. The delegates, to the number of 1,400, who were assembled in the city had decided to ask the Dominion and Ontario Governments to give the fullest legislation that it is in their power to give. "We ask each Government," he said, "to do the most that it has the power and jurisdiction to do." (Applause.) He concluded by saying that he endorsed most heartily what had been spoken by his friends, Dr. Potts and the chairman as well as the president of the W. C. T. U.

SIR OLIVER'S REPLY. Sir Oliver was applauded heartily when he rose to speak. He said he had listened with extreme interest to the resolution and to the eloquent words which they had just heard addressed to them. He recognized the great importance of the plebiscite, and he decided a vote as that he considered that no Government would be justified in disregarding it unless it were in favor of something that was not in the public interest, and he did not think that was the character of prohibition. (Applause.) He observed that it was being said that, after all, but a very small number of those entitled to vote had voted, but that was always the case in regard to every public vote taken. (Hear, hear.) The vote was a remarkable one—remarkable not only that the majority was 82,000, but when it was considered that the majority was almost as great as the total vote against. The vote, therefore, he declared, must be regarded as expressing strongly and emphatically the public sentiment of the Province. (Applause.) They all knew to what a large extent his sympathies had been with them in this movement all along.

Long ago, he said, he had perceived what a large amount of the evil in the world arises from intemperance, and as the years had passed he had seen more clearly that a large proportion of the misery, suffering, disease and poverty of the world has arisen from intemperance, and men who adopted this, but do not concur with them as to the wisdom of the method they adopted, must still regard their movement with the profoundest sympathy and

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BROWN

WINDSOR

SOAP

50

WESTERN ONTARIO.

ESSEX.

Although the doctors who attended the Campbell child, of Windsor, who died so mysteriously Friday are certain that the child's death was caused by poison, yet the circumstances connected with the child's condition for some time past would seem to indicate that the real trouble was in her head, caused by the injuries she received by being hurt by a runaway two years ago and aggravated by a blow received a few days before her death.

Daniel P. Reaume, a well-known citizen of Windsor, died suddenly of apoplexy Sunday evening at his residence on Mercer street. The deceased at one time conducted a large grocery business on the corner of Ouellette avenue and Sandwich street and a few years ago had a store on Sandwich street east. He also carried an insurance in the A. O. U. W.

Wm. Talbot and his two sons (colored), from Colchester, have been convicted of timber stealing before Magistrate Bartlett, of Windsor, and fined \$6 77 each or 30 days in jail.

ELGIN.

The late Mrs. (Dr.) McKinney, of Aylmer, was buried Monday in the St. Thomas cemetery. Her funeral was largely attended.

KENT.

Andy P. Rohan, the assistant cashier of the Chicago and Great Western Railway, Chicago, who disappeared and left a shortage of \$2,800, was a resident of Chatham, where his parents now reside.

On the farm of John Rhodes, 2nd Raleigh, an excellent gas well has been struck, and the pressure has been gauged at twenty pounds. Mr. Rhodes has had his house fitted with a stove and lighting service and is enjoying the fruits of his lucky find. The gas is of a good quality and would seem to promise a lasting supply.

Monday before the Chatham police magistrate the colored man, Alfred W. Brown, convicted of the larceny of the family jewels from the residence of Mrs. Beattie, a widow lady, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. Only one article, a valuable ring, was traced to Brown, though it is believed he has hidden the rest of the loot. Every effort was made to induce him to confess the crime and restore the valuable property, but the man would not do so. It was even intimated that his term would be shortened to two years, but that had no effect. Brown declared to a reporter that he was innocent.

Treasurer P. Dozois, of Ridgetown, has resigned and A. A. Wilson succeeds him at a salary of \$50. It was too low for the former.

MIDDLESEX.

Mrs. John Talbot, of Wyton, arrived home Saturday night after a few months' visit to her sons in Butte, Montana. She had an exceedingly enjoyable visit and a very pleasant trip. On her way home she visited other relatives in St. Paul, Chicago and Detroit.

Sad news was wired to Glencoe Monday announcing the death in Grand Rapids, Mich., of Alex. Finlayson, a former resident. Deceased was a son of Mrs. Finlayson, of that place, and was well-known in Glencoe. Particulars have not yet been received, except that he died suddenly at his boarding-house. The remains will be brought home for interment.

OXFORD.

Mayor Hay, of Woodstock, has been awarded the contract for the Singer Sewing Machine Company's tops. Just where the work will be done is uncertain. There is a rumor to the effect that he has an offer of a factory at Toronto Junction for \$400 a year, but it is altogether probable that the mayor will fill the contract, which is worth \$60,000 a year, in Woodstock.

Tip O'Neil, of Woodstock, the famous outlander, formerly of St. Louis and Cincinnati, is now located at Amsterdam, N. Y., where he is engaged in the cigar manufacturing business with his brother-in-law.

PERTH.

Following are the customs returns for the port of Stratford for January: Imports, free goods, value, \$10,346; dutiable goods, value, \$10,242; duty collected, \$3,230 66; exports, \$143,451. Large shipments of cheese during the month swelled the export figures.

Charles MacDonnell, of Stratford, for the theft of Tim Murray's watch, was given five years in Kingston Penitentiary by the police magistrate.

WELLINGTON.

John Diamond, an Erasmus farmer, generously gave a young stranger a supper and bed Saturday. In the morning the stranger was gone. So was a sum of money and a quantity of jewelry.

A NOVA SCOTIAN'S STORY.

Mr. Abel Wile Relates a Remarkable Escape After Weary Months of Suffering.

Mr. Abel Wile, says the Bridgewater (N. S.) Enterprise, is a well-known farmer residing a few miles out of town. It is known that Mr. Wile had a narrow escape from death, and our reporter meeting him in the best of health and spirits, asked him as to what he owed his renewed condition. Mr. Wile at once exclaimed, "I might express it all by saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Last spring I was violently thrown from my wagon, and although I escaped having bones broken, I sustained a severe strain in my right loin, which seemed to paralyze that part of my side and stomach. I experienced great pain and weakness, which, despite all efforts of different remedies, grew steadily worse and for two months I suffered terribly. I could not properly digest my food and got little sleep at night, and at last began to think that it was only a matter of a few weeks when I would go the way of all men. But a happy day came and ended my misery. My wife went into town and purchased several boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from the first they seemed to go right to the root of my trouble, and it was not long until I could sleep good sound refreshing sleep, for the first time in eight weeks. I continued taking the pills and soon found myself completely cured, and from that time I went about my everyday duties as well as ever, and I thank the Lord that such a boon as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has been given to mankind to help rid them of disease."

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia and all nervous diseases are readily cured by a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a tonic for building up the blood they surpass all other known remedies. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Do not be imposed upon with imitations.

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Send your last season's overcoat to the London Cleansing and Re-airing Co., have a new collar put on, pressed and cleaned, and it will be as good as new. Office of works, Barber Shop, Richmond street.

SINGLE TAX—WHAT IS IT?

[By Mr. Berkenshaw, Toronto.]

It is a significant and interesting thing to see so many people the world over beginning to inquire into the cause of social troubles and taking part in the discussions. Many are the reforms suggested and earnestly worked for by those who have a desire to see society better and purer than it is to-day, and who feel keenly the hardships which so many suffer through unjust and selfish laws.

The temperance wave seems to be quite high just now, and it looks very much as if the drink evil in Canada would be buried beneath it. What effect this will have upon the social troubles remains to be seen. Quite a few social reformers advocate the nationalization of land and all the products of industry, believing it to be the only solution of the great problem; others hold communistic views, while a large number firmly believe that if the people individually had access to God's bounties—the earth—they would intelligently work out their own destiny, and these also believe that in giving men free access to nature, monopolies would lose their power. In fact, those who concentrate their energy upon and give their undivided attention to the land question, plainly see that monopolies can only exist just so long as we recognize private ownership in the bounties of nature.

The single tax, or, more properly speaking, the placing of all taxes upon the value of land, is no doubt the key that will unlock the door of the great storehouse of nature, and open it up to the children of all men, and be the means of breaking off the shackles which now fetter labor the world over. Free labor, and everything will be free. We love the cause of labor because of the value of freedom to the laborer, but we love and fight for this freedom because it is the battle that will free art, literature, science and religion. The fate of the wage-earner is the fate of all.

The single tax is simple and practicable. It first means that when a man makes a coat, builds a house, starts a business or paints his fences, we don't tax him; but when he holds a portion of the earth, whether it is a 25-foot frontage, or a farm on the surface, or a coal mine, a gold mine, or any other kind of mine under the surface, he pays a tax upon the annual value which the people of the community, or country collectively, have given it, whether he uses it or not. If he doesn't use it that is his funeral. It has a value made by the people, and if he does not use it, or put it to its fullest use, someone else would, so he certainly should pay the tax. By this system of taxation everyone would be taxed equitably and fairly, and it would be utterly impossible for anyone to escape taxation.

Not that the individual would be taxed, but as we are all land creatures, and consequently must live upon the land and on what comes out of the land, not a man or woman, whether actual holders of land or not, could escape taxation. The farmer on 100 acres in Muskoka would be almost free from taxation on it, because a farm has little value there, apart from improvements. It would not be necessary for farmers to go away back into the wilds, leaving between his farm and civilization immense tracts of lands, held unused by people who themselves live in cities, surrounded by all the advantages that modern so-called civilization affords, because it would no longer pay to hold land out of use.

All men are endowed by nature with the right to life and the pursuit of happiness, and therefore with the right to use the natural bounties, without which labor or life is impossible. God has granted these natural bounties, that is to say, the earth, to mankind in general, and not to any one man or set of men in particular. To deny this is to totally ignore God-given laws and to call in question the teaching of many of his servants, among whom are Moses, David and St. Paul. It also means an approval of the selling of the bodies and souls of human beings.

Our coal lands are monopolized by speculators who mine only here and there a part of a coal tract and so keep up the price of coal, while at the same time they pay labor a mere pittance for heaving it to the surface.

The land of our cities is held out of use or not put to its fullest use by speculators who wait till the bitter need of some other man makes it necessary for him to pay the price which satisfies them. Everywhere is an artificial scarcity of land, and thus the poor man of the city pays tribute to ground rent collectors and tribute to the coal king through the monopoly price of coal, and worst of all finds his wages kept at starvation point by the bitter competition of people like himself seeking a chance to work.

Speculation in land, whether on the surface or under the surface, means the getting from some one else of a value not earned by the speculator. It means living upon someone else without an equivalent.

As a matter of abstract right the single tax lays this down as a cardinal principle: Whatever a man produces is his, without tax and without molestation, but the natural value of land, the site value, the value of the mere monopoly of any mine, lot or location, is not a product of individual skill or industry and belongs to the community and is to be taken as a tax.

To bring the change about, and set industry free and to discourage monopoly the single tax would be levied upon this site value of land irrespective of improvements. This would be done by the exemption of all personal property from tax, and by increasing the assessment on land values. It would thus exactly reverse the present system, for it would be based heavily upon the speculator in land and lightly upon the industrious. It would tax railways, as all other monopolies, upon the annual value of their monopoly, not upon the value of their accommodation to the public needs.

This simple reform involves the most radical and far-reaching changes. The first effect would be to cheapen land; the speculator, seeing that the taxes on his land values were being raised in proportion as taxes were taken off improvements, would begin to improve or else sell to someone who would. With cheaper lands the farmer and the working man generally would find it easier to buy, and with no taxes on houses, etc., would have less trouble in building a home.

The solution of the labor problem lies in freeing labor by breaking down the monopoly in mines, forests, building lots and farming land, and in thus opening wide to labor a thousand natural opportunities to employ itself. With nature thus brought into competition with employers, wages would naturally rise, the worker could make his own terms and his fear of poverty would be gone. His prosperity would instantly react upon all lines of legitimate business, which would also be free from taxation, and thus good times would infallibly dawn on all willing to work.

With the adoption of the single tax, other social reforms can be brought about quite readily; but leave the land question unsettled and monopolists have nothing to fear. We as single taxers, therefore, ask your co-operation in this great and good work.

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—PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, Wednesday Feb. 7.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning
and evening editions, covers the ground.
With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY
MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.—Only those communications to which the
writers are willing to have their names appended
in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication
of anonymous letters can be justified.HOW TO RESTORE PROSPERITY TO
THE DOMINION.

The disintegration and unrest that has set in among the former supporters of the policy of high taxation in Canada was remarked upon by Hon. David Mills in his speech at the mass meeting of Young Liberals in Ridgetown on Friday night last. There is, as the honorable gentleman remarked, disorganization and dismay in the ranks of the men who foisted upon Canadians the policy of increased tax burdens as a means of benefiting the people. They are "forming new organizations to make political warfare upon those whom they regard as the authors of real or fancied dangers." In this condition of the public mind, while yet a general election conflict has not arrived, men are in a mood to listen to an earnest and candid discussion of the unsatisfactory state of the nation, and to fairly consider any remedies which may be offered to produce a better state of affairs. It is a fair statement that there is a marked difference between the position of the Liberal and Conservative leaders with regard to the policy of "protection," which has proved so signal a failure in Canada. Mr. Mills thus refers to what was promised to the electors if they listened to the voice of the high tax siren:

"In 1878, when the people were fairly well off—comparatively far better off than their highly-protected neighbors to the south of them—a number of our friends deserted us and joined the adversary, who have added \$100,000,000 to our debt, \$14,000,000 a year to our taxes, and have driven from us upwards of 1,000,000 of our people. I remember well how many maintained that the Government ought to see that the farmer never received less than 75 cents a bushel for his barley, nor less than \$1 a bushel for his wheat. Sir Charles Tupper informed the country that no men were fit to govern it who could not create national prosperity amidst general depression, and that the people ought not to bestow their confidence upon men who could not create a ready market and good prices for all the farmer could produce. Sir Charles admits that he has failed, for he has retired from the business. The country has need at this moment for the intelligent men of these promises. And to talk about patriotism or a British market to men who remember the promises which were made, who believed them, and supported with the enthusiasm of real believers those whom they made them, is in the last degree disappointing. It is a heartless mockery of those who have been shamefully deceived."

Localizing the evil results in an interesting calculation that may well be applied in other countries, the member for Bothwell thus brought the loss sustained home to the people of Kent:

"This county pays into the public treasury of Canada \$175,000 a year more than she paid fifteen years ago. What has she to show for this additional burden? In what way has it made her better off? Her rural population has not increased. The lands of the farmer have decreased in value. All that has been spent within her borders on Government works and undertakings would amount to but a mere fraction of one year's increased taxes. I do not complain that public money has not been spent. It is a great calamity to the country that so much has been misapplied. You could not spend it here without adding to the burdens of the country, a dollar for every cent so expended; and so you would have the evil greatly intensified. What we require is that you shall stop your taxation; that you shall leave the money with the people to whom it belongs, for them to spend as their interests may demand. Do you think that the farmers from whom this money is annually taken would be so stupid as to spend it on such purposes as would promote their interests, or satisfy their tastes. There would be improvements made which they now cannot afford; fences built, orchards planted, buildings erected, which now have no existence. See what the effect of this would be upon other classes; the purchase of lumber, the purchase of nails, of paints; the employment of carpenters, of masons, and of other mechanics and laborers. The greater portion of the money so earned, before the

year ends, goes to the grocer and the dry-goods dealer for necessary domestic supplies. Can you put against this enormous expenditure of at least \$150,000 by the individual cultivator of the soil the corrupt waste of \$20,000 or \$30,000 on a public building once in half a century? And yet it has been by appeals of this kind, as debasing and corrupt as they are foolish, that men in towns are sought to be persuaded that it is to their interest to perpetuate this absurd and corrupt system."

The aim of the Liberal party, in its determination to promote the public welfare by reduced taxation, was thus stated by Mr. Mills:

"We have started out under the conviction that the lighter we are taxed the more easily we can travel, and we are not disposed to further increase our obligations, but we aim at diminishing our burdens, inviting every man to join us, and leaving every man the unrestrained builder of his own fortune. We do not expect that we can make the idler or the spendthrift or the reckless man prosperous, but we hope to leave each one free to build up his own fortune by industry and prudence, and to permit him to retain it so long as he can honestly do so."

Public money may be properly spent to open up the country and to cheapen transportation; but Mr. Mills pointed out that in recent years vast sums of money had been spent with little or no gain to the taxpayers. The immense territories opened up have, so far, a sparse population. "Men have come and gone," he said, "like pilgrims of the east. We have not even retained our own population." He continued:

"In a few instances cities have grown, but the population in our rural districts has, in many places, diminished. This is an unhealthy condition of things. The growth of towns and cities should be the outcome, the expression, of the prosperity of the rural districts. They do not come into existence to diminish foreign commerce, or to undertake the industrial work which is more efficiently and more cheaply done elsewhere. There is ample room in Canada for manufacturing enterprise, springing from our necessities, peculiar and indigenous to the country, and suitable to our needs. A city population that grows in consequence of Government interference may be anything but evidence of prosperity. It may imply the withdrawal of capital required for carrying on business in the surrounding country. It may also represent the withdrawal from the same localities of many thousands of people into a city where they fail to find profitable employment."

In adducing the experience of Toronto at the present time as an illustration, the honorable gentleman asked:

"Has Toronto grown as New York, Detroit or Chicago has grown, by the addition of a large foreign population? Most assuredly not. Chicago adds immense numbers of foreigners to her population every year. They bring with them some capital; they bring with them the power of producing by labor a considerable amount of wealth beyond that which disappears by consumption. A country may gain in material prosperity something by the migration of her own population from districts where that population is dense to districts where that population is sparse. But when 100,000 people have within ten years been removed from townships and towns lying within a radius of 100 miles from Toronto to that city, where has been the gain? It does not exist. Let me point out to you the loss. Consider the millions of dollars which have been withdrawn from this outside area, from business moderately prosperous, but which for a time was embarrassed by this withdrawal. These millions have been replaced by money brought from abroad, for the use of which a certain sum is annually exported. What has become of the capital taken to Toronto? Much of it has been wholly lost. Many thousands of dwellings have been erected for which there are no tenants. The erection of these houses has necessitated the building and paving of streets, the laying of water mains and other necessary works for the health and convenience of the people in a modern city. See what an enormous addition has been made to the city debt and the serious burden imposed to meet the interest upon it. Toronto, then, has been a center where many millions have been lost to private persons, and where many millions more have been sunk by the corporation."

The deplorable results of this experiment were thus graphically outlined:

"You have a large area of country denuded of its capital, and you have that money carried to the city and much of it lost. You have an immense sum borrowed that in the present state of affairs is also lost, and you have the income of the population taxed to pay interest upon capital brought from abroad to replace the domestic capital which has disappeared and the foreign capital which has been wasted. Toronto has grown of late years, but it has grown by the addition of people drawn into the vortex by a boom. Does anyone doubt that men employed in making miles of street, in putting in drains and burying water mains and gas pipes would not have been more profitably employed in draining and cultivating fields, in erecting buildings and fences, and in feeding stock for the domestic and foreign market? It may be these men, for the moment, would have had no more to spend for the purchase of drygoods and groceries, of hardware and paints, than they have had as residents of Toronto. They would have been paying to the merchant money received in exchange for the products of their industry, and for the obtaining of which the country incurred no liability. For ten years the property-holders of Toronto, have been paying out for labor, money borrowed, and for the repayment of which their property is pledged. What they have received for merchandise is not income but capital, and every man in his senses must see the great difference this must make in the wealth and prosperity of Toronto and the 20,000 square miles of territory which environ it. I think I am within the mark when I say that more than half the dwellings of West Toronto Junction are vacant; and can anyone be so infatuated as to believe that the money lost in bricks, mortar, and wood, and hardware, and glass, and which in many cases represent the savings of years, has not along with poverty and distress, produced a mischievous effect on scores of towns and villages throughout the country? You may depend upon this, that when a man has put all that he possesses into a house which he is unable to earn the means of subsistence in the neighborhood, and when he is forced to leave the place the chances are that he has also left the country. I know of no more melancholy spectacle in a new country like Canada, where there are limitless areas of unoccupied land, than to see towns deserted, the edifices of which represent sufficient capital to furnish homes for a population large enough to occupy the area of a whole township, and in the case of this city the area of a whole county."

Mr. Mills conceded that it is a laudable

desire for residents of towns and villages to see them become active business centers, but care must be taken that in the promotion of this view visionary schemes are not adopted which must end in embarrassment and failure. It is, he remarked, a popular notion that the expenditure of public money on public works and undertakings is in itself advantageous; but this very notion, cultivated craftily by interested politicians, has, as Mr. Mills points out, done more than anything else to increase our burdens, depreciate the value of our property, to expatriate our population and impoverish the country. One place cannot be thus helped out of the treasury without causing a demand for expenditures in a hundred other places similarly situated, and the bribe of a public building or a new postoffice in a place where the public revenue is small and it would be easy to hire a building for a much smaller annual expenditure, is always costly for the general taxpayer. As Mr. Mills well puts it:

"How is it possible that you can have diminished taxation, freer commerce and a greater industrial stimulus if the money which the people should retain is being constantly expended in this way? For it is undoubtedly true that the tens of thousands who earn the incomes they have will make a better use of their money, will confer upon their neighbors greater benefits by its expenditure than would be conferred if its whole was put into the hands of some Government official, to be spent upon some undertaking begun mainly to strengthen the friends of an administration in some locality which is a pivotal point in a constituency."

Such expenditures are sure to destroy self-reliance, to multiply the public burdens, and to end in corruption. Not only should such expenditures be narrowed, but Parliament should abstain from interference with the conduct of a man's business. Mr. Mills expresses this view thus:

"In modern times there are two mischievous schools of economy, the one claiming for a man the right to that which he has not earned, and which the party who has earned it, and to whom it rightfully belongs, is not willing to bestow upon him; the other extreme is a denial of the right to possess to the full that for which the party has labored. Either view may be upheld by legislation, but neither can be supported by any sound rule of ethics, and both are acts of spoliation. Apart from that which we inherit from others, we have nothing which industry does not produce; and it is to the industrious man that the reward should go. We must also bear in mind that the stimulus to labor is in the proportion of capital to labor; for the more abundant the capital is the greater will be the demand for labor; and it must always follow that the wages increase with the increased demand."

If attempts are made by means of a taxation policy to direct well-established British industries to our shores, they must, in Mr. Mills' opinion, fail, unless the operation is conducted at a great loss to the people of the Dominion as a whole. "The great need of Canada to-day," said Mr. Mills, "is a population to take possession of and cultivate her waste lands. Settle these lands and you have not merely an agricultural population, but you have carpenters and joiners, brick-makers, masons, painters, tanners, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tailors, dressmakers, merchants and scores of others engaged in various pursuits." Mr. Mills thinks we may yet be shipping our wheat flour to China to sell in exchange for the tea, rice and cotton of that country, and he has faith in our future as a woolen manufacturing country. Says he:

"The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is becoming a sheep growing district. On the western side, you have as you approach the coast, a climate not unlike that of England, mild in the winter season, humid throughout the year, and one which may be found like that of England capable of admitting of the highest style of woolen manufacture. You know that with the same workmen, and with the same machinery and material, we cannot here produce woolen goods of the same fine texture and the same fast colors that can be produced in England. The water, the light, the condition of the atmosphere forbid. But the climatic conditions of British Columbia are very different from ours, and this difference may give to her industries a different complexion. We shall rejoice in the prosperity which she may obtain from her natural advantages. We want to see her become populous, wealthy and prosperous. This, however, we know to be the case, that industry, intelligence and good character, will secure prosperity to a people far less favorably situated than we are. And if we possess these, in spite of the mistakes in the past, in spite of the burdens which we have heaped and unwisely assumed, we may still regain our lost ground, and keep in step with the foremost communities of our race."

No one can deny Mr. Mills' assertion that the people of this Province have been most highly favored by Providence. "We have a good climate, a fertile soil and the advantages of a most favorable geographical position, and we are the hub of North America by virtue of that position." But even the fertile country of Kent, in which Mr. Mills spoke, has been kept back, and its growth of prosperity and population retarded by the dispersing of her sons and daughters. This has arisen from the hampering of trade, the compulsory decrease in the purchasing power of the people and the acceptance of visionary schemes to insure prosperity. Mr. Mills reminded his hearers that every class and calling was hurt by the following out of class legislation. He said:

"What is good for the farmer is also good for the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the laborer, whether skilled or unskilled. The merchant is not helped by a dull market and bad crops. The manufacturer is not helped by a monopoly that gives him a high price, but which gives him impoverished customers in diminishing numbers. He may be apparently more prosperous for a short period of time, but in a long series of years he is far less prosperous, because his customers are far less numerous and far less wealthy. It would indeed be a calamity if instead of moving on as an organic body, diversified but united, animated by a healthful public spirit, cordially supporting and trusting each other, we divide into Lilliputian factions, bent not on the redress of grievances, but on the possession of power, seizing it as an enemy might a citadel; not to give peace and security to the adjacent country, but to establish the domination of one class over another; not giving to the country perfect freedom and perfect equality before the law, but a change of masters. Let me say to you that we have long struggled against

the monopoly of trusts and combines, and it has not been to give to any other class the power now wielded by the one in possession. It has been our aim to put an end to this inequality and to emancipate the country from this thralldom, and to put it, so far as it is possible for the law to do so, in the power of every man to become the author of his own fortune."

As it is with the individual so is it with the community, and it is a wholly false notion that men of different callings can never trust each other in seeking to promote the general welfare. We must take a more just, a more generous, a more Christian view of the relations of the different members of the State towards each other. We must seek to discover for the time being in what direction the public welfare lies, and travel in that direction together, whether we be mechanics or merchants, farmers or workmen, doctors, lawyers or clergymen. Human nature is the same in all classes, and the human heart is equally capable of generous thoughts or mean suspicions. By which shall our conduct be governed? Which shall we make the basis of political action? For my part I hold that that equality of treatment and impartial justice is the highest wisdom. I ask my fellow-countrymen to assist me in establishing the government of the country upon this basis as the one upon which it ought to rest."



MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., sole proprietors, Boston. "Cuticura" is the name of the Cuticura Remedies, and is not to be confused with the name of the Cuticura Soap.

Facial Blemishes, fulling and simple blemishes prevented by Cuticura Soap.

If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Remedies, they would never be without them. In every way the purest, sweetest and best of all.

KOFF NO MORE!
WATSON'S COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT
RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING
FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE
THROAT, ETC. ARE INVALIDS
ABLE TO CRATORS AND VOCAL-
ISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH
DROP. TRY THEM.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Dizziness and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from fully, overworked, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be discouraged if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

A
Common
Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa
are by many supposed
to be one and the
same, only that one
is a powder, (hence more easily cooked), and
the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE THE Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE THE Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
CHOCOLAT
MENIER
ANNUAL SALES EXCEEDED
\$3 MILLION POUNDS.

City Wood Yard
CHEAP WOOD!

Owing to increasing business I have
to remove to larger premises. I will
sell my present large stock of first-
class Maple and Beech Wood at a re-
duction of 50c per cord.

JAMES CAMPBELL.
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OVERCOATS.

Do You Want an Overcoat?

If so, we are going to make it interesting for
you. We have at the present time over
300 Overcoats in stock, comprising:

Worsted Overcoats,
Beaver Overcoats,
Diagonal Striped Overcoats,
Melton Overcoats,
Frieze Overcoats,
Nap Overcoats,
Tweed Overcoats,
(WITH CAPE OR HOOD)
Felt Overcoats.

These Overcoats are all new, fresh goods, but
we are determined to clear them out.

SOME WERE	\$14.
SOME WERE	\$13.
SOME WERE	\$12.
SOME WERE	\$11.
SOME WERE	\$10.
SOME WERE	\$9.

Wednesday Morning

Feb. 7, at 9 o'clock, we will offer your
choice of the entire lot for

\$6 50.

This is going to be the Greatest Sale of Over-
coats ever held in the city. We have them in all
sizes, so do not think we cannot fit you. We
have them in all styles, so do not think we cannot
suit you. Come early before the range is broken.
Remember the date, Wednesday morning, Feb.
9, at 9 o'clock.

Any \$5 Overcoat in
the house for
\$3 95.

CHAPMAN
126 and 128

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by that Tired Feeling comes from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerson, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with Dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

Hood's Sarsaparilla always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did. Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Seasonable Sport.

London and St. Thomas Shots to Meet on Friday.

Important Rule Adopted by the American Turf Congress.

The Canadian Trotting Stallion Alvin Going to Europe—Curling Events, Etc.

THE TRIGGER.

LONDON VS. ST. THOMAS. Mr. J. P. Evans, of the London Gun Club, has received this telegram from St. Thomas, with a request for an immediate answer:

"If convenient to your club will shoot you a live bird match on Friday, Feb. 9, ten men a side. W. J. KEEFER, Secretary St. Thomas Gun Club."

Mr. Evans sent an answer complying with the request. The match will be shot on the London Gun Club grounds at 2 p.m. Friday, ten live birds each man, 100 in all, from five unknown traps, the gun to be held below the arm-pit. Evans and Redpath, the redoubtable pair, are organizing the best team available to meet the visitors.

FOOTBALL.

NO MORE FLYING WEDGES. The American University athletic committee met representatives from the big colleges on Saturday and practically decided on a change in the football rules, and Uncle Sam's demand that the brutal features be eliminated from the game is about to be heeded.

TURF.

ALVIN WILL CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE. DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Frank Catton will take the Canadian chestnut stallion Alvin, 2:11, to Europe next month. He will be the fastest trotter ever shipped across the Atlantic, and should he arrive in Russia in as good form as he has displayed on the American tracks there is nothing in the old world that will be able to lower his colors.

A NEW RULE. The American Turf Congress has adopted a rule which says that any person shall be ruled off who, without making it known to the officials, is a part owner or acts as a trainer of any horse in which a jockey riding at that track possesses any interest, or who makes any bet with or on behalf of any jockey unless on a horse he is riding, or who offers or makes, except through his employer or owner or trainer of the horse ridden, a jockey any present, money or other reward in connection with his riding of any race.

DEATH OF A NOTED TURFMAN. John E. Brewster, one of the best-known turfmen in the United States, died suddenly on Sunday at Chicago. He had been the active manager of the Washington Park race track ever since it was built. Mr. Brewster had an interest in Harry Bassett, Springbok and Katie Peace. He engineered one of the most successful coups in the history of the turf, when his mare Fortuna defeated the supposed invincible stallion Bramble.

ON THE ICE. THE SNOWSHOE'S SONG. Tighten the toque, and stride the sash. Lads and lassies, the snowshoes lash. Ring the chorus, and start the line. The air is crisp and the night is fine. Crystal snow, dazzling glow. Of diamond moon, the flicking shoon. The echoing night—Yo, ho!

Sparkling spire and silver fane—Half the journey—and home again. Stride we, never a tired limb. Fur breaks a-fire and brain swim. Crystal snow, dazzling glow. Of diamond moon, the flicking shoon. The echoing night—Yo, ho!

Home at last! The moonbeams white We soon shall leave for the golden light Of crackling hearth, but with a sigh. Four souls are full of the night and sky. Crystal snow, dazzling glow. Of diamond moon, the flicking shoon. The echoing night—Yo, ho!

THE WHEEL. THE FRENCHMEN WON. In the 50-kilometer tandem cycle race between the Frenchmen Farmer brothers and Wheeler and Warwick, the Frenchmen won by two laps. Wheeler and Warwick had no pacemakers and were delayed twice by accidents.

SKATING. THE CRACKS AT COBURG. COBURG, Feb. 6.—About 1,000 spectators visited the covered rink here to-night to witness the skating races between Davidson, of St. Paul; Johnson, of Minneapolis; and Hulse, of Toronto. The course was fifteen laps to the mile. The half-mile race between Davidson and

Hulse was won by Hulse. Time, 1:42 2-5. The one mile race between Johnson and Davidson was won by Johnson. Time, 4:02.

The two-mile race between Davidson, Johnson and Hulse was won by Johnson. Time, 7:58. Davidson retired after completing the first lap on account of one of his skates becoming loose.

The only good sport was made by Johnson during the last two laps of the two-mile race.

HOCKEY. STRATFORD BEATS BERLIN. STRATFORD, Feb. 6.—The Stratford Hockey Club defeated Berlin here to-night by 3 to 1.

CURLING. SARNIA HEADS GROUP FOURTEEN. SARNIA, Feb. 6.—The final game of the competitors of group No. 14, for the Ontario Tankard, was played off here this morning between Sarnia and Chatham. Score—Sarnia 38, Chatham 33.

PEDESTRIANISM. RANDALL'S RAMBLE. FAIRBURG, Ill., Feb. 6.—Charles Randall, who is walking from New York to San Francisco on a wager of \$10,000, arrived here last evening. He started from New York Jan. 6, and is due at his destination April 13. He has averaged 42 miles a day, and expects to arrive at San Francisco April 5.

ATHLETICS. Corbett is said to have made \$16,000 during last week's engagement at Boston. Winnipeg sporting men offer \$50,000 for the Jackson-Corbett fight.

Late Canadian News.

Three Indians Earn Bronze Medals for Bravery.

Services Held at McGill College in Memory of the Late Peter Redpath.

The Toronto civic salary bill is laid away for two weeks.

J. R. Phillips has been appointed collector of customs at Whitby.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen returned from Quebec to Ottawa on Tuesday.

John Rankin, collector of customs at Bowmanville, has been supernumerated.

The receipts at the Patti performance in the Grand at Toronto Monday evening must have been at least \$5,500.

The Y. M. C. A. of Kingston finds a deficit of \$700 in the finances for 1893, and will make an effort to wipe it out.

Robt. Hodgins, 60 Robinson street, Toronto, a letter carrier, was arrested on Tuesday for stealing money from a letter.

William Harwood was sent for trial at Georgetown on Monday, charged with perjury in connection with the Campbell case.

Prof. S. H. Clarke, late of Kingston and Toronto, has been appointed principal of the Summer School of Expression at Chautauque, N. Y.

Louis Larivee, a member of the firm of Gauthier & Larivee, stock brokers, Montreal, has absconded with \$6,000 of the firm's money.

The executive committee of the Canadian Order of Foresters is in session at Brantford. The order has now a cash surplus of \$301,895.

The Toronto street car earnings for January amounted to \$88,163, of which the city's share is \$5,453. Last January the city's share was \$4,831.

The latest reports from Newfoundland are: "Bait plentiful, fish scarce, but on the whole the bay fishery is more successful than the preceding one."

Three Indians, George Goose, Tom Port and Tom Bignall, have been awarded bronze medals by the Royal Humane Society for saving the lives of three of their companions.

The Frontenac Law Association will petition the Legislature to have a copy held at Kingston every two weeks for the purpose of hearing motions and transacting other business.

Mr. Geo. Coffin, captain and adjutant of the Eighty-third Battalion, stationed at Joliette, Que., and an adopted son of Judge Baby, died Sunday evening. He was to have been married on Tuesday.

It is not yet decided who is the new mayor of Montreal. Judge Archibald has granted a recount, which will take place on Saturday. Several of the defeated aldermen will also claim a recount.

Mr. Collingwood Schrieber, deputy minister and chief engineer of railways and canals, was asked on Tuesday morning about the recent agitation in the Montreal Board of Trade for free canals, and he said that there was little likelihood of the tolls being abolished.

A memorial service to the late Peter Redpath, governor of McGill University, was held in Redpath Library, McGill College, Tuesday morning. It was attended by many leading citizens of Montreal. Rev. Principal McVicar delivered an address eulogistic of deceased. A memorial will be erected to the memory of deceased.

ACROSS THE TIES. Grand Trunk Earnings—An Army of Employees.

G. T. R. earnings for week ending Feb. 3, 1894, \$296,041; corresponding week in 1893, \$331,853; decrease, 1894, \$35,812.

It may astonish the general public to know that nearly 200,000 men are employed on the lines running out of Chicago and 185,000 on the lines running out of St. Louis, not including the men employed in a clerical capacity or the attaches of the general traffic department.

All the transcontinental railroads have reduced the rates from all coast terminals to Chicago to \$49.50 for first and \$47.50 for second class passengers. Canadian Pacific differentials are done away with.

"Salted" Gold Mines. EL RENO, O. T., Feb. 6.—It was discovered yesterday that the supposed rich gold mines in the Wichita Mountains had been "salted."

The Campbell Case—Open Verdict. GEORGETOWN, Ont., Feb. 6.—Coroner Sutherland resumed the inquest on the Daniel Campbell alleged murder case this morning. After several witnesses were examined, without bringing forth any new evidence, the case was given to the jury.

After a short delay, Foreman Daniel Cook, on behalf of the jury, rendered an open verdict to the effect that the deceased Daniel Campbell came to his death by blood poisoning caused by injuries, but how or by whom he received said injuries the jury were without evidence.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your meal, made or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhoea, and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. C. B. Sigafoos, 100,000 coconut trees.

Florida has 60,000,000 coconut trees.

Grand Master Welcomed.

Noted Masonic Event in London Last Night.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Chief Head and Ruler of the Craft, Warmly Received.

Address of Welcome and Speech in Reply—A Fine Musical Programme—And a Good Hop—The Reception a Complete Success.

Last night the most worshipful, the grand master of the Masonic body in Ontario, Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., paid his first official visit to London on the invitation of the eight lodges of the city and suburbs. The blue room in the temple, where the grand master was received by the brethren, was crowded, several hundreds of the fraternity being in attendance. While the proceedings were in progress there the lady participants were conducted through the various halls of the other Masonic bodies by an energetic committee at the head of which was Right Wor. Bro. Geo. C. Davis. The lady visitors enjoyed themselves investigating the wonderful wherever found, but rumor has it that no one stumbled across any signs of the proverbial goat.

Right Wor. Bro. P. W. D. Broderick, D.D.G.M., presided in the Blue Room, and was supported by Right Wor. Bro. A. W. Porter, chairman of the reception committee, John Boyd (Belmont), J. S. Dewar, R. W. Barker, A. B. Munro, R. B. Hungerford, Col. Lewis, John Simpson, Very Wor. Bros. M. D. Dawson, J. D. Clarke, Ed. Burke, Jos. Hook, O. J. Bridle and A. Rowat (Nileston). Wor. Bro. Ben Allen (Toronto), and a very large number of worthy brethren, the various chairs being filled by the present masters of the city lodges.

THE WELCOME.

R. Wor. Bros. Porter and Dewar were appointed a deputation to introduce the grand master, who was received with the grand honors. The D. D. G. M., in welcoming the grand master said: I can assure you that your brethren in London have been looking forward to your coming with pleasure to your coming to London will not only be profitable to the eight city lodges that join in the welcome, but give you some degree of pleasure as well. It is through no lack of cordiality on our part that your visit has been so long delayed. I can assure you that I voice the sentiments of all the brethren in London when I say that we feel we are welcoming to the midst of us to-night one of the most deservedly popular, if not the most popular, grand master the Grand Lodge has ever possessed. (Applause.) We can assure you that London district is loyal to the core not only to you as Bro. J. M. Gibson, but as chief head and ruler of the craft in this extended jurisdiction. (Cheers.)

R. Wor. Bro. Porter then read the following:

ADDRESS TO THE GRAND MASTER, which had been handsomely engrossed by Wor. Bro. Walter H. Morgan: "To Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q.C., M.P.P., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. and A. M., in the Province of Ontario."

"Most Worshipful Sir, and Brother,—The brethren in London and suburbs greet you with a hearty and fraternal welcome on this your first visit to the Forest City since your unanimous election to the Grand East of Craft Masonry in the Province. They are not unmindful of the fact that your manifold public duties to the Province must necessarily occupy a very large portion of your time. The welcome we offer you, however, for your kindness in complying with our desire at present is all the more cordial, and we trust that you will feel it so before you leave this portion of the jurisdiction."

"The London brethren feel that your efforts in the cause of Craft Masonry, conducted in your quiet and unassuming way, will result beneficially to the cause all have so much at heart. We ask you to accept these sentiments as an expression of our unbounded confidence in your administration of the high office to which your brethren in the craft have called you, and rest assured that we shall look back with feelings of pride and gratification to this your first official visit as grand master to the Masons of this city and suburbs, than whom you have no warmer friends or admirers in the vast jurisdiction over which you so ably preside."

"M. W. Sir,—Be pleased to convey to Mrs. Gibson and family our fraternal friendship and good-will; and coupled with the hope that both may be long spared to each other, we beg you to accept this address as a token of our esteem and regard, on behalf of the Masons of London."

(Signed) "P. W. D. BRODERICK, D.D.G.M., No. 3 district."

"A. W. PORTER, chairman committee."

"W. H. MORGAN, secretary committee."

"London, Feb. 6, 1894."

THE GRAND MASTER'S REPLY. The most worshipful the grand master, on rising to reply, was cheered. He said: I was told that a reply was expected from me, but owing to the lateness of the hour, and the fact that I never prepared a Masonic speech that I can deliver as prepared, I will speak but for a few minutes at this time. Let me say now, R. Wor. Bro. Broderick, that I thank you and the worshipful brethren, officers and brethren for the most hearty and cordial reception which you have given me this evening. My visit to London has been on my mind for a long time past—I may say ever since I became grand master. And though the formal invitation has been of recent date, it has been my fault that I have not come to this hospitable city before now, because I have been frequently requested by many kind friends in the London lodges to arrange to visit you, and have promised to do so. I am personally acquainted with a good many of the London brethren, and I have no part of the jurisdiction do I feel more at home unless it be in the city where I have my home. (Applause.) Associations of twenty years ago ever appeal to me in connection with the city of London. My heart always beats for them when I enter the limits of your lovely municipality. To enter upon anything like a formal speech with reference to the common purposes which we have at heart would be injudicious on my part. We have a musical and literary programme in another part of the temple, and we have to consult what I know must be the wishes of the ladies who are present, and we are ready at all times to do. They are waiting patiently for us to proceed with the programme in which we shall have their company. (Applause.) Before sitting down, however, let me thank you very heartily, not only for this magnificent and cordial reception, but for the sentiments contained in the beautifully-engrossed address which has been presented to me. I appreciate it, and shall treasure it for all

time to come most heartily. I cannot assume, for the moment, that all which is said in it is deserved by me. There are some statements, however, that I will admit are really well-founded. I am not, by any means, a very skilled grand master, but I try to perform the duties which devolve upon me to the best of my ability. I am to act promptly in all things pertaining to my office. Promptness lessens labor, but there is a tremendous amount of work—work that would be intensely interesting to me if I were possessed of more leisure—which I am not able to perform. Visits like this to the well-known Masonic centers, such as London is, are extremely enjoyable. Meeting brethren whom I have long known, and extending the circle of acquaintances by making new friends, to a man who is an enthusiastic Mason must ever be a source of great pleasure. I would have liked to visit the craft more extensively than I have been able to do. You cannot, however, expect me to emulate my worthy predecessor—a grand master who illustrated most forcibly how much substantial work can be accomplished for the craft by a man who has both time and inclination to undertake it. (Applause.) On behalf of my wife, who, I observe, you have most kindly referred to in this address, let me thank you with all the enthusiasm I am capable of exhibiting. (Applause.) When I married her, perhaps I need hardly say, she was not a very ardent admirer of Masonry. (Laughter.) It took a good deal of argument to soothe her and to familiarize her with the inconveniences of Masonry. (Renewed laughter.) But when I was elected to the deputy master's chair—a post of honor that is regarded as generally leading the Grand East—there could be found few, if any, women who took a greater interest in the craft than she did. And I am not exaggerating when I say that now my wife has the greatest respect for Masonry. (Applause.) No one takes more profound satisfaction, or feels prouder of the fact that I am the grand master of so strong a body than she does. I will have great pleasure in conveying to her the most kindly sentiments which have been expressed to her. And now let me once more thank you most heartily for the warm welcome to the Forest City. (Loud and long continued applause.)

The secretary (Wor. Bro. Morgan) read letters of regret at unavoidable absence, through illness, from M. Wor. Bro. Col. Moffat, past grand master, and R. Wor. Bro. J. J. Macdonald, grand secretary.

R. Wor. Bro. Broderick announced that the grand master was pleased to grant a dispensation enabling the brethren to wear their regalia in all parts of the temple that evening. An adjournment was then made to the banquet hall, which had been tastefully decorated, and where there followed

THE CONVERSATION.

An excellent musical programme was rendered by Mrs. A. E. Cooper, Miss Mutch, Messrs. J. W. McIntosh, Percy Carroll, W. H. Skinner, C. W. Davis and Bert Lees. Mrs. A. A. Campbell also gave an attractive recitation. All the pieces were artistically rendered, and by the plaudits of the audience show to be highly appreciated. R. Wor. Bro. Porter presided, and introduced the grand master, who had an even warmer reception than was extended to him in the hall below. He briefly thanked the audience for their generous welcome, and said he would carry very pleasant memories of his visit away with him. At the close of the concert, the concert room was cleared, and an hour or two was enjoyed in dancing to the music of the harpers band. During the evening refreshments were served in the adjoining long room. The event was a thorough success from beginning to end. It was brought to a close at an early hour this morning.

BANQUET TO MR. BLAKE

By Canadian Advocates of Irish Home Rule.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., was banqueted to-night by Mr. H. Ryan, at the residence of the latter in Rosedale. A couple of score of prominent Irish-Canadian residents of the city and prominent supporters of the Irish home rule movement were present. Mr. Blake's services and sacrifices on behalf of the cause of home rule were highly eulogized and commended.

Mr. Blake responded at some length. He spoke briefly of the cause of home rule, but dwelt on the necessity of the efforts of those working in its behalf in the British Parliament being stimulated by the earnest support of its friends in this country.

Mr. Blake will remain here for about a week and sail from New York on Feb. 10. He will not, it is understood, deliver any additional speeches during this visit.

California Shivering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—An earthquake shock lasting two seconds was felt at Keeler, Cal., and at Hawthorne, Nev., at 9 o'clock last night.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, are more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

For sale by W. S. Barkwell, city.

PATRON CONVENTIONS.

Kent Men Nominate a Candidate—Euron Patron Choose Officers.

CHATHAM, Feb. 6.—The convention of the Patrons of Industry of the county of Kent was held to-day in Chatham. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James Leslie, Harwich; vice-president, J. P. Richards, Raleigh; secretary-treasurer, H. L. Johnson, Sembr; representatives to Grand Council at Toronto, Messrs. Butler, Kenning and Parsons. The choice of a candidate for the convention, and he being absent a deputation was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of his selection.

SEAFORTH, Feb. 6.—The County of Huron Association of the Patrons of Industry met here to-day, when the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Gault; vice-president, A. P. Bann; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Gardiner; sentinel, J. S. Brown; auditors, W. Saunders and R. Common; representative to the Grand Association, W. Saunders.

STRATFORD, Feb. 6.—The annual meeting of the Perth County Patrons of Industry convened here this morning, presided over by Mr. Jas. Mountain. It was unanimously resolved to divide the riding into two riding associations. The North Perth Association endorsed the action of the Atwood convention in the selection of Samuel Weiderhold as candidate for the Local Legislature and arranged to meet at Milverton on March 6 to select a candidate for the Dominion House. The next annual meeting of the North Perth Association is to be at Milverton and that of the South Perth Association to be held at Mitchell.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., Feb. 6.—A meeting

of delegates of the Patrons of Industry took place here to-day. They unanimously nominated C. J. Thornton, of the township of Clarke, as their candidate for the Local House.

THE OPEN FORUM.

About School Trustees. To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

1. B was school trustee for 1893. Can he act as municipal auditor this year?

2. Has the Grand Trunk issued an order forbidding their employees to be municipal councilors?

By answering you will greatly oblige a large number of your readers. Yours respectfully, A. ROBINSON.

Bothwell, Jan. 24.

(NOTE.—B cannot legally act as auditor. The Grand Trunk issued an order some years ago requiring their employees not to hold municipal offices, but it may now have lapsed.—EDITOR ADVERTISER.)

They Come to Bless.—Perhaps you live too well. We all live better now than did our forefathers. The food is highly spiced. We take too much of it. Nature fines us for excess. "Oh, that bilious feeling which makes the daintiest morsel taste like Dead Sea fruit!" Stark's Powders were made for your relief. They thrust the bile out of doors, making all fair and sweet, and recreating the world in beauty, as far as your appreciation of it is concerned. Biliousness, sick or nervous headache and neuralgia—these afflictions that kill the purpose—promptly disappear before Stark's Powders.

Ethel.—"Jack Jollyboy is very impudent. He attempted to kiss me last night." Clarissa.—"Impudent! I should call him crazy."

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Heintzman & Co. are offering at their Warerooms, "Colwell's Popular Music House," 189 Dundas street, great bargains in Second-hand Pianos and Organs at prices ranging from \$25 upwards, on easy terms of payment. Also a fine selection of new genuine Heintzman Pianos, unequaled in tone and finish. See us and try these instruments before buying.

H. W. BURNETT, Manager Piano Department.

NEW SPRING SUITINGS, NEW SPRING TROUSERINGS, NEW SPRING OVERCOATINGS, NEW SPRING SCARFS AND TIES, SEE THE NEW OXFORD TIES.

PETHICK & McDONALD, 383 RICHMOND STREET.

JEYES, the great disinfectant.

USE IT FOR DIPHTHERIA, FEVERS AND LA GRIPPE.

Hobbs Hardware Co., WHOLESALE AGENTS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

OAK HALL

Clearing Sale of Boys' & Children's Suits.

Regular Prices, \$3 50, \$4 50, \$5 50, \$6 50, \$7 50

Now Selling, \$2 25, \$3 25, \$3 75, \$5 00, \$6 00

Every one a bargain. Come early and make a good choice. We have only about 400 to clear out.

OAK HALL, 148 AND 150 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

Canadian General Electric Company (LIMITED)

Head Office, 65 to 71 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Factories, Peterborough, Ont.

Branch Offices and Warerooms: 1,802 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que. 138 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B. C.

Electric Mining Locomotives, Hoists, Pump and Mining Supplies.

Electric Railway Motors and Supplies.

Electric Power Transmission Apparatus.

Arc Lighting Apparatus. Alternating Current Incandescent Lighting Apparatus.

Continuous Current Incandescent Lighting Apparatus.

Generators for Lighting or Power Circuits connected direct to engine shafts.

Three-phase Power Generators and Motors for long distance transmission.

We manufacture only the most modern and perfect machinery, and our standard of workmanship is of the highest.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Effectively cured

THE DEVIL'S OWN.

By Lillian Campbell Davidson.

As we stood up for the last hymn I saw the old sexton hobbling forward to get the offertory plate. Harry, feeling in his pockets, remembered the ten-pound note, and groped for my own purse, but found I had come without it. Harry seemed to have no small change about him, for after a moment of hesitation, he began trying to detach the lucky sixpence from his watch-chain. His poor trembling fingers could not manage it for a minute, and in response to my mute gesture he took the chain from its button-hole, and held it out for me to do. The old sexton was approaching so quickly that I was a little flurried, and the moisture still in my eyes made them a little dim; and it was only as I gave the watch-chain back to Harry that I discovered I had taken off the wrong bit of money in my haste, and dropped the old Dewar's Roman coin into the plate, instead of the last year's sixpence.

I felt very vexed at my carelessness, for I knew how Harry valued the little coin, and it had touched me greatly to see him still cherishing it; and I watched the clergyman as he bore the plate towards the altar, wondering if I should stay to serve and ask for it back, or whether to note the next morning would do as well.

I saw the sexton reach the altar, and bend forward to lay the plate upon it. Suddenly the whole church was lit up with a vivid flash of light which showed lurid and clear against wall, and pillar, and oaken pew—and a clap of thunder so violent that it rocked the church to its foundations, and seemed to fill earth and air and sky.

One instant of half-unrealizing terror, and all was still again—only a cry from the frightened schoolchildren in the gallery, and the sexton raising himself from the chancel floor where the violence of the shock had hurled him—and the offertory plate and its contents—a mere molten mass of shapeless metal—lying in the further corner of the sacred enclosure.

"I am not hurt, my friends," said the sexton, the first to recover his self-possession, "only somewhat shaken by the force of the electric current. Let us offer our thanksgivings for this merciful preservation of us all."

When we rose again, after the few words of closing benediction, Harry was still kneeling, his head leaning upon the book-rest of the pew, and his face hidden in the folds of his coat. I felt a little anxious, my nerves being a good deal unstrung by the events of the evening; but just as the last clatter of village shoes came to echo back from the stone porch outside, he stood up, and strode out of the little room, pow! His step was so firm and so steady that I glanced up at him in wonder, and was struck by the sudden change in his expression. He was deathly pale, but his eyes were shining with new light, and there was in all his bearing a calm confidence, a resolute serenity which filled me with a trembling joy.

I paused a minute at the gate to speak to the old sexton, who seemed terribly overcome by the late adventure.

"No, Mr. Coates ain't no way the worse, sartin' for pins and needles all over his arms and legs, and a headache, and sick. But that there plate's ruined—clean ruined—just a clear lump of metal—coppers and silver and the bit of gold Mr. Coates put in himself—ain't tell one of them from t'other, all one lump, and so hot still, as you can't touch him with a ten-foot pole. I wish that that gret crack in the tower wall, and the hole in the chancel tiles, there'd be a pretty penny to settle; and the lightning' rod, as Mr. Coates says must be put up immediate—lookin' the stable door after the horse," says I, as we never needed no lightning' rods before, and I here, man and boy, goin' on for seventy year. Well, well, times is changed—what with the earthquake last spring at Budevill, and this here lightning' stroke to-day; for never before in all my days did I see a bolt fall from a sky wi'out a cloud int'."

I looked up, surprised. Sure enough, the wide sunset light glowed upon an unbroken sea of blue, wherein one or two faint, tender stars were just beginning to shine.

I turned mechanically towards the little wooden bench under the churchyard wall. "No, not there," said Harry, speaking clear and low; there was such a touch of his old masterfulness in his voice, that my heart leaped up to meet it. "I'll walk home with you, darling. I want to talk, and he passed his hand under my arm as we turned.

"Darling!"—it was twelve long weary months since I had heard that sweet name from his lips, and the sound blotted out all the suffering that had ever gone before.

"Something has happened to me, I can't tell what, I feel a new man since I've met you to-night. That awful pain has gone from my head all at once—and the weight and the horror. Something seemed to give way when that thunder-clap came. I thought it was death, and was glad to die beside you, till I found it was only life coming back. It's so strange—that thunder-storm on the moor was the beginning of it all—and this has ended it. Never mind, it doesn't matter how or why it's happened; it's enough that I am rid of that agony, and my own man once more. Darling! I've been thinking of what you said just now—you're right, I feel it's time to take to my pen again. I've made up my mind what I'll do. I want troops for this Sudan business. I saw it posted up in Colchester last week. I'm going to enlist to-morrow for the East. What? No, darling, no. Kite—no sitting down at ease for me while the past is unrelieved. I must win back name, and honor, and fortune. I must live down all that's gone before. And then, Kitty—then, darling, may I put back the little ruby ring into its place once more?"

"Put it back now, Harry," I whispered, laying my cheek against the hand that held mine, in oh, how firm a clasp! "I've never been anything but yours, and I never could be so, though I'll wait for you while you fight your battle, were it twenty years, I might as well wear the sign on my finger that I belong to you alone."

Well, well; there isn't so much to tell, after all. Harry took the Queen's shilling the next day, and when I parted from him on my way home to mamma, he was in the uniform of a private soldier. I wouldn't let him put that shilling on his watch-chain, in the place of the Roman coin, as he wanted to do, so he had it made into a brooch for me, and I wear it as my proudest ornament to this day.

I fear my poor fellow had a hard time of it, rather—it's always rather a rough road through the ranks for a gentleman; but he got on splendidly, and his constant letters were always brave and cheerful. It was a dreadful trial when he went off to Egypt—he was just corporal then, and I felt it a terrible hardship that his kit wouldn't allow of his taking a hair-brush!—but all that time of hopeful waiting was as nothing when compared with that awful hopeless year before. He was colonel-servant before the battle of El Teb, and was promoted on the battle-field to lieutenant for his gallant-

try in saving his colonel's life, at the risk of his own—and he got the V. C. too, so that even mamma's opposition went down before such brilliant success; and when Harry exchanged into the Second Wiltshire, now in India, and wrote that he didn't think he possibly could wait till he had a chance of getting leave, there was no very special outcry at my instant declaration that I meant to start in the next P. and O. steamer.

Colonel and Mrs. Maylands came down to Bombay to meet me, and it was so wonderfully kind, but it seemed as if they didn't know how to be good enough to Harry after all that had gone by. And when we got to Jubileeport, and I put my head out of the carriage window, and saw Harry's brown face in the station, all joy and eagerness to welcome me—it did seem as if all the dreadful past were but a vanished dream.

It seems more dreamlike even this evening, as I write in the broad veranda, with its shaded swinging lanterns, and the full, calm moon outside. It is all so silent and so peaceful, like our own restful hearts—one could not believe all we had borne and suffered, if it were not for the steady, steady, "Kitty," as a sleepy voice from Harry's hammock, "darling, let me shove your chair a little bit further this way. The shadow hides you when you sit there—and you know how Harry valued the little coin, and it had touched me greatly to see him still cherishing it; and I watched the clergyman as he bore the plate towards the altar, wondering if I should stay to serve and ask for it back, or whether to note the next morning would do as well.

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(The End.)

Food's and Only Food's.

Food's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pilewort, Juniper Berries and other well-known remedies, by a peculiar combination and process, giving to Food's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Food's Pills cure biliousness. A poor man's trousers seldom draw tight over the region of his pocketbook.

A Man Made Happy.—GENTLEMEN,—For five years I have been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life became a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest either day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man.

I am not hurt, my friends," said the sexton, the first to recover his self-possession, "only somewhat shaken by the force of the electric current. Let us offer our thanksgivings for this merciful preservation of us all."

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The word or phrase "other-some" occurs in the New Testament, Acts, xvii, 18.

THE "TREE OF LIFE" OF INDIA
Furnishes a medicinal and permanently cures
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,
Asthma, Catarrh and Lung Troubles.

There is a plant which grows only in the hills of British India, known to the natives as the "Tree of Life," because of the unrivaled vitalizing powers of an elixir extracted from its roots, bark, fruit and leaves. The process of extracting this elixir was discovered by Mrs. Besant, shortly after her arrival in India in 1893, and she has furnished to the public a simple and reliable method for its permanent cure, excepting in Consumption in its last stages, and in such cases it prolongs life for many years. It has also a powerful influence in chronic cases of Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Complaints and Female Troubles. Full particulars sent free. Address Mrs. MARY BESANT, Toronto, Canada.

MAKING RABBITS DRUNK.

Experience in Johns Hopkins Hospital on the Effects of Alcohol.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Experiments are being tried in the pathological department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital to ascertain the effect of alcohol on rabbits. Six rabbits were starved several weeks ago on a diet of alcohol. They had a draught a day diluted with water. The object of the experiments is to ascertain what amount and degree of fatty degeneration follows the use of stimulants. The liquid is forced into the stomach of the rabbit by means of a rubber tube.

It takes only little more than a minute for the effects to become apparent. Unmistakable signs of drunkenness set in. As with men these spells of intoxication differ according to the nature and disposition of the subject. In one case a lively mood will become stupid and heavy, his breathing will become fast and deep, and he will soon stagger like a drunken man, and fall down repeatedly. The rabbits get every other day, and in a few cases they die.

LUCAN LOCALS.

New Fire Equipment—A Real Estate Transaction.

Last week the new hose and the rubber suits for the firemen arrived. A number of the citizens turned out to see the hose tested. It stood the test satisfactorily. The fire engine will now force a stream 450 feet to the top of our highest building. James Lusk has sold his farm of 70 acres on con. 4, Liddulph, to Robert McKibbert for the sum of \$3,300.

Rev. Mr. Saunby, a returned missionary from Japan, lectured in the Methodist Church on Tuesday night under the auspices of the auxiliary of the W. M. S. Society. Thirty-five of our citizens went to Exeter last Friday night to hear Miss Nora Clench.

There is good sleighing, and the farmers are taking advantage of it. Large quantities of wood are coming in every day. There was an open meeting of the Temperance Lodge at Clonduboye Friday night. The hall was filled to the doors, and all kinds of good music was given. There was a first-class entertainment and a good collection. This temperance society is flourishing wonderfully. They have just bought an organ.

Our town is overrun by agents. Marking the Lamb.

In a Sunday school, when the lesson of the Good Shepherd was being explained, the question was asked: "How does the Good Shepherd know his sheep?" Young Washington, who had been visiting his uncle's sheep farm, thought he knew. "Tell the class, my dear," said the teacher.

"Some he licks their ears and some he marks with red chalk," said the boy. This would be distinguishing marks indeed, but not more so are the marks of health on the countenances of those who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For all blood-taints, from whatever cause arising, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, tumors, ulcers, and kindred ailments, its equal does not exist.

Doctors say there is a small ganglion in the throat that has control of the muscles of that region and acts very much like a true brain.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruise, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Lord Byron's coronet is said to have been transformed into a chafing dish by its late owner, Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia.

Piles, one of the most disagreeable and painful of disorders, are generally produced by sedentary habits, indigestion, constipation or intemperance. This disease should be promptly treated by proper remedies. There is nothing more suitable, by its wonderful curative action, than Pond's Extract Ointment, in which the medicinal virtues of Pond's Extract, very valuable in this complaint, are highly concentrated. It is best, however, to use both the Extract and Ointment. Ask your druggist for it, and be sure you get the genuine.

The London and Northwestern Railroad passes through more than half of the 63 counties of England and Wales.

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

An Englishman has invented detachable heels for boots and shoes.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are specially subject.

There are over 4,500 nursery gardens in this country.

Simply—Soak, Boil and Rinse. Then it's easy enough—and safe enough, too. Millions of women are washing in this way. Are you?

Soak your clothes in Pearline and water (over night is best); boil them in Pearline and water twenty minutes; rinse them—and they will be clean.

When you think what you save by doing away with the rubbing, the saving of health, the saving of hard work, time and money—then isn't it time to think about washing with Pearline?

Beware of imitations. 355 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

Of Alcohol, Opium, Cocaine, Chloral, and so on, and you want to get rid of them, then call at the GERMANY REMEDY INSTITUTE.

429 Park Avenue, London, England. A purely vegetable, harmless treatment, which is guaranteed to effect a positive, painless cure, or no compensation. No reduction process. Positively no suffering. Private reception rooms for ladies. Communications, correspondence confidential.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents Vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osceola,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kitchell,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. F. Kitchell,
Conway, Ark.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

R. C. Macfie & Co., LONDON. HATS and FURS.

We make a specialty of Waterproof Clothing and guarantee all garments we sell to be waterproof, not to go hard or rip.

We carry in stock a large variety of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Girls' Coats and Mantles with large capes.

Men's Black Oiled Coats, Pants and Hats, Wagon Covers, Horse Covers, Carriage Rugs, Dash Covers.

Call in and see our goods, or write for what you want.

RAW FURS WANTED.

MARSHALL BROS.,

Wholesale Importers of

TEAS and COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

ADVERTISING

Fans, Cards and Novelties

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

New Designs Will Be Ready in a Short Time.

DO NOT ORDER UNTIL YOU SEE OUR SAMPLES.

Advertiser Printing Company

LONDON, ONTARIO.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY OF DETROIT.

RAILWAY
TIME TABLESGRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED Dec. 18, 1903.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express.....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Day Express.....	10:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Wabash Express (A) (B).....	4:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.
Mixed (C).....	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Eric Limited (A).....	11:30 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	5:35 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
West End Mixed.....	5:55 a.m.	6:05 a.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	11:55 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
Eric Limited (A).....	12:10 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	1:55 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mail.....	9:50 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Accommodation.....	11:55 p.m.	12:00 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B).....	11:55 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
Accommodation.....	1:55 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
Mixed.....	5:55 p.m.	6:05 p.m.
Accommodation.....	11:55 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Eric Limited (B).....	11:55 p.m.	12:00 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B).....	5:55 a.m.	6:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B).....	11:55 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B).....	11:55 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
Eric Limited (B).....	12:10 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Pacific Express (B).....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mail.....	9:50 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Accommodation.....	11:55 p.m.	12:00 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	8:55 a.m.	9:05 a.m.
Mail.....	6:40 p.m.	6:50 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail.....	11:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express.....	2:05 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Express-Mixed.....	5:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton-Depart.....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive.....	11:55 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
Express.....	11:55 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
Express-Mixed.....	5:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

These trains for Montreal.

These trains for Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(C) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.

