

At Sixes and Sevens.

The European Political Situation
a Puzzle.

A Flood of Sympathy for the
Royal Family.

A Romance in Princess Beatrice's
Life Recalled.

She Was to Have Wedded the Prince
Imperial of France - Did Batten-
burg Wish to Escape Domestic
Thriller? - Virtuous
London.

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

London, Jan. 25.—It is difficult to imagine a more complicated and uncertain political situation than the one which is now being studied by the statesmen of Europe, even if the reported alliance between Russia and Turkey is a myth. Everywhere uncertainty as to the future prevails, and the public must for some time to come be content to await developments. Rumors of alliances and counter-alliances fill the air and crowd the newspapers; but until the shuffling of cards has been completed, and the hands rearranged for the new game of bluff and grab between the powers, it will be difficult to definitely decide who are partners, and who are their opponents. But one point seems to gleam out clearly from the fog of diplomacy, and that is that an arrangement of the European entanglements is being engineered, and there are people here who intimate that when the deal is completed, Germany and France, and Britain, will be the "isolated" power of Europe. This is said to be borne out by the "concessions" Great Britain has made to Russia, and France, and it is by no means certain that it is the right way.

MOURNING FOR BATTENBURG.

The social world is also laboring under a cloud almost as dark as the one overshadowing the world of politics. This is caused by the sudden death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The news caused a great shock to everybody in court circles and to society as long as it has resulted in a complete upheaval of social fixtures. No drawing-rooms will be held this season, and there will be no entertainments of importance in high society as long as the court is in mourning, which will be for six weeks to come. The death of Prince Henry, it is pointed out, has shown him to be an extremely popular man among those who knew him, and even those who did not know him have nothing but kind words for the soldier who died for Great Britain, even if his death was from sickness instead of on the field of battle, as he was supposed to have preferred. His sad end, likened to that of Prince Imperial of France, has recalled the old story that Princess Beatrice might have been wedded to the Prince of Empress Eugenie had he not met his death while fighting with the British against the Zulus, and so there is much romantic sympathy expressed for the widowed princess who seems to have twice had her heart broken with sorrow as a result of Britain's wars in Africa.

From all sides expressions of sympathy for the widowed princess are to be heard, and the messages of condolence which have reached Osborne House are almost countless, and included the kindly expressed sentiments of President Cleveland and Emperor William. Many of the messages sent to Osborne bear testimony of the esteem Prince Henry of Battenberg won as a man, and of his considerable ability as a soldier, musician, sportsman, cyclist and yachtsman. He was never haughty, and conversed familiarly with his inferiors. There is no doubt, however, that he chafed under the insipid monotony of court life. He was hardly ever allowed to be absent from Princecess Beatrice, and it is now evident that it was his desire to escape from this state of domestic thralldom which made the Prince so eager to join the British expedition to Ashanti. The Queen and Princess Beatrice were at first opposed to the idea of Prince Henry going to Africa, but they finally yielded, and it is whispered that their consent was given with the view of alienating him from certain strong attractions in London. The telegrams received from Osborne since the news of the death of Prince Henry was made known there, show that both the Queen and Princess Beatrice were terribly overwhelmed by the evil tidings from Sierra Leone. The Princess was prostrated throughout Wednesday, did not dine with the royal family, and remained in her bedroom until eleven o'clock on Thursday morning. When she reappeared it was noticed that the princess bore deep traces of a night spent in weeping for the dead, and she seemed almost heart-broken when her children were taken to greet her. Princess Beatrice spent the afternoon with the Queen, who did everything possible to console her, although her Majesty suffered greatly herself. Bulletins which from time to time were posted outside the gates of Osborne House stated that the Queen and her daughter were intensely affected, but that her Majesty's health was not menaced. These announcements were made necessary by the alarming reports circulated on the Stock Exchange.

VIRTUOUS LONDON.

The police authorities of Scotland Yard are congratulating themselves on the remarkable absence of crime which has prevailed in the metropolis during the past year. The annual police report, which will shortly be issued, shows that London, in its freedom from the effects of law-breakers, has made a record which may well be envied by the governments of large cities. One of the chief officials at Scotland Yard stated to a representative of the Associated Press: "The absence of any startling epidemic of crime in London is due to the fact that the police authorities adopt the maxim 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' In fact, since the 'Jack the Ripper' scare there has been nothing of a nature which has caused the department any great anxiety. True, in so large a place as London, there will always be daring crimes committed, but the police pride themselves that the tactics applied by a famous detective in New York, that of knowing the whereabouts of all the leading criminals, applies with equal effect to London."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Mr. Bartlett, who accompanied Smith M. Wood to London in the interests

of the Nicaragua Canal Company, sails for New York this week. He has been busy engaged in conducting financial negotiations connected with the canal, the nature of which still remain a secret. Mr. Bartlett said: "The recent war scare has done much to hinder my work, but the controversy between England and the United States has not interfered with my mission so seriously as the uproar caused by the German Emperor's action regarding the South African complications. Although these conditions have delayed negotiations you may say that matters are progressing favorably."

House and Lobby.

Over Eighty Thousand Dollars Paid
for the Prohibition Commission "Fake."

Sir Charles Tupper Still Freezes on to
the High Commissioner.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—There has been a great deal of discussion since last session on the Bering Sea claims. On April 29, 1895, Mr. Laurier obtained an order of the House for the correspondence respecting these claims, but the Government has treated the House with contempt and never brought down the return. During last session 108 returns were ordered by the House, but only 42 have yet been brought down. In 64 cases the order of the House was disregarded. In the 1904 session 43 returns ordered were not brought down, including a return showing the number of returns moved for and not brought down. Here are 103 separate orders of the House disregarded, yet most people think they would run great risks by not obeying an order of Parliament. The Government loudly proclaim their adherence to the constitution, but do their best to reduce parliamentary government to a farce. Information they will not bring down because they fear every light thrown on their conduct and administration.

A sub-committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Messrs. Haggart, Daly, Outmet and Dickey yesterday completed their draft of a remedial bill for the purpose of coercing Manitoba, which will be considered in council today, and may be introduced in the House next week, although there are many doubts on that subject. Conservative M. P. F. F. fear that they will be defeated if they vote to bulldoze the Manitobans—at least without full and complete investigation, as proposed by Mr. Laurier—threatened to obstruct the passage of the measure till Parliament dies a natural death, three months hence. It is felt that a motion in Parliament, with a Government that had been defeated so frequently in bye-elections, should not undertake to pass a measure of this kind.

In reply to Mr. Casey, Hon. Mr. Foster said that the cost of the prohibition commission amounted to \$52,513. This money was squandered.

The House discussed whether or not the Dominion Government or the Province should have the jurisdiction of granting drainage privilege to municipalities across Dominion railways. A bill on the subject by Mr. Casey was first introduced. He believed that the Dominion has control on all lines which have been declared by Parliament to be Dominion lines.

Hon. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, replying to Mr. Mulock, said that Charles Chamberlain, the Conservative, who was convicted of impersonating and sentenced to three years in the Manitoba penitentiary, was released a year before his time was up. Chamberlain figured in the bye-election in Winnipeg when Mr. Martin was elected.

In reply to Mr. Casey, Hon. Mr. Foster said that Sir Charles Tupper resigned his position as High Commissioner on Jan. 15 last. He was then appointed Secretary of State at a salary of \$7,000. On the same day he was also appointed High Commissioner without salary. That is to say, he keeps a tag on the High Commissioner's office, so as, if possible, to retain it for himself, or to give it to his son, as he is able to remain on the top in the ensuing contest. The arrangement is that all these years the people of Canada have been spending thousands of dollars for a useless and ornamental office, in which Sir Charles Tupper has, between elections, luxuriated at public expense.

To prevent the scheduling of Canadian sheep in Britain, Dr. Montague, Minister of Agriculture, said that every animal was examined on being exported. But still the sheep are scheduled. The precaution was adopted too late.

An order in council has been passed looking towards the return of the conditions that existed prior to the establishment of the cattle quarantine between Canada and the United States. It permits the shipment of American cattle from St. John, N.B., in the following terms: That the regulations relating to the quarantine and transit of United States cattle through Canada shall be, and the same are hereby amended in such way as to allow shipment of United States cattle from the port of St. John, N.B., in New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions: 1. That the regulations relating to the inspection and isolation of United States cattle passing through Canada in transit from one United States port to another be made applicable to the cattle shipped from the port of St. John, N.B. That such cattle not having pratique in Canada, but simply passing through in bond, be shipped as United States, and not Canadian, cattle.

C. P. R. STATION BURNED.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a live wire set fire to the C. P. R. station at North Parkdale, consuming the upper portion. The operator there, Mr. C. Brady, had his hand severely burned. The building was a two-story frame, erected about seven years ago, and the loss is \$1,000.

How to Cure Skin Diseases.

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

The man who feels certain that he will not succeed is seldom mistaken. Minard's Lintment cures Dandruff.

Starting Story

Told by Charles Williams About the
Alleged Strathroy Conspiracy.

Mrs. Seaton Committed for Trial
and Brought to London.

Williams Says She Tried to Bribe Him
to Burn the Buildings Down—Al-
leged Conversation at a
Sarnia Hotel.

(Special to the "Advertiser.")

Strathroy, Jan. 25.—Mary Seaton, wife of John Seaton, of this town, was arrested on Friday morning on the charge of unlawfully soliciting Charles Williams (colored), of Sarnia, to set fire to certain buildings in the town of Strathroy, to wit: the Revere House and Seaton Hall, the property of one John Seaton and the Dominion Savings Society, of London. She was brought up for examination before Police Magistrate Noble yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The only witness called was Charles Williams. Sworn he said: I have been living in Sarnia for about one month. I met the prisoner in Sarnia on the 6th or 7th day of January, at the Hotel Northern. Mr. Seaton and his wife occupied room No. 3. I was in the office down stairs in said hotel when suddenly one rang the bell No. 3. I saw that the bartender was busy, so I said I would answer the call. I went up and knocked at the door of No. 3. Prisoner gave me an order to bring her some whisky and ginger, which I did. I handed her the tray and went out. I then went into the parlor, which is the second door from the prisoner's room, and she came in and said, "How do you do, Mr. Williams?" I commenced to look at her. She said, "You do not know me, but I am well acquainted with your wife. I met her in Pittsburgh, Pa." I told her she was here last week, but had gone to London. She asked me what I was doing in this country. I told her I was making a living by myself and wife. She said, "This is no country for you; they don't pay big enough over here. I am just waiting to."

MAKE A HAUL.

and I will get out myself. This old man of mine is blind, and I have to do all the hustling and he doesn't do anything but pray for his other wife. He used to be wealthy. He owned a hotel and opera house in Sarnia, but he lost it all. He was a very rich man and the only way we can get our money out of it is to burn them down. I said, "Why don't you sell one and pay off the other?" She told me that property was so cheap that they couldn't do it, and that there was from \$500 to \$700 in it for me if I would come down.

"I asked her if she couldn't get some one from the other side (meaning the States), as I didn't want to do with any crooked business. She said she couldn't pay me all down, but would give me \$200; that the old man was blind and couldn't get any person. I told her I would be in Strathroy a week from next Monday. She wanted me to go then, and offered to buy me a ticket, and asked me if I had any money. I told her yes, and put my hand in my pocket and pulled out some silver. She told me she had plenty of money, and pulled out a roll of bills. I could see that one was a \$10 bill. I told her I didn't need any, so she took it out of her pocket and placed it."

IN HER STOCKING.

While we were talking one of the ladies of the house came in and Mrs. Seaton said, "I was just speaking to Mr. Williams, telling him I was well acquainted with his wife." After this conversation took place she sent Mr. Seaton to Strathroy on the train. After this she rang the bell a second time. I again answered the bell. She asked me for a drink. I went down to the bar and brought it up to her. She was in her room but she heard me, as she was talking to some other lady in the bath room. She told me to set the drink on the dresser. As I was coming out I met her at the door and said, "You sent your husband home." She said, "Yes," but you had better hurry away because if some one sees us talking it will give the thing away. She said that she was going over to Mr. Clemens, Mich, that her husband's name was John Seaton and I would find it on the register. So I copied it off the book. She told me to stop at the Western Hotel when I came to Strathroy, and not to ask for her as she would send me if I were there; that she wanted me to burn the hotel and opera house. I told her I would bring some one."

In conclusion witness said that he wrote to the mayor in Strathroy, and informed him there was going to be some crooked work in the burning of buildings in Strathroy; that the mayor sent for him to come and see him which he did, and the conclusion of the evidence Mrs. Seaton was committed for trial and was taken to London jail at 8 o'clock this morning.

GONZALEZ'S SAD FATE.

Spain Could Not Conquer Him, but Consumption Has Rebels in Dire Straits.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Gen. Gomez, the insurgent leader, is said to be dying of consumption. The insurgents are said to be short of ammunition and provisions and to be living almost entirely upon sugar cane. The prices of all kinds of provisions are advancing every day in this city. The greatest activity of the insurgents seems to be centered for the present in the Province of Matanzas. It is probable that the movement has a strategic purpose to divert the Spanish forces from Gomez in Havana and Maceo in Pinar Del Rio.

THE BLENHEIM TRAGEDY.

Opinion Divided as to Whether the Ex-Warden's Death Was Accidental or Premeditated.

(Correspondence of the "Advertiser.")

Blenheim, Jan. 24.—Nothing has ever puzzled the people of Blenheim, and in fact those for miles around, more than the fatality which occurred to William Cameron in his own farm yard yesterday afternoon. He had gone out to the barn to shoot some chickens, remarking to his wife that he did not feel very well and would have some chicken broth for supper. He took the gun with him and while Donald, his eldest son, a lad of 17 years, was on the opposite side of the barn, a shot was heard. The youth ran around the barn and was horrified to find his father had been the victim, the whole charge having entered the left breast. Dr. Langford, of Blenheim, was speedily summoned but medical aid was of no avail, as death must have ensued within five minutes of the occurrence. Coroner Hanks visited the scene and decided to hold an inquest.

Mr. Cameron and his son had been in

Blenheim nearly all day and it is said had been closeted with Mr. Gonnell, his solicitor, for some time. Who was his business partner, transacted there is not definitely known but it is supposed he was having some alterations made in his will. This, however, may be divulged later. What makes the affair more strange is the fact that public opinion is divided on the theory of the fatality, some contending that it was purely accidental, while others think that the act was premeditated. If the latter is correct it was certainly the most carefully planned scheme ever heard of, but from the facts at present known either theory might be entertained.

South Wentworth.

The Liberal Candidate Elected by an
Overwhelming Majority.

Hamilton, Jan. 24.—The Provincial by-election in South Wentworth, rendered necessary through Mr. Awry, the member, accepting the county registrarship, took place yesterday, and resulted in the defeat of W. W. Buchanan, editor of the *Templar*, who opposed Sir Oliver Mowat bitterly at last general election, and who, while professing to be independent, has found his chief ally in Mr. Marter, leader of the Provincial Conservatives. John Dickenson (Liberal) had a majority of 812. Following are the correct returns:

Dickenson, Buchanan, 812

Ancestor 487

Barton 329

Binbrook 171

Glenford 263

Saltfleet 247

Totals 1,442

830

ALONG THE LINES.

The M. C. R.'s Proposed Bridge at Detroit
—G. T. R. Changes.

A new Y will be laid on the L. E. and D.

R. R. at Port Stanley.

Mr. Gordon Henderson, ticket agent for

the G. T. R. for some years past at Goderich, has been promoted to a similar position

at Stratford.

Walter Denison, for some years connected

with the Michigan Central, Windsor,

has been appointed landing waiter at the

Windsor ferry dock.

A Montreal dispatch says: General

Manager Hays, of the Grand Trunk Rail-

way, confirmed the report

of the resignation of Mr. E. P. Hannaford,

who has been the chief engineer of the

Grand Trunk for 30 years. He will be suc-

ceeded by Mr. Jos. Holborn.

A rumor has gained currency in Montreal

that Mr. Wm. Wainwright, the present

assistant general manager of the G. T. R.,

may go to Chicago to take Mr. Reeves'

position as general traffic manager of the C.

and G. T. R. It is stated that should this

change be made Mr. Jas. Stephenson, the

present superintendent of the road, will take

charge of the assistant general manager's

office, and Mr. McQuibbin, of the Wabash

system, will be brought on to take the place

of Mr. Stephenson.

Articles of association of the Michigan

Central Bridge Company were filed with the

Michigan Secretary of State on Thursday,

the purpose of the company being to con-

struct a railroad bridge over the Detroit

River at Detroit. The company is capital-

ized at \$2,000,000, one-half the estimated

cost of the bridge, which is to be three miles

long. The incorporators are Cornelius

Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew and C. F.

Cox, of New York; H. B. Ledyard, Ashley

Pond and Henry M. Campbell, of Detroit,

each of whom hold ten shares of stock, and

the Michigan Central Railroad Company,

which owns 19,950 shares.

'YOUNG MEN FOR PEACE.

Peaceful Greeting Sent to the United

States by the Ontario Y. M. C. A.

Convention.

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 25.—The 26th

annual convention of the Young Men's

Christian Associations of Ontario and Que-

bec was commenced here Thursday. There

were about 300 delegates present, compris-

ing the secretaries and workers of the two

Provinces. On Monday the visitors will be

treated to a trip to Niagara Falls, and a trip

will be made along the river by the Queen-

ston and Chippewa Electric Railway.

At yesterday's session the chairman

announced that as this was a season of wars

and rumors of wars a telegram had been

drafted to be sent to the chairman of the

international committee of the United

Nations. This was the message:

"The Christian young men of Ontario and

Quebec, in convention assembled, send greet-

ings to their brethren in the United States,

"The earth peace, good-will towards men,"

and express their earnest desire that all in-

ternational difficulties may be settled in the

spirit of the principles of peace. (Signed)

Harley Smith, M.D., President."

The audience signified their approval by

rising and singing, "Blest Be the Tie That

Binds."

The Governor and Lady Aberdeen arrived

in Montreal on Friday. In the afternoon

they attended the opening of the new

Aberdeen school, and in the evening were

present at McGill University dinner.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

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

London, Saturday, January 25.

Trade Loyalty to Great Britain.

"Inasmuch as Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, this House is of the opinion that the present scale of duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced."

The above resolution was proposed in the House of Commons at Ottawa by Hon. L. H. Davies, and supported by every Liberal in the House. It was voted down, at the bidding of the men in power, by the unanimous vote of the Conservatives in the House.

When a Dominion Government organ suggested that Hon. G. W. Ross would enter the next Ottawa Cabinet, the wish was certainly not father to the thought.

Senator Wolcott's noble speech voices the best sentiments of the United States. The Americans are a generous people at heart, and if all Europe threatened Great Britain, they would be quickly touched with admiring sympathy for the motherland.

The Canada Farmers' Sun, referring to the bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Casey, specially designed to better the condition of trainmen, says:

"Mr. Casey is the member for West Elgin, adjoining the city of St. Thomas, one of the most important railway centers in Canada, and it is not at all to the credit of A. B. Ingram, member for East Elgin, himself a resident of St. Thomas, and an old brakeman and conductor, that such a bill was not long ago presented to Parliament by him. Mr. Casey deserves credit, and Mr. Ingram merits censure for the parts they are playing in this matter."

They now say that Alfred Austin was appointed poet laureate because his first name resembled Tennyson's.

If the Sultan throws himself into the protecting arms of the Russian bear, he may find the embrace too vigorous for comfort. It will serve him right.

The Ottawa crew, mutineers and all, are bunking together again. Truly, greed of office, like misery, acquaints a man with strange bedfellows.

President Cleveland strongly objects to any elongation of the Monroe doctrine as proposed by Senator Davis. Mr. Cleveland realizes that he has bitten off as much as he can conveniently masticate at present.

The Toronto World has reached the conclusion that Quebec Province is solid for Laurier, Ontario and the other Provinces, unless in constituencies hopelessly gerrymandered, will also go strongly for the popular leader. The country needs a change.

The sleet storm of Friday played great havoc with the wires of the telegraph companies, crippling their service, and effectively demonstrating, by the inconvenience resulting, how much men depend upon the telegraph to aid them in the speedy transaction of business. East of Toronto the sleet fell on the wires in so great quantities as to throw the poles as well as the wires to the ground.

And now Sir Charles Tupper, sen., claims that whatever credit there is for the construction of the C. P. R., he is the man entitled to it. Sir John Macdonald's friends always claimed the credit for the dead Premier. The Tupper rapacity seems to be as equal to the despoiling of the laurels of Sir John Macdonald as to plotting to supplant Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Queen Victoria is unusually strong in her affections, and there is no reason to doubt that she is deeply grieved by the death of her son-in-law, of whom she was very fond. The widow of Windsor has been afflicted more than the average mortal by the hand of death. It is one of the penalties of old age, however hale, to outlive many loved ones.

The seven M.P.s who offered to resign their seats in Sir Charles Tupper's favor, no doubt expected Senatorships as rewards.

The Toronto chief of police reports that of 188 burglaries in that city last year, one-third were entries into cellars in search of food. This is a sad state of affairs in a wealthy city like Toronto, comments the News.

Canada is not shouting for war. She has been bled sufficiently by the Ottawa boudlers.

Great Britain and the U.S.

Duty of Canadians to Promote Friendliness.

Friendly Relations Between Them Essential to the Well-Being of Mankind.

Interviews With Distinguished Men on This Important Question.

The "Advertiser" has asked a number of distinguished Canadians to express briefly their views on the importance of a settlement, along Christian lines, of the differences between Great Britain and the United States.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that good relations between Great Britain and the United States are in the highest interests of mankind, and that it is the duty of all true Canadians to do everything in their power to promote such relations.

From Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.D., Toronto, editor of the Christian Guardian, official organ of the Methodist Church:

"Methodism is a unit, a very forceful unit, against war between Great Britain and America. Here is the evidence: Dr. Waller, the president of the Wesleyan Church in England, sent a happily-expressed telegram to the bishops of the Methodist Churches of the United States, inviting them to unite with their brother Methodists throughout the British Empire in prayer to God that anything like a disturbance of the peace between America and England may be impossible, and that the two great sections of the English-speaking world may be knit together in the closest bonds of brotherhood. He has received prompt pacific replies both from the Northern and the Southern Churches.

"We march to one music. It is not martial, but pacific."

"A. C. COURTICE."

From Rev. Principal Grant, Queen's University, Kingston:

"I have lived for years in Great Britain, and can testify that there is no feeling there towards the United States but good-will and faith in the future of the Republic. A substantial proof of that is the enormous amount of money which the people of Britain invest in the States, whereas France, a very rich country, invests a mere trifle, and Germany still less.

"On the other hand, I have frequently visited the States, and never without coming in contact with some manifestation of ill-feeling towards Britain. Until that feeling abates, and it is abating, the principle of arbitration should not be pressed to extremes, but only adopted in particular cases, where both parties are willing to call in arbitrators. When, for instance, one of the parties says substantially, 'If you do not consent to arbitrate we shall force you,' the value of the principle is destroyed. When it is said regarding a case in which the citizenship of 40,000 people is involved, one hardly knows how to characterize the threat. And when it is said by a nation which last year refused either to pay a paltry sum which its own Government had agreed on in consequence of an arbitration decided against it, or to provide any means for ascertaining the sum which should be paid, though the aggrieved parties have been kept out of their money for years, one is tempted to despair.

"Our duty, however, is plain. Without forfeiting our own self-respect, we must take every opportunity of promoting good-will on earth, and especially between the motherland and the oldest daughter. Let us try to hasten the good time coming. Every threat of war, and still more, actual war, delays it indefinitely. If either nation has inflicted wrong on the other war would be no remedy. I wish I could say truthfully, there is no possibility of war between Britain and the States. But how can that be said, when the roar of approval that greeted Mr. Cleveland's mad message is still ringing in our ears? True, the sober sense of the people of the United States is now asserting itself. On the next occasion action may, possibly, be forced, before the second thought has had an opportunity of expression. What we have mainly to see to is that we shall be as blameless in the matter as our fathers were, when Canada was invaded in 1812, 1813 and 1814. When our hands are clean, and our hearts pure, we can pray, God defend the right!"

"G. M. GRANT."

From J. E. Wells, Esq., editor of the Canadian Baptist, Toronto:

"The idea of war between the British

and American nations is too horrible to contemplate. The man, be he politician, or editor, or platform orator, or private citizen, who can, at such a crisis, say one word to increase the irritation on either side, and so add a feather's weight to turn the scale in the direction of such a crime against humanity and progress, is a traitor to his race. We cannot conceive how anyone with a minimum of either heart or conscience, who will take the trouble to consider for five minutes what such a war must mean, can hesitate to do all in his power to turn aside the currents of international prejudice and passion, which are carrying the two peoples towards so fearful a conflict. One cannot help feeling that both civilization and Christianity, as these two of the world's foremost peoples represent them, are on their trial. If the common sense, the good feeling and the Christian principle of these two nations, which are unquestionably the chief representatives of all that is best in the Christian civilization of the century, prove unable to cope with the blind and unreasoning forces which make for war, with all its brutalities and miseries, woe to the world! Why should not even those who think they see important principles of justice involved, stop and reflect that war is, after all, but a contest of brute strength and destructive skill, or of the comparative effectiveness of the death-dealing implements and explosives, and that its issues are no criterion of right or justice?"

"J. E. WELLS."

From Rev. Dr. Wm. Williams, D.D., Mitchell, president of the London Methodist Conference:

"There can be no question that war under any circumstances is a terrible evil, but an armed conflict between two nations so nearly related as Great Britain and the United States are, would be a gigantic enormity. The intimate commercial and social relations that exist between the neighboring Republic and our own country, the number of families, some members of which live in that country and some in this, the vast public works that connect us with each other, would make such a war most unnatural. The destruction of property would be immense, and the loss of life terrible, and such dire effects would be especially severe in Canada, which would, in all probability, be the battlefield. Such a war would, in more senses than one, be a fratricidal one.

"To encourage the war spirit between these peoples any further than right and justice demand it, is criminal, and the promotion of a fraternal feeling should be the work of all Christian men. I have but little faith in arbitration, for the nation that has the loftiest sense of honor is more apt to suffer under its operation than the country that is characterized by an insatiable and unprincipled rapacity. But I have faith, under God, in the moderation, fairness and unstained honor of British statesmanship. Not until every other resource is exhausted will England go to war, and terrible as such an event would be, it is not the worst of evils. Better a hundred wars than a dishonorable and unrighteous peace."

"WILLIAM WILLIAMS."

All Kinds of Sleeves.

It doesn't matter whether your sleeves are of the softest silk or the heaviest tweed, you should always use the light weight No. 10 of Fibre Chambray, to support them. It is heavy and stiff enough when cut across the goods to lend buoyant grace to all sleeves, however voluminous, or of whatever material.

Minister—My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way. Bereaved widow—They haven't all gone, have they?

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

Dr. Chase's Ointment Will Cure Them at a Cost of But 60 CENTS.

Piles, scrofula, eczematous eruptions, scald head, salt rheum, and all other annoying and painful skin diseases can be easily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

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

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

T. Wallace, blacksmith, of Iroquois, Ont., was troubled with blind itching piles for 20 years. "I tried every remedy that came out in vogue," he writes, "until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was a godsend. One box cured me."

All dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto. Price 60 cents.

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

How They Qualify.

List of the Property Qualifications of 1896 Aldermen.

Some of Them Are Rather Extensive Owners—Others Have to Reckon Their Leasehold As Well to Make Up the Amount—Religious Leanings.

It may interest some to know on what the various aldermen and other holders of offices in the gift of the people qualify. An alderman must own \$1,000 freehold, or be a leaseholder to the value of \$2,000; or the must be a freeholder and leaseholder of a joint valuation equal to \$1,000 freehold.

The water commissioners must make affidavit before a justice of peace, whereas the aldermen make their declarations before the returning officer. Aldermen are justices of the peace by virtue of the office they hold. Thus, Mayor Little took his declaration before Ald. Pritchard, who happened to be in the city clerk's office at the time. Commissioners Cowan and Judd took theirs before Squire J. B. Smyth.

John W. Little, as water commissioner, qualifies on lots 23 and 24, on the south side of Dufferin street.

R. K. Cowan, water commissioner, qualifies on leasehold of part of lots No. 8 and 9, on the north side of Queen's avenue, and part of lot No. 10, on the north side of Dundas street.

Joseph Coulson Judd, water commissioner, qualifies on part of lot No. 10, north side of Simcoe street, part of lot No. 1, northeast Grey street, lots 22 and 23 north Langarth street, South London, and part of lot No. 57 on the west side of William street. He has at the same time a life estate, and his wife an estate in fee simple in reversion in lot No. 20 and part of lot No. 21 on the west side of Ridout street south.

John W. Little, as mayor, qualifies on lots No. 23 and 24 on the south side of Dufferin avenue, and on part of lot No. 7 on the north side of York street.

Ald. Charles Taylor qualifies on lots No. 13 and 14 on the north side of Horton street, and on part of lot No. 15, on the east side of Talbot streets.

Ald. J. H. Pritchard—On lots No. 13 and 14, on the north side of Bathurst street.

Ald. John Heaman—On lot No. 26 on the north side of York street.

Ald. Stephen O'Meara—On part of lot No. 3, on the south side of Kent street.

Ald. A. B. Powell—On part of lot No. 14 on the north side of Kent street, and as an estate in leasehold in part of lot No. 11, on the west side of Richmond street, in the Albion building.

Ald. Hugh M. Douglas—On part of lot No. 2, on the north side of Lichfield, and the west side of Richmond street.

Ald. Robert Atchinson Carrothers—On lot No. 5, on the south side of Horton street east, lot No. 3 on the same side of the same street, and on parts of lots No. 8 and 9 on the north side of Simcoe street.

Ald. Wm. Skinner—On part of lots No. 4 and 5, on the north side of York street.

Ald. Wm. Heaman qualifies on lot No. 24, William street, west side, and lot No. 16 on the south side of York street.

Neil Cooper—On part of lot No. 1 on the north side of Piccadilly street, and an estate in leasehold in part of lot No. 2 on the south side of Dundas street.

Ald. Joshua Garratt—Parts of lots No. 4 and 5 on the north side of Princess avenue.

Ald. George White Armstrong—On part of lot No. 12 on the south side of Dufferin avenue, and on lots No. 3 and 4, on the east side of Colborne street.

Henry Dreaney—Lot No. 34 on the south side of Dundas street, and part of lot No. 1 on the north side of Horton street, and an estate in leasehold in part of lot No. 10 on the west side of English.

Robert W. Bennett—Lots No. 20 on the east side of Peter street, and in part of lot No. 11, con. C, on the east side of Rectory street.

John Nutkins—Lot No. 14 in block G, on the south side of Elias street.

Ald. E. Parnell, jun.—Part of lot No. 2, in block A, on the south side of Bruce street, and parts of lots No. 1 and 2 on the east side of Edward street.

John W. McCallum—Lot No. 18 on the north side of Evergreen avenue, and an estate in leasehold in lot 13 on the north side of Byron avenue, and in part of lot No. 3 on the north side of Fullarton street.

Ald. John Marshall has not yet taken the declaration of office. Last year he qualified on lot No. A on the south side of Grand avenue, and part of lot No. 19 on the north side of Dundas street.

The religious leanings of the aldermen are said to be as follows: Episcopalian—Ald. Pritchard, Taylor, Douglas, Carrothers, Garratt, Nutkins, Dreaney.

Methodist—Ald. John Heaman, Powell, Skinner, Wm. Heaman, Cooper, and Parnell.

Presbyterian—Ald. George W. Armstrong, Bennett, Marshall and McCallum.

Roman Catholic—Stephen O'Meara.

SATURDAY

NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

Plums for the Picking.

- | | |
|--|---|
| HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 40c,
Tonight 28c | SUITS—Boys' 3 piece Genuine English Worsted Suits, worth \$1 50,
Tonight \$3 50 |
| HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced heels, toes and soles, worth 50c,
Tonight 39c | SUITS—Boys' 2 piece German Made Suits, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$1 40 |
| HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knee, heel and toes, worth 80c,
Tonight 29c | AMAZON CLOTH—7 pieces Amazon Cloth, in black and colors, regular price 10c yard, not more than 20 yards to any customer,
Tonight 5c |
| FURS—Ladies' Furs at half price: black opossum muffs, worth \$1 50, for 75c; black Persian lamb muffs, worth \$8, for \$4; black coney capes, worth \$2 50, for \$1 25; grey opossum capes, worth \$3, for \$1 50.
Tonight | TWEEDS—9 pieces 40 inch Habit Tweeds, regular price 25c,
Tonight 15c |
| MITTS—Ladies' Black Silk Mitts, worth \$1 25,
Tonight \$1 | TWILLS—10 pieces 46 inch Amazon Twills, regular price 35c,
Tonight 25c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth 25c,
Tonight 16c | TWEEDS—6 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, regular price 44c,
Tonight 20c |
| VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 75c,
Tonight 52c | PLAIDS—7 pieces Scotch Plaid Dress Goods, worth 50c,
Tonight 25c |
| VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Vests, worth 25c,
Tonight 20c | REMNANTS—One table Remnants of Dress Goods, worth 25c, 35c and 40c yard,
Tonight 15c |
| ELASTIC—Colored Garter Elastic, worth 10c yard,
Tonight 6c | REMNANTS—One table Remnants of Dress Goods, worth from 35c to 75c per yard,
Tonight 25c |
| NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' Striped Flannel-ette Night Robes, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1 50 | FLANNELS—All-Wool German Wrapper Flannels, worth 50c,
Tonight 25c |
| CHEMISES—Ladies' Flannellette Chemises, silk embroidery and ribbon trimmed, worth \$1 25,
Tonight \$1 | PRINTS—English Prints, 32 inches wide, worth 12½c,
Tonight 8½c |
| COMBINATIONS—Children's Ribbed Wool Combinations, worth \$1,
Tonight 82c | SHEETING—White Flannel Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 50c,
Tonight 43c |
| SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Fine Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1 75,
Tonight \$1 25 | FLANNELS—Tennis Flannels, very fine, fawn, grey and brown, unshrinkable, worth 25c,
Tonight 12½c |
| JACKETS—Men's Heavy All-Wool Cardigan jackets, worth \$1 25,
Tonight 69c | LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, very fine, worth 18c,
Tonight 12½c |
| MITTS—Men's Heavy Wool Mitts, leather faced, worth 50c,
Tonight 30c | COMFORTERS—Down Comforters, down proof Sateen, well filled, with frills, worth \$7,
Tonight \$5 |
| MITTS—Men's Heavy Home Made Mitts, worth 35c,
Tonight 25c | COTTON—Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, soft finish, worth 1c,
Tonight 8½c |
| UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS—Men's Extra Quality Unlaundered White Shirts, worth 65c,
Tonight 45c | FLANNELS—Blue and White Flannels, in spots and figures, worth 12½c,
Tonight 8½c |
| TIES—Men's All Pure Silk Ties, worth 25c,
Tonight 15c | FLANNELS—Cream Shaker Flannel, wide width, worth 3½c,
Tonight 6½c |
| GLOVES—Men's Fleece-Lined Kid Gloves, worth 75c,
Tonight 50c | FLANNEL—Bleached Canton Flannel, worth 12½c,
Tonight 8½c |
| SOCKS—Men's Fine Merino Socks, worth 25c,
Tonight 15c | PEA JACKETS—Boys' Heavy Nap and Serge PEA Jackets, worth \$2 50,
Tonight \$1 50 |
| NIGHT SHIRTS—Gents' Heavy Flannel-ette Night Shirts, worth 75c,
Tonight 50c | SUITS—Boys' Heavy Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1 |
| ULSTERS—Any Man's Storm King Frieze Ulster in the house, all shades, worth \$10 and \$12,
Tonight \$7 75 | TEA GOWNS—8 only, tea gowns, made of Cashmere Serge, and flannel lace and jet trimmed,
Tonight Half Price |
| OVERCOATS—Men's Fine All Wool Fawn and Brown Overcoats, good shades, worth \$10,
Tonight \$6 50 | COATS—2 only, Ladies' Astrachan Coats, worth \$20, for \$12; worth \$25, for \$17 50,
Tonight |
| OVERCOATS—Men's Fine Tailor-made Overcoats, worth \$13 50,
Tonight \$9 | WATERPROOFS—13 only, Tweed Finished Waterproofs, worth \$8,
Tonight \$4 |
| OVERCOATS—Men's Tweed Overcoats, your choice of our stock, worth from \$6 to \$8 50,
Tonight \$3 95 | LADIES' COATS—Special cut in Ladies' Coats, worth \$8, for \$5; worth \$13 50, for \$7 50; worth \$17, for \$10, all new goods,
Tonight |
| PANTS—Men's All-Wool Pants, odd lines, worth \$2 to \$2 50,
Tonight \$1 50 | COATS—Children's Eiderdown Coats worth \$3,
Tonight \$1 50 |
| SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tailor-made Suits, worth \$10,
Tonight \$8 | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Flannellette Wrappers, worth \$2 50, for \$2; Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, for \$1 35,
Tonight |
| OVERCOATS—Boys' Fine All-Wool Overcoats, worth \$4,
Tonight \$2 | REEFER COATS—Children's Reefer Coats at half price
Tonight |
| ULSTERS—Boys' Fine Tweed Ulsters, worth \$4 50,
Tonight \$3 | |

TERMS CASH.

Chapman & Co.

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

Nervous

Troubles are caused by impure and impoverished blood because the nerves, being fed by the blood, are not properly nourished. The true way to cure nervousness is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has built me up, increased my appetite and accomplished what I desired. My oldest daughter was nervous and not very rugged, but her health is good since she began using Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN L. PINCHER, 172 Hayden Row, Hopkinton, Mass. Get Hood's and only.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1.50 for \$5. Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25c.

DAVIDSON ON SKATES.

The Toronto Flyer as Good on Skates as on Wheels—A Puff-blowing Carnival.

THE TURF.

The following are the officers of the Berlin Turf Club: President, George M. Schmidt; first vice, J. H. Tyson; second vice, J. H. Zuber; secretary, W. McFarlane; treasurer, P. H. Davey. Races will be held on Feb. 12 and 13.

CURLING.

The Forest City, London, Chatham, Ridgeway and Simcoe curling clubs have intimated their intention of competing for the Donly medal. The competition commences next week.

AT PARIS.

The first draw in group play for the Ontario Tankard was played at Paris on Thursday, Dundas, Bradford and Hamilton Victorias being on hand. Dundas played Bradford first, then the Hamilton Victorias. Dundas won by 6 shots. Score: First draw—Dundas, 48; Bradford, 29. Second draw—Hamilton, 30; Dundas, 56. London and Plattville failed to show up.

AT BRUSSELS.

A curling club was organized at Brussels the other evening with the following officers: James Stewart, president; D. C. Ross, vice; president; John Hewitt, secretary; William Thomson, W. Scott, J. H. Cameron and J. T. Ross, management committee. Brussels recently won a game from Wingham by default.

DETROIT WON.

A curling contest in the Western Ontario Tankard competition took place at Detroit on Thursday between Thamesville, Chatham and Detroit. Result: Detroit, 27; Chatham, 22; Detroit, 32; Thamesville, 20.

ST. MARY'S VS. STRATFORD.

St. Mary's, Jan. 25.—A friendly curling match, four rinks a side, was played here yesterday between Stratford and St. Mary's, and the local club won by 29 shots.

HOCKEY.

PARIS AND SIMCOE.

In the S. O. H. A. match at Simcoe Friday night Paris beat Simcoe 14 to 1.

SARNIA VS. STRATFORD.

Sarnia, Ont., Jan. 25.—One of the most exciting games of hockey ever witnessed on St. Andrew's rink was played here last night between Sarnia and Stratford. This being one of the championship games it was very warmly contested. Sarnia scored the first goal, Stratford following suit by scoring four straight. The game being called in four straight. In second half Sarnia scored the first goal; then Stratford scored one, which ended the scoring for Stratford. Sarnia made two more before time was called, making the score 3 to 4 in favor of Stratford.

ATHLETICS.

A FIGHTER'S CARNIVAL.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 25.—The programme for Stuart's Athletic tournament has been completed as follows: Feb. 14—Mather vs. Fitzsimmons, purse \$10,000 and heavy-weight championship of the world. Feb. 15—Bright Eyes vs. Walcott, purse \$3,500, and welter-weight championship of the world. Feb. 16—Jack Everhardt vs. Horace Leeds, purse \$3,500, and light-weight championship of America. Feb. 17—George Dixon vs. Jerry Marshall, purse \$5,000, and feather-weight championship of the world. Feb. 18—Jimmy Barry vs. Johnny Murphy, purse \$2,500, and bantam-weight championship of the world.

BASEBALL.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that John H. Newell recently offered Van Dierbeck \$5,000 in cash for a half interest in his Detroit franchise. It was refused.

First Baseman Sorber, a Buffalo amateur, has been signed by Manager Chapman, and Lutenburg is under reserve. Toronto is credited with having won on the list: Catchers, Dowse, Kinsella, Casey; pitchers, Gray, Dinneen, McParlin, Dean, Dunn; outfielders, Dietrich, Sanford, Freeman, Walsh. Third Baseman Smith and other infielders will be signed shortly.

NOTICE—If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without payment, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

We will sell all Furniture far below regular price. As our enormous stock is varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S, 95 to 97 King street.

—When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

BIRD BREAD (Patented 1891)

Is for BIRDS BRED For Song.

It contains the crystallized experience and secrets of the best bird breeders in the world for promoting health, song and brilliant plumage. In sickness, loss of song, molting or incubation, B.B. gives wonderful results, and every bird should have it, hence we give with every packet of B.B. a block of this valuable preparation of which we are inventors, patentees and sole manufacturers.

Read Cottam's Practical Book on Birds, Bird Foods, etc.—30 pages. Price 25c. BART, COTTAM & CO., London, Ontario.

I HAVE PURCHASED

the stock and good-will of the tailoring business, formerly carried on by Harry Lennox, and will personally cut and look after the making of each garment that leaves my store.

A. SLATER, Merchant Tailor, Richmond St.

Bunkum Motions.

More Misrepresentations of Mayor Little.

An East End Incident and How It Was Perverted by His Worship's Translator.

In a far-fetched and ridiculous effort to malign the mayor, the Free Press is dragging to its aid any straw that will smoke, in order to bolster up the stand which it has assumed because of the mayor's fair policy in relation to the attempted committee grabbing by Conservative aldermen. Yesterday it referred to what it did not see fit to even mention in its report of the meeting on the night of the recent nominations in the East End Hall. There Ald. Dreaney accused the mayor (behind his back) of having "bunked" the extension of the street car line from the Hamilton road to Dundas on Rectory. Yesterday the Free Press stated that "His Worship in defending himself said when any motion came to a tie in the council he would vote it down."

Mayor Little did not say any such thing. The writer was present on the occasion. The mayor, when he arrived later, heard of what had been alleged by Ald. Dreaney, and he told the crowd that it was the regular habit with some aldermen to make "bunkum" motions which they were well enough aware would never go through, but which would look very nice when read to the electors in January, when the immediate circumstances were forgotten. He pointed out that to have urged such an extension upon the company at the critical stage in which it was made would have shattered the whole fabric of the agreement that the mayor and No. 1 committee had been laboring for weeks to build up. When this was the position of affairs the mayor said he would always be obliged to vote the motion down. The only thing the company would agree to was the option of building the line in question with certain provisos.

Thus it will be seen that what the mayor said then was not an ante-election promise to vote "nay" every time a tie was reached in the City Council, and if the Free Press editor had merely consulted its representative at the meeting it would never have been so foolish as to try to make smoke out of it under the heading "Ante-Election Promises."

The mayor did right in decrying "bunkum" motions. The alderman who moves that the time be extended for the payment of taxes when he knows that such action would be illegal, who votes to make the rate two mills less than it ought to be to meet expenses, and who makes impossible motions just to show his constituents chapter and verse for them at election time is on a par with an alderman who would try to utilize the council committee to further party ends.

A GREAT STEAMER ASHORE.

The St. Paul Strikes a Long Branch Bar—The Passengers Safe—Will Have to Wait.

Sandy Hook, Jan. 25.—The American liner St. Paul, from Southampton for New York, struck the outer bar of Hotel Brighton, Long Branch, N. J., during the dense fog, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. She was shortly after discovered by the patrol from Long Branch Life saving station and preparations made to open communication with her. The ship was dragged to the place and brought into use, a shot was fired across the vessel, the hawser hauled on board and the breeches buoy sent off. The people on board desired to remain by the vessel, as there was no danger. Messages were sent ashore, notifying agents, maritime exchange and wrecking companies of the accident. The crews from Seabright life saving stations are all in attendance on the steamer. The wind is light, southwest, with a long ground swell. When the surf goes down they will go to her in the surf boats. Among the passengers on the St. Paul are ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Prince Serge Wolonsky, Duxon C. Walker, Dr. S. A. Knorr, Harvey W. Brown, H. G. Fellows, Miss Minnie Sachs, Louis E. Worth and W. Whitehouse. The St. Paul also has on board \$1,500,000 in specie.

Transparent glycerine soap, 9c cake. Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

An Investment, Not an Expense.

A gentleman who about a year ago obtained a cure for liquor addiction at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, has just written in an encouraging strain. He says: "I am not, as you know, blessed with too much of this world's goods, but I am richer given happier today than if some one had given me a South African diamond mine and left me with that whisky appetite I once had." Here is the testimony echoed by hundreds who have been to Oakville, that should convince every drinking man who is looking for a paying investment. There is money for you in Oakville, and what is still better, the esteem and respect of your friends, and what is best of all—health and happiness. Our former patients say—many of them—that the trip to Lakehurst Institute is still paying them so well that the original investment looks beggarly, and they feel almost ashamed to tell how little they paid for so much. No branch institutes, and no remedies sent out for home treatment. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building.

Hindoostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, 211-2 Dundas street, who can positively restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest. These can be procured from Cairncross & Lawrence. ywt

To The Deaf.

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

To Unseat Ald. Bennett.

Action Instituted by Mr. Harding, Sewer Contractor.

A Repetition of Last Year's Fruitless Litigation Against Liberal Aldermen.

Leave has been granted by the Master-in-Chambers, Toronto, to serve a notice of motion to unseat Ald. Bennett, one of the Liberal aldermen of the East End. The ground taken by the nominal relator, Mr. Fred. Harding, of King street, East London, who, under the firm of Harding & Leathorn, has done a great deal of city sewer contracting in years gone by, is not that of exemption, but that the relator owned by Mr. Bennett is encumbered to such an extent as not to leave \$1,000 on which to qualify.

In his declaration Mr. Bennett qualified on his interest in the factory and a \$1,000 residence on Peter street. Outside of this, Mr. Bennett, however, is assessed for a \$2,000 residence on Queen's avenue.

The Bennett factory has a fixed assessment of \$10,000 on realty and \$10,000 personality. They also pay school rates under the law of 1892, when the exemption was granted. The date of the fixed assessment is seven years. Mr. Bennett, it is alleged, cannot qualify on the factory assessment, but the fact of exemption cannot disqualify him if he has sufficient unencumbered property outside of that to make up the necessary \$1,000. He must, however, refrain from voting on questions relating to the exemption.

Mr. Bennett is out of town on business today, and it could not be ascertained whether he would be present at the action is well taken. It is not known when the action will be tried, but it will probably come up at one of the weekly sittings of the High Court here in the course of two or three weeks. In any case Mr. Bennett will retain his seat until the case is finally disposed of in any of the courts to which the case may be carried.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

Although the volume of business for export has not been quite as large this week as last, the tone of the market is as firm as ever, and holders are confident. A shipper here stated that if as much business continues to be done in February as during the present month, supplies here will show such a shrinkage that England will find it difficult to satisfy her wants before the new production sets in, especially if it is true as is reported of the English houses, that their home make will fall short between 500,000 and 1,000,000 boxes. The highest figure so far paid on this market for finest Swiss cheese, one of the best, was 9 1-2c, although 9 1-8c was paid a few days ago for a very fine lot of Quebec goods. Summer goods are getting pretty well cleared off, sales being made of that class, showing a close quality under the dryer. September cheese is also getting very scarce in New York. A further advance of 9d has taken place in the public cable for the finest Swiss cheese, one of the best, the figure now being quoted at 46s for finest white and colored; but, of course, sales have been made at above that price. The market here is close, with holders demanding 9 3-8c to 9 1-2c for their finest fall-western. Montreal Trade Bulletin.

THE MCCORD CASE.

His Disease Pronounced Diabetes and Incurable—Given Up by Himself and Friends—Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Richmond, Jan. 20.—The talk of farmers and others in town is mostly about the astonishing cure of Wm. McCord, a farmer near here. His presence made assurance visible, and he said: "After the doctors had pronounced my trouble Diabetes no one thought recovery possible. I was partially paralyzed, was nine months in bed and I ran down until I was a mere shell. When I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I stuck close to directions. One box helped me and nine boxes cured me. Am 60 years old and have lived here 49 years." Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and dealers. Price 50 cents a box.

Steamers Arrived.

Jan. 21. At New York. From Hamburg. At New York. From Glasgow. Philadelphia.

Keep your eyes turned inward upon yourself, and beware of judging others. In judging others a man labors to no purpose, commonly errs, and easily sins; but in examining and judging himself he is always wisely and usefully employed.

The "World of Wonders," page 30, says that there is enough iron in the blood of 42 men to make a plowshare of 24 pounds weight.

A Commissioner in B. R. GENTLEMEN.—Having used Hayward's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown up people. It relieves that tight binding sensation in the chest. We would not be without for anything, as we have a large family. WILLIAM ANDREW, Commissioner in B. R., Balmoral Man.

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

Wanted—100,000 men, women and children to have your photos taken at Cooper & Sanders' studio, over C. P. R. ticket office. ywt

J. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Turning colder; light snow.

The Deadlock Broken.

There is no deadlock at our stores. There never was. Our aim is always in the interests of the citizens of London. Everything must bend to that. It would never do to conduct the affairs of our big store to suit any one class of citizens. We want to deal with every one—and deal fairly. That's the policy here, and it's a policy our customers fully appreciate. No two prices—everything to everybody on even terms—same high class goods to all classes at the one popular price. We can

Marshal

And have marshaled a splendid lot of Whitehead Goods together at prices that are convincingly low, and the quality of the goods is such as to recommend them. We don't keep doubtful goods of any kind.

CORSET COVERS.—From 10c to \$1; nicely made, perfect fitting. Those at 10c are plain but good. A rare opportunity.

COTTON GOWNS.—From 30c to \$1.75. The variety is so great that it is impossible to mention each article here. But when we say they are bargains the people will believe us.

DRAWERS.—We have a lot at 25c, good for 50c. A few old pairs at 35c, were 50c and 75c. Some made of best quality cotton at 1c, very wide, specially well made and beautifully trimmed.

CHEMISES.—Of these we also have a full stock at all prices. In fact, our Whitehead Department contains every requisite for ladies. It is on the second floor, and the elevator will take you to it.

Little

More need be said. We believe our customers will take advantage of these very close prices without further urging. They usually know a good thing when they see it. We want to show you a number of good things.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149-151 Dundas St.

Lizzie Justice, a servant employed by C. M. Bushnell, 645 West Ferry street, Buffalo, died suddenly Thursday morning from an overdose of an anesthetic prescribed by a physician for insomnia. The coroner has notified the girl's father, Adam Justice, who lives in Erin, Wellington county, Ont.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

Under the able direction of Messrs. Stevens & Nichols the Hub dining rooms are becoming more and more popular with that large class of citizens who are obliged to take their noon meal down town. The Hub is centrally located and the cuisine contains everything seasonable. The proprietors have secured the services of a French chef, and will leave nothing undone to make their tables popular. The Hub building has also been entirely refitted and remodeled.

Thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams.—W. E. Gladstone.

A Nuisance.

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.

to a great many people are Babies and Baby

Rockers. We have hundreds of them, and as they are no use to us and greatly in our way we have decided to sacrifice the lot, so come along and take your choice, KEENE BROS., 121 King street.

Have you been disappointed In using Fibre Chamois?

Always Cut Across the Goods

For the Following Reasons:

In a skirt for instance, the fine creases or wrinkles that run lengthwise of the goods should always run around, never up and down.

They will thus act as so many little wires, giving splendid support and stiffness. The drag and strain will also be across the grain which is much tougher that way.

No. 10, the light weight, used in this way will be found ample support for all skirts

and sleeves and the weight will not be felt. A few inches of the No. 30 around the hem may be necessary in a street skirt.

No. 20, the medium, is best for giving body and warmth in coats, capes, etc.

No. 30, the heavy, should only be used either single or double, in collars, belts, lapels, etc.

To keep all in place and bring the strain equally on lining and interlining

Tack Securely to the Lining.

The name and number is on every card to protect you. Now read again carefully and remember it or cut it out.

Used as above satisfaction is positively certain. Redfern approves, so do Lillian Russell, Mrs. Jennies Miller, Mrs. Frank Leslie and thousands of others.

Then you have not cut it properly, Have used the wrong weight or have been induced to try the "Just as good" imitations.

Enty w

THE GREAT

CLEARING SALE

—AT—

Spittal & Co.'s

Still continues for a few days longer, and we are right down to business again after the holidays. Cut prices in every department. We quote a few specials for this week:

Large Heavy Blankets for \$1 30, worth \$2.

Larger Size Blankets for \$2 15, worth \$3.

Gray Flannels at 10c, worth 15c.

Gray Flannels at 15c, worth 20c.

10 pieces Cotton Plaids at 6c, worth 10c.

5 pieces Cotton Plaids at 10c, worth 15c.

Black, Brown and Navy Amazon Cloth Dress Goods at 12 1/2c, worth 18c.

A few pieces 6-4 Ladies' Columbian Suitings at 50c, worth \$1 25.

Light Evening Shades Colored Henriettes at 38c, worth 50c.

Special Drive in Millinery

For This Week to Clear.

10 dozen Untrimmed Felt Hats, all new shapes and colors, at 25c, worth 75c.

8 dozen Untrimmed Felt Hats, all new shapes and colors, at 50c, worth \$1 and up.

All trimmed Millinery away down in price.

Spittal & Co.

152 Dundas Street.

THE ONLY one in business that don't own the earth, but call on Joseph Nolan for a GRAND OPERA OR VENETIAN CIGAR and you will have a portion of it.

Jos. Nolan.

Masonia
Tem
Pie

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing else where. JOHN BOYD LUCKNOW, Ont.

Swift, Light, Strong and Graceful. Most Rigid Frame and Truest Bearings.

Gendron Bicycle

Ask for our Handsome Catalogue.

Gendron Mfg. Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

"Counterfeiting" A Successful Article

Is one of the greatest frauds of the
Nineteenth Century.
"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA
Is never sold in bulk, but in lead packets only,
bearing our registered trade name.
THAT IS YOUR SAFEGUARD.



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

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

PRATT'S PATENT
LIVE
DEALERS
SELL IT.
SAMUEL ROGERS & Co. TORONTO.
WHOLESALE.

TO LET

No. 1 and 2 Camden Terrace, Talbot
street; painted and papered throughout;
all modern conveniences; new furnaces;
best residential situation for business
men in the city; possession at once.
No. 175 - yvesham street; newly painted
and papered; good barn for five horses;
rent low.

\$100,000 to loan on good real estate se-
cured. Don't pay big interest
to building and loan companies when you
can get monthly or straight loans from
me at much lower rates.

Office—437 Richmond Street (ground floor).

Apply to **A. B. POWELL'S**
Fire Insurance and Loan Agency.

In Life Insurance Secure
Something Definite.

SEE THE NEW GUARANTEED INCOME
POLICY AS ISSUED BY THE

Confederation Life.

FRED H. HEATH, General Agent.
GEO. FRITHCHARD, Local Agent.

We respectfully request you to

get our prices for

Electric Light Wiring,
Electric and Combination Fixtures,
Electric Bell Work.

Rogers Electric Co.

425 RICHMOND STREET.

REMOVAL
W. Fairbairn
Merchant Tailor
Over Friddle Bros., upstairs. Entrance
through store.

Frozen Water Pipes
Repaired at shortest notice at moderate
prices. Phone 1,053.

EGGERT & BUCKLEY,
Plumbers - 274 Dundas Street.
ywt

PICTURE FRAMING

Now is the time to have it done.
SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

NEW MOLDINGS.

R. LEWIS,
434 Richmond Street.

Stark's Powders

ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.
Each box contains a box of powder for the im-
mediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache,
and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness,
Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules,
forming a never failing treatment for Biliousness,
Constipated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid
Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Con-
stipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-
tion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are
also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid
Fever. Unlike the old-fashioned slow-acting
pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at
once.

Only 25 cts. Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all
Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at
places where there are no Drugists.
Prepared by R. Stark, M.D., F.R.C.P., Chemist

The law of the harvest is to reap
more than you sow. Sow an act, and
you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you
reap a character; sow a character, and
you reap a destiny.—George Dana
Boardman.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings
Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper
than other fittings. Send for our new
catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings
Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto.

EMBROIDERIES

WE ARE SHOWING a large
range of new Embroideries in
the newest designs at 2½c 4c 5c,
7½c 8½c, 10c, 12½c.

Valenciennes Laces.

Laces and Insertions to match. See
displayed by our east window.

PRIDDIS BROS.

TELEPHONE 324.
158 Dundas Street.
157 Carling Street.

Repairing Department.
UN AND BICYCLE REPAIRING, Razors
hollow ground and set, Soligors and
Knives sharpened, Keys fitted and Locks re-
paired.

WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Southeott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

TURNING COLDER; LIGHT SNOW.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—11 p. m.—The
southwestern storm is now central over
Southwestern Ontario, and is dispersing. It
has caused a general easterly gale through-
out Ontario and has been accompanied by a
fall of snow everywhere, which for a time
turned to sleet or rain in the southern
and western parts of the Province. Snow
has now extended to Western Quebec. A
subsidiary storm has formed on the Atlantic
coast, and is now central near New York.
It is moving up the coast, and a gale is set-
ting in over the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 22 below—18 below; Prince Albert,
10 below—6 below; Qu'Appelle, 16 below—8
below; Winnipeg, 20 below—6; Toronto,
30—33; Kingston, 20—30.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—1 a. m.—Northeast
to northwest winds; turning gradually
colder, with light local snow falls.

Beltz's

Fine

Furs

At

Cut Rate

Prices.

H. BELTZ.

Manufacturing Furrier,
All those wishing furs made
over can have them done now
in a very satisfactory manner.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread

4c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 318.

NOT YOU.

A workman who had been raised
to the high dignity of justice of the
peace was exceeding proud of his new
honour. One day, being on his high
horse, he happened to call himself
representative of her Majesty. "Hoot,
awa!" said a friend who overheard
the remark; "you represent her Ma-
jesty! Her Majesty, decent woman,
is much better represented on a baw-
bee!"

Walter Baker & Co. (Limited), Dor-
chester, Mass., the well-known man-
ufacturers of Breakfast Cocoa and other
Cocoa and Chocolate preparations, have
an extraordinary collection of
medals and diplomas awarded at the
great international and other exhibi-
tions in Europe and America. The
house has had uninterrupted pros-
perity for nearly a century and a
quarter, and is now not only the old-
est but the largest establishment of
the kind on this continent. The high
degree of perfection which the com-
pany has attained in its manufactured
products is the result of long ex-
perience, combined with an intelligent
perfection of the new forces which are con-
stantly being introduced to increase
the power and improve the quality of
production, and cheapen the cost to
the consumer.

The full strength and the exquisite
natural flavor of the raw material are
preserved unimpaired in all of Walter
Baker & Co.'s preparations; so that
their products may truly be said to
form the standard for purity and ex-
cellence.

In view of the many imitations of
the name, labels and wrappers on their
goods, consumers should ask for and
be sure that they get the genuine ar-
ticles made at Dorchester, Mass.

Hot water bottles, sponges, etc.,
cheap. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

FURS

Away, But We Are
Selling Them.....

AT COST!

You can buy any article in our
store at cost price. If you are
looking for a snap, you had better
come in and see us. Come at
once before they are all gone.

MILNE, SPITAL & CO.,

146 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:

107 Business Office
134 Editorial Rooms
175 Job Department

STREET-CAR-TICKETS

ARE ON SALE AT

T. R. PARKER'S,

C. P. R. Ticket Office

Southwest corner Dundas and
Richmond Streets.

The "Advertiser's" Two O'Clock edition
is proving a splendid success,
having attained a very large circula-
tion for many miles in all directions;
and deservedly so, as it is crammed
full of the latest telegrams, markets,
local, and neighborhood news, up to
the hour of going to press. Copies
can be obtained at the counter, or on
the streets. Farmers and others un-
able to wait for the Four O'Clock edi-
tion, and yet desiring to take a daily
home with them, will find a great
variety of fresh news in the Two
O'Clock edition.

All additional news that can be se-
cured up to the time of going to press
appears in the Four O'Clock edition.

London and Environs

—Mr. Thos. Dickson, of London, is
at the Queen's.—Winnipeg Tribune.

—Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New York,
while in the city, was the guest of his
niece, Mrs. J. A. Turton and Mrs.
Berkley Chadwick.

—Tomorrow Rev. J. W. Pedley, B.A.,
will preach anniversary sermons in the
Congregational Church, at Georgetown.

On Monday evening Mr. Pedley will
deliver his popular lecture on "Ex-
cluded Nations."

—George Jeffrey, of the township of
Carleton Place, tried before Judge
Edward Elliott, on a charge of assaulting
and wounding George Forsythe, of the
same township. The case was dismissed.
Mr. J. C. Judd appeared for Jeffrey.

—On Thursday night a lamp exploded in
the house of a German family living on
South street, near Adelaide. Several panes
of glass were broken by the force of the
explosion, and the work of one room
was destroyed by the burning oil. An alarm
was sent in, but the box was not working
properly, and before the firemen reached
the place the blaze had been extinguished.
The damage was slight.

—The annual missionary sermon of the
Methodist Church was preached on
Sunday by the Rev. B. Clement, of
London. The sermon was a most in-
spired and powerful one, and was well
attended. The evening service at the
pastor of the church here, and very
large congregations greeted him. In
the morning a very able sermon hav-
ing a special bearing on missionary
effort was preached. The evening ser-
vice at the special request of the
pastor, Mr. Trevelyan, was a continuation
of the evangelistic services in
progress every evening.—Aylmer Sun.

—A Da McCarthy, the celebrated com-
edian and the work of one room
was seen Jan. 23, at the Opera House, in his
latest and best Irish comedy-drama "The
Cruiskeen Lawn." Mr. McCarthy is a
genius, inasmuch as he not only knows how
to write a good Irish play, but is also a
clever actor, a good singer and a rattling
dancer. This play is as full of genuine fun
as any play now on the road, and yet the
story is an attractive one. Special scenery
is carried, and a funny Irish pipe will
assist the corps of comedians to make it a
merry engagement.

—Pretty Emily Bancker will appear at
the Opera House, on Friday, Jan. 31, in
her new comedy success, "Our Flat," which
is one of the latest New York farces. The
story told is a pretty one and one that will
appeal to theater goers, as it is bright and
piquant, and filled with all manner of bright
and funny situations. The music and sing-
ing is arranged especially for this production
and is all new and pleasing. Miss Bancker
is supported by a large company of
comedians and the entertainment is said to
be one of the best of its kind on the road.
It is favorably known to local theater goers.

—The following list of patents, recently
granted to inventors, residing in Canada, is
reported for the "Advertiser" by P. J.
Edmonds, international patent solicitor,
London, Ont.: Canada Patents.—R. Doblyn,
Sheffield, Ont., well known J. McDonald,
Petrolia, Ont., steel barrel; Waterous
Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ont.,
friction clutch pulley (extension); A. B.
Godwin, Ottawa, Ont., carnival waltzes
(music copyright); E. E. Seager, et al,
Hamilton, Ont., Division Courts Act and
amendments thereto (book copyright).
United States Patents.—V. M. Garthshore,
London, Ont., mica creamer gage; J. L.
McDonnell, Winnipeg, Man., saw filing

IT IS ANNOYING to loose
time preparing dishes for the
table that do not please or
satisfy you. The cause of this in
most cases is poor material. Buy
your table supplies here. They are
sure to please and satisfy you, as we
keep the best the market affords. It is
a pleasure to use good Table Supplies,
and more so when you buy them here,
because we take the greatest pains to
keep everything in our store perfectly
clean.

T. A. Rowat & Co

PHONE 317 - 228 DUNDAS ST.

machine; C. C. McPhee, Chatham, Ont.,
letter clip; N. Samson, Riviere du Loup,
Canada, ratchet drill; S. C. Skanks, To-
ronto, Ont., electric register.

A Nice Easy Chair

Presented to Mr. A. S. Macgregor,
ex-Superintendent of St. An-
drew's Sunday School—

Resigns After Nine
Years' Work.

Mr. A. S. Macgregor was out of the city
yesterday and did not arrive home until late
in the evening. Had he dropped into St.
Andrew's Church anywhere before 9:30
o'clock he would have been most pleasantly
surprised.

Mr. Macgregor has for nine years past
been the superintendent of St. Andrew's
Sunday school. He was an energetic officer,
always having the best interests of the
school at heart, and during his nine
years in the position he has seen the
school steadily increase. For various
reasons, however, he has been compelled to
resign, and Mr. C. E. R. Somerville was ap-
pointed in his stead. When his resignation
was received, it was decided to make a
suitable presentation to him in recognition
of his valued services, and it was arranged
to take place at the school anniversary last
night. About 500 scholars and their
parents were there, and so were the leather
covered chair and a beautifully engrossed
address. In the absence of Mr. Macgregor,
the chair was received by Mr. Somerville.
Miss Cathro read the address, which ex-
pressed the regret of the church and school
at the loss of such an earnest worker,
and was signed on behalf of the session by
the moderator, Rev. Robert Johnston, for
the managers by Dr. MacArthur, and for the
Sunday school by Mr. E. A. Gray, as-
sistant superintendent. Mr. Morrison made
the presentation and Mr. Somerville replied
for Mr. Macgregor.

In the early part of the evening tea
was served in the basement to the children
of St. Andrew's, London West and the North
End school, after which an adjournment
was made to the church, where a nice pro-
gramme was carried out. It comprised the
address by the pastor, choruses by the
infant class and the scholars of other
classes, and the following recitations:
"The Organist," Miss Love; "Which are
You," John Watson; "The Bogey Owl,"
Gilbert Chisholm; "A Greeting," Mary Mc-
Sweeney; "Little Mike's Prayer," Ethel
Adams; "God Wants the Boys," Weyms
Chisholm; "The Mortifying Mistake,"
Mary Love; "Little Snowy Hands,"
Beatrice Shand; "Taking Aim," Frank
MacArthur; "Bonnie Bess," Bonnie Hassard;
"An Idle Girl's Question," Kathleen Mc-
Millan; "Good-bye," Eileen Whiting.

WHEY BUTTER.

D. Chalmers, of Poole, writes of a dis-
covery in Dairying Butter Fit for
Table Use Made From Whey.

D. Chalmers, of Poole, Ont., writes to
the Woodstock Sentinel-Review of
what he calls an important discovery
in the dairy industry. What he says
may interest the readers of this paper.

He says:

"The discovery is, that butter fit for
table use has been made from whey
which has hitherto been going to
waste, and if properly handled should
be worth millions to the country. The
butter is churned from the drippings
of the curd sinks, which is gathered
from the time the curd is cut till it
is salted, and the discovery came about
in this way."

"Miss Lizzie Jackson, of Petrolia,
was employed as an assistant in my
cheese factory (Honey Grove) for the
past season. She took a course in the
dairy school at Guelph last winter, but
had never worked in a cheese factory
before. She, however, was brought up
on a farm, and knows well how to
economize. She did not pass the first
week in the factory without lamenting
about the whey which was being
run down the curd sinks and go-
ing to waste. The Babcock tester was
resorted to, and asked to give the per-
centage of fat, and its readings were so
high that Miss Jackson began to
wonder of butter couldn't be churned
out of it. Some of us rather laughed at
the idea, but ere many days had
elapsed she carried her purpose into
effect, and was rewarded with a fine
batch of butter. After that she and
Mr. Dan McMillan, the cheese maker,
experimented as to how the best re-
sults could be obtained in an ordinary
way, until they were able to make
fully one pound of butter from the
drippings of curd from 1,000 pounds of
milk. The butter is of a more oily
nature than butter made from cream
of milk, but is by judges of butter said
to be as good as nine-tenths of the
butter which is offered on the mar-
ket. It might be a little premature to
suggest what we owe Miss Jackson for
her discovery, but factotum who
take advantage of it should not see
her go unrewarded."

You Eat a Peck of Dirt.

But you needn't eat lime in your salt.
Get the best and purest in the world.
Windsor Table Salt. All pure and
sparkling, soluble, never cakes; with-
out rivals. Ask your grocer for it.

Today Shuff's new drug store, on the
corner Dundas and William, is presenting
a beautiful calendar, worth 25 cents, to
every dollar purchaser. Many will doubt-
less spend a dollar just to secure this rare
and beautiful work of art.

Some men never think of studying
the roof of a church until the plate is
being passed round.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.,
write: "Please send us ten gross of
Pills. We are selling more of Par-
mellee's Pills than any other pill we keep.
They have a great reputation for the
cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Com-
plaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lind-
say, writes: "Parmellee's Pills are an
excellent medicine. My sister has been
troubled with severe headache, but
these Pills have cured her."

Monday, Jan. 27, Bargain Day

WE DO NOT mean to pose as philanthropists. We are
just as anxious to save money as you are to save it.
A "bargain" so called and advertised as such, is frequently
disappointing. But this is not so with our ads. Every
item here is stated in all candor as it really is—every worth
is truthfully represented.

Cotton

For Monday Only.

Heavy Factory, 1 yard wide,
the yard..... \$0 5

XXX, extra heavy 36-inch Fac-
tory, the yard..... 6

One yard wide Twill Sheeting,
only..... 9

40-inch Factory, a snap, the
yard..... 7

See our 36-inch Bleached Cot-
ton, 12½ yard..... 7

20 pieces Extra Fine White
Cotton, worth 12, for..... 9

8x1 Twill Sheeting, ask to see
it for..... 20

8x1 Bleached Sheeting, no
trouble to show it, for..... 20

8x1 Bleached Twill Sheeting,
30 goods, for..... 24

9x1 Bleached Sheeting, for..... 25

40-inch Pillow Cotton, circular,
for..... 15

Linens

For Monday Only.

36-inch Double Damask, the
yard..... \$0 25

Special, 60-inch Double Da-
mask..... 30

64-inch Cream, three-quarter
bleached, worth 50c..... 37½

60-inch Turkey Red Damask..... 30

60-inch Red and Green Da-
mask..... 45

Irish Linen Napkins, 8 size,
the dozen..... 60

Extra Fine Irish Linen, 8
size..... 85

Special Irish Linen, 8 size..... 1 00

Silks

For Monday Only.

Plain and Figured China Silks,
all colors..... \$0 15

Habutai, all colors..... 39

Heavy Dress Surah, light col-
ors..... 50

Striped Blouse Silk..... 65

Black Dress Satin..... 75

Black Satin Merveilleux..... 98

Black Beau de Soie..... 92

Black Dress Goods

For Monday Only.

44-inch All-Wool Cashmere..... \$0 25

44-inch Fine French Serge..... 35

46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta..... 50

44-inch Figured Solid Wool..... 50

Silk Warp Henrietta..... 75

Reversible Cords..... 1 00

Priestley's Best Silk Warps..... 1 50

Fancy Dress Goods

For Monday Only.

75 pieces new Serges, 40 inches
wide, black and colored..... \$0 25

50 pieces Novelty Tweed Ef-
fects, were sold for 75c, now
40c..... 50

10 pieces Black Silk Finish
Henrietta, 46 inches wide..... 48

3 pieces Black Silk Warp Hen-
rietta, 42 inches wide..... 72

7 pieces Heavy Tweed, all
wool, 46 inches wide..... 65

4 pieces Black and Navy Blue
Coating Serge, Stanley's fast
dye, 46 inches wide..... 75

100 pieces All-Wool Colored
Dress Goods..... 20

Toweling

For Monday Only.

Extra Large Huck Linen
Towels, for..... \$0 12½

Diaper Towels, in white..... 10

Very Heavy Scotch Crash
Towels.....

The Scrap Bag

You should bear in mind, said Felix Adler, in a talk before New York's Ethical Culture Society, on Sunday night "that the great advantage of marriage is to be fully known to some human beings just as you are; to have your good impulses understood and your bad traits recognized and accepted for love's sake; to be found out, and to be glad you are found out."

"It is a boon," he continued, "to have one in whose eyes one seems just what he is. Among the causes of marital unhappiness," he said, "none needs more serious attention or is more potent for evil than the recklessness with which the tie is formed between people who cannot get away from each other, who for a lifetime must share each other's fortunes and share honor and disgrace alike."

"Marriage is, or ought to be, a treaty of perfect peace between two sovereigns, man and woman."

"The pre-nuptial acquaintance," Prof. Adler said, "is too often too short. Two persons are united for life without any knowledge of the real character, each of the other. In the higher grades of society little real understanding exists between the contracting parties. An acquaintance is begun at a feast and carried on with no more enlightenment as to character until the knowledge comes too late. A parlor conversation carried on under parlor conditions is poorly fitted to give to the young man and the young woman the necessary insight into each other's character which will prepare them for the struggle of existence."

When a man eats too much and becomes sick, he says that he has been working too hard, says the *Advertiser*, and we may add that his wife believes him.

Here is an argument to be absorbed by those who love to take another 40 winks in the morning. The *British Medical Journal* sees no physiological reason for getting up early. On the contrary, it says learnedly that, as a matter of fact, physiology, so far as it has anything to say on the subject at all, is all against the early rising theory. Physiological experiment appears to show that a man does not work best and fastest in the early morning hours, but on the contrary, about midday. The desire to rise early, except in those trained from youth to outdoor pursuits, is commonly a sign, not of strength of character and vigor of body, but of advancing age. Thus paterfamilias who goes to bed at 11 p.m., wants to get up at 6 or 6 a.m., and looks upon his healthy son, who lies till 8, as a sluggard. When this foolish interpretation of a proverb about the health and the wealth to be got from early rising is combined with the still more foolish adage which says of sleep: "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool," then we have a vicious system capable of working great mischief to young people of both sexes."

WHAT NEXT?

There lives a small urchin who begs me to tell the stories that come to my ken: And when each is finished, he'll wrathfully yell: "And what did they all do then?"

Though to our own bosoms we wiser may seem, With fictional women and men, When novels are ended, we voice the same theme, "And what did they all do then?"

"I noticed," said the chemist to his assistant, "that a gentleman came in with a prescription, and that you took it and gave him the stuff in about three minutes. What do you mean by that?"

"It was only a little carbolic acid and water," replied the assistant. "I simply had to pour a few drachms of acid into the bottle and fill it up with water."

"Never mind if you had only to do that," the chemist declared. "Don't you know that every prescription must take at least half an hour to put up, or the customer will think that he isn't getting anything for his money. When a prescription for salt and water or peppermint and cough syrup is handed to you you must look at it doubtfully, as if it were very hard to make up, and we will both read it and shake our heads. After that you can go back to the customer and ask him if he wants it today. When he says he does, you answer that you will make a special effort. Now, a patient appreciates a prescription like that he's had so much trouble over, and when he takes it, he derives some benefit from it, but don't you do any more of that three-minute-prescription-business, my boy, if you want to become a first-class chemist."—*Tid-Bits*.

The London Queen says that the Duchess of Bedford has become a patroness of the Dublin Home for Starving and Forsaken Cats, and has sent a check for £3 in aid of the work. Bless her charitable heart!

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

Great strength is bought with pain; From out the strife— From out the storms that sweep the human soul Comes forth the lofty calm of self-control.

BREAKFAST—Oranges, Chopped Beefsteak, Browned Potatoes, Baked Apples, Maple Syrup, Coffee.

DINNER—Chicken Pie, Mashed Potatoes, Tomatoes, Celery, Pear Sweet Pickles, Light Rolls, Lemon Jelly.

SUPPER—Cream Toast, Graham Bread and Butter, Fruit, Cake, Cocoa.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Baked—One pint buckwheat flour, one tablespoon corn meal, one of yeast, teaspoon salt. Mix with water. In the morning beat in a little soda, dissolve in hot water. The batter must be thin; the cakes baked quickly. A spoonful of molasses makes fine color.

ROBE DE CHAMBRE.

A love of a robe de chambre has an accordion plaited foundation robe of white taffeta. Over this draped to leave a square yoke is white chiffon with a novel arrangement of the front, which is very pretty. The large sleeves gathered to give a ruffle about the bottom have a ruffle falling over them. The neck, the sleeve frills and the bottom of the chiffon robe and the neck band are of embroidery in delicate pink rosebud design done on the material and charmingly pretty.



A beautiful toilette is made with a princess robe of anethist velvet opening over a petticoat of cream gypure over satin, with a fur border on the fronts of the princess robe. A charming design for a fancy silk is a fluted skirt and slightly drooping waist with a pointed yoke of velvet overlaid with point lace patterns, cut out and applied on, and a plain pointed girdle.

NEW MATERIALS FOR HEIRLOOMS.

Dainty Collars and Cuffs That May Be Worn By Granddaughters.

So fleeting are the fancies that Dame Fashion dictates, that very few of them last more than a season or two, and three seasons of acceptance is enough to make a style a regular oldest inhabitant. But at last fashion is giving women something that they may lay away for their granddaughters, for the dainty collars, cuffs and fronts of linen batiste embroidered in lace-like delicacy, will lose no beauty in the change of mode. Great for a young girl, these collars and cuffs are shown with fronts of sailor collars that end at the throat, and in long rows of material of the natural linen color, and are embroidered in open work with white. Such are worn as an accessory to any dress, appearing even with Eton jacket, serge, and sometimes a loose vest or front, to correspond with the collar, adds completeness of effect. Yokes or cape-like collars, fastening in the back and extending smoothly over bust and shoulders, are especially youthful and becoming. The favorite "natural" color is becoming to every one, and when delicately embroidered, has a quiet effect that makes its genuine worth the more marked. Exquisite cuffs of natural color batiste are mere oblong pieces of the goods without rounded corners made with insertion of edges of real lace, and they have the genuine artistic and delicate effect that will last in the constant passing of fashions. "Points" for the neck are wonders of insertion and needlework. Some point "sets" come with a band for the neck set with as many points as can be managed in the round. The hand slips under the high collar against the neck, the points only appearing and lying over the outside of the collar. These pointed lace collars are in danger of being overdone now, from the fact that woman's anxiety to outdo woman has led to extravagant forms of this device.

Hints.

If one's complexion is "muddy," yellow or covered with blackheads, the lotion bottle is not the remedy which should be sought first. Instead, the candidate for a complexion of roses and cream should begin to diet. Hot water taken half an hour before breakfast with a little lemon juice in it is better than cream to restore the skin to clearness. Graham and whole wheat bread, fruit, clear tea, and coffee, if tea and coffee are used, plenty of green leafy vegetables, lean meat and broiled fish form an admirable complexion diet. Pastry and candies should be avoided.

After diet and exercise have paved the way for other treatment a weekly steaming may be tried. The woman whose purse does not permit her to go to the professional beautifiers should find a hot water bottle, which she should hold over her face, into which a cold cream has been rubbed for ten minutes or so, covering her head and shoulders and the bowl with a heavy Turkish towel. After drying the face she should rub more cold cream into it, and she should not venture out into the air for at least three hours.

To sleep in a poorly ventilated room is to invite headache and depression. Warmth during sleep should be obtained from blankets not from closed windows. The window should be open about three inches at the top, and an inch or two at the bottom. If a daily tub bath is enervating, try a daily sponge bath and a tri-weekly tub. The "rubbing" should be taken at night in warm water or hot, according to the tastes of the bather. The sponge bath, should be either cold or lukewarm, and should be followed by a quick rubbing down with a Turkish towel.

What is "The Thing."

One is constantly told by salesmen over the dry goods counter that plaid materials, checks of the most prodigious size, are quite "the thing" this season. Pattern books tell the same story, and many fashion articles. The truth is that such excessively conspicuous patterns never are generally worn, and no attempt to force them. There always are enough quiet women who refuse to wear "loud" clothing to preserve it from absolute being necessary to the would-be stylish person. It is so with gloves or ribbons, or hats, or other articles of dress; any color or style that is barbaric in its prominence will never find enough patrons to make it a requisite of the toilette.

The man who does most has the least time to talk about what he does.

Vest Pocket Dinner

Here Are Buttons, Pills and Capsules.

That Contain the Essences of Solid Food—A Pill Makes a Cup of Tea, Beef Comes in Tablets and Soups in Small Capsules—Experiments With Condensed Foods.

Coming generations will dispense with the cook and the kitchen. Beef-steaks are to be done away with, vegetables will be a thing of the past and a roast turkey will be put up in a small package no bigger than a box of cigarettes. Restaurants are to disappear, dinners will no longer be served and the time now wasted in eating will be saved for more useful purposes.

All this is likely to come about through the discoveries which the War Department is now making in putting up square meals that the soldier can carry in his pocket. When the Japanese soldiers marched into China each man carried a cartridge belt and a dinner belt. Into the latter were stuffed capsules, pills, buttons and small packages like cartridges which contained condensed foods of various kinds.

If the soldier wanted a cup of tea while on the march, he dropped a button into a tin of hot water. For dinner he could draw a large variety of meats from his food belt. A capsule made the soup and a couple of pills the fish, already seasoned. For the roast he used a few slices of beef which had been condensed under a thousand pressures into a plug like tobacco.

Buttons of various colors supplied all the vegetables, a capsule made a pudding and another button when dropped in hot water made a cup of strong black coffee. It was even reported that cognac and whiskey had been condensed into tablets. This system of furnishing the marching soldier with a cartridge belt that will make him independent of the commissariat is now being experimented upon by the United States Government. The great



HARD TACK CAPSULE OF BEEF TEA

question of food supplies which so puzzled Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee has been solved. Huge wagon trains of flour and beef "on the hoof" are to be things of the past. Armies in the future can cut themselves off from their base of supplies, as they will cut the supplies with them.

Their movements will not be impeded by droves of cattle brought along for food, for the cattle, in the form of little tablets, will repose in belts or knapsacks, and the soldier will not wait upon the cook. The tablets can even dine while fighting.

After putting a cartridge in his gun the private can put a capsule of roast beef in his mouth. He can have beef tea while charging the enemy, Boston baked beans during a pause of the battle and a condensed mince pie in the very hour of victory. These are some of the staples which governments are now supplying to their men.

But the benefits of condensed food tablets can be extended to private citizens. One of a few men have the sense of taste, and gourmets who really enjoy a meal are rare. It is estimated that every man now wastes three hours a day eating. After he has eaten he forgets all about "the pleasures of the table" and only remembers that an hour is gone by.

All this time can be saved. The food buttons and pills already contain every necessary element.

The small button labelled "a cup of tea" is already sweetened. The beefsteak pill contains the due amount of salt and pepper. The soup capsule has all the condiments. From this one small package, a whole dinner into a form no bigger than a pack of cigarettes which will be sold for 25 cents and may be carried in the vest pocket. This will embrace everything from the oyster to the coffee, including the wine and the inevitable olives.

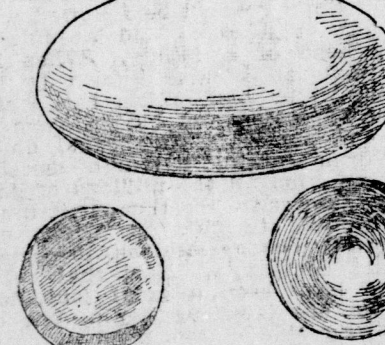
Breakfast buttons will include coffee and rolls, oatmeal, fruit, and a small chop or steak with perhaps vegetables. You will be able to buy a dozen assorted lunches, running from the simple sandwich and glass of milk to the most elaborate Hotel Waldorf spread.

Chicken livers en brochette, green turtle soup with pate de fois gras and roasted toluens a la Capouli are only a few of the delicacies that may appear in this convenient form. A canvas back duck can be sent by mail for two cents, with the essential elements of chestnut stuffing duly incorporated, and all the fruits of the season can be put up into a small vial no bigger than a scent bottle.

These are some of the possibilities of the new future suggested to close observers by the army experiments now being made at Washington. The intention is to provide the troops with an "iron ration."

The reports appointed to consider the question of emergency foods are sending in their reports, upon which final conclusions will be based. The problem is how

CAPSULE CONTAINING ONE CUP OF COFFEE



HALF CUP OF COFFEE THIS IS A CUP OF TEA

to make up a food package of small bulk which shall render the fighting man independent of supply trains for a short period in case he is wounded and cut off with a detachment from the main command.

"Experiments in this line are being made by all the great war powers," says Major Woodruff at the War Department in Washington. "They are trying everything imaginable for the purpose. Here, for example, is an element of the British emergency ration. It looks like a dog biscuit, doesn't it? Three ounces it weighs, and it is four inches square. It is composed simply of whole wheat solidly compressed. A condensed loaf of bread you might call it. The French have a new 'war bread,' which is to replace hard-tack. Its ingredients are a secret. When put into hot water or soup it swells up like a sponge and is said to be virtually the same as fresh bread."

In future wars the aim will be to furnish the troops with fresh articles of diet in the field. Dried foods are only suitable as emergency foods. Germany and France, by the help of cold storage, have perfected arrangements for shipping fresh beef to

the front by rail. When practicable, fresh bread will be forwarded daily to the fighting line. This was done from Washington to the Army of the Potomac during the civil war. The French Government has constructed a number of bakeries on wheels for use in campaigns—wagons, that is to say, containing ovens and all necessary appliances, so that bread may be made on the march.

"For emergency rations evaporated vegetables have been tried, but not with great success. They are not nutritious enough, and they do not keep well. Here is a one-pound can of evaporated onions. Smells strong, doesn't it? It ought to, inasmuch as it represents ten pounds of fresh onions. In the same way potatoes, carrots, turnips and cabbages are put up.

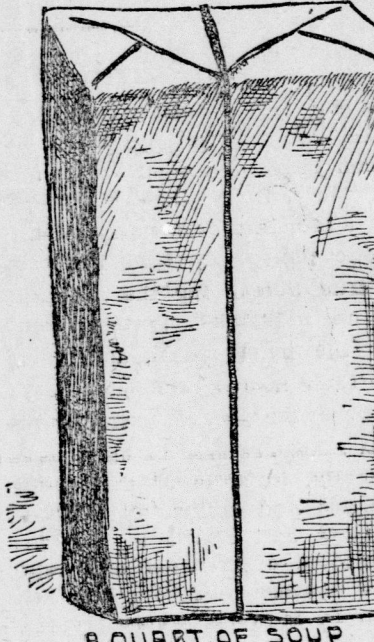
"Dehydrated foods are now being produced on an enormous scale by many firms in this country and abroad. A good thing, which we may adopt, is this dehydrated beef. One ounce of it is equal to five ounces of ordinary meat, because it is absolutely water free. It is too hard to cut without trouble, and so the soldier chops off a small hunk of it. He puts the piece into a little machine like a coffee-mill and grinds it up. It comes out in fine shavings, ready to be eaten on bread or to be used for soup stock."

"Beefsteak, used as a stimulant, is a good thing for soldiers. For an emergency ration it is put up in capsules, one of which makes a cup. Each capsule contains the necessary seasoning and costs two cents. Beef tea contains almost no nutriment, but only the flavoring and stimulating qualities of the meat. When a person is informed of the mass of beef, he infers that it is equally nourishing. The truth is that the nutriment is left behind in the boiler. A human being will starve to death on an unlimited supply of beef tea."

"The most important element of the British iron ration is pemmican—a preparation of beef, fat and salt. It may be eaten without further cooking, or made into hash or soup by boiling it with vegetables. It keeps sound for years, though exposed to air. With the pemmican goes a can of the same size containing a mixture of cocoa and honey."

"Canned foods will play an important part in the future wars. The Belgian iron ration is a ten-ounce can of corned beef put up in a liquor that is flavored with vegetables. The German emergency ration is a one-pound can of preserved meat, with hard bread and pea sausage. A biscuit composed of meat and flour had been tried for the German army, but the soldier would not eat it. The biscuit was supposed to furnish the fighting man with everything necessary for his physical support, water excepted."

"Very likely United States soldiers would not put up with the German 'erb-wurst.' Yet that species of pea sausage is said to have been a leading cause of the success of the German arms in the Franco-Prussian war. Without it the troops could not have endured the fatigue. The sausage is made of pea meal, fat and bacon. It was devised by a German cook, from whom the invention was purchased by the Government for \$25,000. Each sausage makes twelve plates of nutritious soup. "Among other things under consideration by our own War Department are con-



A QUART OF SOUP

denser soups. This little packet, which looks somewhat like a bundle of cigarettes contains just three ounces of dehydrated pea soup. You observe, it is so compressed as to be quite hard. I break it up and throw it into this saucepan. To it I add one quart of water, and I place it on the gas stove here to boil. For flavoring, though it is not necessary, let us add a small quantity of these evaporated onions. In the course of fifteen minutes I will offer you a plate of very excellent pea soup."

"What do you suppose this is? It looks like a button, doesn't it? It is a cup of tea condensed. All you have to do is to drop it into a cup of hot water and stir it up. The sweetening is in the button with the tea. No, the sweetening is not sugar, but a coal-tar product called "succharine," which is more than two hundred times as sweet as sugar. Thus the quantity added needs to be very small. Coffee is put up in the same way, with saccharine, as well as in a shape that looks like black molasses."

"An iron ration is a short-weight and highly concentrated diet, intended to cover only a brief period. It is not to be used except when the regular food supply cannot be obtained. Supposing the army supplies to be regularly furnished, the fighting man ought to return from a campaign carrying in his haversack the same emergency ration with which he started out originally. But it may happen that his regiment or brigade is cut off from the main body, and in that case the emergency rations may be literally salvation. Or he may be left wounded on a field of battle, unable to obtain anything to eat for days unless he has it with him. During the recent war with China the Japanese found emergency rations a necessity in active service."

"It is high time, then, that our troops should be provided with emergency rations. One of the questions to be decided is whether the ration shall be carried at the belt or in the haversack."

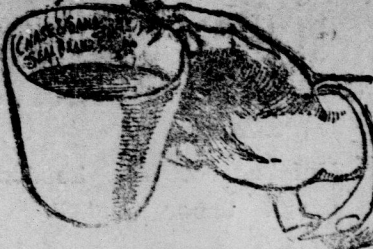
"Soldiers suffering from hunger may be supplied with small quantities of alum, a pinch of which taken from time to time contracts the stomach. Thus the organ, not requiring so much to fill it, can get along with less than the normal diet for a while without complaining."

Improving an Opportunity. Laura—George, look at that dog! Will he bite? George.—Bite? If he's a dog of any judgment, Laura, he'll try to eat you! Get out, you brute!

Frederick II of Germany was nicknamed Barbarossa for the same reason that William of England was nicknamed Rufus, on account of an enormous red beard.

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Curiosities of Fire.

The Myth of Prometheus and Its Origin—Singular Legends of the South Sea Islanders—North American Fire Myths—What Darwin Anticipated—The Fire Worshipers.

For 8,000 years at least man has pondered over the phenomena of fire. To-day no one knows much more in regard to its origin, discovery and first use than does the superstitious Parsee who will not approach the sacred flames and to him all flames are sacred without wearing a mask over his mouth for fear that his breath will poison the divine element. Those who would stigmatize this as a too broad assertion are requested to take their hand-books of science, encyclopedias, etc., and carefully consult the titles, "Fire," "Flame," "Heat," "Combustion" and "Light," and then see if they are not still in the dark as to what fire really is, and by what means man first came into possession of the "devourer."



THE ANECDOTE OF THE HAIRLESS APES AND THE FIRE.

undoubtedly prove to be one of the most "fascinating" chapters of human knowledge. The very first step in search of "more light" on this interesting subject takes one into the misty depths of mythology.

The mythological story of Prometheus has had as many interpretations as commentators. Some conclude that the name itself (unpersuaded of course) simply refers to forethought. Others would have us believe that the story illustrates the power of the human mind and its natural tendencies to rebel against "the powers that be." All investigators unite in declaring this myth of Prometheus to be the most ancient of the Greek fire legends.

During the reign of Zeus the gods and the sons of men met in a friendly dispute on the plain near Mecone. Each company asserted its greatest powers with a view to outwit the other. Finally, as a grand climax, Prometheus cut up a bull and divided it into two parts, putting the meat and intestines into the skin, the bones in a separate heap covered with the fat. The mortals then asked Zeus to choose. He, being a god, could see through the deception, and instantly made the proper choice. But he was angry at the attempted deceit, and, on that account, refused to let the sons of men have fire wherewith to cook their meat.

But Prometheus was equal to the emergency, and finally managed to steal a few coals, which he concealed in a hollow staff. As a punishment for this theft Zeus brought Pandora and her box of evils upon the scene, and the human race, although they had the boon of fire, was ever after doomed to disease and suffering.

Aeschylus gives a somewhat different version of the legend, but he and all other ancient writers unite in declaring that, while Prometheus may have been instrumental in taking from mortals the gift of fire, he was not the giver of it to them, the blessings of hope and fire.

Prof. Joby declares that the Prometheus fable is of Indian origin, and that its counterpart may be found in the Vedas, the sacred book of the Hindoos. This Indian legend relates that the god of fire, Agni (compare with the Latin, Ignis), had taken the only spark of fire in the world with him to a hiding place in a dark cave. Matarishvan, another god, follows him to his lair and forces the selfish fire-bearer out and compels him to communicate his fire-making secret to Manon, the first man, who has just been created.

That the Greek fire legend is traceable to an Indian source may be surmised from the fact that the very name Prometheus has been applied to a Brahmin implement used in the fire-making process—an instrument called the pramatha. Further still, the prefix "ma" signifies taking by force, which seems to crystallize Prometheus and the pramatha into one, and closely crowd the Greek and the Indian fire legends.

Among the Greeks, the Persians, the Phoenicians and the Egyptians there are several legends which refer to a time when man was without the comforts of fire.

Pliny states that fire was unknown among the tribes which immediately preceded the Pharaohs, and that at last, when a celebrated astronomer made them acquainted with its use and use, they were well with delight. Pomponius Mela, Plutarch and other ancient writers mention nations which, at the time when they wrote, knew nothing of the use of fire; or, if they did, had but recently learned it.

Here the geologist brings his science to bear, and proves (to the satisfaction of the astronomer geologist, at any rate) that prehistoric man knew all about the use of fire, and had many modes of producing it.

Some have even gone so far as to attempt to prove that fire was known to the man of the miocene epoch, not taking into account the evidence of others which tends to prove that there was no man in the miocene period. The fact upon which the enthusiastic believers in fire in the miocene epoch base their belief was the finding of burnt sands and chert in the Oleanian drift with bones of the mastodon.

The Chinese theory of evolution includes the accidental discovery of fire by hairless apes.

Some large, hairless apes, so the story goes, were playing on the seashore with

shells and crystals. Becoming tired they sat down upon some dry sea weeds and amused themselves by striking the pebbles together. All at once a spark lighted the seaweeds and gave the apes a good scorching before they realized what had happened. The process of evolution had made them hairless, and this calamity burned their tails off.

They did not howl with pain, however, nor run into the water to allay their suffering, but set about preserving the fire by carrying driftwood and seaweeds to feed it. With this fire they cooked food, the eating of which quickly transformed them into regulation Chinamen.

The South Sea Islanders tell two different stories regarding the way they came into possession of fire. According to one of these a great whale was once washed ashore during a hurricane. The monster became entangled in a grove of tall trees (a species of evergreen, whose branches easily ignite) and, while gnashing his teeth in his impotent rage, struck off a spark which lighted the grove and consumed both trees and whale. Fires which are said to have been perpetuated since the day of the "great whale fire" may yet be seen in many of the islands.

The other legend is to the effect that a great air dragon (probably lightning) breathed on a tall tree and set its branches on fire. From the coals of this tree they learned the value of fire, and ever since have used the element for domestic purposes and in their religious rites.

They also have a tradition that the time will come when the dragon will return for the fire, and that no man will be able to withstand him and save the sacred spark except he be a person born with pink eyes, fair skin and white hair. For this reason the birth of an albino is always hailed with delight, and his or her person guarded with zealous care, so as to preserve life to its utmost limit. Macdonald mentions seeing a "fire guard" (albino) while on his visit to the islands, whom he believed to be at least 150 years old, and who had always been provided for by the tribe.

One of the most remarkable of the American Indian fire legends is that of the Utes.

They tell of a time in the remote past when all the world, and the Utes in particular, were without fire and shivering with cold. One day a spark fell from heaven and was caught in the beak of a talking bird, an operation which, of course, smothered the fire. The bird was one of the migratory species, and to make good the loss, told an old chief what fire was, and where it could be obtained.

The place the bird told of was far to the south of the Ute country, but it was decided to station braves at the distance of "one run" apart, and in this way attempt to bring a lighted torch from the land of the "fire people."

The emissary sent on this important mission provided himself with an indestructible torch in the shape of head-dress made of eagle's plumes. He then stationed his men to the distance of one run apart along the entire route from the Ute country to the "land of fire."

The Ute found the fire people dancing around a sacred flame, which issued from a rock, and he joined them in their rites. Presently, as he danced, he dipped his plumes in the flames, and immediately he started, his head ablaze, towards Ute land. He ran with the swiftness of a deer to where the first sentinel was concealed, and delivered to him the precious charge. The first sentinel did as the emissary had done, delivering it to the next in line, and in this manner the Utes came by the blessed boon of fire.

But this is only part of this curious aboriginal tale. The Utes laid the torch at the roots of a mighty tree, and a wind sprang up and carried the fire into the forest, where it raged until all the trees in those parts were destroyed. Finally, after repeatedly appealing to the god Tawatz, a rain came and extinguished



THE SOUTH SEA ISLAND MYTH.

the fire, all except a single ember, which a turtle sat upon and saved. To this day the turtle is venerated as the "Ute's fire bird," and the Utes themselves are the most careful people in the world in the handling of fire, seeming to be in constant dread lest it should get beyond their control.

Now a word in regard to so-called "fire-worshippers," the modern Parsees, already alluded to. In spite of all statements to the contrary, the Parsee is not a fire-worshipper. True, fire plays a large part in his religious ceremonies, but to say that he worships that element does him a great injustice. The educated Parsee will declare that to him fire is the emblem of the power of God. Fire and lightning of every sort is regarded with reverence by the Parsees, and they always play with the face turned to the sun or some other source of light, but when that is said all is said, for they worship but one God, and worship Him as devoutly as Christians do the God of the bible.

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

JUMPING CARS IN MOTION.

The Acrobatic Feats Performed By the Average Tramp.

"I haven't much hair on my head," said Supt. Mansfield, of the Indianapolis and Vincennes, "but what little I have was up in the air like porcupine quills this afternoon. Several of us were coming down the Union tracks as No. 20, the fast train of the Indianapolis division, was pulling out.

"At Delaware street three tramps were standing. By the time the train reached that point it was going at a lively rate. Each of the tramps selected a coach and as the train whirled by caught the iron rod that extends under the side of the car and swung beneath the train in front of the trucks. Like acrobats they turned over the rod and rested their feet on the brakebeam, and as the train rolled away settled down for a ride. A single mistake, a slip of the hand or the failure to place their feet on the brakebeam meant for them a horrible death. I was so frightened at their recklessness that I fairly lost my breath. Experienced railroad men that I am, I would not have attempted such a feat for \$1,000,000."

"That was a common trick," said Frank Lewis, formerly with the Union Pacific Railway Company. "I have had one of these a great experience with tramps, and there are few of them but risk their lives daily on the cars. The old-time tramps used to walk over the country. Up-to-date tramps ride. I have taken them out from beneath the pilot of the engine. I have hauled them from the brakeloom of passenger cars, and from the vestibule. On top of the cars is a pleasant place during the summer, but in the winter they try to make themselves as comfortable as possible. It is seldom that you hear of a tramp being killed by the cars unless in a wreck. To become an expert car jumper is one of the requisites of a tramp of the first class."—Indianapolis News.

A MALE REBELLION.

Chicago's Society Men Have Formed a Union Against Tea and Wafers.

Some of the society young men in Chicago have organized themselves into a sort of self-protective union. The objects of this association are "mutual sympathy and counsel, and a united effort toward the higher civilization of society in providing substantial edibles." In plain language, the young men of (more or less) official popularity are rebelling against the "tea and wafer" style of entertainment. They refuse to be comforted with bonbons or stayed with a bread and butter sandwich. Frappes is to them a weak abomination and they are sick of chocolate. Salted almonds and ice cream will not make amends for the lack of more substantial things. Unless there is "something to eat" at a social affair the hostess will go sorrowing for the fair young men who are not. Their resolve comes after many seasons of glided famine. They have grown weary of teas (for occasionally there are men who go to even teas) at homes, and afternoon receptions, where they fasted but did not pay.

The Electric Lamp in a New Light. Attention has lately been drawn to the sanitary results of the installation of electricity in the city. Londoned by Dr. Saunders, the medical officer of the public health. He says the change in the physical condition of the employees of large commercial establishments has been remarkable since electric illumination took the place of gas, and the pale faces and the badly heated basements will soon cease to be a reproach. For the thousands condemned to long hours of work this relief to the respiratory and visual organs brings its attendant improvement of the moral condition. The toll and grind of existence then lose some of their despair, while hope and cheerfulness take the place of the dull misery that besets London's working classes.

It is known that crime skulks away from the light of day and that the illumination of the streets by night is a public safeguard. Dr. Saunders claims that electricity is a great moral power; that it protects humanity better than the philanthropists, and by purifying the workshops and factories the sanitary laws are carried out much more effectively. At the present time London has in its principal streets 483 electric lamps that have replaced 1,338 gas lamps that have been removed. There are also in the city upward of 196,000 incandescent lights used by some 3,900 private consumers of electricity. This is a large showing for so conservative a people, but telling results are already being noted, not will Dr. Saunders be the last to approve this moral aspect of the pure illuminating power.—Boston Herald.

Jane Hading's Home.

Mlle. Jane Hading, the French actress, has a charming little villa on the outskirts of Paris. Her mother and sister live with her. Her little conservatory is a restful spot where the prevailing tone is green; the long windows which enclose one end have draperies of soft white Indian muslin with quaint yellow flowers straggling over them, says a writer in the Baltimore News. There are graceful palms here and there, a beautiful carved piano in light wood, rare bits of pottery and bric-a-brac, a charmingly fitted writing table covered with a blue damask cloth, the pen in silver. Many of the pictures are fine engravings and water colors in very simple frames, and there is a little English tea table at which Mlle. Hading herself gracefully presides. She avoids theatrical topics of conversation, but is pleased to talk of books, pictures, salons, shops and all other topics of general interest. In the drawing room are some excellent portraits of the mistresses of the house, both in character and in her own simple personality, including a famous pastel by Rolshoven. All Mlle. Hading's dining room chairs are souvenirs of this country, of which she speaks in the warmest praise. They are old Chippendale, and were picked up by her in Philadelphia.

A Common Plea.

A teacher of physical culture lately demonstrated with a pupil about the tightness of her stays. "Why," said the other in an injured tone, "they are not tight at all. I can run my hand between my corsets and my waist." The teacher smiled rather contemptuously. "That is what I am always told when I speak of tight lacing," she remarked dryly. "I never saw any one who did not make that plea. The trouble is it doesn't mean anything. Any one can do it with the tightest lacing around the waist, because both corset and soft flesh will yield enough to let so pliable a substance as the hand wedge itself between the two. That is no test whatever, and yet it is the one invariably given to me in response to my remonstrances."

The body must be well nourished now, to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Insanity.

Its Treatment Is Now Better Understood.

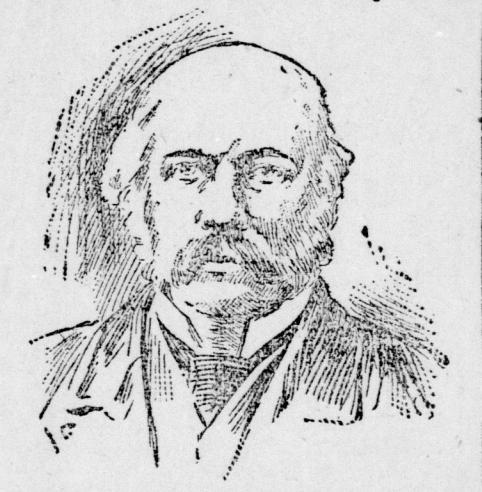
But to Wipe Off the Scourge from the Face of the Earth We Must Deal with Drink and Improper Marriages—Overwork a Cause of Insanity.

The future of the race depends on the future of its brains. There can be no gainsaying that. So the men who are and have been studying that branch of the science which deals especially with the brain are important men. The most important of them are in England, Germany and France and of them all Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London, is probably the most justly celebrated. What he thinks is worth knowing. This is what he thinks:

"There is not, I think, a greater proportion of insanity to the population than heretofore, but what insanity there is is better understood and more generally under treatment. There are fewer cases of insanity which utterly escape the observation of medical men, and thus fail to be recorded among the statistics of the malady."

It is only fair to state that if there has been an improvement in the care and treatment of the insane the name of Winslow has been, perhaps, more closely associated with it than any other. Dr. Winslow's father before him was the leader in the work until his son forged his way into prominence, and there have been few reforms in the asylums of Great Britain, or few advances in the science of treatment in which either the father or son has not had his influence. The father, also, was the first to force criminal law to take the mental condition of a man accused of a crime into consideration.

Despite Dr. Winslow's confident statements of belief in improvement, it is not true, however, that he thinks science has at all approached the mastery of insanity. In the first place he has little confidence in brain surgery—that new development in which so many American physicians place such great hope. He believes that if improvement comes it will come less through treatment of insanity than through its prevention, and in order to help bring about its prevention he has made a deep and careful study of its



DR. FORBES WINSLOW.

causes. There are many of these, of course, but to two he attributes the greatest danger. The first of these is improper marriage; the second is drink.

A slight hereditary taint of insanity on one side may be overlooked, but if there is a slight taint on both sides the danger of transmission is great. A careful study of the original cause of the taint should be made before the parties are permitted to marry. For instance, if on one side there was but a slight taint of insanity and on the other perfect health for several generations, the union might with safety be permitted. But if, on the other hand, the slight insane taint on the one side should be offset by a tendency toward eccentricity or any neurotic symptom, epilepsy, paralysis, consumption or cancer, the union should be absolutely forbidden. "The influence which is the manufacturer of hereditary taints," the doctor went on, "is liquor. The drink habit is constantly and rapidly growing in ominous importance. If you casually examine the statistics of hospitals you will find that the number of men treated for chronic dipsomania, or drunkenness, is much greater than the number of women. But if you refer to the reports of private cases you will find that the number of women treated thus is much greater than is the number of men. Dr. Winslow lays down the following rules for improving the race:

"First, reform the marriage system and call for certain health requirements before a license be granted.

"Second, restrict the liquor traffic and establish new and rational institutions for the treatment of chronic drunkenness.

"Then, after I had done these things, I would see to it that the public better understood certain things that have a serious effect on the insanity rate. Chief among these is the fact that parents and friends make no especial effort to surround those who are under their care with the influences which will be most beneficial to them. Next to improper marriage and drink, overwork, worry, shock and religious and political excitement are the most fertile causes of insanity. When a child is of nervous or neurotic temperament its parents should make every effort to save it from any of these influences. A thousand cases of insanity are developed every year which might have been escaped had the victim been spared excitements, worries or other unfortunate influences which were really unnecessary."

Dr. Forbes Winslow announces that in the autumn of 1895 he will pay the United States an extended visit. It is a peculiarity of his broad and liberal scientific mind that he is unsatisfied with knowing European conditions only. He proposes to make a careful and exhaustive study, not only of the methods and theories of American scientists on their own ground, but of the two or three peculiar varieties of mental diseases which have developed in the United States, and which do not exist elsewhere.

Toole's Latest.

The other day Mr. Toole entered a dairy, and in his most solemn manner addressed himself to the man as follows: "I will take a boy," looking around at the shelves.

"A boy, sir?" asked the dairyman, fairly puzzled.

"Yes, or a girl," answered the actor. The man, thinking him some lunatic, said: "Pardon me, this is a milk shop."

"Come outside," said Mr. Toole, and taking the man by the arm he led him to the door and pointed to the sign.

"I'll take a boy and a girl," repeated the humorist, with not a ghost of a smile. "Read what your notice states, 'Families supplied in any quantity.'"

Best for Wash Day



Best for Every Day.

NEW SPRING GOODS NOW ON EXHIBITION

Old Boreas roars with blast so chill,
And snowy mantles clothe each hill,
But seated in the fire-light's glow,
All think of the London Furniture Co.
We laugh at storms, we can be merry,
We have the goods for January.

It is in the interest of all citizens to patronize home manufactures. The large selection of Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Fancy Chairs, Cabinets, Tables, etc., on view in our warerooms are manufactured in our own city. All purchasers should bear this in mind, and not purchase goods made by outside firms who do not contribute to the prosperity of the city of London.

The London Furniture Mfg. Co.,

Retail Warerooms—184 to 198 King Street, London.

GOLD ALUMINUM WARE.

Something New and Beautiful.

Table, Dessert, Tea, Coffee, Orange and Five O'Clock Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Table and Dessert Knives, Fruit Servers, Sugar Shells, Oyster Forks, etc. These have the appearance of solid gold, and are as fine in quality and rich in color. Gold Aluminum is a solid metal, having no plate to wear off, and is in color throughout, and effects of ordinary wear will disappear when polished. It is far superior to any silver plated ware, more durable and equally as cheap. We are also offering full lines of Silverware in Fine Yucca, Case Sets, Kettles, Fruit Dishes, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Ivory and Pearl Handled Cutlery, Case Carvers in endless variety. Friends invited to inspect the stock.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
Wholesale Hardware Merchants. London, Ontario.

Consider Your Feet

—the work they do—how much they toil and suffer! Clothe them in kindly shoes, which give ease and comfort to them. Why load them down in ill-fitting leather shackles when you can buy the most foot-fitting footwear in America for the same price as the hide or miss variety? Here is a shoe made by the famous Goodyear Welt process which considers the form and inclinations of your foot—which yields to its eccentricities and helps it to do its duty. Made from best imported calf-skin—black or tan. Stamped on the sole \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per pair.

The Slater Shoe (for Men.)

FOR SALE BY POCOCK BROS., LONDON.

KOOTENAY!

A BOLD ASSERTION ABOUT KOOTENAY... CURE THE NEW REMEDY

AN ABSOLUTE... CURE... FOR RHEUMATISM SKIN DISEASES KIDNEY TROUBLE

Sworn and unquestionable proof can be had by addressing S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON.

RHEUMATISM!

Sturtevant House

Broadway and 28th St., New York.

HENRY J. BANG, Proprietor.

Rooms with board, \$2.50 per day and up.

Rooms without board \$1 and upwards.

Most central in the city; near elevated roads, street car lines, principal places of amusement, business centers and large retail stores. Broadway car line passing the door; transfer to all parts of the city. STEAM HEAT. ywt

LEE HING

CHINESE LAUNDRY, the best work in the city, 407 Richmond street.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Starched up collars ironed without being broken in the wash. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' dresses fluted and pressed from—This work is done by Joe Hoy, a man from San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not satisfied, open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please re-commend us to your friends. xt

MONEY LOANED

On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE,
63 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Send postage stamp for reply. ywt

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W. SLATER.

Opp. the V. is selling his FINE STOCK

At 60c on the dollar. Open evenings. ywt

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A journal for men and women—Is published every Friday at 5 Jordan street, Toronto, by The Week Publishing Company. Subscription, \$3 per annum.

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Is indispensable to all Canadians who wish to keep informed on current political and literary affairs. Its contributors and correspondents represent all parts of the Dominion.

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HAVE YOU Rore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Itching, Swelling, Stomach Trouble, Eczema, etc., for proof of cure, send \$1.00 to 25 days. 100-page book free.

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WESLEY HARRISON, Embalmer and Funeral Director. N.B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

THE DECAY OF FRUIT

IT IS OWING TO THE GROWTH OF A LOW FORM OF FUNGUS.

One of the Devices for Keeping Fruit Fresh for a Lengthened Period—The Benefit of an Equable Temperature.

The object of all devices to prevent decay is to render it impossible for low form of life to obtain a lodgement or to make the circumstances as unfavorable as possible for them to germinate and multiply. Think of the various ways in which fruit and articles of food are preserved. They are enclosed in air-tight vessels after being exposed for a considerable time to such a degree of heat as destroys all germ life, and they must thus be preserved indefinitely. Canned or tinned meat and fish, beef from Chicago, salmon from the Fraser River, libsters from New Brunswick, even Australian mutton, are bidding defiance now to time as well as to space in feeding the hungry with pure and palatable food. Similarly, meat can be preserved a long time by being salted or sugar-cured, or smoked, or frozen. Some years ago a frozen mammoth was discovered in the ice in Siberia, and the flesh many thousands years after the huge animal's death, was fresh enough for the dogs to feed on.

But in the case of fruits, the devices that can be resorted to are rather limited. Fruit cannot, for obvious reasons, be smoked, or salted, or frozen. It may be preserved for a limited time in sugar, but the only effective methods are either to dry it thoroughly, or to put it into an air-tight glass vessel, with all the germs of life destroyed.

The drying or evaporating of fruit is now becoming an important industry. Fruit growers have been urged before in these columns to devote more attention to it, and I take advantage of this occasion to show again its importance. Fruit is eaten, and is in demand, all the year round, but the time of ripe fruit is short. The market is glutted for a few weeks, and when the fruit grows less moist, the perishable fruit, prices are often down below the margin of profit. By drying the fruit, however, the producer may sell at his leisure throughout the year, at good prices. He is not at the mercy of the commission agent and the retail dealer. He is independent of the market, and in addition to these advantages, he can very largely increase his output. The evaporator question is, will it pay to invest in a dryer. A good serviceable one may be obtained for \$25 or \$30.

The decay of fruit is due to the growth of some fungus which attacks and finally absorbs all the tissues. But each fungus has a life history guided by necessities just as definite as those of the fruit upon which it feeds. Some grow in living tissue, others can not. Some live long after the fruit has decayed themselves except at a certain definite temperature. Fungus showed by many experiments that birds owe their immunity from certain germ diseases to their higher temperature. A few degrees of heat are sufficient to arrest the development of the disease. Some germs, on the other hand, are so obdurate that many hours' boiling fails to kill them.

Warmth and moisture are necessary conditions to the free development of the germs of decay in fruit. It is evident, then, that in order to preserve fruit as long as possible without resorting to any of the devices mentioned already, it should be placed where these conditions are absent. If fruit is kept in a place where the temperature remains constantly a few degrees above freezing, and where the air is kept dry, it can be preserved much beyond its usual season. Two other precautions are necessary. The fruit must not be too dry, or the fruit will shrivel, and it must be changed occasionally in order that the fruit may always have a pure and fresh medium surrounding it.

To fulfill these requirements it would be necessary to construct a cold storage building. But without going to much expense, a great deal can be done in making cellars better adapted for keeping fruit. Apples can be kept by proper attention to these conditions of cold air, fresh air, dry air, and no fluctuations of temperature. Winter pears can also be preserved through the first quarter of the new year. They cannot, however, be packed as closely as the apples. It is better to put them in baskets or on trays. Grapes are much more perishable than either of these, but some varieties, such as the Vergeuses, may be kept till the winter is well over. The air must not be too dry or they will drop off the stem and shrivel up. The cut of the stem, also, should be waxed, so as to exclude all air.

None but sound samples of fruit should be selected for keeping through the winter. Any bruise, or cut, or worm hole will give entrance to the destructive fungus germ, and one rotten apple, or pear, or grape will contaminate others. The skin is the natural protection of all forms of life against germ diseases.

To secure an equable temperature in a fruit store room the exposure should be towards the north or east. In the fall and spring, also, it is desirable to have the ventilators open at night and closed during the day. In the winter the outer air should not directly enter the fruit room, or a sudden cold wave may bring disastrous results. If the air could enter through another part of the cellar, or through a long, underground channel, there would be no danger, and an air duct should communicate from the store room to some warmer compartment, in order that a circulation of air should be constantly maintained.

It may be remarked here that some kinds of fruit can stand a much lower temperature than others. Apples enclosed in barrels can bear as low as 12 degrees of frost. Apples, indeed, in respect of keeping, as well as in respect of many other qualities, show themselves superior to other kinds of fruit. They are in many places preserved in pits through the winter. It can be seen that the simple method has some of the conditions necessary for the preservation of fruit in a more satisfactory form than the methods necessary in a store room or cellar. The temperature is more equable, the danger from disturbing causes minimized. The main difficulty which was found in securing proper ventilation throughout the contents of the pit.

Such are the main devices in use whereby fresh fruit is distributed all over the year. That a much better and more general use of them might be made is admitted by all.—Farming.

BREAKING A COLT.

How to Make Him Docile Enough to be Halted.

Having just finished some of that kind of work, I will give you my method. My weanling colts had never been handled, and having run with their dams until midwinter, were wild as deer. To secure them to be halted was the problem. Take about 30 feet of half-inch rope; knot one end, so there will be no danger of its being pulled out of your hand by the plunging of the colt. On the other end fasten a 1 1/2-inch halter ring, then tie a knot in the rope, leaving enough beyond it to encircle the colt's neck when drawn taut. The knot prevents choking. Now tie the end of the rope to the ring, and you are ready.

Bundle the horses by throwing out some feed in a large yard. Have an assistant hold one end of the rope. By moving carefully, you can soon noose the colt. Let him circle around until well tired out, before going up to his head. As soon as possible take two half-hitches (Fig. 1) around his nose; take the bend of the lower hitch, pass it under the other from the top downwards, then up over the ears, loosening the rope in hand as you go. An excellent halter, capable of holding anything, is thus formed (Fig. 2). If, after being driven around for some time, he proves stubborn and will not follow, take a piece of clothesline, double it, tie a knot on the doubled end, leaving enough rope to slip down over his hind quarters almost to his hocks (the knot remaining over his coupling), run the two free ends—one on each side of his neck—through the halter, and on feeling the pull behind he will move. Never strike him, and as soon as he yields a little, pet him. If the dams are worked, the best way is to slip on a halter when the colt is only a few days old, and the alongside the mother; but if still unbroken, when there is lots of snow on the ground is a good time to work with the dams, as the colt is not liable to be hurt when it throws itself.

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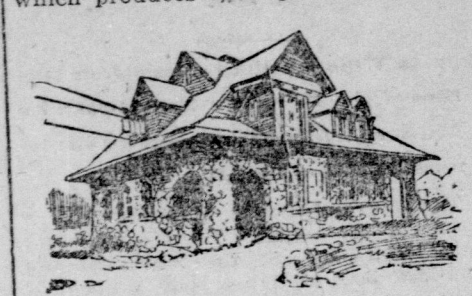
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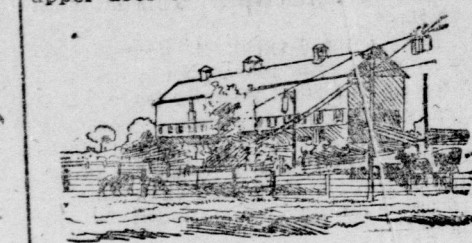
Run on Economical Principles and According to the Latest Ideas.

The Rural New Yorker gives the above illustrations of a milk dairy which produces 3,000 quarts of milk a day.



STONE DAIRY HOUSE IN NEW JERSEY.

The wires on poles seen are used to carry the milk cans from the barn to the milk house into the window or upper door of which the cans are seen to be entering. It is by such economies as these repeated all through the business in every smallest detail that profit is made.



THE DAIRY BARN.

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QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Debtor.—A was sued for \$5 by B, who got judgment. A paid a part, but has not been in a position to pay the full. Has B or his solicitor any right to meet A on the street and ask him if he intends to pay? Or has the solicitor any right to meet him on the street and threaten to issue a judgment summons for sale, or to write a letter to him threatening to take out the summons if he does not pay up? Ans.—B and his solicitor are within their rights.

X. Y. Z.—An American Indian came and settled in the reserve 50 years ago, and for a time got his money from the crown, like the rest of the Indians on the reserve, but more than 40 years ago it was stopped. Can he now claim it again, and how much would it cost to set the matter right? Ans.—Upon the facts stated, we are of opinion that he has no right to any money, but he might make application for it through the Indian agent, and on the other hand, suit a lawyer upon full information. Something would depend upon whether the claimant was a member of the tribe and could produce proof.

Letter.—A says that a letter from a friend should not be read aloud or be read by anyone but the person to whom it is directed. B says it is right to read it or let a friend read it, unless its contents would injure the writer, or unless it is marked private. Which is right? Does it need to be marked personal or private to restrict the person from making it a joint stock letter? Ans.—The letter legally belongs to the person to whom it is addressed, who may read or give it to others to read, and deal with it as he sees fit. Courtesy and honor alone restrains his use of it. Marking it personal or private is only a request by the sender that it be so considered, and a breach of judgment, while not illegal, reflects on the honor of the recipient to his disadvantage.

Constant Reader.—B holds a note for \$100 against A, who has no personal property, but has real estate. How can B collect his claim off A's land? Ans.—Get judgment and issue execution against his land. 2. What proportion against his land? 3. What proportion can A hold exempt from the law? He is a contractor and builder in the country, employing from three to five men eight months out of each year, also furnishing tools and conveyance to his men. Ans.—The legal debtor's exemptions, a list of which we have frequently published, consisting of the necessary furniture and wearing apparel of himself and family, and tools of his trade, to the value of \$100. What amount can A have to his credit exempt from garnishment? Ans.—No exemption in such case. 4. Is there no law to prosecute a man who will in a debt two or three times the amount he is worth, and then make an assignment to beat his friends out of their just rights? Ans.—No.

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Rules for the Men on Patrol That Are Nearly Perfect—The Care of Foreigners—Salaries Very Small and the Discipline Severe, but Bribery and Shirkmg Seldom Charged—Byrnes Known Over There.

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A man must be great in soul to stand the test of being lifted up.

A New Industry on the Farallon Islands—One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dozen Murre's Eggs for San Francisco—They Are Twice the Size of Hen's Egg—An Egger's Outfit.

WESTERN GULL, EGG AND YOUNG.

The Great Arch, a wonder of the sands, forming a natural bridge where the surf

ance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

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

Boys and Girls.

Cat's Cradle

"It's criss-cross high, and it's criss-cross flat; Then four straight lines for the pussy cat; Then criss-cross under; ah, now there'll be a deep cradle, dear grandpa! See!"

"Now, change again, and it's flat once more—A lattice window! But where's the door? Why, change once more, and holding it so, We can have a very good door, you know."

"Now over, now under, now pull it tight; See-saw, grandpa—exactly right!" So prattled the little one, grandfather's pet, As deftly she wrought. "See, now it's a net!"

"But where did you learn cat's cradle so well?" She suddenly asked, and he could not tell, He could not tell, for his heart was sore, As he gravely said, "I have played it before."

What could the sweet little maiden know Of beautiful summers long ago? Of the merry sports and the games he played, When "mamma" herself was a little maid?

What could she know of the thoughts that ran Through the weary brain of the world-worn man? But she knew, when she kissed him, dear grandpa smiled, And that was enough for the happy child.

—Mary Mapes Dodge.

The Charge of the Coldwater Guards.

(By Rev. E. A. Rand.)

"Attention, Company!" It was a voice of importance that gave this order, and six boys, each wearing a white ribbon on which the captain's sister had painted a device serving well as a fountain or a beehive, gave prompt and respectful attention.

"Coldwater Guards!" said pompous Captain Dave Fraser, "are you weapons all ready? Temperance soldiers must do something!"

Each boy here pulled out of his pocket a handful of temperance tracts.

"We are going to make a charge on Rough Alley, where a lot of drinking people live. We will break up when we get there, and one boy go on one side of the street, and another boy take the other side. Water Lane and Spring Lane we take, and—well, I'll tell you on which side two of you fellows will go and leave tracts."

"Captain Fraser," said Al Thurston, a fat, red-faced, blushing young knight, "when we get to Spring Lane, hadn't we better—well, we're waiting for a word of dignity, one equal to the occasion—hand't we better—unite—how that word tickled him—unite when we get to Spring Lane?" The blushing knight then they'll lick it."

"Soldiers," replied Captain Fraser, with dignity, "we defy them!"

"Good!" That's it! "Cap'n Dave will fix 'em!" were some of the expressions of delight greeting this historic challenge.

A mood of prudence, though, visited the bold captain.

"Perhaps, fellows, when we get to that Spring Lane corner, it might be well to bring our forces together."

"Yeth, yeth, bring our forthright together," said Al and—well, I'll tell you on which side two of you fellows will go and leave tracts."

As the Spring Laners had hard, dirty fists, this was thought wise.

"Now are we ready for the charge?" called out the captain. "Where are the colors?"

"Here is Snip," sang out Joe Stevens, a big boy.

A timid little fellow, with staring blue eyes and a nervous, apprehensive air, hidden behind the other boys, and carrying a small flag, here stepped forward.

"Samuel Peterson," said the captain impressively, addressing Snip, "you'll do your duty today. You keep near me! Charge, brave guards, charge!"

Away went the captain and his valiant six at a very lively rate, and soon were distributing temperance documents in the order prescribed by the captain. The color-bearer could not keep up with them. He wanted his glorious colors—a toy flag costing ten cents—to lead on to the advance, but in reality they decorated the rear, and quite a distant one.

"Oh, dear!" moaned Snip, making his short pipe-less gas as fast as possible. There they go round the corner! N-n-n! Joe Stevens has gone in that store at the corner. I'm in the rear! I shall have somebody to keep company with."

It was Joe that went into the corner grocery to leave a tract, but, finding it was a rum-hole, prudently shot out of a door he saw ahead. This took him into a back yard. Climbing a low fence, he was in a lane that led him where the Coldwater Guards were still making their glorious advance, and at the same time closed with a big-eyed, pipe-legged Snip, his heart beating, his legs aching, entered the store where Joe had disappeared, but found nobody there. He saw, instead, a row of tall casks, two long benches, a long counter, and a variety of groceries on shelves back of the counter.

There was hardly a temperance smell to the place, and Snip at once was suspicious. His staring eyes traveled all round the place, and he started to go. He bravely resolved, though, he would do his duty.

"Why will you lose your soul?" Then he aimed at the entrance door, but a sudden gust of wind swept through the store, bringing a powerful anti-temperance odor to Snip's nose, and at the same time closed with a slam the very door by which he had entered. He went to it, but alas! it had a spring lock that held it fast, and the mysteries of this lock Snip could not master. He had heard another door near by, and he ran to it. It was that by which Joe had gone out, and another spring lock,

when Snip rushed to it, defied him there.

His heart went fast now. He was a prisoner, and caught in a rum-hole!

He had caught the name "Gridern" on a sign as he entered. He recalled it now as "Gridiron"—and what if the proprietor should now appear, a gridiron-red-hot, and charge him with trespassing—stealing, say—and propose to give Snip a toasting?

Snip trembled. What had he better do? He thought hard and fast.

The little color-bearer could do one thing, and it was something he was handy at. He could pray. It did not seem as if he could do anything else. He dropped down beside a bench and bowed his head, the flag of the Coldwater Guards half fallen out of his hands. Wouldst thou, O God, send out of this rum-dungeon for Sammie Peterson? He made a way once for Peter, when he was in prison.

Simon Gridern, the rumrunner, had gone upstairs. Hearing those heavy door-slams, he started from the rooms where he and his wife lived to return to his dirty shop-haunts. Simon Gridern was not a bad man all through and through. He had not sold rum all ways. His wife Sallie, a praying, woman, often wondered why he sold rum at all.

It came about in this way. He once had a boy, a bright little fellow, Sammie. It was Sammie's body now fast asleep in the beautiful cemetery out-side the town. His soul was with God. It might have seemed as if that trouble would have taken Simon, the father, to God. Simon allowed it to take him the other way. He grew hard in his feelings. He thought God had wronged him. He grew careless in his business ways, and into his store were rolled the tall, ponderous rum-casks. But his feelings toward the sleeping little body of his boy remained ever tender. As his business increased, the lot in the cemetery grew more and more beautiful. The store grew dirtier and darker, the rum-casks multiplying; the cemetery lot, though, was brighter in its decorations of flowers. A sign of Simon's prosperity in rum-selling was the more and more tasteful appearance of the grounds around Sammie's grave. Recently Simon had placed there a beautiful little form of white marble. Simon was very proud of that statue.

I seem to see it in my dreams," he often told himself.

He told this to his wife Sallie. She said nothing outwardly. Within she thought: "I wish that 'ere Prayin' Sammie, which he sees in his sleep might frighten him into bein' a better man."

Simon Gridern was now coming down the stairs leading from his house to his store. He came very softly slipped, and his creaking feet made no noise. When he entered the store he saw Snip.

"I'll go softly. Mebbe a thief is here."

"But what was it—the white object he saw on a bench? He stooped, picked it up, and read: 'Why will you lose your soul?'"

He started and shook his head. At first he thought he would throw this pestiferous piece of paper out into the back yard. In one corner, though, he saw the word "Sammie," and he knelt down and kissed it.

But what did this softly-stepping man see next? He drew back at the sight of a little fellow in a white blouse and duck pants, kneeling.

"Why, that's the kneelin' Sammie in the cemetery," murmured Simon.

The kneeling figure stirred now and looked up in awe to see a big, red-faced man staring, and holding up his hands.

"W-h-why?" gasped Simon, firing off a battery of questions. "Who is this? What you here for? What you doin'? What is your name?"

"Sammie."

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried Simon, as if he had been struck again and again.

He was thinking of the eyes, just like those of his Sammie, but closed now, in the cemetery.

The soldier belonging to the Coldwater Guards was frightened, but he was of just the stuff martyrs are made of, and he got up and tremblingly handed out another tract.

"Why will you lose your soul?" Sammie must, as one of the Coldwater Guards, make his charge.

Simon sank back upon the bench nearest him.

"Oh," he gasped, "what—you want—here?"

The little color-bearer, still trembling, told of the work of the Coldwater Guards.

"But what were you doin' when I came down here?"

Sammie hung his head.

"I was a prayin', sir."

"If it don't stir me up, and make me feel I ought to be a better man, tryin' to make people temperance people—are ye?" "Well, I know I ought—"

"Oh—do!" broke in a tearful voice.

It was Simon's wife, Sallie, who had followed him downstairs, seeing and hearing everything.

The rum-seller was all broken down, and there, in his rum-den, he vowed he would, he vowed, and God helping him, he would lead a better life.

Soon, nailed to the door, appeared a shingle bearing this announcement: "Coldwater Guards' Headquarters."

When the shop was opened, the tall rum-casks had disappeared; the dirty loading-benches had gone; new innocent goods were everywhere, and so bright was the store after a vigorous scrubbing and cleaning.

The stockkeeper had been cleaned out, too. So much for the charge of a small soldier in the Coldwater Guards!—The Sunday School Times.

A Sacrifice of Little Red Shoes.

It was William Durry who found Miss Lorne's fur cape and got the \$2 in reward. She said she did not consider it quite upright to take rewards, it was too much like a price for being honest. Not that she grudged the two dollars, she was merely stating a principle. Durry did not see it in that light. He was glad he found the cape, glad he had overcome the tendency to the pawn shop with it, and glad about the two dollars. Two dollars at once and about Christmas time and outside of the money one gets for carrying trunks, is no small item. Durry was a member of the "one lung brigade," in a city of refuge for pulmonary complaints, and he had found relief, but he had also found that man can not live by bread alone. And there was so little to do in Chicago there was

work. You had to "hustle," and you can't "hustle" very well with one lung, but it paid. It supported a family.

It was the week before Christmas that the cape was found, or the two dollars. It was the dollars that interested Durry; though he admired the cape and his wife had not resisted an inclination to try it on, over her call. It snuggled her neck and gave her a sudden sensation of comfort she had not felt since she left the region of high wages and base-burners for a warm climate. But the children wanted something, and she turned away. There was no white-faced cripple in the chair by the window whose large eyes won smiles from the passer-by. This is not that kind of a Christmas story. There were no appetites in this family that needed tempting, quite the contrary; they were young and hearty and played out of doors all day, these appetites did, and they didn't need caviere, they were glad of a round steak.

Mrs. Durry caught up the baby, and then it was that she made the remark again about the little shoes. The baby was old enough to walk, and about four hours Mrs. Durry observed that she must get down town and get some shoes for the baby so he could stand alone; his little ankles turned so in his bare feet. She did not admit openly that there was a question of expense, she remembered the good living Durry had always made before he had the lung trouble, and she knew he did the best he could now. So she mended and made over and made things "do" because she could not see to get down town.

Not because there was too little in the shabby old pocket-book to make the long walk worth while.

When Durry got the two dollars he thought of Christmas. The two big silver dollars gave him a queer gaze. At any rate something did, it may only have been his ideas. It was then he saw the little red tasseled shoes in a window. There was something all about them that made him feel that he should not let them go.

He did not mention the two dollars, though he increased his earnings by the cape. He did not mention the cape. He did not mention the cape. He did not mention the cape.

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With the Poets.

LEAN HARD.

"Child of my love, lean hard; And let me feel the pressure of thy care."

I know thy burden, child; I shaped it—Poised it in mine own hand—made no proportion Of its weight to thine unaided strength;

For even as I laid it on, I said— I shall be near; this burden shall be mine.

So shall I keep my child in the encircling arms Of mine own love. Here lay it down, nor fear To lean it on a shoulder which upholds The government of worlds. Yet closer come—

Thou art not near enough; I would embrace thy care, So I might feel thy child reposing on my breast.

Thou lovest me? I know it. Doubt not, then, But, loving me, lean hard."

ADESTE FIDELES.

This is that Holy Night—O World, be still— Surely, if we but listen we shall hear That Song that all the luminous dark could not drown.

The Choir of Angels chanting soft and clear, "Glory to God and on the Earth Good-will!"

Now with the eager Shepherd let us run Across the starlit plains, 'mid shadows dim, To that poor shelter where the Mother Ere break of day her first-born glorious Son

Within a narrow crib adoring laid, Because His people found no rest for O mighty Love, that we require so ill, How often wilt Thou deign to seek Thine own,

Who give thee here manger for Thy throne!

Come all ye Faithful—let us watch a space; Mary and Joseph will for us make That we may look on Him whose radiant face

Like some fair flower in all its lovely bloom, With light and glory fills this lowly place.

Lo! we have traveled from a country far, Through years of failure, deserts sad and wild, And even as of old, came Eastern Kings,

With costly treasures, led here by Thy Star, We would bring Thee our poor offerings,

O Word Incarnate! Bethlehem's Holy Child, Accept our gifts and us of Thy great grace.

Myrrh of our Sorrows, Frankincense for Faith, And Gold for Love that is more strong than Death!

—Christian Burke.

THE CHANGELESS STARS.

The self-same stars are in the sky, That shone when I was young and die, Unchanged in place nor one can die, In heaven's high archway swung.

All else we know becomes so strange, Forests and fields are fled, In heaven alone there is no change, The same light's overhead.

Our house may crumble and decay, Men, things will disappear, Like loving hearts stars send a ray Eternal, steadfast clear.

The sky is like parental love; However far we roam, One brooding ray is still above To draw us toward our home.

So near, yet far, each silent star With earth can sympathize, As though good spirits blended are Forever with the skies.

I wander among mountain peaks, Through deserts vast and drear, Each star serene to me it speaks I follow without fear.

I sail across the ancient sea, The stars come out and beckon me Toward home and native land.

Mathematics when the earth shall fade, The stars will still be there, The homing dove that flies, —Geo. M. Kellogg, in the Interior.

IN THE ARTIC REGION.

Everybody Has a Big Appetite and Dri-kis Gallons of Oil.

"I hear everybody kicking about the cold weather this morning," said a big man, without an overcoat, this morning. "Here I am too warm in cotton underwear, and everybody else shivering in all kinds of wraps."

Strange, but ever since I came from the polar regions it seems to me that when the mercury is anywhere above zero, the birds should be singing and the men in bloom.

"My appetite here is no stronger than any other man's. I do not eat more than any man of my bulk, but I give you my word that while I was on march in the north my daily rations were sixteen pounds of blubber and a gallon of whale oil. I have seen Lieut. Peary drink half a gallon of whale oil at one draught. The capacity of the Esquimaux for food is past belief, judged from what a white man will eat in New York."

We had two big natives in our party who seemed never to get enough to eat, although there was unlimited provisions, and Peary concluded to test them. We had been on a hard, long march, and everybody was near famished when we went into camp. Peary thought the time had come to see how much those men could eat. He ordered them to build a snow hut for their own use, where he could keep tabs on them. He put them into it, and gave them 100 pounds of blubber and 40 pounds of tallow. Twenty-four hours later we took out the block of snow which served for the hut's door. There were the two fellows asleep, and not an ounce of blubber or tallow visible. That's a fact, as sure as I live."

"I shall never forget a Christmas eve I passed in an Esquimaux hut, and that I had with an Esquimaux baby—a fun about 2 years old. He was stark naked, standing on a deer-skin by the fire, and he was the most grotesque looking brownie imaginable, for he was all stomach. I cut a thin strip of blubber, about an inch wide, and put

the end of it in his mouth. He rolled his round eyes and began to chew. I knew it wouldn't hurt him, and I continued to feed it into his mouth and out more blubber, until, I promise you, I had fed that young one, by actual measurement, sixteen feet of blubber. Now, what do you think of that? And it's true, too."—New York Mail and Express.

Floral Hints and Helps.

Flowers on the Table—Consulting the Note Book—Looking Ahead.

(By Narcissus, for the "Advertiser.") Fill soft and deep, O winter snow! The sweet Azalea's oaken dells, And hide the bank where roses blow And where swing azure bells.

O'erlay the amber violet's leaves. The purple aster's brookside home, Guard all the flowers nature gives A life beyond their bloom.

—Whittier.

It is gratifying to see how general the custom is becoming of placing flowers on the table at meal times. Nothing gives a more dainty finish to a well-spread table than a few flowers placed carefully in a vase so that they may droop gracefully in their own sweet way. It is noticeable, too, that most people are beginning to find out that the leaves belonging to the flower suit it better than any other; and that a few flowers loosely arranged so as to look as natural as possible is far prettier than the old style of packing a great quantity together in a stiff bouquet that looks more artificial than real. The simpler the arrangement the better. A bright colored vase should never be used, as it calls attention to the receptacle rather than the flowers; plain clear glass, or some unobtrusive neutral color that will harmonize with the foliage is best. A very small expenditure at the florist's will enable one to have some kind of flower on the table all the time. They are such wonderful peacemakers and general promoters of joy and happiness that it is a misfortune to be without their gentle influence.

NOTING PAST FAILURES.

In the comparative leisure time of winter, when we have no work to do out of doors, it is well to bring out the note book and see where we made mistakes last year, and lay out our plans for the coming season. Any plants or seeds that did not prove satisfactory or suitable to our particular needs should be avoided in the future. Those that were a success should be put down in the list of "must haves" for this year. The spring catalogues will soon be here, and will all their tempting display of novelties. We need to be careful in sticking to those varieties we know something about. If we noticed anything new in our friend's garden we might set it down on our list for this season. Study the floral magazines, there are so many of them now, and they are so cheap and we may get no other of most valuable hints from them.

A FEW HANGING BASKETS may be started this month, and these are very handy if we are short of shelf room. Avoid shallow baskets; they dry out quickly, and the plants they contain get root-bound. If you have nothing more suitable, use an ordinary flower pot with saucer attached. This can easily be suspended by binding round it some picture wire one inch from the top. The Kenilworth Ivy, with a small fascia of the winter blooming kind for a center makes a lovely combination. The "Wandering Jew," either plain or variegated, with a begonia as a center, has a pretty effect. The winter blooming Oxalis is always satisfactory and looks graceful anywhere. I have one growing in half a cocoanut shell which looks quite dainty. Any of these planted now will grow right along and give ample pleasure before now and the time for out-door work in the spring.

The Land of Vampires.

British Guiana is celebrated for its vampires. All travelers in these regions and other parts of South America have borne testimony to the appalling activity of the vampires, and the word has, in our own and other languages, become proverbial for human bloodsuckers. The true vampire bat is widely distributed over the tropical and sub-tropical parts of Central and South America, from Oaxaca to Southern Brazil and Chili, and it was no doubt with this species that Charles Waterton had a whole novel experience. "I had often wished," he wrote, "to have been sucked by the vampire, in order that I might have it in my power to say that I had really been peeped to me. There can be no pain in the operation for the patient is always asleep when the vampire is sucking him; and for the loss of a few ounces of blood, that would be a trifle in the strange, but ever since I came from the polar regions it seems to me that when the mercury is anywhere above zero, the birds should be singing and the men in bloom."

Only His Clothes.

An excellent story is told of Sir Henry Irving concerning one of his early visits to the Irish capital. He was acting a part which required his appearance on the stage early in the first act. Now the Dublin gallery boy is an institution by himself. There is nothing like him anywhere else. Conversations between the two sides of the gallery are spoken in loud tones, and in the distinct hearing of the actors. Sir Henry is, as everyone knows, very thin, and when he appeared with the stride which is one of his marked characteristics, one of these gallery boys shouted across to another. "Say, an' is that him?" "No," was the disgusted reply, "them is the young man's clothes; they'll shove him out later on."

