

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI., NO. 177.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9884

The General Elections

East Middlesex Reform Convention Meets To-day.

Dodges Adopted to Split Up the Liberal Vote.

A Conservative Leader on the Patrons of Industry—North Waterloo Liberals Nominate a Farmer—South Perth Tories Uncertain What to Do.

THE EAST MIDDLESEX CONTEST.
Mr. O'Neil having resigned the position of Liberal candidate in East Middlesex on account of disqualification, a convention to select a candidate to take his place will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall this afternoon at 2 p.m.

NORTH WATERLOO LIBERALS.
BERLIN, Ont., May 18.—The adjourned meeting of the Reform convention for the north riding of Waterloo was held here this afternoon. Alex. Robertson, farmer, Wellesley township, was the choice of the convention as their candidate for the Local House.

SOUTH PERTH TO RIES.
The Conservatives of South Perth met in St. Marys on Friday, when the question of nominating a candidate for the Local Legislature was fully discussed, and it was decided to rejoin to assemble at the call of the chairman. There are three candidates already in the field, Hon. T. Ballantyne (Reform), J. McNeill (Patron), T. Race (Independent).

NO USE BUCKING AGAINST BALLANTYNE.
NEARBY, May 18.—The local Conservative paper here says that E. L. Dickinson has retired and that the contest will be between Thos. Gibson and another Liberal, Wm. Milne, reeve of the township of Grey. The Mitchell Advocate (Conservative) announces that there will not likely be any Conservative candidate in South Perth, where the re-election of Hon. Thos. Ballantyne by acclamation is regarded as not unlikely.

MR. FURCE BOTHWAYS.
At the East Huron Patron convention, held a short time ago in Brussels, says the Post, no person was more outspoken on the line of independence and cutting aloof from old party lines than Thos. E. Hays, of McKillop township, nor was there a name more frequently associated with resolutions favoring the nomination of a Patron candidate than his, and all this in the face of having a Conservative candidate in the field. So far so good, but at the East Huron Conservative Association meeting last Friday, the same Mr. Hays is appointed chairman of McKillop, and of course his business will be to boom the cause of Mr. Dickinson. This is a case of two strings to the bow with a vengeance and should prove to the most skeptical that talk is cheap, and that the great anxiety of several leading Conservatives to get a Reform Patron in the contest was simply a dodge with the hope of splitting up the Liberal vote. It went work this time, gentlemen. (Kincaid Reporter).

CONSERVATIVE LEADER ON THE PATRONS.
Mr. J. P. Whitney, Q.C., M.P.P., Conservative, speaking at a meeting at Hallville, in Dundas county, is reported to have referred to the Patron organization as follows: "He (Mr. Whitney) drew attention to the attempts that were being made to bind the Patron to support every candidate nominated by the society. This was a most monstrous proposition, and he warned Conservatives and Reformers alike against its consequences. It was a direct stab at the liberties and freedom of the enjoyment of which they had been commencing that day. It was a sin against humanity. Think what it amounted to. A man who was an annexationist or an infidel or a thief—the worst man in the community—might be chosen, and the good, honest, God-fearing man will be compelled to grovel in the mire and vote for such a man! There was neither palliation nor excuse for such an attempt to undo the work of centuries and rob the people of their manhood and their liberty, and those who were the instigators of it had not the interests of the farmer at heart, and were unworthy of the confidence of anybody."

Late Canadian News.

The American Boats Seized Near Amherstburg Confiscated.

Mr. W. J. Gage, of Toronto, Proposes to Reopen Establish a Hospital for Consumptives.

The Biele team leave next voyage on the Parisian.
W. A. Freeman, of Hamilton, wood and coal dealer, manufacturer of fertilizers, etc., and interested in other manufacturing, has assigned.

A Montreal telegram says the steamship passenger business is improving. The Parisian leaves to-night with 140 saloon passengers or twice as many as on the same trip last year.

Mr. W. J. Gage, the Toronto publisher, has come forward with a very generous offer, the result of which may be the establishment of a special hospital for the treatment of consumption.

Deputy Marshal Campbell, of Windsor, confiscated the seized boats, Leroy Brooks and Visitor, on Friday, by order of the Deputy Minister of Justice. They can't be bonded. The owners will have to apply to the Admiralty Court for redress.

Judge Wood, of Chatham, is a defendant in a suit brought by Dr. Liveright, of Chatham. He sued a man and his wife in Judge Wood's court and obtained a judgment. After doing so he charges the judge with striking out the words "and wife," making it impossible to collect from the wife, the husband having disappeared.

The charge of selling liquor to Indians preferred against Frank Jarvis, of Delaware, by Beverly Barwell, came up for hearing yesterday before J. B. Smyth and R. F. Lacey. Three witnesses—Indians—were examined, and two of them, one of whom was County Constable Washington Dobbler, swore that they had purchased a bottle of whisky from the defendant. On account of the illness of Mr. Jarvis the case was adjourned for a week.

A FEATHERED SONGSTER.

Singing Sparrows, Their Visits and Their Habits.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

About two or three weeks ago several people asked me the name of a bird which had been singing good songs about the city, and each inquiry was about the same bird, the white-throated sparrow. Some years they sing much more around town than others, and this year was one of the fortunate ones. They have one of the sweetest songs of any of our birds—if we can call a bird ours that goes away north to breed and spend the summer—and anyone with an ear for music who has been on a fishing or camping trip in Muskoka, along the Georgian Bay or further north, remembers this bird well and hears the song anew each year with exquisite pleasure. I have been frequently asked by campers from the north, "What bird was it that sang so and so," and invariably it has been the white-throat. It is not that there is any great outpouring of melody or of tone, but it is such a clear whistle, often given under circumstances that make it seem almost weird, and is so beautifully varied by different birds that when once heard and appreciated it is not readily forgotten.

The typical song ends with three triplets on one note, the two notes preceding the triplets being two tones lower for the first, and two tones higher than the triplets for the second, then dropping the intervening two tones to the triplets, which are the characteristic features of the song.

On the morning of April 23 this year, at 5 o'clock, I heard such a melody of song in Victoria Park, that for a moment I was puzzled, but another moment resolved it to a host of white-throats singing, while the rain was pouring through it all. These were so many singing, and they sung so constantly, that it was seldom one could distinguish the beginning or end of any song. After listening a few minutes I hurried out to get amongst them, but the few minutes of preparation were too long, and by the time I had crossed the road they had ceased. I presume the programme for that morning said, "Carriages may be ordered for 5:08 a.m.," and the concert was ended. Occasionally one was heard, but one was only a disappointment after the chorus had stopped.

The white-throated sparrows usually leave us by May 15 to pass on to their breeding grounds. A few stay, however, and may be found in cedar swamps through the summer, but the bulk of them head farther north. Within 40 miles north they begin to get common and are abundant summer residents from 100 miles north of us up to the limit of their range. I once found a nest of this species in a large swamp near Ottawa. It was sunk in the moss under the overhanging branch of a spruce tree and was very cleverly concealed. It contained five eggs, deeply covered with brown blotches, very similar to many eggs of the song sparrow, but larger.

The only close relative of this bird that visits us is the white-crowned sparrow, which only arrived from the south a week or two ago and has not yet left for its breeding grounds. I had an experience with a pair full of them on May 18, 1891, and they sang all through the early morning, but were gone at noon. The typical song of this species is delivered also in a clear whistle, but with a much thinner and feebler tone than that of its cousin, and the lack of volume makes its song much less appreciated, although it is really very sweet and tender. The white-crown goes much farther north to breed, although it arrives later and leaves later than the white-throat, and so far as known it has not been recorded as breeding south of Hudson Bay, but it will probably be found in the intervening country as its history is worked up better. Specimens of both these birds in spring and fall plumage will be on view at the store of H. S. Saunders, 183 Dundas street, for a week or two, so that all wishing to become acquainted with them may do so. W. E. SAUNDERS.

FOOD FOR FLAMES.

Ameliasburg Has a Scorching—Fires Elsewhere.

AMELIASBURG, Ont., May 18.—About 1 a.m. to-day the carriage factory and blacksmith shop owned by Samuel Allen was burned. Loss \$4,000.

Again about 8 a.m. fire was seen coming from the oil house adjoining the A. O. U. W. Hall, the lower part of which was occupied by W. S. Stafford as a general store. The building was destroyed, only a small portion of the contents being saved. The flames spread to the house and barn of Donald Robin. Loss to the A. O. U. W. about \$1,500; W. H. Stafford's loss will be about \$5,000; D. Robin's about \$2,000. Loss on other buildings will be small.

The Ingersoll Homicide.

INGERSOLL, May 18.—Geo. Alward, who is charged with manslaughter in the stone-throwing case, was before the police magistrate again to-day. Nothing definite was shown by the evidence, and the case was adjourned till Monday. Mitchell and McCaskill were arrested on an information charging them with being accessory before the act. Warrants have also been issued for others who were present that evening and saw Alward run. The prisoners were admitted to bail.

ALL MEN

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

Please mention this paper.

PROSPECTS OF THE PLATE.

The London Mare, Lou Daly, Pushing the Favorite.

Her Chances for First Place Good—Toronto Flyers for the London Meet.

THE TURF.
Marty Bergen is not coming over for this meeting, and Fred Doane will ride Lou Daly.

Cartolina, the property of Mr. T. D. Hodgson, of London, was in Mr. Daly's stable all last season, and ran half a mile in 50 seconds, the second work he had, but on account of his uncertain temper he never went to the post.

Fred Foster, the owner of Dr. Rice, the horse that won the Brooklyn handicap on Tuesday, formerly lived in Sealorh, where his father kept a commercial hotel in that place for years. There are two brothers and a sister, and for some time they have resided in the States.

Jonathan Scott, the veteran trainer, who has prepared horses for more Queen's plates than any man in the country, says: "It lies between Joe Miller and Lou Daly. I think Lou Daly is pretty fast, and Miller will have to run to beat her. I don't like the Vicar of Wakefield at all."

PROSPECTS OF THE PLATE.

Globe: The week just closing has not developed anything startling in the way of forecasting the Queen's Plate. All the starters are now here, and but for the wet weather of the past couple of days we might have learned something of the capabilities of the new-comers. Lou Daly's nice work in 2:20 1/2 on Thursday afternoon, with a tidy lump of overweight, up, made her many friends, and she looks to be the horse the favorite will have to beat. Thorncliffe has done nothing to advance him in public estimation, and if both start Lochinvar is looked on to hold him safe.

In fact, with a muddy track Lochinvar will give all the others a strong argument. He is put up like a race horse, and he is bred to race, but he has not come through the vicissitudes of training a sound horse, and a hard track will beat him. Annie D. has worked a mile and a quarter in 2:24 1/2, with more than her weight up, and this is her best performance up to date. Dictator has not been "let down" since his arrival here, and his limit is still unknown, though he is certainly a good colt. To-day and to-morrow will finish the preparation of the platers, whose race is to be run on Tuesday, but so far nothing has been developed to upset the position of Mr. Seagram at the head of public favor, though Lou Daly now threatens to be the contending horse. Messrs. Seagram, Hendrie, Lang and Hodgson should supply the first three horses. The probable starters, with their weights and jockeys, are:

Ben Hur, A. G. Alexander's (Windsor) lb. 122	by Albert Dolly (Barnes) 122
Amie, P. J. Chubb's (Albion) lb. 122	by Terror-Rosabelle (Dymen) 121
Lou Daly, T. D. Hodgson's (London) lb. 122	by Newcourt-Lady Lucy (Doan) 117
Thorncliffe, R. Davies' (Toronto) lb. 122	by Macaron-Thistle (Blaylock) 106
Vicar of Wakefield, J. E. Seagram's (Windsor) lb. 122	by The Chickadee-Algonia (Hart) 106
Lochinvar, Wm. Honess' (Hamilton) lb. 122	by Lisbon-Cannobie Lee (Orkney) 103
Dictator, J. E. Seagram's (Windsor) lb. 122	by King Bob-Maggie May (Stuart) 101
Cartolina, T. D. Hodgson's (London) lb. 122	by King Bob-Maggie May (Stuart) 101

In the Davis & Haskins' book Joe Miller is marked "full," Lou Daly and Vicar of Wakefield 4 to 1 each, Dictator 5 to 1, Lochinvar 6 to 1.

THE OAR.

TORONTO OARSMEN IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, Eng., May 19.—The Toronto oarsmen continue to attract a great deal of public attention, and a large number of persons interested in rowing journey daily from London and elsewhere to Kingston-on-Thames, and watch the Canadians throughout their practice. Their style is much admired, and is contrasted favorably with the other crews. Wright's weight to-day is 198 pounds, and that of Ryan 158. Wright's new boat has been delivered, and is pronounced by the oarsman to be satisfactory in every respect.

CRICKET.

EXTRAORDINARY SCORING.
F. Mitchell, the Cambridge Freshman a week ago, played another three-figure cricket inning, making 126 against Solwyn for Cambs. He has now totted 711 in seven innings, being twice not out, which gives him the extraordinary average of 142. His best innings were 203 not out, 143 not out, and 136. In a match played between Emmanuel and Peterhouse, at Cambridge, the former made 425, F. A. B. Anderson, the old Leyesian, compiling no less than 185.

THE WHEEL.

The following Toronto flyers have definitely entered for the London meet on May 24: Marshall D. Wells, C. C. Harbottle, T. B. McCarthy, W. S. Smith and E. Manning. The noted Hyslop is also expected. The presence of these scorers means some exciting events.

The bicycle lantern parade on Tuesday night promises to be a beauty.

Will Hyslop arrived in Toronto late Friday night. He expressed himself as highly pleased with his training experience in the South and with his treatment by the Eck party. He has shown some remarkably fast trials, and as a result of his races in Savannah and Charleston, he brought back with him a valuable gold watch and other handsome prizes.

GENERAL ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

A Tory M. P. Says They May Be—Canadian Trade Decrease—Stay for McWhirrell Wanted.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)
OTTAWA, Ont., May 19.—In a speech at Almonte accepting re-nomination, Mr. Rosamond, M. P. for North Lanark, said the general elections might take place this fall and the Government desired their candidates nominated and thus be prepared for any contingency. The Opposition will probably take the hint.

Mr. Robinson, of Toronto, counsel for an interview with Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, this morning, and asked for a stay of execution until the application at Toronto for a new trial is decided. Sir John reserved his decision. Execution is fixed for June 1.

The exports for April, according to the

Canada Gazette of to-day, show a decline of \$200,000 compared with April, 1893, and imports show a decline of \$1,250,000.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—W. R. Tiffin, assistant superintendent G. T. R., A. H. Smith, J. H. Moore and H. Flock, all of this city, attended the opening of the new G. T. R. dining room at Hamilton last night.

—Rival entertainments between the sexes seem to be the order of the day in all the churches. London West Methodist Church is not behind the times. The young ladies are busy preparing a novel entertainment in the way of a floral concert and literary launch, to be held on the evening of May 31.

—At the meeting of the American Medical-Psychological Association at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia yesterday, Dr. Bucke, superintendent of the asylum for the insane in this city, read a paper on "Cosmic Consciousness." It was a remarkably deep, learned and instructive effort.

—The phenomenal wave of hot weather which oppressed Western Ontario the first of this month, giving us the hottest May 2 on record, seems to have swept pretty well around the world. West Africa was the same days experiencing phenomenal intense heat. The weather was unusually warm also in many parts of Europe.

—A Pond Mills correspondent says: The recent thunder storm, accompanied by hail, that passed over the locality of Westminister on Thursday afternoon, did much damage. Scarcely a house in the vicinity of Pond Mills escaped without having window panes broken, some having a dozen or more. The blossoms, fruit and leaves fairly covered the ground under the trees. The hail varied in size from a hen's egg to a marble. The rain continued about two hours, by which time the fields were flooded and the culverts overflowed. The tree trunks were singing heartily before it began, but after were quite mute.

—The young men's society of the St. James' Church, South London, provided a musical and literary treat to a large crowd that attended the concert under their auspices last night. Mr. Harold Jarvis, the Detroit tenor, gave a favorite with a London audience, added fresh renewed laurels to his crown, while the singing of Miss Agnes Dunlop, Detroit's girl contralto, was pleasing in the extreme. W. A. Bleutner presided at the piano with his usual skill, and Miss Oakley, the elocutionist of Hellmuth Ladies' College, contributed materially to the evening's entertainment. The programme included solos by Misses Wright (2), McDonald, Mrs. Whiting and Harry Tancock; recitation, "O Loss of Sight," and aria, "Total Eclipse," Mr. Harold Jarvis; piano and violin, Mrs. Whiting and Miss McDougal; "The Auld Home," Miss Agnes Dunlop; "Mona," Harold Jarvis; "Carmen's Hill," Harold Jarvis; "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," Mr. Jarvis and Miss Dunlop.

—The Robin Hood Drill Corps, lately started by members of Court Forest City, No. 5744, A. O. F., made its initial bow before a large audience in the East End Hall last night. This drill corps is an entirely new feature of Ancient Forest in Canada, and is the only corps of the kind on this side of the deep blue sea. It starts on this side of the Atlantic with about 25 members having a uniform similar to that worn by the great Robin Hood, the entire outfit costing upwards of \$450. The corps is captained by Mr. Fred Showler, and will participate in drill competitions at Galt, on May 24, and Paris and Ingersoll later on. Everybody enjoyed the good programme provided, which was composed of songs by Messrs. J. Birmingham, W. Shipman, George Lea, B. Young, T. Robinson, Lancaster, John O'Neil, M. McKenough and Mrs. Colwell; duet by Misses Ada and M. Taylor; instrumental, Mr. C. Williamson; violin solo, Miss M. Taylor; club swinging, Messrs. Wright and Partridge; dancing, Miss A. Patton. The evening was brought to a close with a laughable farce by Messrs. Robinson and Drennan. Mr. W. Richards acted as chairman.

Masonic.
P. W. D. Broderick, D.D.G.M. for the London district, visited Nilestown Lodge, No. 345, last Tuesday night. M. Wor. Bro. D. Spry and Wor. Bro. Thomas Beattie, etc., accompanied him, and Wor. Bro. Thomas Scott, Harrietsville, and P. M. Chittick, Dorchester, were among the visitors. There was a large attendance and the Nilestown brethren made excellent hosts.

The old Mason lodge, Kilwinning, which for 114 years was the meeting place of Mother Kilwinning, has now been removed. At the Grand Lodge of the English Freemasons the Prince of Wales was declared again installed as most worshipful grand master.

The Local Market.

Wheat dropped to 93 and 95 cents on the market this morning. This is a decline of 5 cents per cental. Oats were steady at \$1.05 and \$1.06. The offering of grain was very fair considering the weather. Potatoes were dull at 70 cents a bag. Butter and eggs were unchanged. Meats were a little more active on account of the small offering, but prices did not change. The market was a sea of mud and as many as could transacted their business under the verandas. Hay went up from \$8 to \$8.50 a ton. The farmers living around the city report a great deal of damage from the recent storm. Low-lying crops, whether wheat or vegetables, were completely washed out in many cases and crops planted on hillsides met a similar fate. Fruit growers say that the hail cut the trees badly and the crop will be noticeably affected. The bad condition of the roads had something to do with the poor attendance.

Praised by a Visitor.

A correspondent of the Catholic Register, who recently visited London, was charmed with its surroundings. He writes: "To the stranger's eye London has many commendable features, among them being the abundance of beautiful Canadian maps that adorn many of the avenues and streets, and which now appear in their spring loveliness. A beautiful view of the city is obtained from the top of St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Hope, corner of Richmond and Grosvenor streets, and in viewing it from there one feels that it is very properly termed the Forest City. St. Joseph's Hospital is a fine building, and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. I was very kindly received and shown through the institution, which is a marvel of order and cleanliness, the rooms are airy and well lighted, and present a very cheery appearance. The building is also furnished with an hydraulic elevator, which is a great convenience."

KINGSMILL'S BANKRUPT SALE.

176 and 178 DUNDAS STREET.

STOCK OF

SPITTAL, BURN & GENTLEMAN, successors to

T. BEATTIE & CO.,

BOUGHT

AT 59c ON THE \$

London, April 27, 1894.

Messrs. Kingsmill, City:

Dear Sirs—In reply to your inquiry, we beg to say that you purchased the whole of our stock of goods, amounting to \$68,028.47, at 59c on the dollar. A number of packages consigned to us from England were all returned to the shippers except nine of them, seven of which, amounting to \$1,476.84, were subsequently purchased by you. Only one small package, consisting of gents' gloves and ties, from Messrs. Dent, Alcroft & Co., amounting to \$90.36, was purchased by Messrs. Mara (Limited) at 90c in the dollar, and the other one, amounting to £29.7s 11d, was purchased by another firm at 75c in the dollar. Yours truly,

D. BURN,

For Spittal, Burn & Gentleman.

\$68,028.47 WORTH

OF

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SMALL WARES,
PARASOLS,
PRINTS,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
MILLINERY, MANTLES,
WHITEWEAR.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO SUPPLY ALL DRYGOODS
DESIRES AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

KINGSMILL'S

176 AND 178 DUNDAS STREET.

WYATT & SON

WYATT & SON
RUBBERS BOOTS

**RUBBERS, BOOTS,
OVERSHOES, SHOES.**
Clearing sale at prices as low, if not
the lowest, in the city. Inspect
our goods and prices.
113 DUNDAS STREET.

FROST AND SNOW

**Put in an Appearance in Various Parts
of Michigan**

SUTTON'S BAY, May 18.—A heavy snow storm with wind in the north prevails here to-day. The temperature is 31 degrees, with prospects of going lower.

At Whitehall a cold wave prevailed, turning the rain to snow. The temperature is falling rapidly, as is also the snow.

At Igloice it is snowing hard, with strong northeast wind prevailing. The mercury

At Gaylord snow has been falling and melting since this morning. It is now snowing hard, and there is almost a blizzard.

covered with snow. It will greatly damage fruit.

DETROIT, May 18.—The storm throughout the State yesterday and last night appears to have been the most severe for years. Large hail stones fell in the middle eastern and northwestern portions of the

State, breaking windows, stripping fruit trees of buds and branches and ruining crops.

The Indians always sing before a fight
So do the opera singers.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician
Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's, 216 Dundas
street, upstairs. Electric bells and repair
a specialty. Telephone numbers: office
282; residence. 952.

Wide Awake Soap is a mammoth bar of pure Soap. Try it.

My kindling got wet in the rain storm and I could

not light my fire, but I got a piece of the new Fire Kindler from my grocer, and it lit my fire in no time. Just try it.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Matinee To-Day at 2:30 and
Again To-Night.

FRANK TUCKER
AND HIS BIG COMEDY COMPANY.
Matinee—**EDITHA'S BURGLAR.**
To-Night—**THE FACTORY GIRL.**
Given over To-night A handsome Gal

Given away—1000—A handsome Gold Watch, now on exhibition in the window of Gillean's Jewelry Store.

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c.

W B Meredith & Co

M.P.P. for the City of
London,
And Leader of Her Majesty's Oppo-

WILL ADDRESS HIS
CONSTITUENTS ON

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OF

THE PROVINCE,
—IN THE—
Grand Opera House

—ON—
Monday, 21st of May
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.
84u

TENDERS!

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
this office up to
Friday, May 25th, at 5
o'clock p.m..

For the erection of a FENCE at Victor
Park. Plans and specifications to be seen
this office.
ALD. THOR, JONES, chairman of No. 2 com.
ORMSBY GRAYDON, city engineer. 84k

Mechanics and Boiler Makers

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
this office up to
Friday, the 25th of May, at
5 o'clock p.m.,
For certain alterations to the city's Steam

STARK'S BARGAIN LIST OF

 **WHEELS**

First-class High Grade Wheels at less than
Second-hand Prices

	Regular Bar price.	Bar price.
Psycho, type I, 1 1/4 inch cushion, ball bearing.....	\$ 70	\$
Psycho, type I, 1 1/4 inch cushion, ball bearing.....	65	
Rover, light roadster, 1 1/4 inch cushion, ball bearing.....	75	
Universal Rover, No. 1, 1 1/4 inch		

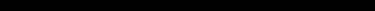
Universal Rover, No. 11, 1½ inch cushion.....	65
Universal Rover, No. 11, 1½ inch cushion.....	60
Swift, Model D. 1½ inch cushion.....	60
Swift, Model D. solid.....	60
Humber, No. 16, 1½ inch cushion.....	70
Black Prince, solid.....	40
Humber, Cross frame, pneumatic.....	100
Psycho Tandem, 1½ inch cushion.....	125

Psycho Tandem, solid.....	100
Geared Ordinary, pneumatic.....	125
Rover, light roadster, Dunlop pneu- matic.....	140
Psycho, type I, pneumatic.....	125
Psycho, Lady's, solid.....	100
Psycho, Lady's, pneumatic.....	125

We will ship any of the above wheels
receipt of \$3. C. O. D. for balance, with pri

lege of examination. Headquarters for
pairs, reconstructing, etc. Manufacturers
Wooden and Wire Sulky Wheels. Write
quotations.

Chas. Stark Co.
56, 58 and 60 Church St. - front.



(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

WHISKARD'S

Damaged during yesterday's rain storm.

1000 Yards of SILK VEILING

worth from 15c to 50c, going for

5c Yard.

JUST IN—Special Import—Real

Torchon Lace, Hand-Made, very wide,

5c Yard.

We are showing a splendid line of

Wide Everlasting Edgings, regular

price, 5c, Whiskard's price,

1c Yard.

A full supply now in of our Cele-

brated Three-Yard Lace Curtains,

taped edge, only

50c Pair.

See our Hermsdorf dye in Black

Cotton Seamless German Hose,

worth 25c, only

15c Pair.

Money saved is money gained, and

you do that at Whiskard's all the

time.

Corticelli Best Silk, 50-yard spool,

2 for 5c.

Corticelli Best Twist,

Only 1c.

One line of Egyptian Cotton Half

Sleeve Ladies' Vests, Laced Fronts,

20c and 25c Each

See our Lilac Prints at

6c Yard.

See our splendid lines of Soft-Fin-

ished Prints at

8c, 10c, 12c Yard.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

See our Beautiful Spot Challie

Dress Goods, only

7c Yard.

AT

Whiskard's

232 DUNDAS STREET.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

I rent a house by the month, rent due on

20th of month (nothing said about notice).

When about to leave give notice on 18th,

and agree to stay to the 1st, if it would ad-

vantage the landlord, who said it might.

I leave before 1st, and offer pay to the 1st

and deliver up the key before the 1st.

Landlord refused the money and claims one

month's rent, keeps the key. Query—Can

he collect the rent while holding the key?

What is the penalty for selling milk by a

small measure, and how would I take steps

to prosecute? Answer in daily and oblige

Yours truly, J. Brown.

Leamington, May 16.

[Note—The landlord is entitled to one

month's rent unless he rents or occupies the

house and premises before the 20th of the

next month. The penalty for selling by

unlawful measure is a sum not exceeding

\$20, to be recovered by summary proceedings

before a justice of the peace under the

provisions of the "Weights and Measures

Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 104.

—EDITOR ADVERTISER.]

RECORD BREAKERS.

Frank Brown Says Dodd's Kidney Pills

Give Universal Satisfaction—The

Reason is They Never Fail

to Cure.

SHELBURNE, May 14.—Frank Brown, the

well-known druggist here, says, "In the

past eighteen months I have sold 110 dozen

of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Considering the

quantity I have sold, I have had an opportunity

of ascertaining whether the pills

give satisfaction or not. I can say that

during my fifteen years' experience in the

drug business I never sold a medicine that

gives the universal satisfaction that Dodd's

Kidney Pills do. I am satisfied any person

suffering with kidney trouble only requires

to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a fair trial, and

he will be convinced of their wonderful

curative properties.

Buggins—Did Wigwag swear when his

wife played the two-spot instead of taking

the trick? Mugkins—No; he simply told

her she was playing the deuce.

Heart Disease Relieved in Thirty

Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the

Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of

organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30

minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is

a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness

of breath, smothering spells, pain in left

side and all symptoms of a diseased heart.

One dose convinces. Sold by W. S. B.

Barkwell, Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T.

Strong and J. G. Shaw.

The Chinese, even in this country, bind

their girls' feet so they can't go. For that

matter, they're not disposed to go them-

selves.

Why will you allow a cough to become

your throat or lungs and run the risk of

filling a consumptive's grave, when by the

timely use of Jock's Anti-Consumptive

syrup the pain can be allayed and the

danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to

taste, and unsurpassed for relieving,

healing and curing all affections of the

throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis.

It is always best for a man to keep his

lips. No one else wants it.

Wide awake people always use

Wide Awake Soap.

Crab-Like Progress

Made by the Government on the

Tariff Schedule.

The Minister of Finance Goes Back on

His Own Arguments and the Illus-

trations He Used to Strengthen

Them.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

OTTAWA, May 18.—Lady Aberdeen graced

the floor of the House of Commons this

afternoon during a portion of the proceed-

ings, and at 6 o'clock held a little levee,

shaking hands with some of the Ministers,

Mr. Laurier and others.

The Government bill amending the In-

surance Act was read the second time and

referred to the committee on banking and

commerce. This is a measure of great im-

portance, although little notice has so far

been taken of it, owing to the fact that it

originated in the Senate. The committee

will probably be waited on by representa-

tive insurance men.

On the motion to go into committee on

the tariff resolutions Mr. Paterson, of

Brant, deplored the delay on the part of

the Government in getting the tariff into

shape. He quoted Col. Tisdale as urging

on April 20 that the Opposition should not

delay the tariff, and so embarrass the busi-

ness interests of the country. Mr. Pat-

erson pointed out that the Government since

then had balked at the tariff and adjourned

early on several occasions because they

were not prepared to go on. At every

sitting of the committee changes in the

tariff had been made and more were to

come, and there was dissatisfaction, un-

known quantities disturbing busi-

ness. He wanted it clearly understood

where the responsibility rested, and that it

was owing to the absence of any stable

policy on the part of the Government.

Mr. Foster acknowledged that there had

been a disturbance of business, but he

claimed it had been a minimum disturbance,

and that the delay was due to the long

speeches of the Opposition on the budget

debate. He did not believe the House

should sit until 3 or 4 o'clock in the

morning.

Sir Richard Cartwright agreed as to the

advisability of not sitting beyond 11 or 12

o'clock at night. He held the Government

responsible, however, for not knowing their

own minds on the tariff and for making up

to date nearly 100 changes from the items

of the tariff as first brought down. In

nearly every case the Government had gone

back on their first and better intentions and

were again wallowing in the mire.

Sir John Thompson defended the Govern-

ment by abusing the Opposition, and

evoked the cheers of his followers by these

tactics. He dwelt on the hours of adjourn-

ment, and described this attack as a sham

fight.

Mr. Laurier charged the Premier with

avoiding the real issue, which was that the

Government had no settled policy, but had

been allowing certain interests to dictate

changes in scores of items every week. He

challenged Mr. Foster to say even now what

the tariff was to be.

Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. David Mills

closed the debate which, while short, was

animated and well sustained.

The motion to go into committee was

then adopted, and the changes in the tariff,

of which notice was given last evening,

were taken up. On this evening the

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challenged Mr. Foster to say even now what

the tariff was to be.

THE MEYERS' OFFER.

No. 1 Committee Send It to

the Council.

A Percentage Offered from the First Year

—No Workingmen's Tickets.

Mr. L. E. Meyers, the Chicago electrici-

an, met No. 1 committee again last night.

Mr. Meyers, to use his own expression, is

"dead in earnest" about the franchise.

"But one thing I have been building on

like fun," said Mr. Meyers in the course of

his talk with the committee, "is the Sunday

traffic to Springbank. It would mean a

great thing for the road."

A Carrothers said that he had no objection

to Sunday cars to Springbank, and Aid.

Pritchard coincided with his views. The

other members maintained a discreet

silence as Mr. Meyers concluded with

"Yes; and I don't see how any sensible

man can think otherwise."

The streets proposed to be tracked

measure 70,380 feet, or 14½ miles. With

the addition of the Springbank road 18½

miles. They would double track York

street at once for the sake of the fair

traffic, and would want the privilege of

using single or double tracks elsewhere.

"I have often heard railway men say,"

said Mr. Meyers, "that a road that is not

worth double tracking is not worth own-

ing. But I don't believe in that."

"I will begin work within 60 days, if I

secure the franchise. I will build nine

miles in twelve months and the balance

within two years from the expiration of

twelve months."

"What do you think of the idea of sup-

plying the city with electric lighting?"

asked Aid. F. J. Fitzgerald.

"They are two different things," re-

plied Mr. Meyers, "and I don't like to

mix the two together."

Then the committee began to talk cheap

fares, but Mr. Meyers would not budge.

"Rates are a street railway company's

only salvation," argued Mr. Meyers, "in

The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$1 00
Daily by mail, for three months.....1 00
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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

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Gods in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but we must advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Saturday, May 19.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

ONE CRY FOR THE PLATFORM AND ANOTHER FOR THE CANVASS.

A close friend of the city solicitor of Toronto asserts that when Mr. Meredith speaks in this city on Monday night and during his campaign here, he will appeal for the support of citizens on the ground that if he is not chosen in London he will be compelled to retire from public life.

No one, whether friend or opponent, need be misled by an appeal of that description. Mr. Meredith is the paid advocate of Toronto, and he can have a nomination for the asking in that place. Under those circumstances, we venture the prophecy that our visitor will get few, if any, votes from sympathy.

It is also said that Mr. Meredith will publicly once more attempt to get as far away as possible from the platform laid down for him by his henchmen here. The intention is covertly stated to be to continue the fire-brand programme carried out in East Lambton in private, while making a platform fight of a description intended to temporarily buttress the interests of Mr. Meredith, while not interfering with the Conservative outlook for the Dominion elections.

Manly, straightforward opposition we can understand; but what permanent good can the managers of Mr. Meredith in this city expect from these tactics?

ONTARIO'S HONORED CHIEFTAIN.

We understand that Sir Oliver Mowat will visit the principal points in Ontario during the present campaign. The Premier has not been in London for some time, and it is hoped he will be able to speak here. He will get a reception of a character such as no other Ontario leader has ever obtained in this center of Liberalism and progress.

The Grand Old Man will be accompanied by one or more of the Ontario Ministers.

NO SUNDAY CARS.

It is hard to say whether the negotiations between the City Council and Mr. Meyer will come to anything, so many negotiations have been begun and broken off after going further than those between the city and the Chicago man have yet gone.

But of one thing Mr. Meyer and everyone else may disabuse their minds before any further bargaining takes place. The people of London will never consent to any bargain that includes Sunday excursion cars to and from Springbank or on any part of the system. Speculators who ask for civic franchises for street railway service in the crowded cities of 500,000 or 1,000,000 inhabitants may, with a straight face, profess to be desirous of establishing a Sunday car service on the humanitarian excuse that the people need their philanthropic aid to get away from the slums. But in this delightful city of London, with boulevards, lawns and gardens at every turn, with a park in the center of the city and another in the east end, it is ludicrous to contend that Sunday cars are necessary to enable citizens to escape to a region of fresh air.

Mr. Meyer should rest under no misapprehension of the views of the citizens of London on this point. He cannot accept the championship of Sunday cars by Ald. Carrothers and Ald. Pritchard as the verdict of the people of London. The electric railway franchise will be given to no company which stipulates that it shall have a Sunday car service attachment.

BEAUTY AS A CAMPAIGN ASSET

Our esteemed city contemporary endeavors to familiarize the face of Mr. W. R. Meredith to its readers by presenting a picture of that gentleman to each of its subscribers. This has been deemed necessary because Mr. Meredith has for years been a stranger to London. The picture is an excellent one, and it must be confessed that there are probably few candidates in the field of more handsome appearance than our former fellow-townsmen, the city solicitor of Toronto.

We must acknowledge, also, with some regret, that Sir Oliver Mowat, though of sagacious and benign countenance, cannot be described as quite as pretty as the gentleman who has for so many years faced him on the Opposition benches. But, after all, handsome is that handsome does. The people of Ontario, embracing all classes and conditions, have for more than twenty years preferred the handsome performances of Sir Oliver Mowat to the pretty outlines of the leader of the Opposition. The electors of Ontario recognize that for 22 years Sir Oliver has conducted the Government of his native Province without a scandal. During his regime the new Parliament buildings have been erected without extras and without a suspicion of corruption. Ontario has been preserved by him as the one Province with a surplus bearing interest for the benefit of the taxpayers. Though generously contributing to many municipal enterprises, including the public schools, the asylums for the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb hospitals and other charities—though providing for the development of the agricultural interests—Sir Oliver has kept the Province out of debt. And above all through his sturdy patriotism, immense courage and extraordinary knowledge of the constitutional rights of his Province, Sir Oliver has been able to preserve to the Province Northwest Ontario with its wealth of mines, forests and agricultural lands. This he has done in spite of the impudent claims and raids of the speculators' Government at Ottawa, who had the tacit acquiescence of Mr. Meredith.

Thus one need not be much surprised that the electors continue to hold, with regard to Ontario's Grand Old Man, that handsome is that handsome does. Coming to the city, we are afraid that Mr. Hobbs, though not uncomely in facial outline, can hardly lay claim to the delicately preserved features of his opponent, Mr. Meredith. The sturdy young Englishman was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and before he could attain his present eminence as a wholesale merchant and manufacturer he had to rough it in the world to an extent that, while building up a sturdy, manly character, has not left him with the satin finish or beautiful lines that fall to the children of the rich. In Mr. Hobbs' case, again, let us once more emphasize the trite saying: Handsome is that handsome does. The London citizens' candidate has built up and extended a splendid business, which brings money to London from every place of any importance between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, which has added to the business prestige of the city, and has supplied lucrative employment to many of our people. Mr. Hobbs has proved himself one of those sturdy pillars of trade and commerce without which no city can really prosper.

Handsome is that handsome does. The interests of Mr. Hobbs are all wrapped up in this beautiful city. When he is elected, he will really be the independent and zealous advocate of the citizens of London. He is not the paid agent of a rival city. After his election as member for London in the Legislature, Mr. Hobbs will continue to reside in London, and spend his earnings, as heretofore, in the developing and building up of a city of which he is proud. Mr. Meredith will continue to reside in his beautiful home in Toronto, and to devote his talents to the advancement of that city, in return for the \$13,500 annual income voted to him by our rival corporation. He cannot serve two masters.

Handsome is that handsome does.

THE TARIFF AND THE COAL FAMINE.

There is much complaint in business circles over the delay of the Dominion Government in announcing the changes in the juggled tariff. First of all, the budget was introduced, and the country was told that the system of taxation had been revised, after the greatest care, by financial experts, and that it would stand as then presented.

No sooner was this statement made than the holders of monopolies rushed to Ottawa and made secret arrangements with the Administration.

Every other day since then Mr. Foster has been announcing changes in the tariff—almost every one of which are increases in taxation—until now he would be a very foolish financial expert who could assert that there had been any substantial revision at all.

The delay, the constant change, the uncertainty as to final rates have all aided in injuring business.

There has been a particularly studied disregard of the public interests with regard to the coal tax. At one time it was given out that the coal tax was to be taken off. At another it was asserted that the coal tax would only be taken off if the United States Congress abolished the duty on coal entering the States. This uncertainty influenced the Grand Trunk Railway and many Ontario manufacturers to keep a short supply of coal, in self-protection. Now when the miners' strike has closed the mines there is a coal famine, which is adding to the industrial troubles in this Province.

The responsibility of the managers at Ottawa is great. But what care they so long as they believe that they can hoodwink the gerrymandered electorate while obtaining a huge corruption fund from the men who importune them for favors at Ottawa,

APPEALS TO OTTAWA.

Mr. Marter, M.P.P., is in Ottawa earnestly beseeching the Conservative members to come to the aid of Mr. Meredith. The cry of distress, "Come over and help us," has come early. It is ominous of the straits in which the Ontario Opposition finds itself.

—The legislative committee of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, in a report submitted last (Friday) night, commented favorably on the acts passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session, which had received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and which were of interest to organized labor. These acts were: "The registration of manhood suffrage and other voters in the city"; "respecting councils of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes"; "extending the operations of the act respecting police magistrates in cities having a population of over 30,000"; "to amend the law of landlord and tenants"; "respecting benefit societies." The last act especially was mentioned as deserving attention. It had been introduced by Hon. J. M. Gibson. Under its provisions labor bodies may be incorporated.

NO MYSTERY.

The greatest political mystery of the day is what the Conservatives think of the Patrons. —[Toronto Star.]

There may be a mystery about it down east, but in the west the Conservatives are pretty outspoken about what they think. In East Kent, for example, when Mr. T. P. Watson was chosen Conservative candidate the other day, Mr. Robert Watt, of Howard, expressed the opinion that "the Patrons were in existence solely for the purpose of stealing Conservatives from the Conservatives. You will find that if a Patron is not a rank Grit he is an annexationist," a statement that was greeted with vehement applause. "The small attendance at the convention did not," Mr. Watt said, "discourage him, and he believed the Conservatives had a good fighting chance. He strongly advocated the putting of a candidate in the field to fight Gritism and the candidate of the Yankee organization, which was called by the name of Patrons of Industry." Mr. John A. Leitch, the Conservative candidate in West Middlesex, was present and also made a speech. He was more rabid against the Patrons than even Mr. Watt. "The Patron order," he said, "was originated in the Western States and was imported into Canada by disaffected politicians. Who were the leaders of the Patrons? There was T. O. Currie, the grand vice-president, a broken-down party hack, an ex-Mowat office-holder, and prior to his connection with the Patrons, he was one of the doughtiest of Grits. Mr. Malory, of Northumberland, the grand president, was a disappointed office-seeker. These men were not Patrons for the good of their health or for the good of farmers, but for the good of their own pockets. If by any means the Patrons should obtain the balance of power in the Legislature they would be found going to the men in the Administration and offering the Patron support for offices for themselves." Nothing very measly-mouthed or mysterious about that!

—Queen Victoria will celebrate the 75th anniversary of her birth at Balmoral, her favorite Highland home. She leaves Windsor on Monday, and will formally open the Manchester ship canal while en route. Her Majesty's birthday will, by decree, be observed in the British metropolis on Saturday next. In this western London we always celebrate on May 24 unless it occurs on Sunday.

SIR OLIVER'S CHANCES.

It is too soon yet to speak with any feeling of assurance of the result of the pending elections, and perhaps it is too soon to speak positively of the result of elections at any time until after the vote is counted, but the survey of the field that the unbiased politicians are making leads to the conclusion that the next Government will be a coalition Government, with Sir Oliver as Premier, the Patrons of Industry forming a wing of the party. —[Hamilton Herald (N. P. Journal).]

This is all very interesting. Apparently our contemporary regards the Ontario Opposition as not in it, while it regards the chances of the Patrons, who disagree with the Mowat Administration on only one plank of policy, as somewhat more rosy than, with information at our command, we are prepared to concede.

THE COMING VICTORY.

(Chatham Banner.)

The London ADVERTISER expresses the belief that Sir Oliver Mowat's flag will float in triumph on election day not only in London, but throughout the Province. The prospects that it will be certainly bright. In the Western Peninsula alone there is every reason for confidence that two ridings will be redeemed to Liberalism—West Kent and West Elgin. In this riding Mr. Pardo's chances of success are most encouraging, and Mr. Macnish is sure to win in West Elgin.

HARASSING ONTARIO FISHERMEN.

(Windsor Record.)

Down among Minister Tupper's fishermen friends, \$160,000 a year of money, largely contributed by the people of Ontario, is distributed as a bonus. Up in Ontario the fishermen are treated worse than the serfs of Russia. For the slightest violation of the fishery regulations they are pounced upon and their outfits seized and their business ruined. In a moment the hard earning of years is rendered useless.

No other medicine has equalled Hood's Sarsaparilla in the relief it gives in severe cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, etc.

Bread, two loaves for 7 cents yet, if you will remember me when you want something in the grocery line. D. J. LANGDON, grocer and baker, corner York and Thames street. ywt

Citizens wishing to have their mattresses renovated, upholstered work made to order or repaired, will receive prompt attention by calling on or addressing a postal to B. LAWSON, corner Wharfedale road and Oxford street, London West. 78k t

Servants ask for the new First Kindler.



Ashamed To Be Seen

Because of disfiguring facial blemishes is the condition of thousands upon thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in Cuticura Soap is to be found the purest, sweetest and most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world. It is so because it strikes at the root of all complexional disfigurements, viz: THE CLOGGED, IRRITATED, INFLAMED OR SLUGGISH PORE.

For pimples, blackheads, red and dry skin, red, rough hands with chapped scales, dry, thin and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

It tired, aching, nervous mothers know the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters. They would never be without them. In every way the purest, sweetest and best plaster for women and children.

KEEP IT COOL

And it will Keep You Cool

Drink it when you are thirsty; when you are tired; when you are overheated. Whenever you feel that a health-giving temperance drink will do you good, drink

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 2c. ph. makes 3 gallons. Sold everywhere. Send 2c. stamp for beautiful color card and bottle. The Chase & E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.

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Thirty Days Only!

A Grand Supplemental Distribution Has Been Arranged.

The coveted Portfolios can be obtained by bringing a copy of the ADVERTISER, or this advertisement, to show you are a reader, together with 10 cents for each part wanted, to the ADVERTISER Office, Richmond street, where the parts desired may be obtained.

Entire Series (1 to 16.)

AT ONCE!

You Can Get on above You Can Get Any Number! mention ed terms. Every Number!

No more waiting—no more delay—no more weekly visits—come once and get them all. Distribution positively limited to 30 days.

Address all mail to—

Art Portfolio Dept.,
Advertiser Printing Co.,
LONDON, ONT.

Include no other business in Portfolio orders.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10.

Hundreds of men and women find it more convenient to trade Saturday night than any other time of the week. The men and boys want Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hats, or a pair of Socks, or a new Suit. The women and girls want a new Hat, Cape, Wrapper, Stockings, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, etc., etc. The largest assortment and the lowest prices should always attract you. We want your trade. This special sale is for you. Follow the crowd Saturday night to

CHAPMAN'S

Lisle Thread Hose Full sizes, slightly soiled. 10 dozen to be sold to-night. Very fine goods, worth 75c and 90c pair, your choice to-night 35c.

FAST BLACK COTTON STOCKINGS, ladies' sizes, Hermsdorf dye, reinforced heels and toes, a great bargain, and we sell this line To-Night at 21c.

Ribbons The line we advertise for the "Fair" sale is a 10 cent one. You get it To-Night at 6c.

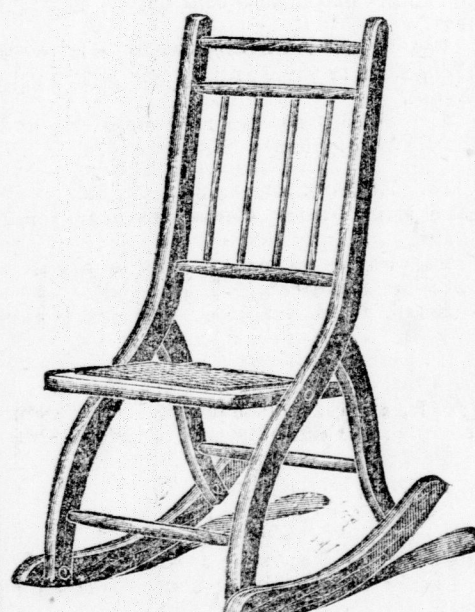
Handkerchiefs 513 dozen. This is the first day of showing this line; colored borders, a great bargain; worth 10c each, To-Night 5c each.

Laces An article in great demand, just out; we have a fine assortment; to-night we select 110 pieces of cream and white, worth 15c yard, To-Night 10c yard.

Gloves Two lines we sell to-night at a great reduction, at 5c, at 25c; we do not describe them, as the quantity is limited; they will not last long.

Hose A line of manufacturers' samples, no two alike, all at the ridiculously low price of 5c pair, containing black and colored.

Kid Gloves In tans and grays, with colored backs and welts to match. This is a beautiful French kid and warranted to give satisfaction. A bargain at \$1 25, but the price will be To-Night 78c.



THIS ROCKING CHAIR FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Millinery This is the great day for Millinery. More Hats and Bonnets purchased the Saturday before the 24th than any other day in the year; we are prepared for it; hundreds to select from. New Gofferings and new Placques received for sale to-day. Millinery at dry goods prices. Stylish Hats \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50, \$3.

Boys' Straw Hats We are well assorted here, prices 20c and 25c.

Clothing For children—for boys—for men. Our Ready-made Garments are guaranteed to give satisfaction. We keep none but what we can recommend. You will find our prices one-third less than exclusive dealers. To-night we make a special clearing of many lines.

Cottons From 7 to 10 o'clock to-night we will sell an extra heavy Factory Cotton, the 8c line 36 inches wide at 5c.

Embroideries 1,000 yards to-night worth 10c yard, beautiful work and fine Cambric, at 5c yard.

Silks The China make in 20 shades, worth 30c yard, To-Night 12½c.

Challie You have heard about our all-wool Challie, the 40c quality, To-Night 12½c.

Dresses For children. Our own manufacture. Beautiful little garments made of washing Cambrics, Muslins and Wool Challie, fit girls from 3 to 10 years of age. Prices 85c, 90c, \$1 25, \$1 50.

Sponges We sell a line at 10c, the 25c line in most places, To-Night 10c.

Handkerchiefs 50 dozen fancy, colored, embroidered and hemstitched, worth 18c each, To-Night 2 for 25c.

Saturday Night Illuminations in our Dress Goods Department. See the display of Novelties in Dress Materials and Trimmings.

Terms Cash.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

Thousands of Dollars



I spent trying to find a cure for Salt Rheum, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months, and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

Lacrosse Schedule

Arranged for the Southwestern District Clubs.

The London Cricket Club's Opening Game Postponed.

Race for the Manchester Cup—Fatal Knockout at a Prize Fight in England—The Bisley Tournament—Jackson Has Put Up His \$10,000.

LACROSSE.

THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT SERIES. The secretaries of the five lacrosse clubs in the southwestern district of the Canadian Lacrosse Association assembled in the Grigg House last night, and arranged a schedule of games for the coming season. The following representatives were present: Mr. T. Norman, of Ingersoll, being appointed as district secretary; Messrs. A. B. Magee, London; J. J. Skea, Paris; F. M. Scott, Woodstock; H. R. Sharp, St. Marys; and E. E. Dundas, Ingersoll. As may be seen by the schedule London participates in eight games—four at home and four away—the first home game being on July 7. The following is the list:

June 8—Woodstock at Ingersoll.
June 9—London at Paris.
June 14—Ingersoll at St. Marys.
June 19—Paris at Woodstock.
June 21—London at St. Marys.
June 22—Ingersoll at Paris.
July 2—St. Marys at Ingersoll and London at Woodstock.
July 7—Paris at London.
July 12—Woodstock at Paris.
July 13—London at Ingersoll.
July 18—Paris at St. Marys.
July 19—Ingersoll at Woodstock.
July 25—St. Marys at London.
July 31—Ingersoll at London.
Aug. 1—Woodstock at St. Marys.
Aug. 8—Woodstock at London, and St. Marys at Woodstock.
Aug. 15—St. Marys at Woodstock, and Paris at Ingersoll.
Official referees were appointed as follows: London—Messrs. Wolferstan G. Thomas, George Angus and A. B. Magee. St. Marys—James Leary, H. R. Sharp and J. A. Dorrner. Woodstock—C. A. Payne, B. J. Rae and F. Scott. Paris—Wm. Watson, John Skea and Charles Tate. Ingersoll—James Vance, Fred Gafer and E. E. Dundas.

THE LIGARS READY.

TILSONBURG, May 18.—At a meeting last night the Ligars Lacrosse Club was organized for the season, and from the enthusiasm displayed the Ligars will have a team of color that should be hard to beat. The officers elected were: Honorary president, Mayor Brady; president, W. McGuire; vice-president, A. Pow, jun.; secretary, treasurer, J. Hutchison; committee of management, the president, secretary, treasurer, J. Benzie and E. Goings.

FOOTBALL.

Scotland and England seem wonderfully well matched this year so far as football is concerned, both the international and inter-league matches having ended in draws.

THE TRIGGER.

The annual prize meeting of the British National Rifle Association is to commence this year on Monday, July 9, at Bisley, Eng. The competitions open to volunteers and all-comers are much the same as last year. The new imperial competition, in which 150 prizes are offered to the troops of the regular army, the navy, marines and militia (the first prize being the challenge cup and £100), is to be shot for in the first week, the first stage on the Wednesday at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and the second stage (for the first 100 competitors of the first stage) on the Thursday at 800 yards.

Competitors will be allowed to use either the Lee-Enfield or Martini-Henry rifle, and will not be restricted to the weapon of the corps to which they belong.

THE WHEEL.

Capt. Frank Mitchell, of Sarnia district, measured his division for the relay ride the other day. He found it to be 42½ miles in length. At the boundary line of London district he met Capt. Wade, of London, and the two arranged the point where the work of one will end and that of the other begin.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E. Philadelphia..... 5 10 1 Boston..... 4 5 2 Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Stivetts and Merritt. Umpire—Hurst. Ten innings.

At New York—Brooklyn..... 16 16 3 New York..... 7 6 7 Batteries—Stein and Kinslow; Westervelt, German, Clark and Farrell. Umpire—Lynch.

At Washington—Postponed; rain.

At Pittsburgh—Postponed; rain.

At St. Louis—No game; bad weather.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Buffalo—R. H. E. Troy..... 3 9 2 Buffalo..... 8 12 6 Batteries—Donovan and Murphy; Hoffer and Urquhart. Umpire—Holland.

At Binghamton—Binghamton..... 7 7 5 Providence..... 8 13 6 Batteries—Dolan and Dowse; Egan and Jackson. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre..... 8 10 5 Springfield..... 10 16 0 Batteries—Quarles and Warner; Vickery and Leahy. Umpire—Hunt.

At Erie—Erie..... 13 15 4 Syracuse..... 3 7 7 Batteries—Healey and Berger; Bauserman, Callahan and Wilson. Umpire— Snyder. Called at end of 9th; rain.

CRICKET.

LOCAL GAME POSTPONED.

The "At Home" which Mr. C. S. Hyman, M.P., intended giving to the members and friends of the London Cricket Club this afternoon and the opening match have been postponed for a week owing to the condition of the grounds.

THE TEAM TO REPRESENT THE PARIS CRICKET CLUB ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AGAINST THE LONDON ASYLUM WILL BE CHOSEN FROM THE FOLLOWING: Messrs. Gill, Walters, Stock, Paget, Ryans, Barrowclough, Bosworth, Dr. Bart, Woods, Anderson, Norseworthy, O'Neil, Oliver and Fraser.

ATHLETICS.

JACKSON'S MONEY UP.

CHICAGO, May 18.—"Parson" Davies, delivered a certified check for \$3,000 to W. J. Davis, the stakeholder, Wednesday night, and thus completed Peter Jackson's side bet of \$10,000, as provided between him and James G. Corbett.

KILLED AT A PRIZE FIGHT.

LONDON, May 18.—A boxing match with five-ounce gloves took place at Aberdair, Wales, last night, when one of the competitors, a young man named Rees, was knocked over the ropes and received a fracture of the skull, from which he died a few minutes. Rees' opponent was arrested on a charge of murder, and seventeen of the attendants were arrested as abettors.

THE TURF.

RACE FOR THE MANCHESTER CUP.

LONDON, May 18.—The Manchester cup race was run at Manchester to-day, and resulted in a dead heat for first place between Jordan and Red Ensign; and Red Ensign's Shancroth Meadows. Progression was third. The stakes were divided between Red Ensign and Shancroth.

The city plate was won by Vynner's Fabray; Green's Kilcock second, Weaver's Uncle Tom third.

THE WOODBINE COLONY.

TORONTO, May 18.—There are 150 horses owned outside of Toronto now stabled at the Woodbine track for next week's races. This is far ahead of anything in previous years. Joe Duggan's Ocean Belle, 2-year-old, died to-day from paralysis.

Ontario Pharmacy Medals Awarded.

TORONTO, May 18.—The results of the examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy were posted to-day. The coull gold medal was taken by Arthur J. Wilkman, Windsor. The silver medal by L. B. Ashton, Toronto, E. F. Armstrong, Cobourg, equal; the pharmacy medal by T. A. Henderson, Ayr; the chemistry medal by W. M. Woodburn, and T. A. Henderson, Ayr, equal; the materia medica medal by Henderson, Ayr, and Wilkman equal.

Rev. Mr. Truax's Case.

TILSONBURG, May 18.—At the annual meeting of the Norwich district of the Methodist Church, held in Norwich on May 16 and 17, Revs. W. H. Barclough, B.A., and T. R. Clarke were elected secretaries in the case of Rev. Albert Truax, suspended during the year. The district meeting sent the papers to conference, and recommended that Mr. Truax be deposed from the ministry and expelled from the church.

Joseph Culp was recommended for ordination.

A Beautiful and Brilliant Girl.

Beauty, robust health, social prominence and all that makes life bright was rapidly fading from the possession of the charming Miss K., of Beacon street. Her nearest friends could not imagine what caused the tokens of anguish that furrowed over the once smooth and rosy-cheeked countenance. When almost in despair she happened to see one of those "horrid newspaper advertisements" of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which said it was a remedy suitable to her case. Without consulting her physician or anybody else, she got the medicine of a druggist, took it, and in three months' time she was well of all her troubles. All pains had ceased; she was herself again, and shortly resumed her place as leader of her chosen circle. Her experience is that of thousands. Why may it not be yours?

A girl is always saying "don't" to some boy, but there's a difference between the way she says it to a young man and to her brother.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

She—You haven't shown this ring to a soul, have you? He—No, darling. Why, I only succeeded in getting it back from the other girl an hour ago!

Good morning, Mrs. Smith; I have just finished my washing, using Wide Awake Soap; it is the best soap I ever used; it washed so easily, making the clothes far cleaner than I ever had them before, and it lasts twice as long as any other soap I ever used; and just feel how nice and soft my hands are.

The butcher, the baker, the soldier, the sailor all use the new Fire Kindler.

The Fight Goes On.

Failure of the Coal Conference to Settle the Strike.

The Men Ordered to Maintain Their Present Position.

President McBride Counsels Pacific Measures—Serious Effects of the Conflict.

TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—The striking coal miners held a final convention to-day, at which it was decided to continue the fight until the operators agree to restore the old scale. President McBride made an address to the delegates, urging them to use only peaceable means to gain the desired result, and to strengthen their lines by extending their organization.

The operators will attempt to settle the strike by districts.

Pennsylvania operators will hold a meeting in Pittsburgh next Monday, and Ohio operators will meet in Columbus on Wednesday. Mines are now being operated in Central Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Illinois.

At Erie—Erie..... 13 15 4 Syracuse..... 3 7 7 Batteries—Healey and Berger; Bauserman, Callahan and Wilson. Umpire— Snyder. Called at end of 9th; rain.

At Binghamton—Binghamton..... 7 7 5 Providence..... 8 13 6 Batteries—Dolan and Dowse; Egan and Jackson. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre..... 8 10 5 Springfield..... 10 16 0 Batteries—Quarles and Warner; Vickery and Leahy. Umpire—Hunt.

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THE OLD WORLD.

A Husband Found for Princess Maud.

Safety of the Valkyrie, Which Was Reported Lost With All on Board.

The Czar and the Kaiser.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The Moscow Gazette says that Emperor William probably will be the Czar's guest at the northern army maneuvers, which will be held around Smolensk.

The Valkyrie Safe.

LONDON, May 18.—Commodore Florio, owner of the cutter Valkyrie, which was reported lost on the coast of Africa, telegraphs that the Valkyrie is safe, and met with no mishap whatever.

A Husband Found for Maud.

LONDON, May 18.—The Chronicle's correspondent at St. Petersburg says: It is reported in official circles that the Grand Duke Paul, the brother of the Czar, will shortly be betrothed to Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales.

SHIPWRECK AT MILWAUKEE.

Five Men and a Woman Drowned—Several Canadians in the Crew.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—With only her mast sticking out of water the three-masted schooner M. J. Cummings is sunk in the bay south of Straight Cut. Six sailors and a woman, constituting the crew, as well as a member of the life-saving station, clung to the rigging. The life-saving crew several times escaped drowning, the life-boat was overturned three times and was finally wrecked.

The only two saved are Robt. Patterson, 26 years old, single, 20 Front street, Buffalo, parents live in Kingston, Can., and Frank Guardia, member of life saving crew.

The six dead are Capt. McCullough, 35 years old, single, Oswego; Mate Tom Besol, of Buffalo; Thomas Tercott, Kingston, Can.; two unknown sailors from Buffalo; unknown woman cook from the vicinity of Toronto.

The M. J. Cummings was owned by the D. Lyon estate of Oswego, and was valued at \$50,000. She left Buffalo Tuesday night and laid over at Manitou Islands until Thursday morning. The storm overtook the schooner at 7 o'clock last night.

HOW TRAMPS TRAVEL.

Observations of a Writer Who Joined the Fraternity.

A recent Century Magazine contains a unique article entitled "Tramping With Tramps," being the record of the actual adventures of a young American who disguised himself as a tramp and took to the road. The following is an extract from the article:

Of the States in the western district, I think that Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and a part of California are the best for tramping. Illinois is thought especially well of by vagabonds because of its "good" railroads. The Illinois Central, for instance, is known the country over as the best for a journey south, and I have known tramps to travel from New York city to Chicago and go south by this line rather than start from New York direct for New Orleans. The C. & N. O. is also a great "snag," in fact, so much so that when I was on the road it was called "the bum's line." In Nebraska where the Q. becomes the B. and M. R., the lines are more tightly drawn, and it behooves a roadster to take the trucks if he is anxious to make good time.

"Turn to the Right."

I was presently interrupted in these reflections by a circumstance which proved in the end diverting enough, though far from reassuring at the first blush. It began in a dismal rattling of chains in the passage below and on the stairs outside my room; which were paved, like the rest of the building, with stone. I waited with impatience and some uneasiness to see what would come of this; and my surprise may be imagined when, the door being unlocked, gave entrance to a man in whom I recognized the instant deaf Matthew—the villain whom I had last seen with Fresnoy in the house in the Rue Valois. Amazed at seeing him here, I sprang to my feet in fear of some treachery, and for a moment apprehended that the Provost-Marshal had been sent to make him hear, to his custody. But a second glance informing me that the man was in iron—hence the noise I had heard—I sat down again to see what would happen.

It then appeared that he merely brought my breakfast, and was a prisoner in less fortunate circumstances than myself; but as he pretended not to recognize me, and placed the things before me in obdurate silence, and I had no power to make him hear, I failed to learn how he came to be in duress. The Provost-Marshal, however, came presently to visit me, and brought me in token that the good-fellowship of the evening still existed in the person of the Queen's herby which I accepted for politeness' sake rather than for any virtue I found in it. And from him I learned how the rascal came to be in his charge.

It appeared that Fresnoy, having no mind to be hampered with a wounded man, had deposited him on the night of our melee at the door of a hospital attached to a religious house in that part of the town. His father had opened to him, the Superior by chance or mistake began with the wrong one.

"You are not a Huguenot, my son?" he said.

"In God's name, I am!" Matthew replied with simplicity, believing he was asked if he was a Catholic.

"What?" the scandalized Prior ejaculated, crossing himself in doubt, "are you not a true son of the Church?"

"Never!" quoth our deaf friend—thinking all went well.

"A heretic!" cried the monk.

"Amén to that!" replied Matthew innocently; never doubting that he was asked the third question, which was, commonly, whether he needed aid.

Naturally after this there was a very pretty commotion, and Matthew, vainly protesting that he was deaf, was hurried off to the Provost-Marshal's custody. Asked how he communicated with him, the Provost answered that he could not, but that his little godchild, a girl only eight years old, had taken a strange fancy to the young man, and he had been talking to him by means of signs, which she had invented a great number. I thought this strange at the time, but I had proof before the morning was out that it was true enough, and that the child was seldom apart, the little child governing the grim cut-throat with unquestioned authority.

After the Provost was gone I heard the man's letters clanking again. This time he intended to remove my cup and plate, and surprised me by speaking to me. Maintaining his former silliness, and scarcely looking at me, he said abruptly: "You are going out again?"

I nodded assent.

"Do you remember a bald-faced bay horse that fell with you?" he muttered, keeping his dogged glance on the floor.

I nodded again.

"I want to sell the horse," he said. "There is not such another in Paris, no, nor in Paris! Touch it on the near hip with a whip and it will go down as if shot. At other times a child might ride it. It is in a stable, the third from the Three Pigeons, in the Rue de la Harpe. I don't know where it is. He sent to ask yesterday, but I would not tell him."

Some spark of human feeling which appeared in his lowering, brutal visage as he spoke of the horse led me to desire further information. Fortunately the little girl appeared at this moment at the door in search of her play-fellow; and through her I learned that the man's motive for seeking to sell the horse was fear, lest the Provost, in whose charge it stood should dispose of it to repay himself for its keep, and he, Matthew, lose it without return.

Still I did not understand why he applied to me, but I was pleased when I learned the truth. Base as the knave was, he had an affection for the bay, which had been his only property for six years. Having this in his mind, he had conceived the idea that he should treat it well, and should not, because he was in prison and powerless, cheat him of the price.

In the end I agreed to buy the horse for ten crowns, paying as well what was due at the stable. I had it in my head to do something also for the man, being moved to do so partly by an idea that there was good in him, and partly by the confidence he had seen fit to place in me, which seemed to deserve some return. But a noise below stairs diverted my attention, and I left myself named, and for the moment forgot the matter.

CHAPTER XXVII

I was impatient to learn who had come, and what was their errand with me, and being still in that state of exaltation in which we seem to hear and see more than at other times, I remarked a peculiar lagging in the ascending footsteps, and a lack of buoyancy, which was quick to communicate itself to my mind. A vague dread fell upon me as I stood listening. Before the door opened I had already conceived a score of disasters. I wondered that I had not inquired earlier concerning the king's safety, and in fine I experienced in a moment of complete reaction of the spirits which is too frequently consequent upon an excessive flow of gaiety.

I was prepared, therefore, for heavy footsteps, but not for the person who was then the strange bearing the latter displayed on entering. My visitors proved to be M. d'Agen and Simon Fleix. And so far well. But the former, instead of coming forward to greet me with the courteous politeness which always characterized him, and which I had thought to be proof against every kind of surprise and peril, met me with downcast eyes and a countenance so gloomy as to suggest the face of a hundred-fold; since it suggested all those vague and formidable pains which M. de Rambouillet had hinted might await me in a prison. I thought nothing more probable than the entrance after them of a jailer laden with yokes and handcuffs, and saluting M. Francois with a face which, do as I would,

fashioned itself upon his, I had scarce composed sufficient to place the poor accommodation of my room at his disposal. He thanked me, but he did it with so much gloom and so little naturalness that I grew more impatient with each labored syllable. Simon Fleix had slunk to the window and turned his back on us. Neither seemed to have anything to say. But a state of suspense was one which I could least endure to suffer; and impatient of the constraint which my friend's manner was fast imparting to mine, I asked him at once and abruptly if his uncle had returned.

"He rode in about midnight," he answered, tracing a pattern on the floor with the point of his riding-switch.

I felt some surprise on hearing this, since d'Agen was still dressed and armed for the road, and was without all those prettinesses which commonly marked his attire. But as he volunteered no further information, and did not even refer to the place in which he found me, or question me as to the adventures which had lodged me there, I let it pass, and asked him if his party had overtaken the deserters.

"Yes," he answered, "with no result."

"And the king?"

"M. de Rambouillet is with him now," he rejoined, still bending over his tracing.

This answer relieved the worst of my anxieties, but the manner of the speaker was so distrustful and so much at variance with the studied insouciance which he usually affected, that I only grew more alarmed. I glanced at Simon Fleix, but he kept his face averted, and I could gather nothing from it; though I observed that he, too, was dressed for the road, and wore his arms. I listened, but I could hear no sounds which indicated that the Provost-Marshal was approaching. Then on a sudden I thought of Mademoiselle de la Vigne. Could it be that Maignan had proved unequal to his task?

(To be Continued.)

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.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

How—Do you believe that thirteen is a fatal number? Joak—Well, all the people who lived in the thirteenth century are dead.

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

Good Advice: Father—Do you really desire to make my daughter happy? The Suitor—Certainly. Father—Then don't marry her.

Captain Sweeney, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Sore Throat Remedy is the best I have ever found for my throat. Price 50 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong."

This is the season when the man who has been at peace all winter has a falling out with his hammock.

During the Past Fifty Years, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLEYS ALL PAINS, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Ask for and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"That takes a big wait of my mind," ejaculated the traveling man when he thought he was in time to catch a train he thought he had missed.

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

Amiable visitor—And this is the baby, is it? Why, it's the very image of its father. Cynical Uncle—Well, it needs a mind that as long as it has good health.

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

The other day Johnnie saw a branded mustang on the street. "Oh, mamma," he shouted, "just look how they've gone and vaccinated the poor thing!"

SHILOH'S VITALIZER. Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

It seems to have developed that if enough men got together they can get anything they want for nothing.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by W. T. Strong.

It is a well-known fact that rather paradoxical fact that cut diamond rates are higher than the original prices.

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.

"The search is fruitless," sighed the man, as he looked in vain for pineapples on a pine tree.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAIN'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures letter, 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 SWAIN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. ywt

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WHEN YOU ARE READY
TO SELECT YOUR NEW

CARPETS

Isn't it wiser
And more satisfactory
To look over a greater variety, which includes all the newest patterns of all the best makers--assured by a house whose larger business requires a greater continuous supply of the freshest goods and styles? Then, as to prices.
Our vastly greater purchases, direct from the makers, and our vastly greater sales, are two phases of our business which enable us to give patrons a double advantage of close buying and small profits which no other house in Canada can approach in new goods--and we have nothing but the newest.

FOSTER & PENDER

TORONTO'S NEW CARPET HOUSE,

14 AND 16 KING STREET EAST.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRUCE.

Curfew will be rung at 9 p.m. in Paisley during the summer.

Mrs. John Barclay, of Paisley, recently dropped a fork, which entered her foot, leaving a slight puncture. Blood poisoning set in and the other day the foot had to be lanced, leaving a large cavity.

ESSEX.

Sol. White, M.P.P., of Windsor, who owns several thoroughbred horses, was surprised to receive a visit from a sheriff's deputy, who placed several of Mr. White's most valuable horses under seizure. The sheriff claims the seizure was made for debt. Mr. White refuses to say anything on the subject.

ELGIN.

A Tilsonburg correspondent says: "Mr. Williams went to St. Thomas last night to see a brother whom he has not seen for six years and neither knew where he was."

KENT.

George Watson, an Essex Center peddler, was picked up on the roadside and sent to the Chatham general hospital. He will probably die from heart disease.

LAMBTON.

Watford's population is 1,278, an increase of 31 in a year. The total assessment is \$251,460, an increase of \$9,525. Exemptions amount to \$24,500.

MIDDLESEX.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, who has been the guest of Mr. J. M. Tait, at Glenora, has returned to Toronto.

The late Archibald Thomson, of Strathroy, was born in Scotland in 1819, and came to Canada with his wife when 29 years old. With their daughter, now Mrs. Jas. Carrothers, of Adelaide, he lived the other day at the home of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Henderson, Alisa Craig, was born in Scotland 92 years ago, and was married in Sidsalsville 55 years ago by the father of the present Dr. Henderson, of London. Her husband died over 40 years ago, and for 27 years she managed the farm and kept up the home. The recital of her life as one of the early pioneers—as she was one of the first to settle on the west side of the river in East Wiltshire—would rival any fiction.

A. Rowat, of Niles town, had a cow killed by lightning during the heavy storm Thursday morning, valued at \$40.

Belmont Mechanics' Institute has 58 members and is growing. The officers recently elected are: President, J. B. Bovi; vice-president, Jos. Potts; secretary, T. W. Strachan; treasurer, H. Pettit; directors, Rev. J. Currie, W. R. Manning, W. H. Odell, J. G. Fawcett and Jas. Campbell; auditors, Wm. Mohr and Arch. Smith.

Miss Matilda Spring, of Dorchester, the well-known clairvoyant, is lying at the point of death.

OXFORD.

George Allard, the Ingersoll young man charged with manslaughter in connection with the stone-throwing incident, in which John McDermott met his death, came up on remand there Thursday. After taking a portion of the evidence, the case was laid over till Monday. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the gang of stone-throwers, Mitchell and McCaskill being arrested Thursday.

Elaborate preparations for the great A. O. F. demonstration in Ingersoll, Aug. 6, are being made.

Work has been commenced in Mr. Tillson's brickyard for the manufacture of 500,000 brick.

WATERLOO.

A Galt boy named McVicar found a pocketbook the other day which contained a check for \$500 and \$100 in cash. The owner rewarded the boy with 5 cents.

Minard's Lintment Relieves Neuralgia.

The cheapest and best place to buy watches, clocks and jewelry is at C. H. Ward's, 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

SOMEWHAT INHARMONIOUS.

The choir was singing a new arrangement of the beautiful anthem, "Consider the Lilies." The pure sweet voice of the soprano rose clearly and distinctly in these notes:

They toil-oil-oil not.
They toil not.
They toil not.

She paused and the tenor took up the strain:

Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin,
They toil-oil-oil not.
They toil not.
Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin.

The tenor ceased, and the basso, solemn red-haired young man, with a somewhat worldly looking eye and a voice like a fog-horn, broke in:

Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin,
They toil-oil-oil not.
They toil not.
Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin.

Then the voices of the three were lifted up in semi-chorus:

Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin,
Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin,
Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin.

"Brethren," said the gray-haired, old-fashioned pastor, when the choir had finished, "we will begin the service of the morning by singing the familiar hymn: 'And Am I Yet Alive?'"

WE ASSIST MOTHERS.

Sending Out Our Lactated Food.

A Sample Tin Enables the Mother to Decide.

As manufacturers of the world-famed Lactated Food, we have always been anxious to send a full-sized tin to mothers who have not used it for their babies, so that they might be able to thoroughly test its many good qualities. In the past thousands of mothers have made choice of Lactated Food after using the contents of one tin that was sent to them free of charge.

We earnestly invite all mothers who have not given Lactated Food a trial to send us their postoffice address, and we will at once send a tin of our life-saving food free of cost.

The best doctors in Canada are now freely prescribing Lactated Food, because it is the purest, healthiest, safest and best for infants' use.

Before you risk any new food for your baby, dear mother, send for and try a package of Lactated, the best in the world. Address, Wells & Richardson Company, Montreal, P. Q.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Mackie's photo studio open Queen's Birthday. 82c each.

Who's going to get there? The new Fire Kindler, sure. Try it and see.

Drew the Line at Parrots.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Scores of birds warbled on Sunday while the Rev. Dr. Robbins, of the Lincoln Park Baptist Church, preached his sermon on spring.

He had asked the congregation to bring their feathered pets, and the walls and pulpit were covered with cages containing canaries and mocking birds. At times the chorus was so loud that the minister's words were almost drowned.

Toronto Aldermanic Scandal.

Toronto, May 18.—Inglis, city councillor, has filed papers in a suit against Ald. Hewitt, of this city, for the recovery of \$1,000 alleged to have been given by Inglis to Hewitt for the influence of the latter in endeavoring to secure to the Blake firm an order for machinery for the new power house of the street railway company. The machinery contract went elsewhere, and now Inglis wants his money back.

Guelph District Conference.

GEORGETOWN, Ont., May 18.—The annual meeting of the Guelph District Methodist Church was held here yesterday. There were more than 50 clergymen present from all over the district. The session opened this morning at 10 o'clock, and a large amount of business was done. In the evening the meeting was open to the public, and the church was crowded to the doors.

An address was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Brandon, of Nassauwaukegan, on "The Benefits of Epworth League Work." Mrs. G. Beattie, of Fergus, and the Rev. W. C. Henderson, D.D., of Guelph, also delivered very able addresses on "Sabbath Schools as an Aid to the World's Evangelization," and "Normal Class Work."

The Dog Protected Baby From a Snake.

SCHWENKSVILLE, Pa., May 18.—A black snake five feet long to-day approached the child of H. H. Saylor as he lay asleep near the doorstep. A little dog was with the child and it saw the crawling monster within three feet of the tiny sleeper. Without any ado the dog sprang at the reptile, and then began an uneven fight. The snake was far too big and powerful to be overcome by so small an antagonist, but the dog fought bravely. When the deadly black folds of the serpent began to coil about the dog it yelped loudly. The child was awakened and its screaming brought Mr. Saylor to the scene. He speedily killed the snake and rescued the faithful little beast, which had probably saved his child's life.

Untold Misery—What a Well-Known Commercial Traveler Suffered, and How He Was Cured.—Gentlemen,—About five years ago I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, and for three years suffered untold misery, from this terrible complaint. I was at that time traveling for Messrs. Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse, one day I was induced to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, and to my great surprise and joy, I soon began to improve. I continued using this medicine, and when the third bottle was finished I found I was entirely cured; and as a year has elapsed since then, I feel confident that the cure is complete and permanent. To all afflicted with this distressing complaint I heartily recommend Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, believing that the persistent use of it will cure any case of dyspepsia. (Signed.) T. S. McINTEE.

Teacher—What became of the children of Agamemnon? Papil (after demure deliberation)—I think they're dead by this time.

Wide Awake Soap is the only true self-washing soap in the world. Have you tried it yet?

Another consignment of \$1 oak finished rockers just arrived, also great bargains in sideboards, at TRAFFORD'S Popular Furniture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone 98.

COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT
AND ANTI-RATTLE.
THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO.
Decatur, Ill.

G.F. MORRIS
—BUTCHER—
MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English sheep casings only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.
Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 667.
LONDON, - ONT

RAILWAY
TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED Feb. 11, 1891.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

ARRIVE DEPART
Wabash Express (A)..... 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.
Accommodation..... 8:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)..... 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.m.
May Express..... 12:50 a.m. 1:00 p.m.
Wabash Express (A) (B)..... 4:20 p.m. 4:25 p.m.
Mixed (B)..... 5:50 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 11:20 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

ARRIVE DEPART
Chicago Express (A)..... 5:55 a.m. 6:00 a.m.
West End Mixed..... 6:05 a.m.
Wabash Express (A)..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.m.
Accommodation..... 12:50 p.m. 1:00 p.m.
Pacific Express (A)..... 6:20 p.m. 6:30 p.m.
Mail..... 9:50 p.m. 10:00 p.m.
Accommodation..... 11:20 p.m. 11:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE DEPART
Lehigh Express (B)..... 4:03 a.m. 4:10 a.m.
Accommodation..... 9:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B)..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Accommodation..... 12:14 p.m. 12:20 p.m.
Mixed..... 6:55 p.m. 7:00 p.m.
Accommodation..... 8:15 p.m. 8:20 p.m.
Erie Limited (B)..... 11:35 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE DEPART
Chicago Express (B)..... 5:40 a.m. 5:45 a.m.
Accommodation..... 7:10 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B)..... 11:00 a.m. 11:05 a.m.
Erie Limited (B)..... 12:00 p.m. 12:05 p.m.
Accommodation..... 12:50 p.m. 1:00 p.m.
Pacific Express (B)..... 7:00 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

ARRIVE DEPART
Express..... 9:55 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
Mail..... 6:4

GOOD GOODS,
WORKYou'll Get by Ordering
From

N. Wilson & Co.

TAILORS, etc.

136 DUNDAS STREET

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON
grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-
quired.MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
drug store, 609 Dundas street east. Resi-
dence, Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music
House, 185 Dundas street, and 439 Princess
avenue.LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
jeweler, 422 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

WRIGHTON—At 238 Oxford street, on May 1,
Mrs. W. T. E. Wrighton of a son.

DIED.

DURKIN—On May 13, Edward J. Durkin,
eldest son of M. J. Durkin, Esq., aged 38
years.Funeral from St. Peter's Cathedral on
Saturday morning. Private.SOLANDT—At Inverness, P. Q., on the 16th
inst., Rev. Andre Solandt, father of Mrs. H.
Omond, city.

SUCCESS!

People like to trade where they
feel the atmosphere of pros-
perity. They know that a suc-
cessful store is satisfied with
small profits. That is why people
enjoy buying their drugs and
Wall Papers atBOYLE'S,
652 Dundas Street.This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
557 York Street.
TELEPHONE 113.ORANGE AND CHERRY
PHOSPHATESSoda Water
In Choicest Fruit Flavors.J. E. BOOMER
181 DUNDAS STREET.

Smith Bros.

Leading Plumbers in London.

Call and see their goods in
working operation in their
showrooms, and then you will
know how good plumbing is
done.376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 538. ywtSEE WHAT
Hon. G. W. Ross,MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SAYS OF THE

Williams Pianos.

GENTLEMEN.—I cannot speak too highly of
the Piano I purchased from you. It is beauti-
ful in finish, admirable in tone and compass,
and as satisfactory as any instrument can well
be.

Do You Know That the

Williams Pianos

EXCEL IN POINTS OF
Construction, Design,
Tone, Style,
Durability, Finish.INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER
IT WILL PAY YOU.

Prices Right and Easy Terms.

R.S. Williams & Son

171 DUNDAS STREET.
J. A. CRODEN, ManagerLightning causes fire, so
does the new Fire Kindler.

BIG SALE

—OF—

Print & Challie Blouses

BLOUSES	25c, worth \$ 40
FOR	35c, worth 75
S	40c, worth 90
	45c, worth 1 00
	50c, worth 1 25
	60c, worth 1 50
	75c, worth 1 75
	99c, worth 2 00

Priddis Bros.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened

IF YOU WANT YOUR LAWN MOWER
sharpened and put in first-class running
order so that it will be a pleasure to use it,
W. E. GURD & CO., 185 Dundas Street
(phone 590), will do it for you. We do a large
number every year, and please all our cus-
tomers. Mowers sent for and returned.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St
J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Assurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

CLEARING, COLD, FROST IN SOME
PLACES.TORONTO, May 18—11 a.m.—To-night
the storm center is in Pennsylvania, mov-
ing slowly east. An important high pres-
sure area is moving towards the lake
region from the northwest. The weather
to-day has been cloudy and rainy in On-
tario and Quebec, and fine in other parts
of the Dominion.Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Esquimaux, 40°-70°; Prince Albert, 40°-
42°; Qu'Appelle, 28°-50°; Winnipeg, 32°-
58°; Parry Sound, 40°-42°; Toronto, 47°-
56°; Montreal, 58°-60°; Quebec, 50°-56°;
Halifax, 38°-70°.TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
TORONTO, May 19—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Fresh to high
north and northwest winds; clearing, cold
weather; frost in some places to-night.

HATS.

Bicycling, Boating, Lawn Tennis,
Cricket, Baseball, Lacrosse and
Football

CAPS

Of all kinds in stock or made to order

BELTZ HATTER

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818
ywtProf. Smith's Three Keys will positively
cure rheumatism in three days, no matter
how long it has been on. Sold by all drug stores.Our whole attention is given to fin
watch repairing. All work practically
executed. J. E. ADKINS, East London. ywtWide Awake Soap is a solid bar of
pure soap that will not vanish like
snow in hot water. Try it. bT. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler,
watchmaker and engraver, general repair-
ing. A. C. L. solicited. 402 Taibot street
Lawn mowers a specialty, and called for.
tyChina Puzzle—What is the difference be-
tween A. Ives and the male portion of the
population of China? For answer apply to
A. Ives, china and glass riveter and general
repairer, 308 Dundas street. ywtIf you want good photos go to WEST-
LAKE'S 24th May, 201 Dundas. ywtYou don't have long to wait, boys. Three
chairs going all the time at JOHN L. FOR-
NER'S barber shop, 219 Dundas street, op-
posite Giddell's Hall.Improved
FOUNTAIN
SYRINGE.

FOR SALE BY

ANDERSON & NELLES,
PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGISTS,
240 DUNDAS STREET.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE
134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS
175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

World's Fair Art Portfolios

We have arranged to supply our sub-
scribers with numbers of the World's Fair
Art Portfolios for a few weeks only. Read
the advertisement in another column. Sub-
scribers who have not secured the last few
numbers are advised to do so at once, and
complete their series, as the stock is
limited, and we cannot guarantee to fill
orders if not received within a short time.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Devotees of botany can find many
treasures in the fields and woods near the
city.—Some women's bonnets nowadays are
so diminutive in size that they approach
the vanishing point.—The city of London by recent legisla-
tion is to become a legal center for Western
Ontario on Sept. 1.—[Mitchell Recorder.]—Miss Grace Brown has returned to
London to resume the study of music, be-
ing much improved in health.—[Tilsonburg
Liberal.]—The house of Mr. Hearn, blacksmith,
at Byron, was struck by lightning on
Thursday evening. The fluid went down
the chimney and tore one of the partitions
out.—Miss Della Young, who is now singing
one of the largest churches in London
where there are 80 voices, returns home
the last of this month.—[East Kent Plain-
dealer.]—It is said that local business men will
form a joint stock company with \$100,000
capital to tender for the street electric
lighting in view of the fact that only one
company has done so.—Mr. P. W. D. Broderick, D. D. G. M.,
London, paid an official visit to St. David's
Lodge, A. F. and A. M., St. Thomas,
Thursday night. After lodge closed he was
entertained to a luncheon.—Mr. Geo. England, son of Mrs. Eng-
land, of the burg, who has been lying
dangerously ill at his home in London the
past several months, is, we are pleased to
say, recovering.—[Amherstburg Echo.]—Lightning struck a calf belonging to
Mr. Henry Nicholls, Grey street, East
London, during the recent storm. It split
the animal completely in two from the
head to tail, and nicely as a butcher could
do the job.—The man who refuses to advertise his
business, saying that he is willing to let
trade come to him by natural means,
should, to be consistent, walk home from
business, cook his dinner over a few em-
bers, and read the paper by the light of a
pine knot—if he can read.—Auctioneer Jones yesterday disposed
of the stock of C. McCallum, amounting to
\$8,012.91, to A. M. Smart at 56 cents. The
stock of Richard Elson was sold at the same
time to W. T. Norst at 50 cents, and the
property, comprising 21 acres on con. 2,
London township, to the same buyer at
\$1,250.—Mr. Stewart Temple Blackwood has
been gazetted to second lieutenant in No.
4 company, Twenty-second Battalion Ox-
ford Rifles, and has entered the Royal
School of Infantry at London for a three
months' course of instruction in order to
qualify him as an officer.—[Ingersoll
Tribune.]—The Presbyterian congregation of Hyde
Park have been extensively repairing and
renovating their church building, and have
now a very handsome little church. The
services in connection with the reopening
will be conducted by the Rev. J. A. Mac-
Donald, of St. Thomas, on Sabbath,
May 20.—A dispatch from Wheatley says: "The
new stone bridge of the Lake Erie and
Detroit River Railway was washed out by
last night's storm, and is a complete wreck.
Trains are detained and will be until the
bridge is repaired. The loss will be about
\$10,000. The storm was the worst that has
ever been known to pass through this
section."—The probability is that the Toronto
city solicitor and leader of the Ontario
Opposition will not be able to take his seat
in the next Ontario Legislature as the
member for London. The people of that
city will send one of their citizens, in the
person of Mr. Thos. S. Hobbs, to look after
their interests in Ontario's Parliament.—
[Wingham Times.]—The turbulent waters of Kettle Creek
have washed the Port Stanley Bridge away
altogether, and carried it out into the lake.
The structure had been moved from its old
site and was being used while the new
bridge was under construction. The disas-
ter will cut off communication between
the two sections of the village and will
prove a serious inconvenience.—Alva Everett and wife, who were ar-
rested here on the charge of attempting a
criminal operation on a young girl of about
18 named Sarah Dove, daughter of a
Howard farmer, were arraigned before
Reeve Syer, at Thamesville, Wednesday.
The hearing was with closed doors. The
prisoners were committed for trial, but
were released on furnishing bail for \$1,500.—We are indebted to Mr. D. L. Chap-
man, London, for a copy of an elaborate
history, of which the title page reads
"What W. R. Meredith has done for Lon-
don in twenty years." It contains sixteen
pages, and each page is suggestively and
entirely blank. It is an eloquently written
record, with a clear, terse, literary style,
and the writer's meaning is very easy to
grasp.—[Listowel Banner.]—Last night's informal hop in the Palace
Dancing Academy terminated the series of
gatherings under the direction of Messrs.
Dayton & McCormick that have been so
popular during the season. Prof. Dayton
and Mrs. J. A. McCormick (sister)Leading Editor's Opinions of
Williams' Royal Crown
Remedy.Mr. D. H. Price, editor of Aylmer Express,
writes today: Isaac Williams Company, Dear
Sirs—Will you please send me two bottles of
Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills?
The wife of my foreman got a bottle some time
ago from your agent who was through here,
and it is doing her a great deal of good. Pre-
sume you will prepay express charges. Yours
truly, D. H. Price.Mrs. J. H. Chelien, furniture dealer, Blythe,
writes today: "Isaac Williams Company,
Dear Sirs—Will you please send me another
bottle of your Remedy, and a box of
Pills included also, as I got from your agent,
Dr. Scott, who said it would be of right, and
kindly oblige, Mrs. J. H. CHELLEN.
J. C. Gill, Orillia, writes: "Inclosed please find
\$1. for one bottle of Williams' Royal Crown
Remedy.""I inclose \$5. Send me six bottles Royal
Crown Remedy. A. B. LADLOW, Blythe."
"Send me \$5 worth Williams' Royal Crown
Remedy and Pills to Winnipeg. I used several
bottles while in Safford, and know the good
of it. F. KINNAMAN, manager Northwest
Catholic Review."supplied the music, which was of the usual
high order.—A very pleasing event took place last
Monday evening at the Young People's
Society of the Church of the Advent.
After the business of the evening had
been disposed of, Mr. Geo. J. Avey,
late president of the society, who is leav-
ing town and going to his home in London,
was presented with a copy of the revised
version of the Bible, accompanied by an
address.—[East Kent Plaindealer.]—Miss Thomson, of Christ Church, the
young lady who goes to the far north as a
missionary, left yesterday morning for her
destination on the C. P. R. She expects
to be about three weeks on her journey to
Port Chippewyan, on Lake Athabasca. A
large number of friends and members of
Christ Church went to the station to say
good-bye and joined in singing "God Be
With You Till We Meet Again" as the
train moved out. Miss Booth accompanies
her as far as Calgary. The former is on
her way to Victoria, B. C., to visit her
brothers.—The remains of the late Edward J.
Durkin, formerly of this city, who died in
Chicago on the 13th inst., have been
brought here for burial, and the funeral
will take place this morning from St.
Peter's Cathedral. Deceased, who was the
eldest son of Mr. J. Durkin, of this city,
was born in London. He was 38 years of
age and unmarried. He was a telegraph
operator, and held a good position in Chi-
cago, to which city he went some twelve
years ago. He was proficient in his profes-
sion and popular with his associates. Mr.
Durkin was also a member of the Ancient
Order of Hibernians, who took charge of
the remains and brought them to this city
for interment.—The principals of the city schools met
last evening by request of the secretary
of the board to make any suggestions they
deemed advisable re the forthcoming list
of July demonstration. Principal Wood-
burne in the chair, and the following
present: Messrs. Graham, Eckert, Kirk,
Stewart, Reynolds, Bryant, Baker, Alt-
house and Misses Coyne and Gossion. After
several suggestions were made and dis-
cussed, Messrs. Eckert, Woodburne and
Althouse and Miss Coyne and Miss Gossion
were appointed to put the same in shape
and forward them to the secretary for the
consideration of the demonstration com-
mittee.

"The Grand Duchess" Again.

One of the chief holiday attractions on
May 24 will be the second performance of
"The Grand Duchess" by the London
Amateur Operatic Association. It has
been decided to repeat it at the request of
many who were unable to secure seats at
the first performance. The same, and an
even better production may be looked
for, as the wrinkles always incident to the
"first night" will have been smoothed
down. Mrs. George Holman will preside
at the piano.

Frank Tucker.

Despite the weather a good-sized audi-
ence assembled at the Opera House last
night to see Frank Tucker in "Our Jack."
The company, as usual, lent excellent sup-
port. The specialties, especially those of
Mr. Gillespie, J. Knox Gavin and Baby
Johnson, who is a most phenomenal child,
were encored repeatedly. Tonight "A
False Marriage," a domestic drama con-
taining a story of strong heart interest, and
provided with a liberal fund of comedy,
will be presented. Baby Johnson will ap-
pear at matinee this afternoon in a special
bill, and will execute at least three new
dances at both matinee and night per-
formance.

Shut Down.

The entire shops of the Grand Trunk in
this city have been closed for an indefinite
length of time, and 250 men will walk the
streets. For a day or two past rumors to
that effect have been in circulation, but
it was generally believed to be improbable.
Yesterday, however, a dispatch was re-
ceived from headquarters ordering the
closing of the works. They are expected
to be closed at least ten days, while the
time may extend over three weeks. The
reason allotted is a shortage of coal, owing
to the big strike now in progress over the
border. The company's pay car will arrive
in the city to-day.The Canadian Pacific is more fortunate
than the Grand Trunk, as its supply of coal
is good for about six weeks or two months.

TRY XXXXXXX

Parnell & Brighton's
Cream Rolls.NOTHING TO EQUAL THEM
IN THE CITY.A New
Display of MILLINERY

—AT—

Mrs. A. G. McLEOD'S

250 Dundas Street.

Also new stock of Knitting Silks, Point Lace,
Braids, Embroidery, Cottons and all the
newest styles in Capes. ywt

—FOR—

Something Extra Fine

TRY

REX BRAND

HAMS AND BREAKFAST
BACON.

For Sale by Grocers and the Packers.

MOORE & COMPANY

LONDON, MARKET HOUSE,
ONTARIOTERRIBLE
FLOOD

—AT—

MARA'S

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

A Break in the Roof

OVER OUR TWO STORES

Did the Damage

—OUR—

Clothing,
Carpets,
Curtains AND
Boots & Shoes.
WERE BADLY SOAKED.

BARGAIN DAY!

The sale of Damaged Goods
will be the special feature for Mon-
day, our Bargain Day.660 Dozen
Linen TowelsJust out of bond and stored up stairs,
together with MANUFACTURERS' ENDS
of TABLE LINENS, etc., were badly
wet and soiled.

Price no Object

As damaged goods must and will be
sold. We will not keep damaged
goods.

By order, T. E. Mara.

MARA'S

153 Dundas St., 155 Dundas St. and Market Square

LONDON.

Phone, 1043.

IT HOUSES ITS POOR.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW'S VERY SUCCESSFUL SCHEME.

The Scotch City Turns Plague Spots Into Comfortable and Cheap Dwelling Places for Workingmen—Good Work for an Improvement Association.

While so many problems of city government engage attention it might be profitable to turn attention to the workings of the City of Glasgow, one of the few novel cities of the world.

The City of Glasgow is run for the benefit of the people on strictly business principles. The municipal corporation controls whatever by their nature are monopolies—water supply, gas and electric lighting, as well as the stockyards, the public markets, even the old clothes market—and all are under the jurisdiction of the common council.

Eighteen years ago the town council leased the street railway system to a company, and the lease expires this year. The contract stipulated that five years prior to the expiration of the lease a new lease should be made so that both parties could be reached. It is significant of the paternal character of Glasgow's municipal government that the demands made by it in the negotiations largely related to the comfort of the laboring



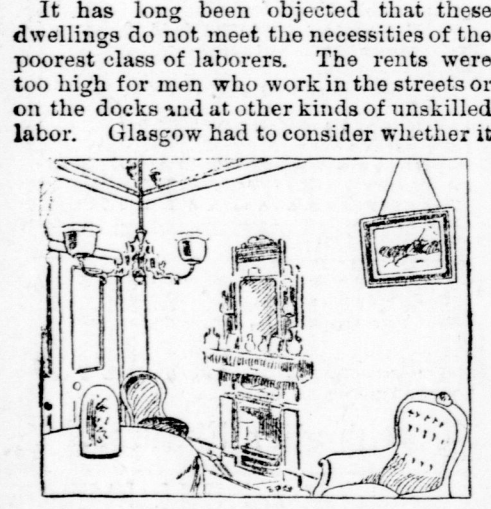
ARTISANS' DWELLINGS, ERECTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF GLASGOW IN THE SALT MARKET.

men who operate the line. The council said to the company: "You must give better service, employ a better class of men, pay them better wages and work them shorter hours," but negotiations fell through, and the City of Glasgow now begins the operation of her own street cars.

Glasgow seeks the welfare of all its people, rich and poor alike. It is the only city in the world to own lodging houses. Some may say that in acquiring these it made a virtue of necessity, but, be that as it may, virtue remains.

The municipal tenements consist of blocks of flats on either side of the Salt Market. The buildings are four stories in height; the ground floors are occupied by shops. The houses are usually arranged so that on two floors there are three tenements, a tenement of two rooms being on each side of the staircase and a tenement of one room between them. There are also several flats of three rooms each. The tenement of one room is fourteen by thirteen feet. It is fitted with a bed chest (which is expected to answer the purpose of a second room), a scullery, a large press or cupboard, a commodious dresser and a kitchen range. Such an apartment rents for \$40 a year. The two-roomed flats have a lobby fitted with a press or closet. On one side of the lobby is the living room, which is completely furnished as a kitchen. A scullery adjoins. There is also a bed alcove in the room. On the other side of the lobby is the sitting room, to which is attached a bed chest. Such a flat rents for \$49.50 a year. The three-roomed flats rent for \$80 a year. Gas is supplied by the city at the unusual rate of six cents per 1,000 feet. There is a laundry at the top of the house for the use of the tenants. These artisans' dwellings are constructed in the most substantial manner. The stairs are stone and the stairway walls are tiled or glazed brick, which are easily kept clean.

It has long been objected that these dwellings do not meet the necessities of the poorest class of laborers. The rents were too high for men who work in the streets or on the docks and at other kinds of unskilled labor. Glasgow had to consider whether it



SITTING-ROOM OF A TWO-ROOM FLAT IN ONE OF THE MUNICIPAL DWELLING HOUSES OF GLASGOW.

was possible for the municipality to reach these men in any way. If it had been a question of letting rooms to single men the arrangement could have been made easily enough. But the difficulty was to devise homes for large families; and it usually happens that in this part of the world the poorer the man, the larger is his family. Houses could be built, of course, but could the poorest class of laborers afford to pay a rent which would return to the municipality an interest of 2, 3 or 4 per cent. on its investment? Could the municipality compete in that respect with the owners of rookeries where families live in single apartments? Much deliberation was given to the subject. It was found that the municipality could put up a block of substantial buildings to meet the wants of the class hitherto left untouched, but that it would not be practicable to provide anything more than what are called "one-roomed houses," that is to say, one room to a family.

To be sure the rooms could be divided by a partition reaching within two or three feet of the ceiling—the sleeping quarters being thus separated from the cooking quarters. It was finally decided that a block of single-room tenements should be constructed. A place was cleared at the rear of a block of artisans' dwellings, and a plain building of three stories was erected, with four single-room tenements on each floor, two in the front and two behind. These were let at rents well within the means of unskilled laborers. The buildings were opened a few months ago, and they have been filled ever since. The experiment is financially successful, but in other respects there is little to be said for it. Of course the apartments are larger, lighter, healthier, better-built than any single room tenements in the old rookeries. Nevertheless, the objections to the herding of a family in one room are not thereby removed. They are merely minimized, and in a very slight degree. It is not by any means demonstrated that a municipality is justified in doing any-

thing to perpetrate the single room tenement for families.

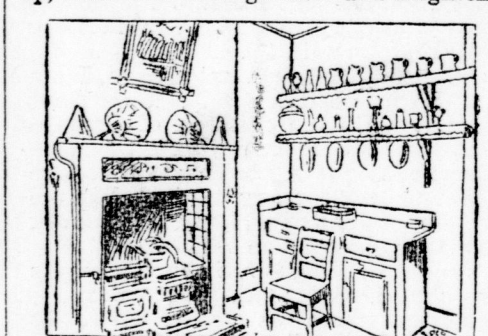
The construction of Glasgow's municipal tenement-houses, whether of the better or poorer class, is admirable.

The stairways, being built entirely of masonry, are consequently fireproof. The stairs themselves and the hall floors are of stone and the walls of the halls are faced with glazed tiles or glazed bricks, as the case may be, and are easily kept clean.

A very large amount of work yet remains to be done on the municipal estate which comes under the administration of the improvement fund. Old houses are still being torn down and crowded areas are being cleared away. Of course all this is very expensive business. But it is being gradually carried on so that the cost may not fall excessively on any single year. Besides, Glasgow, like every other city in the United Kingdom, is suffering from a depression of trade and this is not the time to tighten the screws of taxation.

An organization known as the Improvement Trust was instituted to let air, light and, if possible, a little sunshine into the dismal closes and courts of the city, where not fewer than 75,000 human beings lived amid surroundings which had become moral and physical "plague spots," a danger and disgrace to civilization, and it has largely succeeded. The condition of the older city referred to comes down to us in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They could never be very wholesome, but would be tolerated with a modern Scotch population. But we have evidence that even then the dark places of the city were not free from the hygienic and moral evils begot of such conditions, which the persecutions and terrors of the magistrates and the church were, in the absence of the police and of street and stair lighting, little able to repress. When, therefore, the great railway works came to be constructed and other industries were stimulated in the west of Scotland, in Ireland, teeming with an over-population, and in Glasgow with its tempting port, when no preparation had been made for it, the immigrants took possession of the older and denser parts of the town, and the authorities were face to face with an exigency that only a drastic remedy could relieve.

The building defects were owing to the straightened lines within which their frugal ancestors lived. So long as the city remained within the narrow compass, and the green fields were at no point distant, compactness of building was not a serious inconvenience unless epidemics or fires occurred. Originally built in village fashion the houses were on the street and the vegetable gardens in the rear. But the thrifty sires, in place of breaking new ground as families and populations grew up, built over their gardens and heighten-



KITCHEN IN A FLAT OF TWO ROOMS IN MUNICIPAL DWELLING HOUSES.

ed their houses. Thus High Street, Salt Market, Gallowgate, Trongate, Gorbals, Calton and other gardens developed gradually into the "closes" and "vennels" which fell to be broken up under the improvement scheme of 1866. A bold and serious thing it was on the part of the authorities of 1865 to face the promotion of a bill that necessitated the purchase of all the densely crowded and heavily rented property—much of it, too, divided and subdivided by legal writs into flats and half flats. The improvement act was passed by both houses of parliament, and it gave assessing powers during fifteen years—five years at six pence per pound and ten years at three pence per pound—and the tax was laid on occupiers exclusively, i. e., all persons hiring houses or flats in Glasgow above a certain very small rental. Immediate progress of the property, and the town council resolved to impose the maximum rate of six pence per pound. Being entirely a new tax and laid on the evening of the November election of 1866, occasion was taken to arouse the citizens against the scheme and its principal author, Lord Provost John Blackie, Jr. Mr. Blackie was standing for reelection as a councillor with a view to presiding over the practical work of the scheme, and he was slightly outvoted at the poll, to the deep and abiding regret of the general community. The convictions of its authors in the urgency of the work of redeeming the city from the reproach into which it had fallen and their straight-forward policy were cogently shown, first, in satisfying parliament that a sixty penny rating might be necessary, and, second, in the town council determining that the maximum be levied in the first year.

In going to parliament the sum estimated as necessary to be raised by taxation was placed at £500,000, and the tax was based on that calculation. But it must be kept in view that as time wore on more liberal ideas than those of 1866 were advocated, with the result that many more streets, wider thoroughfares and more efficient sewerage operations have been carried out than was contemplated in 1866, and at an additional cost in ground and works of probably £200,000, and also that the number and the paying power of the ratepayers have greatly increased.

Ex-Bailie Archibald Dunlop was chairman of the committee from 1884, and he and his predecessors in the office have been supported at one time and another by the best men in the town council, who find in the complex affairs of the trust an excellent training school, which serves them in good stead in other departments of the public service. Bailie Dunlop recently retired from the council, leaving with the improvement tax a £4 per pound sterling, and with the prospect that this rate will suffice until the trust is wound up. Only older citizens, familiar with the old city, can realize the vast improvements wrought by the improvement scheme in many ways. Even its supposed failures have been sanitariously beneficial. For example, ground in various quarters, cleared of its buildings, failed to sell, but the health of the district has been thereby immensely benefited. There has, indeed, been no property market for several years, because overbuilding and depression of trade, arresting the growth of population, had left many proprietors with a heavy burden of unlettable property.

The committee have had to submit to some temporary unpopularity because of this state of matters, yet there is no scheme of the corporation which has excited or continues to excite more general interest, has its various points more crucially examined into by intelligent strangers in search of ideas and is more extensively imitated by other great centres than the city improvement scheme of Glasgow.

A WALKING COSTUME.

ONE THAT IS CORRECT AND PROPER IN OLD ENGLAND.

Differences Noticeable Between English and American Women on the Streets—Jeannette Hale's Very Interesting and Up-to-Date Description of What to Wear.

English women dress very little for walking, and the streets do not present the attractive appearance of the fashionable avenues in this country. Women really walk much in London, but it is considered rank extravagance to get a new gown for morning wear or for shopping. The handsome tailor dresses are bought for the races, and their pretty toilets are reserved for evening and visiting.

The bad weather and dirty streets are probably accountable for the indifference of even fashionable women to their ap-



CORRECT ENGLISH WALKING COSTUME.

pearance on foot. An American lady living in the best set in London said to me: "I am still American enough to get a good and really handsome street costume, for I do like to look nice when I go out in the morning, but my English friends think it absurd."

Occasionally one is seen in a smart costume, covert coat and dark mixed gray, preferably. The very newest thing in London for a walking dress is black speckled with white, making an iron gray. Both coat and skirt are made quite plain, with the back of the collar faced with dark gray velvet. The new coat is not too long, with very full coat skirt in the back, and cut off in front to leave a round waist. The skirt flares conveniently at the foot, and the back is laid in box plaits, which spring outward at the bottom.

But while the women are content to wear anything in the morning when on foot, the gentlemen are most carefully groomed. The long frock coat which we call a "Prince Albert," to the confusion of an English tailor, who does not know it by that name, the finely striped trousers, the polished boots, the white gardenia in the coat lapel and the silk hat, is the universal dress of gentlemen in both morning and afternoon. It is even worn to business. Although one sees occasionally the away, a morning coat and sometimes a "jogging suit," as a tweed sack coat is called.

It is strange that so frail a thing as a silk hat should be worn in such a treacherous climate, but it is the badge of gentility, and is said to be so respected that it will obtain an audience for a humble individual who would not be permitted to enter the door in a Derby. In the constantly recurring rain and mist constant care is required to keep this delicate plumage unruffled, and the hat is ironed every day, and a "deal of trouble it is," said a fashionable hatmaker, "for we agree to keep in order free of charge the hats we sell, and some gentlemen are so particular they drop in twice a day to have them ironed while they wait."

As for fashionable men, the new spring overcoat is a dark gray mixture, in a sort of tweed, in preference to light tan, venetian cloth, and the Chesterfield, with the plain black and dark gray velvet collar, is the usual shape.

There is a new top coat, however, with a fitted body and very long skirts, so short waisted that a disrespectful trans-Atlantic girl said it looked like an "empire gown." This, like the tan racing coat, with light velvet collar and cuffs, is an extreme fashion, and only looks right on the right men.

JEANNETTE HALE.

A Dinner Without Meat. A Friday dinner was given recently at the New York Catholic Club by one of the members. As an example of what may be accomplished without the use of meats, the menu is given herewith:

Oysters. Soup—Clear Green Turtle. Pates—Scallops a la Financiere. Radishes. Caviar. FISH. Boiled Striped Bass, Sauce Hollandaise, Bermuda Potatoes, boiled. Hors d'Oeuvres. Anchovies—Caviar on Toast. Tunny Fish, Maine. FIRST ENTREE. Terrapin a la Maryland. Chateau Pontet Canet. Fresh Mushrooms on Toast. Fresh Asparagus, Melted Butter. SECOND ENTREE. Frogs Legs a la Bordelaise. Chateau Haut Brion. French Green Peas. Fresh Artichokes, Vinaigrette. SOLE. Carrot and Kirsch. ROAST. Broiled Lobster, Devilled. Pomard. Salad—Chicoree. DESSERT. Savarian au Rhum. Ices. Champagne, Krug sec. CHIFFE. Petits Gervais—Camembert. Fruit. Cafe. Cigars. Cognac, Martell. Chartreuse. Benedictine.

Stop Biting Thread. Ladies who do much sewing frequently suffer a great deal from soreness of the mouth and are at a loss to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Half the time it is simply the result of biting off thread instead of using a pair of shears for cutting. In the case of silk thread the danger is quite marked, because it is usual to soak the thread in acetate of lead, partly to soften it and also perhaps to increase its weight somewhat. If this practice is followed regularly and very much silk thread is used, the result may be quite serious and even lead to blood poisoning.

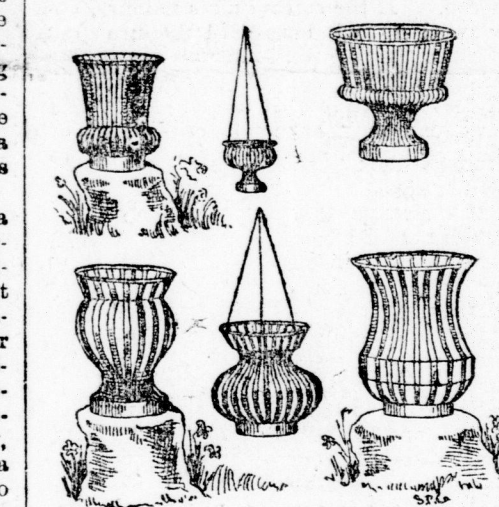
OLD TIN CANS.

How They Were Transformed Into Novel Hanging Baskets and Urns.

I was tired of seeing old tin cans, worn-out wash basins, rusty tin buckets and old paint kegs serving as flowerpots and hanging baskets, writes Mrs. W. A. Kellerman in American Agriculturist. It seemed to me they might be regenerated. With this idea in mind the children and I made a collection of old tin cans of various sizes, from the pound baking powder cans to great gunpowder cans, of perhaps two gallons' capacity. The smaller cans I could reform with my own hands, but when it came to the large, stiff gunpowder cans I found them too refractory, and was obliged to call for assistance. We were so successful in our efforts, and the enjoyment and pleasure which resulted in consequence, so many times outweighed the trouble which we experienced in converting these unsightly things into things of beauty, that I would like to tell your readers just how we did, that they may do likewise. The baking powder cans were more pliant and, therefore, handled with less difficulty, so I began with them. With a pair of large, old shears I cut them in strips about half an inch in width, and to within an inch or so of the bottom. It is best to mark with a lead pencil or "scribe awl" just where you wish to cut. After the can has been cut as described, bend the strips at their base, outward, making a sharp right angle; then carefully bend them into a compound curve, inclining an inch or more towards the centre, and then outward again, according to your fancy, until you have formed a graceful curve. After you have formed a little experience in the work, you will be surprised to find how many different shapes you can fashion from this foundation. There may be almost as much variation as in that "useful line of poetry." The plowman homeward plods his weary way. When you have succeeded in reaching your ideal, in curves and general outline, take a strong wire—common fence wire, minus the barbs—and form a ring or hoop as large in circumference as you wish your hanging basket, bend the strips over this wire at the top at equal distances from each other. For hanging the basket up, fasten three wires at equal distances to this wire ring, or top of the basket, and join them at their extremity. For bending the strips securely about the wire, a pair of pliers should be used.

The old tin fruit cans must first have the tops melted off. This can be readily done by turning them upside down upon the top of the hot cooking stove. The old-fashioned two-quart cans make the prettiest baskets. They are large enough to admit of more variation in shaping them. These may also be cut with the large old shears, but for a large bucket or gunpowder can a pair of tinners' shears will be necessary. You will not care to buy a pair, but you may be able to borrow, as I did. If you are not so fortunate, you could have a tinner cut them; the expense would be but a trifle, and these large cans may be converted into really beautiful urns. Both baskets and urns are prettiest painted either black or a bright red. Before filling them with soil they should be well lined with moss. If you cannot obtain moss in your own woods or neighborhood, you can procure "sphagnum" at a greenhouse, perhaps; this prevents the soil from rattling through the openings formed by the separation of the strips into urn or basket shape, and also serves to retain the moisture.

My hanging baskets and urns were admired by passers-by generally. One large



INEXPENSIVE PLANT BASKETS AND URNS. urn, filled with nasturtiums, was a source of pleasure all summer long. Placed here and there in appropriate nooks in the yard, these stands add materially to one's enjoyment. The most appropriate pedestals for yard urns you will find ready made in the woods or fields. An old stump will answer the purpose very well, or that bowlder along the road, or the one which has lain in the field, in the way of plow or harvester for years.

For General Wear.

Around the house, until the daily duties are over with, housekeepers wear aprons of a two-thirds length of lawn, nainsook or dimity, trimmed with a hem four inches deep and clusters of tucks divided into three by insertion or rows of feather-stitching. This last trimming can be done with flax or cotton on the garment or the ready made hem by the piece of twelve yards, costing from fifteen to thirty cents a piece. The belt and long, wide strings, which are to be tied at the centre back, are of the material, and if a more fanciful effect is wanted a ruffle of Hamburg or nainsook edging trims the bottom.

A pocket on the right side is indispensable with all sizes and kinds of aprons. A pretty apron made of lawn is trimmed with three clusters of five tucks, each divided by two rows of feather-stitching and edged with a ruffle of embroidery. The belt is also feather-stitched and a tiny ruffle of embroidery is gathered with the top of the apron and forms an unusual finish. Strings of the material and a square pocket laid in a double box-pleat and caught with a narrow bow of the material.

From One Who Knows.

A dealer in cosmetics who is nothing of a charlatan says, that "steaming the face is not as injurious as skinning the face. She is a good-looking woman herself, and when she wants to look her prettiest she washes her face with castile soap and cold water for cleanliness and color. There is more than a bit of common sense in this advice, —New York World.

Baked Bananas.

Bananas may be baked. A tablespoon of sugar and a teaspoon of hot water should be allowed for each banana. The fruit should be pared and slit in two. They should be placed in a shallow dish. A tablespoon of butter melted in hot water should be poured over the fruit and the sugar mixed with a little spice and sprinkled over the top. About twenty minutes is required for baking.

A ROUNDABOUT CALL.

Waking a Sleepy Operator by a Cable Dispatch.

There is a good story about a telegraph operator who once worked the land wires in the Duxbury (Mass.) cable office, going to sleep one night and a message having to be sent 6,000 or 7,000 miles to wake him up. The operator is now a practicing physician in Cambridge, Mass., but before annexing M. D. to his name was one of the glibest telegraphers of the country. One night while on duty in the Duxbury office, he fell asleep at his key. The sleep was a sound one. The New York operator called till out of patience, when he sent a message to Boston requesting the chief operator in charge to tell Duxbury to answer New York. The sleeper, however, was as deaf as Boston's "Di," "Di," as to the impatient characters flashed on from New York.

In the cable-room next the sleeping operator was the cable artist. The room was dark and he was watching the mirror for the tiny sparks that in those days went to make up a message. To him the Morse alphabet was all Greek, so the sleeper slept on.

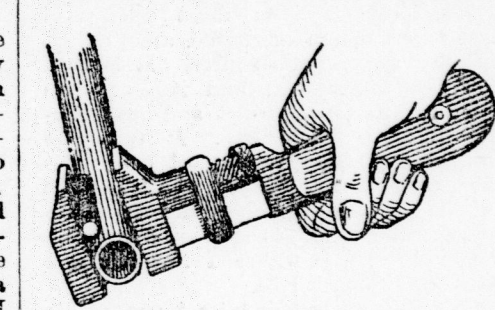
Seeing no other way out of the muddle and thinking the operator asleep, New York called Canso in Nova Scotia, and addressed a message to the cable operator at Duxbury. The message read: "Go into the other room and wake up that operator."

Canso sent it to Heart's Content in Newfoundland; Heart's Content rushed it across to London, thence to Dover, and across the Channel to Calais and to Brest. Brest kept it moving on to Miquelon, and Miquelon gave the cable operator at Duxbury a unique surprise. The sleeper was then aroused, about eleven minutes having been taken by the grand round of the cablegram. He tried to explain matters by telling New York that he was out of adjustment. The story didn't impress the officials as being truthful, and in a day or two there was a vacancy in Duxbury.—Donohoe's Magazine.

WORKS JUST AS WELL.

Wrench and Round File as a Substitute for Pipe Tongs.

The man who is full of expedients is the one who gets along in the world. If what he wants is not at hand, something else is substituted, and matters progress as usual.



SUBSTITUTE FOR PIPE TONGS.

though every facility were available. This applies especially in mechanics, where it is impossible to provide a tool for everything, and when just the tool required—even though there be such a tool—is not at hand.

Our artist recently saw a mechanic who, desiring to unscrew a pipe, and having no pipe tongs or any of the usual appliances for such work, picked up a wrench and a piece of a round file and applied them in the manner shown in the cut. In an instant, and without difficulty, the pipe was loosened.—Scientific American.

Political Proverbs.

Sam statesman air born grate; sum hav grateness thrust upon them and sum buy it.

A wise candidate will let a voter cheat him in a horse trade.

A member of parliament don't see much use in scratchin' the backs uv them that can't scratch his back.

About the best thing that can be done with an anarchy is to hang it up with a rope whar it can dry.

No party's prinisipuls kin stand against hard times.

Pertator politics is pizen.

Holdin a party together ain't nothin to holdin the country together.

A politishian haint got much use fer the flag except to shoo voters up to the polls with it.

Thar woodent be emny less talk on the tairf of wimmen was in politicks.

So Many Somanias.

Kissers have lipsonomia. Waiters have tipsonomia. Sailors have shipsonomia. Skaters have slipsonomia. Barbers have clipsonomia. Drivers have whipsnomia. Inebriates have dipsonomia. Dead beats have sipsonomia. Mild drinkers have nipsonomia. Tea drinkers have sipsonomia. Poker players have chipsonomia.

Rather Topheavy.

Boy—That toy boat you sold me is no good.

Dealer—What's wrong with it?

Boy—It won't stand up. Flops right over quick as I put it in the water. Guess you thought I wanted it for a man-of-war.

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2—Nervous, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,25

3—Fevering Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough,25

4—Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults,25

5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,25

CHINA'S GREAT RIVER.

THE YANGTSE KIANG AND THE MANY
WONDERS IT PRESENTS.The Immensity of the Yangtse Valley—A
Vast Empire Cut Up by Canals—The Life
Boat Service and How Pirates Are
Treated.

I have been riding for days upon the great Yangtse River, and I write this letter in almost the centre of the Chinese empire, I am within less than a hundred miles of the vast city of Hankow, and am passing the country where the Chinese mobbed the foreigners a year or so ago, burning down the houses of the missionaries, and killing some of the English officers of the Chinese



PAGODA AT KINKIANG ON THE YANGTSE. Last night I left Kinkiang, a big trading centre at the mouth of the Poyang lake, and during the past two weeks I have passed a half dozen cities of the size of Toronto and Montreal, and have traveled through about the same number of great states, having an aggregate population of something like 150,000,000 people. All the towns I have visited I have found packed with a throng busier than you find on lower Broadway at noonday, and I am amazed at the immensity of this great Chinese empire and its enormous population. I entered the Yangtse at its mouth, where it flows through the Chinese province or State of Kiangsu. This is the centre of the east coast. It contains more than half as many people as the whole United States, and its population is equal to that of the British Isles. The State of Ganhu, which I next entered, supports 27,000,000 people, and the State of Hupeh, in which I am now traveling, has over twenty millions. This great river itself has millions who are born, live and die upon its waters, and at every landing I see a thicket of poles, each of which springs from the home of one of the millions of families which make up China's boat population. I am amazed at the wonderful resources of the country. My eyes bulge out at the muscle and industry of its people, and my head buzzes in trying to understand the curious sights which are crowded upon me.

China's great rivers are among the wonders of the world, and the Yangtse Kiang is the king of its kind. It has a greater volume of water than the Nile or the Amazon and it has built up a greater country than Egypt along the low lands of China. In approaching it from the ocean I found the waters discolored by its muddy fluid many miles out at sea, and it turns the salty brine yellow for sixty miles from its mouth. Here it is about as thick as pea soup. You draw up a bucket and in a moment its bottom will have a thick sediment of mud. I had been warned not to use the spigot which runs from the bottom of the boat into my bath, but this morning the boy had made it too hot and I tried to cool the barrel of filtered water in the tub with about a gallon from the Yangtse. I thought the amount was so little that it could not affect the rest. The result was that the clear water became the color of mud and my bare foot left an impression on the bottom as marked as that of the savage which so scared Robinson Crusoe on the desert island. It is a sort of a gritty silt, but I am told that there is no river on earth which brings down a sediment more fertile. The whole of the great plain of north and central China has been made by it. This plain is 700 miles long and it supports more than a hundred million of people. The Yellow River runs through it 100 miles north of this point, and this river, in combination with the Yangtse, has built the foundations of one-fourth of the Chinese empire. To-day it is estimated that the amount of dirt they carry down from the highlands of Tibet and of China is so great that it forms every two months an island a mile square in the sea and at the mouth of the Yangtse.



IRRIGATING ON THE YANGTSE.

Line of freight water-tight cars reaching from New York to Chicago and carrying twenty tons each could not hold its one day's discharge into the sea, and its rise and fall at the city of Hankow, about 650 miles from its mouth, ranges during the year from forty to fifty feet. Within the past ten days the river has risen thirteen feet and it is now going up at the rate of a foot a day.

The rise in the Yangtse Kiang is so great that embankments have to be built along its course for more than 1,000 miles. All of the country I have passed through is diked, and this, not only to the river, but also to every creek and canal connected with it. Central China is more cut up by waterways than Holland, and there are more dikes here to the square mile than you will find in the Netherlands. All along the Yangtse you see these dikes in every direction. They are about twenty feet high and from thirty to forty feet wide at the base and their tops form the roads and paths of the country. Along them you see all sorts of Chinese characters striding along, their figures silhouetted against the blue sky. Here goes the great freight car of China. It is a wheelbarrow

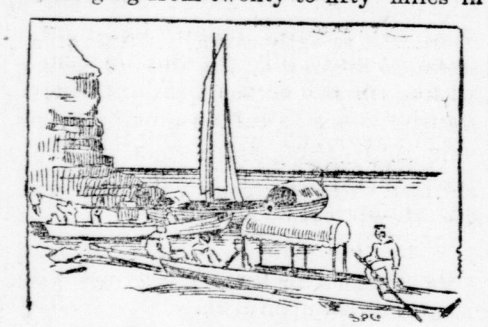
and a native coolie pushes it. Behind him comes another species of the same, a man carrying two great loads fastened to the ends of the bow-like pole which rests upon his shoulders. Next you see a brightly dressed girl, wearing red pantaloons and a black jacket, carrying a parasol of paper and looking very gay as she hobbles up the bank. You note mandarin riding in blue chairs carried between two bare-legged coolies, who trot along in front and behind, and among the nobles, the common people on foot.

A large part of the country is rolling and the idea that China consists of one vast flat plain is incorrect. Where I am now writing I am surrounded by magnificent hills and all along this great river you find breaks of rolling country. I saw the snow on the mountains when I came up past the City of Kinkiang, and at Ichang, above here, there are gorges which compare with the canyons of the Rockies in their magnificent grandeur. These are 1,000 miles inland and the sources of the Yangtse are two miles above the sea.

These gorges are narrow chasms, with a blue gorge and the boats which pass up them have to be hauled along by gangs of men, and the water in them, it is said, sometimes rises 100 feet above its ordinary level. They are comparatively short, and if they could be passed by steamers the vast region of the Yangtse could be tapped and steamboats could travel 2,000 miles into the interior. There is still talk of building steamers small enough and powerful enough to withstand the current of these gorges, and it is not an impossibility that the whole of interior China will at some time be opened up by steam.

The Yangtse to-day is one of the greatest trade routes of the world. China is said to have more boats on her waters than there are in all the rest of the world combined. It is the best watered country in God's green earth and has more wonderful waterways. Suppose you could stretch a river wider than the Mississippi in an almost straight line from New York to Chicago. Suppose it to be navigable for the biggest ocean steamers for that distance from May to October, and let ships from Russia, Germany, England and other parts of the world sail through it and load at its wharves. This would be about what can be done on the Yangtse Kiang below Ichang. If you wish to carry out the comparison, however, you must let the great river extend farther west. If you could stretch it on in a straight line it would go to Denver and still be navigable for large boats and barges. You must push it out farther west to San Francisco, and you are still 500 miles from its source. It is said to be 3,500 miles long, and it has its rise in the mountains of Tibet and has tributaries all along its course. It taps two great lakes, which give it canal communication with other provinces, and the most of the tea of the world comes from the lands south of it and is shipped across the Poyang Lake, near where I now am, and sent to Hankow for sale.

In coming into the Yangtse its mouth is so wide that it is hours before you see the muddy color of its waters before you can distinguish the banks, and for the first fifty miles of our journey we passed through what seemed to be a great inland sea, ranging from twenty to fifty miles in



FERRY OPPOSITE ICHANG.

width. Our first hills were passed about fifty miles inland. Seven hundred miles from the coast I found its width to be more than a mile, and it holds that width nearly all the way from Shanghai to Ichang, a distance of about 1,000 miles. I could fill this paper with the mention of the different kinds of craft and their loads. There are Chinese lifeboats, for instance, everywhere. There are low junks with their sails set, and they watch the river during the storms and pick up such sampan and fishing boats as are overtaken. They are under the control of the districts through which they go and form a sort of a river police.

Now and then they capture a smuggler or a pirate, and here and there outside of some of the villages I saw boats which had been cut in half and set up on end. I asked them why they were, and I was told that they had belonged to pirates and thieves. The culprits had been caught and beheaded, and their boats were thus put up as warnings to their brothers to beware of the law.

This valley of the Yangtse Kiang is a vast garden. All along its course the grass is as green as Egypt in winter, and two or three crops a year are everywhere grown. In looking over the landscape you see no fences or barns. The people live in villages made of thatched huts, with walls of plaited reeds, which they plaster inside and out with mud. Sometimes the huts stand alone in the town, and at other times they are joined together in blocks. The best of them are not more than twenty feet square, and the average farmhouse has only one story. The earth forms the floor. You could, I venture, build a good one for \$5.

The best of the towns here are close to the river, and we have passed many walled cities, with pagodas and temples rising above the other ridge-shaped roofs. At some of the bigger centres this ship stops to take on and discharge cargo, and I have gone through a number of cities since I came to China, the names of which I never heard. Take the city of Nanking—not Nanking, the old capital of China. It is the capital of the State of Ganhu, which has a population of more than one-third of the whole United States, though it is not as big as the State of New York. It lies right on the banks of the Yangtse, about 150 miles above Nanking, and it has miles of walls about it. These walls are twenty-five feet high and so wide that you could drive a buggy around the city on top of them.

The city has now a great native trade, though it is not one of the treaty ports, and foreign steamers stop at it. It has one of the finest pagodas on the Yangtse. It is a seven-story tower of rose pink, many-sided and its top is decorated with a beautiful cap of bronze, which is built in rings, like the dome of some of the temples in Siam, to a point. This tower was being repaired when I visited it and a framework of pole scaffolding extended from its base upward to a height of more than one hundred feet. Upon this hundreds of Chinese masons and painters were working, and away up on the sixth story I could note little figures like celestial beings clinging to the wall and watching the progress of the weather. I was glad to see it, for it showed me that there is at least one place in China where the monuments of the past are respected and where both the religion and the temples have not gone to seed.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

W. W. HILBORN, LEAMINGTON, IN
O. A. C. BULLETIN XCII.

The Universal Possibilities of the Luscious Strawberry—Hints About the Soil, Its Location, Its Preparation, Planting, and Cultivation.

It is doubtful whether there is a farm in Ontario on which strawberries cannot be grown profitably for family use, and still there are thousands of farmers who do not grow them. This should not be the case, as they can be grown with so little trouble and expense. Strawberries ripen during the heat of early summer, when such an addition to the diet is most healthful and necessary.

Many have been deterred from planting the strawberry from the fact that their culture is not understood. It is a common opinion that a great deal of work is required to make them succeed. When grown in the old fashioned way of planting in beds in a garden or enclosure this is true, but the work has to be done by hand, mostly at a time when the farmer is so busy with the spring work on the farm he cannot attend to the strawberry patch. The location of a suitable place for the strawberry plantation often has much to do with the success or failure of it. Especially is this true with the farmer that has but little help, and can ill afford the time to give them proper care. This class of farmers are very numerous and it is the purpose of this paper to make the method of culture so easy and simple that many who do not now grow the strawberry will be induced to grow at least enough for family use.

Soil.
Any soil that will produce a crop of corn or potatoes will answer for strawberries. A rich clay loam is to be preferred, next, heavy clay, and if possible a stiff heavy clay as much more difficult will be experienced in making a heavy soil. Also avoid any land that has been in sod or pasture a number of years. The white grub is the most destructive insect enemy we have to fight in growing the strawberry. It is usually found in the greatest numbers in the soil that has been two or more years in sod. A clover sod that has had but one crop taken off will answer. If the soil is not naturally rich it will pay to make it so with either barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer. It should be well drained either naturally or by tile draining.

Location.
Select some convenient place where you will not have to go out of the way to cultivate. You can then go through them with horse and cultivator in a few minutes when you have been cultivating corn, potatoes or other vegetables and never miss the time; while if they were planted in some out of the way place, the weeds often go without cultivation until the weeds get such a start that they could afterwards be cleaned out and cared for only with great difficulty. This is often the cause of failure. It is preferable to select a piece of land sufficiently large to admit of future plantings along one side.

Preparation of the Soil.
If a clay or sandy loam or a one year old clover sod, it should be well plowed in the autumn. If a light sandy loam, plow in early spring. After plowing, plow the soil thoroughly in the fall before work the soil with the weather and the condition of the soil will permit. Cultivate deep with a two-horse cultivator and harrow down smooth. If the soil requires manure, apply well rotted barnyard manure just before cultivating and harrowing. The manure should be well mixed with top soil but not plowed under. A stiff, heavy loam may have an application of coarse barnyard manure in the fall before plowing. If the soil is stiff and heavy, it should be trenched up in the autumn by turning two furrows together, forming a sharp ridge as when prepared for carrots or other roots. When thus exposed to the action of the frost a comparatively heavy soil will work down fine and mellow in the spring and give good results. Care must be taken, however, to secure such soil when wet, either with plow, hoe or cultivator. Surface drains should be made to take off surplus water quickly.

Planting.
This should be done as early in the spring as the soil can be prepared as directed above. Mark off the rows with a corn marker about four feet apart. If a marker is not at hand stretch a cord to plant by. Take pains to have the rows straight and of equal distance apart. It adds to the appearance of the plot, and time is saved in the cultivation. Prepare plants of the previous year's growth, trim off all old runners and dead leaves and shorten the roots to about four inches. Keep the plants moist and where the wind cannot reach them while out of the ground. This can easily be done by placing them in a pile or covering and covering slightly with soil and taking them out only as fast as required for planting. When planting make a hole with a spade crosswise of the mark and deep enough to admit the roots without doubling them up. This is quickly done by shoving the spade straight down and pushing it backward two or three inches. Take the plant in the left hand, spread out the roots fan-shaped, place the crown on a level with the surrounding soil, fill in and work the soil well in among the roots.

Cultivation.
As soon as the weed seeds start to grow and appear above ground, cultivation should begin. A fine-toothed cultivator is the best. Stir the soil frequently to a depth of about two inches, especially during the early part of the season. Care must be taken not to stir the soil immediately around the plant or injury will result. Cut off all the runners that have sufficient strength to send out several strong runners at once (which is usually in July) when these may be allowed to take root. The soil between the plants in the row that cannot be worked with the cultivator should be hoed out as soon as the weed seeds start to grow. At this time a steel garden rake will often do the work better and more quickly than a hoe. If the weeds are allowed to grow up they are two or three inches high before hoeing more than double the labor will be required, and the results will not be so good.

Mulching.
As soon as the ground freezes in the autumn sufficiently hard to prevent horses and wagon from breaking through the crust, a mulch should be applied. This may consist of coarse manure, wheat or rye straw or marsh hay. Most of the material should be placed between the rows with just enough immediately over the plants to nearly cover them from sight. In early spring, as soon as growth begins, rake the mulch from off the plants and leave it between the rows. If the mulch is left on the plants for a time after they begin to grow, it causes a soft weakly

growth of plant that will not produce fruit.

Keeping up the Plantation.
This is often the most difficult problem to solve in the strawberry culture on the farm. The usual practice has been to plant out a plot and give good care for the first season; result, a fine crop of fruit, with a promise that the strawberry patch shall be cleaned out and replanted as soon as the fruit is off. This, however, is rarely done; after the fruit has been gathered we do not expect any more until next season. The ground gets too dry to cultivate and the hay and harvesting has to be attended to. The strawberry patch then gets a promise that it shall be cleaned out early in the following spring. When spring comes the grass and weeds have such a strong hold among the plants that it is usually decided to let them go without any attention. With this treatment, at the end of the third season the plants will generally be so exhausted that but little fruit is produced and the young plants seldom possess that vigor required for starting another plantation successfully.

By adopting the following plan no difficulty will be experienced and a crop of strawberries can be grown as easily as a crop of potatoes, and with as little risk of failure.

Plant four or more rows one hundred feet or more long, every spring, and grow as directed above. This will yield a sufficient supply for an average family, and if a selection is made of early and late varieties the season of ripening may be extended to four or five weeks. A new plantation can be put out every spring and cared for with much less time than would be required to clean out the old one. With this method a supply of strong healthy plants can always be had for replanting—a most important point in successful strawberry culture.

A plantation can be left to fruit the second season without any cultivation, you will obtain the earliest fruit from this old plot, and in a favorable season quite a large quantity of it. The greatest objection to allowing the plantation to remain for a second crop is, that it so often happens that a new plantation is not set out, if the old one is left for a second crop. The chances are therefore lessened for a future supply of both fruit and plants.

Selection of Varieties.

Every season some new sorts are introduced, that could we believe the disseminator's description, would excel all other kinds. But how seldom do we find one of these new highly lauded varieties that proves as valuable as some of the old, well tested kinds. Many of them have a local reputation and prove valuable with special care in localities suited to their wants. It is not possible to give a list of varieties that will do equally well in all localities. If you have a neighbor that succeeds with certain kinds on similar soil to your own, it is usually safer to plant the same sorts. This will generally give better results than to trust new varieties, no matter how much they have been lauded by the disseminator. Occasionally it is well to test new sorts in a small way, but this can mostly be left to those who can afford to experiment.

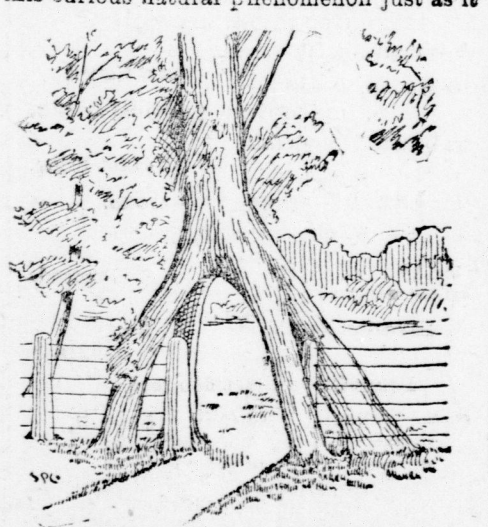
The following varieties have given satisfaction over a large area. For early, Beder Wood (B.) and Crescent Seedling (P.) For medium and late, Bubach (P.), Wilson (B.), Woolverton (B.), Saunders (B.), Lovett (B.), Williams (B.). Those marked (B.) are bi-sexual or perfect flowering varieties. Those with pistillate or imperfect blossoms are marked (P.), and require one row of the former with every three or four rows of the latter to fertilize them properly. The attention of farmers and amateur fruit growers is specially directed to this fact. Many of our most heavily producing strawberries (those marked P.) have only imperfect blossoms, and in order to produce fruit they must have planted along with them, or near by, other varieties (those marked B.) that have perfect blossoms, from which the wind and insects will then carry the pollen to the imperfect blossoms of the other plants.

Those named are vigorous growing varieties and should be planted about one and a half feet apart in the row, and rows four feet apart. They can be relied upon for either home use or market. Bubach has given the largest yields on light or sandy soils, and the fruit is of the largest size. Beder Wood is perhaps the best, first early on light soil, and Crescent on stronger loam. Woolverton and Saunders succeed best on strong rich soil, and with good cultivation will give a crop of fruit that is difficult to equal either in size of fruit or quantity. The fruit is of a dark bright crimson color, of good quality and quite firm for so large a fruit.

Procuring Plants.
Procure plants from your own vicinity if you can get suitable varieties. If not, send to some reliable firm that charges enough for their plants to pay for good and careful packing. Poor plants are dear at any price and usually result in failure.

Growing for Local Market.
Many towns and villages throughout Ontario have to procure their supply of strawberries from a distance. Where such is the case it would pay some farmer in the vicinity to grow them for the local market. Begin in a small way and learn the methods best adapted to the conditions and wants of the locality. Strawberries fresh from those which have been shipped by train. There are few localities where strawberries cannot be grown in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, if proper methods of cultivation are followed.

Natural Tree Graft.
Middleboro, Mass., boasts of a most remarkable tree growth. Our engraving, taken from a recent photograph, shows this curious natural phenomenon just as it



A NATURAL TREE GRAFT.

stands. One opinion is that the trunk of the tree separates into several parts at the ground, the parts rising separately about twelve feet and then unite into one body, forming a sylvan archway, through which the path leads. Another theory is that there are separate trees which have become grafted together at the head of the arch. Whichever explanation is correct, the aspect of the tree is very curious, and it has long been a notable object.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 27.

Moses Sent as a Deliverer—Text of the Lesson Exodus III, 10-20—Golden Text Isaiah, xlii, 10—Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

10. "Come now, therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt." We are in this lesson about 80 years farther on than in the last, for Moses remained at the court of Pharaoh till he was 40, and then for 40 years (Acts vii, 23, 30). He is now at Mount Horeb, and God is talking to him out of the burning bush—the bush that burned with fire and was not consumed (verse 2), so suggestive of Israel's whole history. To understand this lesson it is necessary to read Acts vii, 21-34; Heb. xi, 24-27.

11. "And Moses said unto God, Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" Three great I's in one little sentence show that Moses did not take in the greater I of the previous verse. When he was 40, he supposed that the people of Israel would have understood that he was their deliverer (Acts vii, 35), but he was then running before he was sent. Now when God would send him, he is unwilling to go. Such is man even at his best.

12. "And He said, Certainly I will be with thee, and this shall be a token unto thee that I have sent thee. When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain." The great lesson of our life is to learn that we are nothing, but that God is everything. The promise of His presence is to my mind the greatest of all promises for this present life. Consider it well as it was afterward given to Joshua, to Gideon, to Jeremiah and to the apostles by the Lord Himself (Josh. 1, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Jer. 1, 8, 19; Math. xxviii, 20).

13. "And Moses said unto God, Behold, when I come unto the children of Israel and shall say unto them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you, and they shall say unto me, What is His name? What shall I say unto them?" This was a far greater consideration than the "who am I" of verse 11. At least now asks God: "What shall I say that you are?" Jesus was always said that the Father sent Him. You will find Him referring to it over 30 times in the gospel by John. In His prayer He said concerning the apostles, "As Thou has sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world" (John xvii, 18).

14. "And God said unto Moses, I am that I am. And He said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you." Someone has compared this great name of God to a black check for any amount, like the promise of John xiv, 14, "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it." See Jesus filling it in in such passages as John vi, 48, 51; viii, 12; xiv, 6; xv, 1, 3. And where we read "I am He" it is really "I am," the "He" being in italics, as in John iv, 26; viii, 24, 28.

15. "The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you. This is my name forever, and this is my memorial unto all generations." It seems to refer to his covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to give them the land (Ps. cv, 8, 12), a covenant which is as lasting as his covenant with day and night (Jer. xxxiii, 25, 26), and which He will yet fulfill with His whole heart and soul (Jer. xxxii, 41).

16. "Go gather the elders of Israel together and say unto them, The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, appeared unto me, saying, I have surely visited you and seen that which is done to you in Egypt." What God says He will do as sure as if it was already done (Isa. xiv, 24, 27). He had said He would visit them and bring them out of bondage (Gen. xv, 14, 15). His covenants are on His table, ordered in all things and sure (II Sam. xxiii, 5), and though we may fail He abideth faithful. There is nothing done to His people which He does not count as done to Himself, whether it be good or bad (Zech. i, 8).

17. "And I have said, I will bring you up out of the affliction of Egypt unto a land flowing with milk and honey." See also verses 8 and chapters xiii, 5; xxxiii, 8. It may have seemed to Israel for many a long day that God had forgotten them, and that their afflictions were more than they could bear, but hear Him in verse 7, "I have surely seen the affliction of My people and have heard their cry, for I know their sorrows." So to-day he sees all the sufferings of His afflicted people and of the oppressed everywhere, and He will deliver, but He urges patience till He comes (Jas. v, 7, 8).

18. "And they shall hearken to thy voice, and thou shalt come, thou and the elders of Israel, unto the king of Egypt, and ye shall say unto him, The Lord God of the Hebrews hath met with us." The rest of the verse states the request they were to make of the king of Egypt. It was Jehovah Himself who was saying all this to Moses out of the midst of the bush that burned with fire, but was not consumed (verses 2 and 4). It was, however, only when Moses turned aside to see the strange sight that God spoke with him.

19. "And I am sure that the king of Egypt will not let you go—no, not by a mighty hand." And so it turned out, for when Moses and Aaron went to Pharaoh with the message from the Lord his answer was, "I know not the Lord; neither will I let Israel go" (chapter v, 2). The Lord searcheth all hearts and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts (I Chron. xxi, 9), yet He does not compel, but leaves each one free to obey or disobey as they think best. He is not willing that any should perish (II Pet. iii, 9).

20. "And I will stretch out my hand and smite Egypt with all my wonders which I will do in the midst thereof, and after that he will let you go." Pharaoh hardened his heart and refused to humble himself before God (chapters ix, 34; x, 3). The Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart by laying upon him commands which he would not obey (x, 20, 27; xi, 9, 10), and this led to multiplying the Lord's wonders. Greater wonders than those of Pharaoh's time are yet to be wrought in connection with the restoration of Israel from all lands, and a worse than Pharaoh is yet to be dealt with, but the whole earth shall yet be filled with the glory of God (Mic. vii, 15, 16; Jer. xxiii, 7, 8; Rev. xiii, 5, 6, xvii, 14; Ps. lxxii, 18, 19).

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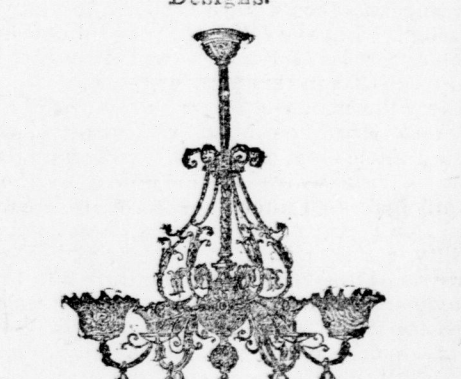
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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

Not once or twice in our rough island-story.
The path of duty was the way to glory.
—TENNYSON.

A great reception is to be given in honor of General Neal Dow at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, N. Y., June 3-5. It is hoped to make this the largest and most representative temperance meeting ever held on the continent. Full particulars may be obtained from Joseph A. Bogardus, secretary of the committee, 167 Chambers street, N. Y. The time of speakers will be strictly limited. After the regular speakers, the remainder of the time allotted to any subject will be given to five-minute speeches. One minute before the expiration of a speaker's time the presiding officer will give notice by bell tap. No motion for extension of a speaker's time can be entertained.

Twice on one Sabbath, and from different ministers, the writer heard confessions of inability to explain certain passages of Scripture. There was a day when a minister would have explained, or at least attempted to explain, anything and everything. The frank way of treating a congregation is by all odds the best.

The Toronto Presbytery the other day wrestled with the subject of vacant charges, and forwarded a strong request to the General Assembly to clothe the Presbyteries with any needed additional powers in caring for such charges and in endeavoring to secure speedy and suitable settlements. Strong objection was made to the system of candidating. As it is now, protested one speaker, clerical gentlemen were summoned to the oratorical arena as to a cock-pit, where the contest was ended by a final round between the two candidates. One can sympathize with this view; yet a congregation might have something not without reason to say if expected to take a minister on the schoolboy principle of trading jackknives, "unsight, unseen." Especially is this latter view not without weight, if Rev. D. J. Macdonnell's opinion expressed in the debate is widely accepted, namely, that "a life-long service in one church is the ideal one for a minister." Presbyterianism in Canada has drifted a considerable way from that view, and apparently the number of those who favor the ideal of a pastoral time limit (with any additional terms as desired) is greater than the number of those who favor the ideal of a life-long service. Many a man would be a success in one place who would be a failure in another. Why prevent the right man and right place from coming together, even if they have to try, try again?

Tuesday, June 19, is nomination day for the Ontario general election—polling Tuesday, June 26. Sir Oliver Mowat has never been beaten. It is the duty and privilege of every elector who believes in those things for which the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD stands, to leave no stone unturned to uphold the veteran Christian statesman. Cast your vote in such wise that it will be a vote to retain Oliver Mowat in the place of Provincial power.

The argument of the strikers in the coal regions is that their work, being dangerous and unhealthy, entitles them to moderate hours and good pay. There are others who further contend that the coal supplies of a country should be taken possession of by the State and mined for the benefit of the community, with, of course, moderate hours and good pay, as before mentioned, for the miners. Others think the State should appoint an impartial board of arbitrators to settle miners' wages. Men who go into the interior of the earth, away from sight of the blue sky, and with the ever-present risk that they may not again see wife or child, deserve a protection and a consideration much greater than any they have yet received.

Gladstone's eyes are getting better, say the under-sea wires. Glorious old Gladstone! His personality, his gifts and graces make him the sublimest figure of the century. It is a pleasant thing to reflect on that four such great contemporary intellects as Gladstone, Browning, Bismarck and Tennyson rested firmly on the direct providence of God. Mr. Gladstone, in a recent interview, was asked what he regarded

as the greatest hope of the future. He paused for a moment, not rightly understanding the question, then he said, gravely: "I should say we must look for that to the maintenance of faith in the Invisible. That is the great hope of the future; it is the mainstay of civilization. And by that I mean a living faith in a personal God. I do not hold with 'streams of tendency.' After 60 years of public life I hold more strongly than ever this conviction, deepened and strengthened by long experience, of the reality, and the nearness, and the personality of God."

New York City and New York State are torn up over the question, "Shall women vote?" There is no argument against women voting which does not equally apply against men voting. There is no argument now used against women voting that has not been used in Asiatic countries against women being allowed to read; that has not been used against women teachers; that has not been used against franchise extensions to men; that has not been used against the impurity of railways and steamships as would be displacers of stage-coaches and sailing-vessels. The pet argument for the moment with those who wish to retain women among idiots, vagrants and other disfranchised classes, is that many women do not want the suffrage; as if that were a just reason for disfranchising other women who do desire equal rights in voting!

Mr. Maclean, member for East York and publisher of the Toronto World, is against prohibition, but proposes to regenerate Canada by closing the House of Commons bar in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. (They have no liquor bar at Toronto, which illustrates the better influences which preside at Toronto.) But what one would like the Member-Editor to point out is any reason for closing the legislative bar at the Dominion Capital that would not equally be a reason for closing every bar in Canada. Brother of the quill, Speak Now!

A correspondent points out that one element of the hard times is the large amount of money spent last year by all sorts and conditions of men and women on the World's Fair, to which must be added the low prices of products, and the uncertainties growing out of the pending revisions of the American and the Canadian tariff. It is a time when those who can, should pay all little and big accounts promptly; and when every business man should "shore up" rather than decry his neighbor's credit, if only as the best way of "shoring up" his own.

The London (Eng.) Globe says no country in the world lies closer to England's affections and sympathies than the United States. These sentiments are reciprocated largely in the United States, as shown by the reception of the British marines in New York bay and in New York streets last year. No doubt this increasing friendliness is due in no small degree to the presence among our neighbors of a million or two of friendly Canadians. We would like to see between Canada, the United States and Great Britain an alliance offensive and defensive, with freedom of trade between all.

License Law Digest.

The Toronto Advocate has been doing a good turn to its liquor-selling patrons and friends in publishing an excellent digest of the present license law. As it is, it seems but fair to say that in a number of instances sellers have been fined for violations of provisions of the law that they did not understand about. Our conviction is that every man receiving a license ought at the same time to be supplied with a copy of the entire act, or a digest of it containing all its principal provisions.

Where is That Report?

No word comes yet of the report of the royal commission on the liquor traffic, now two years overdue. Whether even a summary report will be laid on the table of the House now before the session closes begins to appear doubtful. Even should such be presented it will be too late in the session to even get a hasty reading by most of the members, let alone any kind of careful consideration. The Government certainly gave the country to understand in the outset that there would be no such delay as has occurred regarding this report. Again

last year the country was assured that it could be looked for before this time. As it stands another year will pass by before any action regarding it may be looked for.

What the License Law Requires.

The license law requires that every licensed hotel keeper shall keep a bona-fide house of public entertainment where travelers can go and, as a matter of right, get necessary accommodations. The law especially provides that "every tavern keeper failing or refusing, except for some valid reason, to supply lodging, meals and other accommodation to travelers is liable to a fine of \$20." In nearly all the towns and country places good accommodation is provided in connection with nearly every licensed house. In several of our cities men have been known to fit up their houses to pass the necessary inspection and keep them closed against travelers—running them as mere tipping houses. Inspectors are remiss in their duties when they fail to see that these provisions of the law are well observed.

Unfermented Wine.

Some very intelligent and earnest men still cling to the idea that all the wines referred to in the Bible and used among the Jews were fermented and intoxicating wines. Dr. S. M. Isaac, a learned Jewish writer, says: "The Jews do not, in their feasts for several purposes, including the marriage feast, ever use any kind of fermented drinks. In their oblations and libations, both public and private, they employ the fruit of the vine—that is, fresh grapes—unfermented grape juice and raisins, as the symbol of benediction. Fermentation is to them always a symbol of corruption, as in nature and in science it is in itself decay, rottenness."

Latest Gleanings.

CANADIAN.

—Peter Kettie, a Hamilton man, got drunk in the streets of that city one day last week, and while in that state fired two shots from a revolver among a crowd of school children. Providentially none of them were injured. He was arrested by the police.

—The Toronto Evening News says: "Inspector Hastings says a number of Toronto hotel-keepers have systematically broken the law, and there is doubt as to whether their licenses should be renewed or not. There should be no doubt about the matter whatever. Every man who systematically violates the law ought to be shut out."

—The Toronto license commissioners, who completed their work last week, give a good report of the present license holders in that city. They are reported to have said that generally they have found things satisfactory in regard to the character of the men in the business there. They say there is not a drunkard among them. The only complaints made were the non-payment of debts in a few cases, and these were promptly dealt with before licenses were renewed.

—The Toronto Star, writing of the action of the Toronto and Kingston Presbytery in recommending all Presbyterians to vote for prohibition candidates, says:

"It is not at all improbable that this advice will be accepted and acted upon. In previous contests, when prohibition legislation was remote and opposition to traditional parties was dishonorable, the advice would have been rejected. But now, when prohibitive legislation is right upon us, and the political parties are becoming destroyed and men's views are becoming wider, the temperance people, too, will see that members truly representative shall represent, and that temperance men shall control legislation."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—It is well known, says the British Medical Journal, that the total amount spent for alcoholic liquor in British workhouses has gone down 60 per cent.

—On the last Monday in April there were in the various Glasgow police courts 209 "drunks," being an increase of 51 over the corresponding Monday of last year.

—A Scottish exchange says: "It can scarcely be credited that there is spent every day on drink in Great Britain and Ireland £385,880 4s. Yet this was the rate last year."

—An English physician says that in his treatment of 200 cases of scarlet fever without alcohol there was a mortality of 2 per cent, as against the 6 per cent in hospitals where alcohol is prescribed.

The license duty paid by all classes of brewers in the United Kingdom last year was £14,859 2s. The revenue for the beer duty amounted to £10,119,761, as compared with £10,069,595 in 1891-92, and £10,028,551 in 1890-91.

—The Church of England Temperance Society last year received 7,876

total abstinence pledges from sailors and fishermen. This number was but little below the average of 7,949 pledges enrolled during each of the last fifteen years.

—An English paper says: "It was stated at the trade meeting in London this week that the total income from the liquor trade to the Exchequer was about £35,000,000. The cost of supporting the army and navy was only £38,000,000, and, therefore, the drink traffic, within a million or two, paid for the entire cost of the defense of the country."

—The number of licenses issued to publicans in England and Wales has decreased since 1982 by 333. The present number is 73,147. Scotland has 11,532 licensed victuallers, and Ireland 17,833, as against 11,614 and 11,788 respectively in the previous year.

—A London correspondent learns that the growth in the incomes of the great brewers and brewery companies during the past ten years has been enormous. The information in the possession of the Treasury shows that brewers' profits on which income tax is paid have increased by eight or nine millions during that period.

—The Glasgow Reformer says: "Among those who consistently opposed almost every renewal of license at a licensing court last week was a young lady, who appeared on behalf of her mother, a staunch temperance reformer. Her engaging manner and good looks captivated nearly the whole of the elderly solons on the bench, while even some of the solicitors who appeared for the 'trade' felt softened by her arguments."

—The late Dr. Sir Andrew Clarke was much concerned about increased inebriety among English women. He proposed compulsory seclusion in retreats under State control. He said he would run the act of compulsion as close as the feelings of the English people for the freedom of the person would allow, and would especially enforce it in the earliest stages of the vice in the case of women. He said, as he spoke from great experience, especially in private dealings with drunkards, that the drinking habit was difficult to cure in men, but it was all but impossible in women. When taken in hand early, cures were obtained in both sexes, but, in his experience, even then the proportion of cures of women was painfully small.

GENERAL.

—A single brewery in the northwest provinces of India, where many are suffering from hunger, daily uses an amount of grain to form malt for beer that would feed 20,000 each day.

—The boatmen, porters and water-carriers in Constantinople are famous for being the strongest and finest set of men, physically, in all Europe. They never drink any kind of intoxicating liquor.

—Anyone found in the streets of Russia in an inebriated state is imprisoned, and when sober is ordered to sweep the streets for a day. Well dressed men may be seen sometimes fulfilling this menial office.

—A temperance society has been organized in St. Petersburg, Russia, which includes a brother of the reigning Czar, a high dignitary of the Greek Church, and the ministers of all the departments of government.

—A wise law has been passed in Waldeck, Germany, forbidding the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor habit. The officer to whom application is made for license is required to ascertain the character of the parties, and if the past record is unsatisfactory, sufficient proof of reformation must be produced before the license can be granted.

—It is said that the people of Darfur, in Africa, have a use of their own for beer. The beer, a kind manufactured by the natives, is placed where the monkeys can get at it, and when they have become sufficiently intoxicated, the negro takes the hand of one to lead him away. Thereupon, another monkey takes the hand of the first one, and so on until a long line is formed and the whole number taken captive.

—In a small town in the Province of Saxony the local authorities have forbidden persons who have not paid taxes for three years to frequent inns and public houses, and the proprietors of these places are to be punished if they sell drink to such persons. In the inns is hung up a list of no fewer than 116 names of persons—the population numbering only 1,750—who have not paid taxes since 1891.

—A Canadian exchange says: The Brazilian insurgents, lost a brilliant victory at Armacao Mountain through drink. The attacking party found a quantity of whisky while advancing. Many of the soldiers became helplessly drunk. The Government troops saw their opportunity, fell upon the insurgents and slaughtered them without mercy. The loss at Armacao Mountain was a turning point in the rebellion.

The "Sons."

[All contributions for this department should be addressed to T. W. Casey, 109 Bay street, Toronto. Post-card items are desired from every division in all the Provinces of the Dominion.]

W. H. Bewell, grand scribe, visited Port Perry Division on the evening of the 8th inst. The division is in good condition. The grand scribe addressed the division, urging among other things the importance of sustaining the HOME GUARD by subscriptions and by items of interest for its columns, that it may become a valuable medium for members of our order.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., instituted Alvinston Division, No. 137, at Alvinston, Lambton county, on the 7th inst., with 54 charter members. Mr. Newell, W.P.; Mr. McTaggart, R.S.; Rev. J. G. Calder, D.G.W.P.

Rev. D. Norman, P.W.P., preached a temperance sermon at Beeton Methodist Church on 6th inst.

Jan. B. Brooks, G.W.P., assisted by the W. P., W. A., R. S. and F. S. of Alvinston Division, organized Virtue Division, No. 138, at No. 18 Brooke, Lambton county, on the 18th inst. Samuel Mitchell, W.P.; Allen McDougald, R.S., Alvinston postoffice.

Raglan Division propose to hold an open meeting at an early date.

Delmer Division, Oxford county, shows a good gain in membership for the past quarter.

Port Perry Division returns a net gain of 25 for last quarter.

Blue Mountain Division, Thornbury, reports a large gain in membership as a result of last quarter's work.

Reglan Division for last quarter reports membership increased by 21 members.

Quarry, of Ottawa, Lavender, Hawkswill, Renfrew, Lyndhurst, Pine Orchard, Manchester, Beaverton, Sharon, Morton and Westport Divisions are among those showing an increased membership for last quarter.

The following D. G. W. P. s have been appointed by the G. W. P. since last report, viz.: Rev. J. G. Calder, Alvinston Division, Alvinston postoffice; Samuel Mitchell, Virtue Division, Alvinston postoffice.

Siloam Division propose to hold a public meeting about the end of May.

Miss L. Pascoe and Miss E. Campbell are captains of the respective sides in the pending contest in Enfield Division.

Mount Carswell Division is to furnish the programme at a grand concert to be given at Columbus on May 24.

It is stated that the celebrated Greenbank Orchestra is to be in attendance at the public meeting at the close of Ontario District Division at Derryville on June 29. Derryville friends are making first-class arrangements for the reception and entertainment of delegates and visiting members.

It is more than probable that in interest and attendance the session will be at least equal to any of its predecessors, even in the banner county.

Greenbank Division, with its 235 members, and numerous visitors, finds its hall too small, and is prospecting for roomier quarters.

Edward Carswell, P.M.W.A., a veteran Son of Temperance, and a lecturer of distinction, has just returned from a lecturing tour in Connecticut. He fills in his spare time with literary work, and there is a steady demand for the products of his pen. However, he does not forget Ontario, and any divisions desiring his services should write to him at Oshawa for terms, etc., for lectures to be given before he starts to fill his summer engagements at the great temperance camp gatherings in Canada and the United States.

Albert Division, Prince Albert, Ont., is as usual enjoying a prosperous quarter.

Don.—Harvest Home Division, No. 317, is still prospering, and holds regular and interesting meetings. The G. W. P., who is ever on the wing, paid us a flying visit the other evening. We are always pleased to have members of other divisions attend our meetings. Our members are well pleased with the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD. They say it is full of amusing, interesting and instructive items.

A. W. MILNE, Correspondent.

Religion should be to every man: (1) Not merely a creed, but an experience; (2) Not a restraint, but an inspiration; (3) Not an insurance for the next world, but a programme for the present world.—[REV. JAMES STALKER, D.D.]

Words of Encouragement.

W. S. Williams, of San Francisco, Cal., formerly grand chief templar of the Good Templars of Ontario, writes: "I consider the HOME GUARD the best temperance paper I read. It will surely help in the great temperance work."

Benefit your friends, that they may love you still more dearly; benefit your enemies that they may become your friends.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities.

If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

For desired information address H. SUTHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., or consult an agent of the company.

Co-Operation Asked For.

To the Prohibition Workers of Western Ontario Especially.

The London and Western Ontario Prohibition Union has been formed for the important purpose of uniting and concentrating temperance effort, and of informing and educating public opinion regarding the importance and necessity of efficient Prohibition Legislation in Canada at the earliest practical moment. To this purpose there requires to be very liberally supplied to the people, literature of the right class—statistics, facts, figures and arguments bearing on the economic, physiological, moral and social aspects of the great question; and also supplying lecturers, speakers and organizers from time to time as circumstances may require and means will permit.

As this work is for the good of our common country, and involves a large amount of expense in order to be successfully prosecuted, the executive desire the financial co-operation of all friends of the temperance and prohibition movement. Subscriptions are hereby solicited to aid in this work. All sums thus subscribed of \$1 or upwards will be acknowledged (unless otherwise desired) from week to week in the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD, the official organ of the union. To all subscribers of \$1 or upwards, a copy of the paper will be regularly supplied for the year, and other important matter will be sent from time to time. To such will also be supplied, by special arrangement, copies of important temperance books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., at publisher's rates.

H. Atmott, M.D., president; Rev. J. R. Gundy and Prof. J. H. Bowman, vice-presidents; D. A. McDermid, treasurer; F. W. Daly, B.A., recording secretary; Thomas W. Casey, corresponding secretary. Executive committee—Wm. Bowman, S. B. Coon, Rev. W. J. Clark, W. H. Wortman, John Cameron, Rev. Ira Smith, Mrs. May R. Thornley, Rev. Dr. W. A. McKay, Woodstock; Hon. A. Vidal, Sarnia; Rev. Dr. Principal Austin, St. Thomas; Rev. E. H. Sawers, Wilton Grove; G. N. Weeks, Rev. W. J. Taylor, St. Marys; Rev. R. Aylward.

All subscriptions for the above purpose should be sent to W. A. MacKay, 390 Adelaide street, London, Ont., who will promptly acknowledge them.

The following additional subscriptions have been received:

T. W. Birks.....	\$ 5 00
Rev. I. A. Smith.....	2 00
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A Friend.....	1 00
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Alas for him who is gone and has done no good work! The trumpet of march has sounded, and his land was not bound on.—[PERSIAN.]

Mr. Tait and Mr. Marter.

Toronto City Council, No. 2, Royal Templars of Temperance, has passed the following resolution: "That this council, having considered the reply of Mr. G. F. Marter to the resolution passed by the council on May 4, cannot recede from the position taken in such resolution, that where two or more prohibitionists offer themselves for election it is the duty of prohibitionists to support the candidate of that party which has publicly pledged itself to prohibit the sale of liquors so far as the courts decide that such power is within their jurisdiction. Mr. Tait fills that position exactly, and, moreover, although we do not hold that Mr. Tait has any pre-emption claims, yet, as a resident of that constituency and a present member for the city, he has previous and greater claims than Mr. Marter. It was well known that Mr. Tait would receive the nomination for North Toronto, and we cannot but regret the causes which led to Mr. Marter's nomination to that constituency, in that he was inclined to accept such nomination, which must result in either one of them being defeated at the coming elections."

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Editorial Notes.

CONVENTION NOTES.—There are a
 few other heads besides those bur-
 dened with crowns that cannot find the
 soft side of the pillow. Surely amongst
 the number may be usually counted
 the noddles of the members of a con-
 vention "local management com-
 mittee." Such at least has been the gen-
 eral belief.

But up to date the ladies of the
 London committee have found little to
 disturb their dreams. Though per-
 haps having only gotten fairly under
 way in their journey through the
 woods, it may be premature to shout.
 However, it is none too soon to record
 their gratitude for the exceeding kind-
 ness received at the hands of ministers
 and church boards.

In arranging for the various services
 the committee have met with unex-
 pected help, and have found a deep
 interest in their success manifested
 upon all sides.

Our large church had expected to
 hold its communion Sunday, June 3.
 This would have necessitated a pre-
 paratory service upon the evening of
 the first public meeting of convention,
 and would consequently have pre-
 vented many W. C. T. U. members
 and friends from participating in the
 reception to be tendered the dele-
 gates. The pastor presented the situ-
 ation to the session and it was decided
 to postpone the service for a week.

Another prominent pastor when
 asked to mention the coming event
 in his week-night prayer meeting,
 promptly offered to devote the service
 to the subject of temperance, and to
 make special prayer for the success of
 the convention.

Yet a third pastor actually asked to
 have the convention notices sent to
 him; and suggested that he would
 make public appeal for billets, if such
 a course proved necessary!

To be sure there have been a few
 shadows; but only enough to make an
 artistic background for the "abounding
 mercies."

Places of meeting thus far arranged
 are as follows:

All the day meetings will be held in
 the Congregational Church, Dundas
 street.

Dominion executive—Thursday
 night, May 31, at Somerset Hall, 240
 Dundas street.

Children's meeting will be held
 Friday or Saturday afternoon—the
 place not yet decided.

Reception and plebiscite meeting,
 Friday evening, St. Andrew's Presby-
 terian Church.

Saturday night—Dundas Street
 Methodist Church.

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mrs.
 J. K. Barney of Rhode Island—place
 of meeting not yet settled.

Monday evening, Mrs. Barney's
 lecture, Queen's Avenue Methodist
 Church.

Tuesday evening—still unsettled.

Wednesday—"V" conference morn-
 ing and afternoon, in the "V" rooms,
 Nitschke Block, Dundas street.

The names of delegates are coming
 in rapidly now. If any woman has
 been appointed by her county or
 province to represent it, and has not
 yet communicated with the chairman
 of the billeting committee, will she do
 so promptly? Address Mrs. D. A. Mc-
 Dermid, 558 King street, London.

The Ontario Provincial Correspond-
 ing Secretary, Mrs. Wiley, writes that
 several of the women, nominated by
 the executive as Provincial delegates
 have failed to respond to her letter of
 notification. She is in doubt as to
 whether to fill their places with other
 names, or to await further develop-
 ments.

All counties that, by virtue of their
 membership, have a right to send dele-
 gates, should forward their names to
 Mrs. Wiley without delay.

MISS PHELPS' TOUR.—Do not fail
 to read carefully the several letters
 that come from the pen of our North-
 west missionary.

It is evident that good work is
 being done, and an interest aroused
 that must tell in the temperance crisis
 now upon us as a nation.

In another column will be noted
 some interesting items in relation to
 the World's W. C. T. U. missionary
 work, in which we all rejoice to have a
 part. Our friend, Mrs. Farley, is cor-
 responding secretary for the Elgin
 county W. C. T. U.

Incident.

Under the above heading we expect
 to give from time to time authenticated
 instances of the horrors of the drink
 traffic. The 40 licensed bars of our
 own city and the six county saloons
 that (through the continued refusal of
 our east riding commissioners to abate
 the nuisance) still fringe our borders,
 shall be the sources from whence flow

the streams of woe we shall depict.
 We cannot give one case in ten that
 comes to our notice, because to relate
 the facts truthfully would too often
 only pillory the friends and relatives of
 the wretched victim.

Think of the home this mother
 would make! A W. C. T. U. mem-
 ber, passing along one of our streets,
 sees a bare-headed woman with an
 infant in her arms coming out of a
 house and going toward the road.
 Shortly she is followed by a second
 and younger woman, who is evidently
 trying hard to persuade her to return.
 Approaching the couple our friend
 finds that the woman with the babe in
 her arms is heavily intoxicated, and
 sees with alarm the danger to which
 the child is subject. The miserable
 mother sways from side to side, lurches
 up against the fence, and finally falls
 full length upon the edge of the side-
 walk and rolls into the ditch, still
 clasping the babe. This is the younger
 woman's opportunity. She snatches
 away the frightened child and disap-
 pears with it into the house. After
 several ineffectual efforts to rise, the
 drunken mother crawled upon her
 hands and knees back into her own
 yard, and round to the back door of
 her house, where she disappeared from
 view.

What will be the future of that
 child? What hope is there for that
 mother in this world or the next?
 What of the man who sold her the
 poison that dethroned reason and
 blotted out every womanly instinct?

Our Missionary Outlook.

(Mrs. Fanny Farley, St. Thomas.)

We cannot too highly honor and
 applaud the self-sacrificing labors of
 the men and women who, in the face
 of insurmountable difficulties, have
 carried the Gospel into foreign lands.
 The missionary record of the Christian
 church is a glorious one. The mis-
 sionary workers of the past employed
 the best methods possible under the
 conditions of the times; and like all
 efforts the beginnings were necessarily
 crude.

There were and are three main
 obstacles to successful missionary
 effort in foreign lands. (1.) Lack of
 reformatory work at home. (2.) Ex-
 istence of the liquor traffic. (3.) The
 rivalry of sects. In view of these diffi-
 culties we look with not a little pride
 upon the methods of our own great
 missionary organization, the W. C.
 T. U. It begins its work at home.
 The local union is the center round
 which the more extended and more
 complicated machinery of organization
 operates, in ever-widening circles, un-
 til the whole world is in touch with the
 gospel of Christian temperance. It does
 not go with the Bible in one hand
 and the rum bottle in the other; but
 it goes with the Bible in one hand,
 and the polyglot petition in the other;
 and throughout its various branches
 of work it knows no sect nor creed. In
 these three important points lies the
 main strength of our W. C. T. U. as a
 teacher of practical Christianity.
 Future effort will follow largely in the
 path thus marked out by our six
 White Ribbon round-the-world mis-
 sionaries.

The B. W. T. A. affiliated with the
 World's W. C. T. U. through the in-
 fluence of Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas
 in 1885, but the prevailing sentiment
 in the executive of that society was al-
 ways hostile to Americans and Amer-
 ican ideas, until its seventeenth annual
 meeting in May '93. Then Lady
 Henry Somerset and a minority of her
 executive led the movement which re-
 sulted in the indorsement of the "Do-
 every-thing" policy by a good majority,
 and the re-election of Lady Henry
 and officers who were in agreement
 with her progressive plans. As a re-
 sult of this action the W. C. T. U.
 throughout the world is harmonious.

Appropos of that English hostile feel-
 ing to anything American, I'm afraid
 that although our Ontario unions have
 been affiliated for so many years, still
 there are some among us who have a
 prejudice against working for the
 World's Union, preferring to spend all
 their energies and money in their own
 local work. Until this pessimistic
 idea is banished we will not be suc-
 cessful to any large degree. Christ's
 command is "Go ye into all the world,
 and preach the Gospel to every creature." If we cannot go, we must
 do our share to help send those who
 do go. Some may think and say that
 this idea of keeping to ourselves is
 loyalty; to me it seems but narrow
 prejudice. This white ribbon, which
 we wear, binds us, all the world over,
 as sisters; and obligates us to help one
 another.

It will not be uninteresting to note
 here some of our foreign mission fields.
 I emphasize "our" because the local
 unions are centers of these ever-widen-

ing circles that form the World's
 Union.

In looking over the World's W. C.
 T. U. directory we find unions not
 only in every Province of Canada, in
 every State of the Union and Great
 Britain, but, thanks to our all-round-
 the-world missionaries, in New South
 Wales, New Zealand, Hawaiian Is-
 lands, Queensland, South Australia,
 Tasmania, Bulgaria, India, Spain,
 South Africa, Japan, China, Burmah,
 Cape Colony, France, India, Denmark,
 Finland, Holland, Chili, Asia Minor,
 Corea, Madeira Islands, Bahamas,
 Egypt, Argentine Republic, Uruguay,
 Brazil, Norway, Australasia, Jamaica,
 the Netherlands and even Iceland.
 It is delightful to see the ribbon white
 enfolding this whole earth.

We read thrilling accounts of work
 done in many of these fields. Here is
 a part of a letter from a French
 woman, which inclosed a pledge card
 signed, Miss Alice Titi, of Martinique.
 "I have read with pleasure and delight
 the addresses of the World's W. C. T. U.
 Convention, especially those of
 Dr. Kate Bushnell and Miss Ack-
 erman. What a difference between the
 French woman and your country
 woman. While we are educated in a
 cage, like a parrot, you travel through
 the world accomplishing wonders of
 activity and energy in behalf of man-
 kind. My American sisters, I under-
 stand you, I admire you. Perhaps
 one day I shall have the happiness to
 view Chicago and visit the temperance
 palace."

Mrs. Jeannette Hanser forwards
 from India 102 signatures to the
 world's petition, a copy of which is
 a letter from S. C. Chakravarti. He
 says: "I am always ready to render
 help to the workers in this sacred
 cause, and shall consider it a great
 privilege if I am asked to do anything
 within my means." This same lady
 has succeeded in organizing twenty
 local unions in India.

Another beautiful letter from
 Madame M. W. De Banitz, vice-pres-
 ident for the Netherlands, says: "It is
 30 years ago that I read the book of
 Mrs. Wrightman, 'Haste to the
 Rescue,' and from that time I have
 been a teetotaler and a worker for tem-
 perance. You know that work taxes
 all our powers, our time and our heart,
 because we not only wish to save the
 drunkard from ruin, but to bring him
 to God. The evangelistic work with
 grown people and children takes a
 great deal of my time; then we have
 also a home for young girls and chil-
 dren. It was a small beginning, but
 the Lord has blessed this work. We
 have now three houses, one for chil-
 dren, mostly girls; one for girls from
 14 to 18, and one for girls who have
 been in bad ways. I love these girls
 and children, and am very glad that
 the Lord will use me. The women
 made this summer a W. C. T. U.
 I did not wish to be president, as I
 have so very little time, and I cannot
 write easily in English, but as I was
 the oldest teetotaler in our band, no
 one else would take the place."

The success of our work is due,
 in a large measure, to literature. I
 extract a few sentences from Mrs.
 Jeannette Hanser's letter dated from a
 city in India. There are 32 members
 in the union. Many ask that letters
 and pledges be sent to such and such
 a relative or friend who might like to
 join. One woman sent her member-
 ship fee for five years. It is the ex-
 ception to find an Eurasian family
 that has not been bitterly cursed by
 drink. In the English community
 doctors' orders are making drunkards
 a lying-in hospital was given so much
 wine to restore her strength that she
 said, "I came in here a Christian, but
 I shall go out a drunkard." The su-
 perintendent is an English doctor.

A few days ago I was saying to one
 of the society set that within a short
 time I had come across ten English
 lady drunkards in India, to which she
 replied: "That's very few. You have
 not learned much if those are all you
 have seen." Cannot some one or
 more be found who will supply these
 doctors with a work, whose authority
 from a medical standpoint they will
 respect, and so set in motion an in-
 fluence that will cut at the very root
 of this evil?

These, dear women, are but a few of
 the many facts and quotations that
 might be given, and that go to prove
 both the need and the blessed results
 of our missionary temperance work.

Perhaps, with the editor's permission,
 we may give in next week's issue some
 further instances to show how Christ is
 using the W. C. T. U. in foreign
 lands.

Major Hilton at Galt.

To the Editors of THE CITIZEN AND HOME
 GUARD.

We have had with us during the
 past fortnight Major Hilton, so well
 known to readers of the Union Signal
 in Canada and to the W. C. T. U.
 workers in the United States. Major
 Hilton has been conducting a series
 of evangelistic services, in which all
 our churches have united, and which
 the Lord has greatly blessed to the
 salvation of precious souls. Many
 young men have been won to Christ
 during these meetings. Major Hilton
 truly preaches the word with power.
 There is "none of self, but all of
 Christ" in his addresses, hence the suc-
 cess which attends his work.

Monday afternoon he addressed a
 very large gathering of ladies in the
 Central Presbyterian Church, taking
 for his subject "Bear ye one another's
 burdens, and so fulfill the law of

Christ." In a forcible and powerful
 address, in which he handled the ques-
 tions of "Impure Literature," "In-
 ebriety Among Women" and "Social
 Purity," he showed clearly our duty
 towards our neighbor, from God's
 standpoint. At the close of his ad-
 dress, he referred to the work of the
 W. C. T. U. along these lines, and as
 a result 90 new members were added
 to our W. C. T. U. Union.

The services here close next Sun-
 day, and Major Hilton goes to Ayr on
 the 23rd for similar meetings. After
 that he is to give our W. C. T. U. a
 special day, when we trust there will
 be a further ingathering of members.
 Major Hilton is on a tour through
 Canada, and we cordially commend
 him to the W. C. T. U. and the
 churches, and would urge both churches
 and unions to try to secure his ser-
 vices while he is here. The major is
 accompanied by Rev. Grant C. Tullar,
 who adds to the interest of the meet-
 ings by his singing.

JENNIE CAVERS,

Ex-president Ontario W. C. T. U.
 Galt, May 18.

W. C. T. U. Items.

MEDICINE HAT.—Miss Phelps re-
 ports from Medicine Hat, up in the
 Northwest, of the following officers-
 elect of the W. C. T. U. at Maple
 Creek: Mrs. J. C. Dixon, president;
 Mrs. (Rev.) Laidley, corresponding
 secretary. Eighteen members.

MILL VILLAGE, Nova Scotia, is a
 long way off, yet the HOME GUARD
 pays it weekly and much-appreciated
 visits.

A member of the union writes: "Our
 union is small, but we do what we can.
 We had a very pleasant time on Friday
 evening of last week, when our W. C.
 T. U. entertained twelve of the pupils
 of our public school at the residence of
 Mr. Charles Maek. This little party
 came about in the following way: Our
 superintendent of scientific temperance
 instruction personally called
 upon the school teachers and asked
 them to give a series of lessons upon
 tobacco and its effects, and to invite
 their pupils to write essays to be
 handed in the last of April.

"The older classes were too busy; but
 the youngest class in the advanced
 school and the oldest in the primary
 wrote. No prize was offered, but a
 treat was promised to all who should
 thus place on paper their knowledge
 and opinion of the deadly weed.

"After some discussion in the union
 it was decided to invite the youthful
 authors to a tea, and to give them a
 right royal time. Mrs. Maek gave us
 the use of her home, and I can assure
 you the children enjoyed it immensely.
 "The essays were very good. They
 are to be read by the writers (all boys)
 at our next union meeting."

We hope the above may prove sug-
 gestive to some of our small unions
 that want to take up narcotic work.

*Let not future things distract thee, for thou
 wilt come to them, if it shall be necessary,
 having with thee the same reason which thou
 now usest for present things.*—[MARCUS
 ANTONIUS.]

Good Temper at a Discount.

It would almost seem as if in some
 homes a premium were set upon ill-
 temper, so rigorously do the fretful
 and the perverse members of the
 family rule the house. The greatest
 pains are taken, for example, not to
 annoy brother John, because, unfor-
 tunately, he has a querulous and fault-
 finding disposition, which he indulges,
 unchecked by a fear lest he shall
 trample on the feelings of the rest.

Whatever else one may or may not do,
 he or she must be careful to avoid the
 topics which stir up Aunt Kate or
 Uncle Reuben, because they are, albeit
 excellent people and the salt of the
 earth, apt to fly off the handle at the
 least provocation. Even a fractious
 child is often weakly considered at the
 expense of his more amiable brothers
 and sisters; it is so disagreeable to
 have fusses and scenes, and so much
 pleasanter for every one to have peace
 in the home. In the case of a child
 this is a dreadfully mistaken course to
 pursue, for the poor little soul, who
 might have been gently helped to con-
 trol wrong impulses and to repress
 selfish utterances, is simply allowed to
 grow in the direction of evil, and by-
 and-by will have a terrible task in
 eradicating deplorable faults.

Good temper should not be at a
 discount in domestic life. Nobody,
 from the heads of the household to the
 servants in the kitchen or the nursery
 brood, should be permitted to tyrannize
 over the others, and crossness is the
 worst form of tyranny. It may re-
 quire firmness to set up a barrier
 against the aggressions of the ill-
 natured, but it ought to be done, and
 a steady determination never to give
 way to demands or allow claims made
 by the family despot should be main-
 tained.

There must always have been a be-
 ginning in the history of every indi-
 vidual and of every home, a beginning
 when crossness was but as the plant
 peeping up from the ground, but its
 weedy growth, once fairly started, is
 always rapid. In married life, espe-
 cially, beginnings should be watched,
 the too yielding and too amiable wife
 or husband who forgets justice in the
 desire to have peace actually fostering
 and arbitrary and unkind temper in
 the one loved best.

On a tombstone in a country
 church-yard there is engraved the
 legend, "She was so pleasant!" It is
 a touching and beautiful tribute; and
 when one remembers what that pleas-

antness meant in the home from which
 the dear one slipped away to the
 angels, it is more to be prized than
 any records of attainments or am-
 bitions. To be pleasant is within the
 reach of us all.

We may not be brilliant or learned,
 rich or famous, we may miss much
 that we would like to obtain, but we
 can be pleasant, and we can so admin-
 ister our households that good temper
 shall not therein be at a discount.—
 [Harper's Bazar.]

Franchise Symposium.

Opinions of Leading Canadian Tem-
 perance Women on Woman's
 Franchise.

The HOME GUARD has already pub-
 lished the opinions of a number of
 well-known Canadian W. C. T. U.
 workers regarding franchise reform.
 We now give another installment and
 more are to come:

SHOULD BE JOINT RULERS.

Mrs. Gordon Wright, South Lon-
 don, Ont.:

1. Am in favor of the franchise
 for women equally with men.
2. Because we believe it was part of
 the plan of the Creator when in the
 Garden of Eden he appointed man
 and woman joint rulers, giving them
 dominion over every living thing; and
 the more clearly we understand God's
 thought concerning us and endeavor
 to fulfill it, just so far will this world
 be lifted Godward and heavenward.

Because of the injustice of placing
 women on a par with criminals, luna-
 tics, idiots, tramps, Indians and aliens.
 Because we believe the granting of
 the ballot to women would tend to
 greatly purify and elevate the present
 election usages of the country in which
 we are now only silent partners.

BOTH EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE.

Marie A. Chittick, Hantsport, N. S.:
 My reasons for believing that women
 equally with men are entitled to politi-
 cal suffrage would cover several
 postal. Perhaps chief among them
 is, that from thorough investigation I
 find that no class of human beings has
 any authority, divine or human, to
 subjugate or control other human
 beings equally endowed and equally re-
 sponsible. I should have little re-
 spect either for God or for myself if I
 could believe that he created woman
 with less liberty or less intelligence
 than man, and being a woman, I want
 the franchise because it is my God-
 given and rightful inheritance. Man
 is trespassing on God's authority by
 withholding.

REMEDY FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Mrs. Mary R. Chesley, Lunenburg,
 N. S., county superintendent franchise:
 I believe in woman suffrage.
 1. Because I believe in justice.
 2. Because I believe in women.
 3. Because I consider that the best
 remedy for our political corruption is
 the enfranchisement of the sex which
 in this Dominion furnishes only from
 2 to 4 per cent of the penitentiary con-
 victs.

A JUST RIGHT.

Mrs. M. Playfair, Balduf, Manitoba:

1. In favor.
2. Because it is our right, also our
 duty to endeavor to obtain that right.
 Because women's vote is necessary to
 carry the great moral and social re-
 forms of the day. Because it would
 be better for women themselves to take
 an intelligent interest in the welfare
 of the country. Because there is no one
 too good to have a vote. Lastly, there
 is no real reason why women shouldn't
 have the franchise. I believe in
 married women having the same rights
 as single women, for a husband can no
 more represent his wife at the polling
 booth than he can at the dinner table.

ARE AMENABLE TO THE LAW.

Mrs. S. C. Manson, Burgessville
 Ont.:

1. In favor of franchise to women,
 married or single.
2. Women have to abide by law,
 and are not breaking the law half so
 much as the men. Think their judg-
 ment better than men as a general
 thing.

THE REFORMER'S BULLET.

Miss Jennie MacArthur, Cornwall,
 Provincial treasurer W. C. T. U.:

I believe that full suffrage should be
 extended to women as a matter of jus-
 tice, because governments derive their
 powers from the consent of the gov-
 erned, and women are governed; be-
 cause "taxation without representation
 is tyranny," and women are taxed; be-
 cause political power inheres in the
 people, and women are people. The
 ballot would be to women the most
 dignified and least conspicuous way of
 influencing public affairs, and would
 undoubtedly result in the election of
 better men to office. "The ballot is
 the reformer's bullet," hence the effort
 to delay woman getting it, which we
 see made by opponents of reformatory
 movements. That she may protect
 herself from many cruel wrongs,
 woman needs the power that comes
 with having a vote. May this power
 soon be given her in its fullest
 measure!

*Human things must be known to be loved;
 divine things must be loved to be known.*—
 PASCAL.

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.

Electricity on the Canal.

There has always been a romantic
 attraction about riding on a canal.
 Doubtless every boy or girl who has
 watched a canal boat from the windows
 of a train tearing along so that the
 telegraph poles seemed to run races
 with trees has wished that he or she
 was lying under the awning on the
 deck of the lazily moving canal boat,
 or had the privilege of sitting on the
 back of the meditative horse who fol-
 lowed the tow-path, needing rarely
 either rein or whip. There is some-
 thing queer about canal horses. Their
 legs, which seem always to be done up
 in bits of red flannel, argue that fol-
 lowing the canal has a tendency to-
 ward producing rheumatics; another
 strange thing is the expression of their
 eyes. They always look as one ex-
 pects the eyes of a philosopher to look
 —as though all trivial things were for-
 gotten, and a reconciliation must be
 effected between fact and theory, the
 known and the unknown. You really
 would not expect to see excitement,
 even over a pan of oats, in a canal
 horse, any more than you would expect
 a philosopher to grow excited over a
 box of bon-bons. Next to the boat
 and the horse is the tow-boy in in-
 terest. You always know where the
 clothes on the scare-crows come from.
 They are the clothes thrown off by the
 tow-boys, but where the tow-boys get
 their clothes no man knows. No one
 ever saw a tow-boy whose shoes, if he
 had any, were not falling to pieces,
 whose trousers were not torn at the
 knee and frayed at the bottom, whose
 jacket was not a size or two too large
 or too small, whose shirt did not lack
 a sleeve or a collar, and whose hat was
 not always an experiment in securing
 perfect ventilation.

Then the people on the boat. They
 are always interesting; fathers, mothers,
 sisters, brothers, the dog, and fre-
 quently the chickens, not to mention
 the family garden—usually in tin cans,
 soap or starch boxes, but often putting
 to shame many gardens permitted the
 dignity of stability, by the number and
 richness of its flowers. All these
 things help to make a canal boat a
 most desirable place of residence, at
 least for a little time; it offers such a
 variety of occupations—cooking in the
 tiny cabin, driving the horse, gathering
 wild flowers while waiting at the locks,
 making new acquaintances on boat or
 shore, constantly changing scenery,
 loading and unloading, finally coming
 out on the broad river and traveling in
 companies, platoons, of boats to the
 city. Surely life on the canal has
 much that is attractive. But, alas! that
 enemy of leisure, electricity, is

A Sledge Adventure.

(From the Companion.)

It was the turn of the oldest member of our party to tell a story, and this is what he told, as he poked the campfire with the long poker-stick and seemed to see in the coals the scenes he described:

I had been out several times alone with my dog-team on short trips, and felt quite equal to managing it under any circumstances. So I set out for Fort Dunvegan alone. Though the chief factor laughingly told me to be aware of "the pride that goeth before destruction," I declined the company of the young Metis dog-teamster who had gone with me hitherto on long journeys.

The distance to Fort Dunvegan was 25 miles, which is a short day's ride. The trail was plain enough, and I felt sure I could drive the dogs so far without disaster.

It was a bright January morning, and not very cold, when I took my seat on the sledge a few minutes before sunrise. I tucked the furs around me and gave the word to my six dogs. The animals settled down to their work steadily. As their soft footfalls and the swish of the sledge over the snow broke the silence I was glad I had left the young Metis behind.

The truth is that I was anxious to show myself independent of his help. Chief Factor Simpson had brought his daughters out with him, two young girls not far from my own age, each an expert teamster. I seemed ridiculous that I, an athletic college graduate, should be thought incapable of doing what they did with ease.

On we went. The dogs seemed to be in particularly good humor. They scarcely made a snap at each other, though they had the reputation of being a decidedly cross-grained team.

The trail lay through open country for the most part. Half way to Dunvegan it crossed a lake about two miles wide and perhaps eight or ten miles long.

I reached the lake without mishap of any kind. The trail struck it just north of a little thicket of firs, and the crust of thin, hard snow glistened in the sunlight.

As the dogs began to descend the low bank they tossed their heads in the air as if scenting something exciting. I heard the fir branches being disturbed by some animal running through them; then there were sharp strokes of hoofs upon the ice.

As the dogs reached the smooth surface we saw a beautiful red deer making its way out upon the lake. Its head was turned sideways to glance at the intruders.

When the animal caught sight of the dogs it quickened its gait, holding its head high and glancing back at us at almost every stride. With yelps and barks the dogs followed. They ran easily, but not so easily as the deer, whose narrow hoofs sank half an inch or so into the deep snow, and gave him a good foothold.

The deer's course lay directly across the lake and I entered fully into the spirit of the chase, urging my dogs on with voice and whip. When about half way across we were nearly up to the fugitive, which seemed to think it needless to put on all his speed. I took out my rifle, intending to end the chase by a well-aimed shot, and was already congratulating myself upon the laurels I should win on returning to the fort with a fine haunch of venison.

The antlers I resolved to give to Miss Alice Simpson, who had made much sport of my experience, and whose merry laugh I dreaded more than the criticisms of all the men in the fort.

It seemed a pity to spoil the chase too soon; so I laid the rifle across my knees and watched the beautiful deer as he bounded along like an exquisite piece of machinery.

At length the critical moment seemed to have come. The dogs would be upon the deer in a few moments. It was time to shoot.

But I had reckoned without the deer. At that instant, and as quick as a flash, the fleet creature wheeled about and set off down the lake at a faster rate.

Taken by surprise, I did not pick up the rifle at once. Before I could do so the dogs had turned also. You know what that meant. The sledge swung around at a tremendous speed, so that I was almost thrown out. I kept my place, however.

Not so the rifle. It was flung out upon the crust, and went spinning fully twenty yards away.

I tried to stop the dogs, but might as well have tried to stop the deer. Their blood was up. All that remained for me to do was to sit still and take my chances.

Down the lake we went in fine style. Though I began to wonder how the chase would end, the ride was for a time very enjoyable. Soon we began to gain again, and I thought of my rifle with regret. When four miles had been covered the chase was becoming a trifle monotonous.

I no longer indulged in anticipations of my triumphant entry into the fort, laden with antlers and venison. Instead, I reflected that I was by all odds the least important factor in the combination of deer, dogs and driver.

A short distance ahead, and on the left side of the lake, was a small clump

of firs. To this I hoped the deer would make its way. There it might be possible for me to check my excited team. Such was the deer's plan; but it was too wary to run directly for the shelter.

It kept on a straight course, passed the thicket, then turned abruptly and doubled by almost within reach of my dog-whip.

Around came the dogs in a larger circle, but not one big enough to suit me. The sledge swung around even faster than it had before. It caught on a hard, drifted ridge, and out I went, striking on my head so heavily that for a time I was unconscious.

When I regained my senses neither deer nor dogs were anywhere to be seen.

In a little while I could scarcely realize what had happened, but I scattered wits returned soon and I found I was none the worse for my fall. I set out for the fir-trees, hoping that the dogs and sledge might have become entangled in them; but by extraordinary luck they had gone through the bushes unchecked and had followed their prey out into the open country beyond.

There they had disappeared in one of the many ravines or over some of the low hills which diversified the prairie.

Much disgusted with myself, the dogs, the deer and everything, I made my way back to the lake and out to the buffalo robe, which had been thrown from the sledge with me. I rolled it in a bundle and strapped it on my shoulders. Then I set off on the four-mile tramp to where my rifle lay.

I had nothing to eat with me, but it was not more than from ten to fifteen miles to either of the forts, and the snow was hard enough for fast walking. At the worst there was nothing before me more serious than a few hours' walk.

But the dogs? To walk to Dunvegan or back to Fort Reliance, as Chief Factor Simpson's headquarters was called, without the dogs, after having so confidently asserted my ability to manage them—that was more than I felt prepared for.

Rather than go on to Dunvegan and report the loss of the team on my return to Reliance, or go back at once and procure a fresh team, and the smothered ridicule of every voyageur in the fort and the laughter of the Misses Simpson, I would spend at least one night on the open prairie searching for the runaways.

If I had not been little more than a silly boy I should have seen the folly of such a resolution; but my blood was hot, my feelings very tender, and Alice Simpson a most implacable tease.

My mind was made up. After recovering my rifle I would go back, take up the trail of the dogs and deer, and follow them until I overtook them or darkness set in.

January days are short in the Canadian northwest. By the time I had got back to where the deer and dogs had emerged from the thicket the sun had nearly reached the western horizon. So hard was the snow that had it not been for the deer's sharp hoofs I could not have followed the trail. Neither dogs nor sledge made any track except here and there, where the sledge came in collision with a projecting lump of snow.

Nevertheless, I persevered in my attempt, and soon found myself in a maze of ravines. There I wandered till I lost my bearings altogether.

To add to my confusion the trail, shortly after sunset, was crossed by other deer tracks, and a little later became indistinguishable from these.

Twilight was deepening when I saw a small clump of bushes before me. I turned my steps thither, inspired by a vague hope that some clue might be discovered there to my lost animals. So it proved; for there was the sledge, caught between two bushes.

But the dogs were not in sight. They had gnawed themselves clear of the thongs, which served as traces.

It was clearly useless to prolong my search. There was nothing left for me to do but take the sledge in tow and make my way back to Fort Reliance as best I could. So I placed my buffalo robe and rifle upon it, extemporized a drag rope and set out.

I shaped my course by the stars in what seemed most likely to be the direction of Fort Reliance. A more thoroughly humiliated fellow never lived.

It was probably ten miles to the fort, and there was a fair chance of my reaching it before midnight, if I had not lost my bearings entirely. So on I tramped, rehearsing to myself the least ridiculous version of my adventure which the facts would warrant.

Whether it was the effect of my fall, or the fact that I had had nothing to eat all day, or the weight of the sledge, or all combined, which caused my strength to give out so unexpectedly, I do not know; but after walking for quite a long time the sight of a sharp hill directly ahead completely discouraged me. I sat down on the sledge to rest. Soon drowsiness took possession of me. I wrapped myself up in the robes—there were two on the sledge, one of them being fastened to it for a seat. I soon fell asleep.

I was awakened by a shake, and opened my eyes to see broad daylight, and the wondering countenance of Alice Simpson looking into mine.

"Why, Mr. Re—" she exclaimed, "where?"

"I thought you were here," I Dunvegan."

tion, but stopped abruptly to ask in my turn, "But why are you here?"

"Here? Why, where should I be? You know I always come out for a morning stroll. The fort is just over the hill."

Then she looked at me and laughed merrily:

"I believe you were lost. O Mr. Robertson!" and she laughed again. Then taking pity upon my confusion, she said:

"Oh, I know where your dogs are. I saw them huddled up in a corner outside the stockade. I did not think they were yours though."

Then she sat down on the sledge and made me tell my story, which she heard without a smile.

"And now what are you going to do?" she asked.

"I am going to get those dogs, harness them to the sledge and drive them to Dunvegan, I said, speaking on a sudden inspiration.

She looked at me with an expression of respect that I had never seen on her face before.

"That's the best thing you can do. But keep out of sight if you can. I will smuggle out some breakfast for you and the dogs, and we will tell no one."

She was as good as her word. In a little while, fully refreshed, I renewed my journey, which I completed without further adventures. My mishap remained a secret which Miss Simpson alone shared with me.

But I never had the courage to tell her that I had intended to give her the deer's antlers.

His Answers.

In the Northwest Provinces of India there lived a fakir who seldom made much use of his tongue in conversation. When a nod or a sign would do he spared his words. The author of "Seventy Years' Reminiscences" relates the following story of him. A Mohammedan gentleman went up to him, accompanied by some friends, and said, with mock humility:

"May I trouble you, holy father, with three questions?"

The fakir nodded.

"The first question, holy father, is about God. People say there is a God, but I cannot see him and no one will show him to me, and, therefore, cannot believe in him. Will you explain?"

The fakir gave a nod.

"My second question," continued the gentleman, "is about the devil. The Koran says Satan is made of fire. But if so, how can hell fire hurt him? Will you explain that, too?"

A nod.

"The third question concerns myself. The Koran says every action of man is decreed; now in it is decreed that I must do a certain thing, how can God judge me for it, having himself decreed it? Please, holy father, answer me."

The fakir nodded, and while the party stood looking at him, he seized a clod of earth and flung it with all his might at the face of his questioner.

The gentleman became very angry, and caused the fakir to be arrested and brought before the judge to whom he made his complaint, adding that his pain was so great he could hardly bear it.

The judge asked the fakir if the story were true.

"This gentleman came to me with his companions," replied the fakir, "and asked me three questions which I carefully answered."

"He did no such thing," replied the gentleman, "but threw the clod of earth in my face!"

The judge looked at the fakir and said, "Explain yourself."

"Assuredly," was the fakir's answer. "This gentleman told me that people said there was a God, but that he could not see him, nor could anyone show him God, and therefore he could not believe in him. Now he says that he has pain in his face from the clod of earth I threw at him, but I cannot see it. Will your honor kindly ask him to show us his pain, for how can I believe in it if I cannot see it?"

The judge looked at the complainant, and both smiled.

"Again this gentleman asked how, if Satan were made of fire, hell-fire could hurt him? Now he will admit that father Adam was created of earth, and that he himself also is earth. But if he be of earth, how could earth hurt him?"

"As to the third question," said the fakir, drawing himself up with great dignity, if it was written in my fate that I should throw a clod in this gentleman's face, how could he, and how dare he, bring me here for so doing?"

The judge allowed that the fakir had answered the three questions with his clod and dismissed him, advising him, however, to reply to future questions in a less offensive manner.

A Determined Woman

recently knocked down a burglar and held him until the arrival of assistance. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine that checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Pulmonary Consumption. It cures digestion and dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea and similar ailments. This wonderful medicine has also gained great celebrity in curing fever and ague, and like diseases.

Asthma cured by newly-discovered treatment. Address for free pamphlet, testimonials and references, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

With the Poets.

The House's Darling.

O sweet, shy girl, with roses in her heart,
And love-light in her face, like those
up-grown;

Full of sweet dreams and thoughts that,
dream-like, start
From fits of solitude when not alone!

Gay dancer over thresholds of bright
days.
Tears quick to her eyes as laughter
to her lips:

A game of hide-and-seek with time she
plays,
Time hiding his eyes from hers in
bright eclipse.

O gentle soul!—how dear and good
she is,
Blessed by soft dew of happiness
and love;

Cradled in tenderest arms! Her
mother's kiss
Seals all her good-night prayers. Her
father's smile

Brightens her mornings. Though the
earth shall move
Her child-sweet soul, not far from
heaven's while!

—John James Piatt.

They Are Dead.

There was a man who never told a
lie—
But he's dead;

Never said it was wet when the weather
was dry—
Never said

He'd caught fish when he hadn't
caught one,
Never said he'd done something that he
hadn't done,

Never scolded his wife, and never got
mad,
And wouldn't believe that the world
was so bad.

A respecter of men, a defender of
woman,
Who believed the divine, and in that
which was human;

Meek as Moses—he never was under-
stood,
And the poor man died of being too
good.

And he's dead.

There was a woman who never had
gossiped a bit—
She's dead too;

Who hated all scandal, nor listened
to it;
She believed in mankind, took care of
her cat,

Always turned a deaf ear to this story
or that;
Never scolded her husband—she never
had one;

No sluttish was she, but rose with the
sun;
Never whispered in meeting, didn't
care for a bonnet,

Or all of the feathers that could be put
on it;
Never sat with the choir, nor sang the
wrong note;

Expressed no desire to lecture or vote;
For the poor soul was deaf as a post—
also dumb;

You might have called forever and she
wouldn't have come.
And she's dead.

—By Jeannette La Flamboy.

Proximity.

Dear God, how beautiful thy world to-
day
With revelations of mysterious May!
I saw but now, where sunlight rests, a
bloom

Of purple violets, while near, in gloom
Of sombre pines, lay tattered breadths
of snow.

I think, dear God, our lives are
ordered so.
—Anna Poole Beardsley.

A Forgotten Command.

There was a pious man who one day
died
And passed to judgment. Born to
wealth, his lot

On earth had been with those who
labor not,
But he had kept himself from worldly
pride,

Had hated sin, and sinners; and had
tried
To let no evil word nor action blot
His earthly record. Valiantly (in
thought)

He battled ever on fair virtue's side.
Expectant now before the judgment
throne,

He waited there the nimbus for his
head,
Till some strange force compelled him
to recoil.

"Avaunt from me!" God cried in
thunder tone.
"And six days shalt thou labor," I
have said;

Death keeps no crown for those who
do not toil."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Speaking Slightly of Women.

When a young man habitually speaks
slightly of women, one may feel
reasonably sure that a moral blight
rests upon his own character. A scath-
ing rebuke was once conveyed to a
man of this class, who, at a public din-
ner at which no ladies were present,
was called upon to respond to the toast
"Woman." He dwelt almost entirely
upon the frailties of the sex, claiming
that the best among them are little
better than the worst, the chief differ-
ence being in their surroundings. At
the conclusion of his speech, one of
the guests arose and said, "I trust the
gentlemen, in the application of his
remarks, refers to his own mother and
sisters, not to ours." This young man

in his low estimate of women uncon-
sciously verifies a sententious saying
by the author of "Youth": "The crit-
erion of a man's character is not his
creed, religious, intellectual or moral;
it is the degree of respect he has for
woman." As a contrast to the light
and flippant tone in which too many
young men of the present day speak
of the other sex, is the noble tribute
from an eminent clergyman, who says:
"I am more grateful to God for the
sense that came to me through my
mother and sisters of the substantial
integrity, purity and nobility of woman-
hood than for almost anything else in
this world."—[Christian at Work.

Can War Be Outlawed?

(From the London, Eng., Chronicle.)

There is one topic of the time that
cannot be discussed too often—the
possibility of averting war. And upon
this topic no man has a better right to
be heard than the veteran reformer,
statesman, academician and reformer,
M. Jules Simon. Therefore, among
all the articles of an unusually interest-
ing number of the Contemporary Re-
view, the thoughtful reader will turn
first to his outspoken words about
"Disarmament." "The world is at
peace—profound peace." Italy, Aus-
tria, Germany are bent upon peace—
the first because she cannot do other-
wise; the second because she has
everything to lose and nothing to win
by war; and the third, because she
has only one ambition—namely,
to keep what she has taken. But the
Triple Alliance gave an arbitrary
peace to Europe by reducing
France to impotence. Now the
Franco-Russian alliance "has done for
her diplomatic status what she herself
had already done for her military or-
ganization." M. Simon thinks that
no one dreams of doubting that Russia
desires peace. "The fetes of Cron-
stadt, like those of Toulon and Paris,"
he says, "were peace rejoicings." It
may be so, though different people
may have rejoiced for different
causes. As for England, "looking
on at the politics of the continent
from her inaccessible island, and hold-
ing in her hands so large a por-
tion of the globe," her desire for peace
goes without saying. Yet throughout
all Europe, adds M. Simon, there is
nothing but war, and his picture of the
effect of the conscription upon France
is an appalling one. "France gives
her whole springtime. For three years
her youth is lost to marriage, to study,
to agriculture, to industry. When they
retire from active service men still be-
long to the army. There is still the
Armée Territoriale, still the Reserve;
they are soldiers up to age of 55. One
would have thought it was a question
of starting at sunrise to-morrow for the
conquest of the world." M. Simon
insists emphatically, as so many
French writers are insisting to-day,
that the three years of military ser-
vice are three years of mental and
moral disintegration. "A man does
not come out of it the same as he went
in." Young men enter the regiments
as country-folk; they leave it towns-
people. "The villages are depopu-
lated." The barracks is the breeding-
place of every disease. For all this
the country gives half its revenue year
by year. "It is worse than folly to go
on with the system which imposes all
the evils of war except war itself."

Yet the end can only be one of two
things: a war of extermination or dis-
armament.

Consider, says M. Simon, how you
would like the experiment of universal
war. "Humanity will be put back six
centuries in a single day. . . . The
victors in that day will be as miserable
in their triumph as the conquered in
their defeat. They will be like two
hostile fleets, which have all day long
been trying to destroy each other, and
which at nightfall find themselves
caught and enveloped in a common
tempest. The sea opens to engulf
them, and they go down together,
ground, and crushed, and undistin-
guishable, into the abyss." Yet M.
Simon regards disarmament as out of
the question, and so pessimistic a view
from so enlightened a man who would
so willingly be an optimist must give
us pause. "It is risking all our con-
quests. It is sinking to the level of
those whom we have distanced by
superhuman efforts. . . . It is but a
dream of the philosopher, the theo-
philanthropist." Human nature is
such, thinks this life-long student of
it, that under any scheme of disarmament,
the strongest or the boldest would hold
himself in readiness for a coup-de-
main. Can nothing, however, be
done? In only one direction does M.
Simon see any hope: in the "clear and
simple formula" that an international
convention should decide on the re-
duction of military service everywhere
from three years to one. There
would be no diplomatic differences to
provoke, for the relative strength of
nations would remain as it is. And
the colossal sum that would thus be
set free for works of peace is enough to
make the brain of the economist reel.
When the question is raised again in
Parliament, as it is shortly to be, we
trust that this practical solution will be
placed in the front rank of suggestions.
For all that is necessary, as we often
said in these columns and, as M. Si-
mon declares afresh, is to secure a
sufficiently long duration of peace to
make war at last an impossibility. "I
cling," he concludes, "to all the forms
of peace, in the hope that, after she
has once tasted of it, the earth may
long to satiate herself with it to the
end."

Just for Fun.

"It seems to me," said Uncle Silas
Sassafraz, as he read the rules and
regulations tacked on the door of his
room at the Hyprise Hotel, "that these
hotel people just systematically try to
bleed people." "What is it, father?"
asked his wife. "Why one of these
dinged rules says 'Don't blow out the
gas,' and another says, 'Gas burned all
night will be charged extree.' Now
what's a fellow to do?"—[Life.

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Jones is nothing if not gallant. Mrs.
B is exactly the same age as her hus-
band, but she will not admit it.

"My husband is 40," she said to
some friends the other day; "you
wouldn't believe it, but there's actually
ten years' difference in our ages."

"Impossible, dear madam!" hastily
interposed Jones, anxious to say some-
thing agreeable. "I'm sure you look
every day as young as he does."—
[Judge.

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A few evenings ago, while running
from Williamsburg to Cincinnati on
the Kentucky Central, a newly-married
couple got on from the Bluegrass
regions. They were just off for that
most delightful season, the cloudless
honeymoon. They occupied a berth
in a sleeper, and the cooing was dove-
like, and attracted the attention of
some and distracted others. Finally
the winsome bride said, "I'm going to
get a drink of water. When I come
back, stick your foot out of the berth
so I won't make a mistake." When
she turned to come back, every foot in
every berth was exposed.

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Harriet Hosmer tells of an incident
which occurred in her studio, where
her statue of Apollo rested. An old
lady was being shown around, a Mrs.
Raggles, and she paused before this
masterpiece for a long time. Finally
she exclaimed: "So that's Apollor,
is it?"

She was assured that it was. "Sup-
posed to be the handsomest man in the
world, wasn't he?"

She was again assured of the cor-
rectness of her surmise. Then, turn-
ing away, she said, disgustedly: "Wal,
I've seen Apollor and I've seen
Raggles, an' I say, give me Raggles!"

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AFTER DINNER STORIES.—There
was an old Dutchman, a farmer, thrifty
and prosperous, who had been carefully
saving for many years. Finally he was
elected to the Legislature. It was a
peculiarly profitable session. There
were several railroad charters up for
consideration. Hans served faithfully,
never broke silence, and always voted,
and after the Legislature had ad-
journed, surprised his friends at home
by laying the foundation of a \$10,000
house, while there were rumors of a
\$20,000 bank deposit.

"Have you had a legacy, Hans?"
asked a neighbor, at last. "Oh, no,
was the reply. "I have just been sav-
ing a leetle."

"But how could you manage to save
\$30,000 on a three months' salary of
\$3 a day?"

"Vell," responded Hans, compla-
cently, "dat was very easy; it was just
dis way. You see, last winter, my
wife, she didn't keep no hired girl."

+++

A traveling man occupied a sleep-
ing-car and desired to leave the train
at Syracuse. Calling the porter, he
said: "I want to get off at Syracuse.
I am a sound sleeper, and want to be
put off at Syracuse, asleep or awake.
Now, here's a dollar, and don't forget
me." "All right, sir, you'll come off
the train sure," was the reply. The
traveling man settled down to peaceful
sleep. At last, waking with a start, he
glanced at his watch and found Syra-
cuse must have been passed an hour
ago. Hastily dressing, he searched
the car in no pleasant mood, and
found the porter at last with one eye
closed and one arm tied in a sling, and
presenting a demoralized appearance
generally. "Here, you black scound-
rel!" he exclaimed, "why didn't you
put me off at Syracuse?" The porter
gave a terrified glance at the gentle-
man as he said: "For de Lawd sake,
who was dat man I put off at Syra-
cuse?"

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The Constitutional Question

Summary of the Arguments Presented at the Supreme Court.

The HOME GUARD has already given a summary of the case now before the Supreme Court regarding the respective constitutional authority of the Provincial Legislatures and the Dominion Parliament to enact prohibition laws, giving a full list of the questions submitted for decision, and also the contentions of the Provincial and Dominion authorities. We were not correct, however, regarding the position of Ontario. It was not one of neutrality, as was at first represented, but on the other hand, it claims the legal authority to prohibit the sale, retail and wholesale, and also the manufacture and importation. In fact, "Ontario claims the whole earth" in this matter of prohibition. We shall soon see what the Supreme Court decides on.

As the question is one of such great importance in regard to all future liquor legislation we desire to give a good summary of the arguments presented by the various counsels at the Supreme Court. We have not seen a more comprehensive and concise one than that published in The Advocate of last week. We will therefore reproduce the most of it.

THE DOMINION POSITION.
For the Dominion Government the Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, appeared. It will be seen that he went much farther than was generally expected in conceding that the Provincial Legislatures have the right to absolutely prohibit the sale by retail. This was at one time much disputed. The Advocate reports him as follows:

The Solicitor-General, Hon. J. J. Curran, opened the argument for the Ottawa Government by stating among other things, that the Dominion conceded to the Province the absolute right to prohibit the retail sale of liquor and claimed only the right to control the wholesale sale, together with the manufacture and importation of liquor which belonged to the Dominion as a branch of trade and commerce. He admitted that the local option law was valid, inasmuch as it purported to prohibit only the retail sale, and did not interfere with the wholesale, which drew the line at ten gallons, as laid down in the Canada Temperance Act.

ONTARIO'S POSITION.
The Attorney-General of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat, contends (1) that the Provincial Legislature has power to prohibit the sale within the Province of intoxicants; (2) that it has such jurisdiction regarding portions of the Province in which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation; (3) that it can prohibit manufacture, and (4) that it has power to prohibit importation.

DR. MACLAREN'S ARGUMENT.
Counsel for the Province of Ontario, Mr. J. J. MacLaren, argued that the Provincial Legislature had exclusive control both of the wholesale and retail trade, as well as of the manufacture and possibly of the importation, while the counsel for the Province of Quebec took the same view as the Solicitor-General. Mr. MacLaren acknowledged that the decision of the Privy Council of England on the McCarthy Act of 1883 had shown that there was a substantial difference between wholesale and retail, but that the control of both belonged to the Province. He held that the Provinces had the power under the head of the municipal institutions, which were meant to include municipal powers as they existed in the several Provinces, especially in Upper and Lower Canada, before Confederation. The municipalities in these Provinces had the power of prohibition, which still continued, as it was not expressly taken away from them. He also claimed that the Provinces had the right to deal with the subject under the head of matters of a local nature, and that so long as the Dominion did not pass a prohibitory law, the Provinces had the right to do so as a local matter. He referred to the Pharmacy Acts in the various Provinces, by which the sale of poisons was restricted, substantially as was proposed in the case of the prohibition of liquor under the legislation suggested. The constitutionality of the laws relating to the sale of poisons had been questioned in the courts of Quebec, and there the rights of the Provinces had been maintained. He went on to argue that a prohibitory law would be within the jurisdiction of the Provinces as dealing with a merely local matter. If it should be claimed that such prohibitory legislation does not come within the sub-sections quoted on account of its being covered by "the regulation of trade and commerce," the best answer is to be found in the case cited, where it says that regulation of trade and commerce may have been used in some such sense as the "regulations of trade" in the Act of Union between England and Scotland, and as these words have been used in the acts of states relating to trade and commerce. This article enacts that all subjects of the United Kingdom shall have full freedom and intercourse of trade and navigation to and from all places in the United Kingdom and colonies, under prohibitions, restrictions and regulations of trade. Parliament, he claimed, had frequently passed laws affecting and regulating specific trades in one part of the

United Kingdom only, without it being supposed that it thereby infringed the articles of union. Constructing, therefore, the words "regulation of trade and commerce" by various aids to their interpretation above suggested, they would include political arrangements in regard to trade requiring the sanction of Parliament, regulation of trade in matters of interprovincial concern, and it may be that they would include general regulation of trade affecting the whole Dominion.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S POSITION.
Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright continued the argument for Ontario. He contended that the British North America Act in no way intended to cut down the powers of any municipality, and the highest courts of the realm had held that the powers still remained in the municipalities. No one could deny now that the whole question of licenses was in the hands of the Provinces, consequently it could not be contended that this was within trade and commerce regulations for the purposes of prohibition. If the Province can prohibit the sale on polling day and Sunday, why not Monday or any other day? And if it can stop the sale to a drunkard or a minor, why not to other persons?

QUEBEC'S CONTENTION.
Mr. L. J. Cannon, for Quebec, said that Solicitor-General Curran admitted all that Quebec claimed and a little more. Quebec claims the right to control the retail sale of intoxicating liquors, and to limit the number of licenses issued to the wholesale. His Province had defined what was wholesale and what was retail, and power was given to all municipalities to prohibit the retail sale, or in other words, to issue no licenses for the sale of less than two imperial quarts. This was taken from the Dunkin Act, minus the quantity. The Province of Quebec thought total prohibition of any article was the suppression of trade and commerce, and was beyond the power of the Provincial Legislature. During the course of Mr. Cannon's argument Chief Justice Strong said that wherever the licensing power was, there also was the power to prohibit, limiting that power to the retail trade.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' OBJECTIONS.
Mr. Wallace Nesbitt addressed the court on behalf of the brewers and distillers. He contended that the right to prohibit both wholesale and retail selling lies with the Dominion. Mr. Saunders followed in the same line, and asked for a strict construction of the British North America Act, contending that the Canada Temperance Act and the Ontario Local Option Law were statutes which clashed, and that in matters of such vast importance the Local Legislature had to give way to the Federal Government.

The Advocate remarks: "The attitude in part taken by the Dominion Government was somewhat of a surprise, placing as it did the entire onus of resisting the doctrine that the Provinces had the right to control the retail trade upon the counsel for the Distillers and Brewers' Association."

"The counsel for the distillers and brewers, as will be seen, contended that there is no distinction between wholesale and retail, and they produced high authority in support of this view."

"Whatever the result may be the case is certain to be carried to the Imperial Privy Council, who will be called upon to finally decide what the Provincial and Dominion rights in the premises really are."

Nearly four days were occupied in hearing the arguments, of which the foregoing summary is a brief outline. The judges have now the subject under consideration and may reasonably be expected to give judgment at the September session. As the question, in its various forms, has been so many times before them it seems as though a longer time would be unreasonable. The whole country will wait with interest for that decision.

There is great fret and worry in always running after work; it is not good intellectually or spiritually.—[ANNIE REACY.]

To Young Writers.
A Miss Kendall, a wealthy New York lady, has arranged to give a valuable gold medal for the best essay prepared by any boy or girl between the ages of 14 and 18 years on, "The attitude of the Bible toward man's treatment of dumb animals." The HOME GUARD will be glad to hear of some bright young Canadian successfully competing in this matter. We have no doubt but the competition is open to them also.

Essays are limited to from 2,000 to 3,000 words. They must not be signed, but the name, address and age of the writer must be sent on a separate sheet, in a sealed envelope, and also an American postage stamp in case the return of the manuscript is desired.

These essays must be sent by the 15th of August next, addressed to Mrs. Emanuel Friend, 584 Jackson street, Milwaukee, Wis., to be examined by a committee appointed for the purpose. We fancy that further information can be obtained by addressing that lady. Would it not be well for our Canadian W. C. T. U. to interest bright boys and girls in this matter? The study and preparation of such essays would result in much good, anyway.

Specimens of literature of this class can be procured by addressing, with stamp, Mary F. Lovell, box 163 Bryn Manor, Penn.

Presbyterianism and Prohibition.

Action of the Toronto and Kingston Presbytery Last Week.

At the meeting of the Toronto and Kingston Presbytery, held in Westminster Church, Toronto, recently, a very able and elaborate report of the committee of temperance was presented by Rev. Wm. Frizzell, the chairman. The report sets out by reference to the pleasing fact that the Provincial plebiscite in January gave a majority of 81,769 for prohibition, and that every city which are considered the strong-holds of the liquor traffic, gave a majority, with the single exception of Windsor.

ALL WANT PROHIBITION.
The report goes on to state that the third question sent out to the sessions was as follows:

"What do you regard as the best method of preventing the indiscriminate sale and use of intoxicating liquors?"

The committee reported on this question as follows:

"Prohibition" is the prevailing answer to this question. All the sessions in the Presbyteries of Algoma, Lindsay, Kingston and Owen Sound regard prohibition as the best method of preventing the indiscriminate sale and use of intoxicating liquors. The same view is taken in 21 out of 25 sessions in Guelph Presbytery; by 32 sessions out of 42 in Toronto, by all but one session in Orangeville; by 10 in Saugeen; and by 16 in Barrie. Whitty gives no figures, as the full report by mistake was sent on to the General Assembly's convener on temperance. Among the sessions that do not commit themselves to prohibition, we have such methods as these suggested: 'Better enforcement of the license law.' 'Educate the youth in our schools and homes in the principles of total abstinence.' Let the public conscience be more enlightened on the subject.' One session favors 'the placing of the sale of liquor in the hands of salaried government officials.' Another suggests 'high license.' Your committee is gratified to find such a consensus of opinion in favor of prohibition as the best method of preventing the indiscriminate sale and use of intoxicating liquors."

ABOUT LEGAL ENFORCEMENT.

On this subject the report was as follows: "In summarizing the views of sessions on this question, it may be said, the vast majority are of opinion that prohibitory measures could be enforced, and that our people would give hearty moral support to officers in carrying them out. One Presbytery report voices the views of the people thus: 'The members and adherents of our congregations are, almost to a man, quite confident that prohibition can be legally enforced, and with most satisfactory results, and they are ready to give moral support to officers in enforcing it.' Another says: 'There seems to be a general conviction that such a law could be enforced, and that the people, as a whole, would give strong moral support to officers who were honestly seeking to enforce the law.' Some would make the appointment of faithful officers, in sympathy with temperance sentiment, a condition of proper enforcement. Others speak with a good deal of caution, in view of failures in the past to enforce local option laws. On the whole, however, the views our sessions take of this question are encouragingly optimistic."

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the recommendations contained in the report were the following: That our people be advised to look out for men, as members of Parliament, who will put the principle of prohibition above party, and accordingly will vote against their political party, if necessary, in order to secure the triumph of the aforesaid principle.

That this synod, having learned with satisfaction that an overwhelmingly large proportion of sessions are in favor of a prohibitory law, earnestly looks to the Government having jurisdiction in the matter to embody the wishes of our people in such a law, at an early date, and would further assure such a Government of our hearty moral support in its enforcement.

That while we rejoice at the constantly growing temperance sentiment among our congregations, we would as constantly remind them of the importance of keeping the Gospel in the foreground as the great remedy for all moral evils.

The question of the adoption of the report came up for discussion and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, who has long opposed both total abstinence and prohibition, gave the only dissenting vote. The vote stood 80 to 1 in its favor.

Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Tottenham, moved a non-committal amendment advising Presbyterian adherents to use all legitimate means to secure the triumph of prohibition. This got only four votes.

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As Others See Us.

The Scottish Reformer, of Glasgow.

A leading Scottish temperance journal that pays a good deal of interest to Canadian affairs, has just been remarking about the prohibition movement as it now appears in this Dominion. After referring to the enactment of the Dunkin Act in 1864, the Scott Act of 1878, and the McCarthy License Act of 1883 it goes on to speak of the sweeping recent plebiscite verdicts of 12,500 in Manitoba, 82,000 in Ontario, 7,000 in Prince Edward Island, and 30,000 in Nova Scotia, and then expresses astonishment that in the face of all these the Dominion Government still remains unmovable.

Referring to the recent prohibition deputation to Sir John Thompson and his answer, the Reformer goes on to say:

"With brutal frankness their demand was bluntly refused, as the Government could not run the country were the contribution to the revenue of the drink traffic cut off by prohibition. The sum involved is only £1,800,000, but it is at present a sufficient barrier to prohibition. We believe that, though repulsed, the Canadians have no intention to succumb. They will, we hope, use the laws they have—especially the Scott Act—and, at the same time, continue their appeal to the people till they rouse them to refuse to meet the expense of the country at the cost of the shame and dishonor of their women, and the debasement and deterioration of their men. Their revenue will no longer rest upon the slavery, ruin, and destruction of their people."

French Wines and Temperance.

The idea at one time prevailed pretty generally, even among the most intelligent Canadians, that the free introduction of light wines, especially French wines, would do a great deal towards making people more temperate. It is now an argument, among a few of the less thoughtful people especially, in favor of the adoption of the new French treaty, that the free use of these wines would destroy the demand for the more fiery and intoxicating distilled liquors. Such people seem to overlook the fact that the use of any kind of alcoholic drinks is almost sure to create an appetite for stronger ones.

Wine drinking too often ends in a thirst and demand for spirit drinking. That has been the experience of France during the past few years; it is its experience to-day. English writers who so frequently remarked the absence of drunkenness in France compared to England, were writers of years ago. Now things have changed.

We cannot do better here than quote from the Paris Temps, one of the most leading and reliable journals in France. In a recent article, writing on the decline in population in that country, without any special reference to the temperance question, it went on to say that: "A deplorable change has occurred in France regarding indulgence in strong drink. Thirty or forty years ago France, thanks to its wine and cider, was considered the most sober nation in the world, and the gayety, vigor and elasticity of the race were a result of its temperance. To-day France has changed places with Great Britain. Within the last twenty years the consumption of alcoholic drinks in England has diminished by one-half, and now France stands almost at the head of the list, with 4.56 litres consumption per head, while in Great Britain the figure is only 2.70 litres, in the United States 2.82, in Russia 3.07, in the Netherlands 4.49, in Belgium 4.91, in Germany 4.40. The increase in the annual consumption of alcohol in France has been from 1,400,000 hectolitres in 1835 to 1,735,369 in 1892. Within the same time the number of liquor sellers has increased from 390,000 to more than 450,000, which makes a seller to every twenty voters throughout France. The Temps brings all these facts in connection with the population question and suggests that they help to account for the fact that the population of France has ceased to grow. Last year there were 20,000 more deaths than births. As it is known that in Australia, America and Africa whole nations have been destroyed by alcohol, the Temps thinks it is time for the French to stop laughing at the English temperance movement, which has taught the working classes to substitute tea and coffee for alcohol."

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

+++
"How are you getting on in your new place?" asked a lady of a girl whom she had recommended for a situation. "Very well, thank you." "I am truly glad to hear it," said the lady. "Your employer is a nice person, and you cannot do too much for her." "I don't mean to, ma'am," was the innocent reply.

+++
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Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

The Canada Citizen, of Toronto.

The Canadian Home Guard, of London.

Wives and Daughters, of London.

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Temperance in Sunday Schools.

(By J. Parsons, B.A., Halifax, N. S., for the HOME GUARD.)

For the proper training of our young people there should be sound temperance teaching at home, in the day school, from the pulpit, through the press and in the Sunday school. Let me here say a few words to the HOME GUARD readers regarding temperance in our Sunday school work.

This temperance teaching must be done and well done, or intemperance will seize our boys and bring misery and ruin upon our homes and our daughters. Many of the drunkards of to-day were Sunday school scholars a few years ago. Were they properly instructed? "Train up a child in the way he should go," etc.—Do you believe this? I do.

This word "training" means more than teaching; and Sunday school workers can only teach and help train. More is said and done now against strong drink than against stealing. That is right, because theft does really less harm in the world than "alcohol," and it is best and bravest to fight the evil that is near and doing most harm. Temperance is worth all the time and energy and example we can give it. Temperance has done more for us than the best of us have done for temperance. The returns are first-class from this investment; compare the homes and comforts of to-day with the old drinking times. History, science and our surroundings as well as religion, give no uncertain sound on this subject, and so in recent years temperance lessons are placed in our curriculum.

Example is a superior method in teaching. Imagine for a moment a Sunday school teacher or superintendent or a pastor going to school with the fumes of brandy or whisky (or even wine or cider) on his breath! Men and women who drink do not shine as Sunday school workers. Even rum sellers don't want their children to go to such teachers. Precept is a powerful teacher. Tact must be used in this as in other transactions. Dr. Ellis, of Baltimore, one Sunday in our pulpit here reading the Scripture—"Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," stopped and said, "If any of you can ask God's blessing on a glass of rum or brandy, then drink it to the glory of God." These few words had a powerful effect. In addition to the one lesson of the quarter the earnest teacher finds many places to drive temperance nails.

Singing clinches many a truth and principle, so temperance poetry and songs should be said and sung by our little ones, led by the elders.

Literature, illustrated papers and libraries should keep temperance to the front. The children should be encouraged to read their papers, and then hand them to others, thereby getting and giving much good. A picture or story thus carried into homes has often touched drinking, careless parents whom you, dear reader, and I could never reach directly.

Every school should select portions of their city, town or county, and the pupils and teachers could sow temperance seed in every family therein so much and so persistently as to elevate the whole community. The schools of the city can combine and make blessed home mission work with allotting districts for each to visit and supply with literature. Boys and girls who do temperance work when small will never forget it, they will be stronger for sobriety and prohibition when grown up.

Pledging is a good thing. The writer is sober to-day because he said the pledge and learnt it in 1848. Let teachers lead their classes in signing; give nice membership cards to all.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

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A FARMER'S SON TORTURED.

Confined to the House For Months and Unable to Walk.

A Sensational Story From the Neighborhood of Cooksville—The Father Tells How His Son Obtained Release—What a Prominent Druggist Says.

From the Toronto News.

Four miles from the village of Cooksville, which is fifteen miles west of Toronto on the credit Valley division of the C. P. R., on what is known as the "Center road" is the farm of Thos. O'Neil. In this village and for miles around he is known as a man always ready to do a kindness to anyone who stands in need of it. Because of this trait in his character, whatever affects himself or his household is a matter of concern to the neighbors generally. So it happened that when his eldest son, William O'Neil, was stricken down last spring, and for months did not go out of the door, those living in the vicinity were all aware of the fact and frequent inquiries were made regarding the young man.

When after suffering severely for some three months, young O'Neil reappeared sound and well, his case was the talk of the township. Nor was it confined to the immediate vicinity of Cooksville, as an outer ripple of the tale reached the News, and in such an indefinite shape that it was thought advisable to send a reporter to get the particulars of the case, which proved to be well worth publishing in the public interest. On reaching Cooksville the reporter found no difficulty in locating the O'Neil farm, and after a drive of four or five miles, the place was reached. Mr. O'Neil was found at the barn attending to his cattle, and on being made aware of the reporter's mission told the story in a straightforward manner. He said: "Yes it is true my boy has had a remarkable experience. I was afraid he wasn't going to get better at all, for the doctor did him no good. At the time he was taken ill he was working for a farmer a couple of miles from here, and for a time last spring he did a lot of work on the road, and while he was working at it there was a spell of cold wet weather, when it rained for nearly a week. He kept working right through the wet and he came home with his shoulders and wrists so sore that he couldn't work. He got gradually worse, the pains spreading from his shoulders and wrists to his hands and then to his legs. Finally setting in his knees, ankles and feet, so that he couldn't stir at all some days. I sent for a doctor from Streetsville. He said the trouble was an attack of rheumatism, and although he kept visiting him every few days and giving medicine, it did not seem to do any good. The pains did not quit and the boy was suffering dreadfully. Why, when he would get up in the morning he couldn't stir a limb, but gradually during the day he would get a little easier so that he could sit up for awhile. His feet were swollen so much that

Telephone 778.

FARMING HORSE SENSE

INDUCES THE AGRICULTURIST TO ADAPT CROPS TO SOILS.

An Interesting and Instructive Article From the Pen of Prof. Thomas Shaw—The Whole Field of Discussion in this Regard Indicated.

Prof. Thos. Shaw, formerly of Guelph, writes:

The wise adaptation of crops to the soils which grow them is one of the important essentials in successful farming. Where farming is carried on intelligently, those engaged in it usually come to know the crops which best suit their soils, and they govern themselves accordingly.

In newer countries there is more danger of making a mistake than in those which are older. Those who first settle usually begin to grow some crop which can be easily produced and marketed, and they continue to grow it so long as the soil will readily respond in producing it, and not until soil exhaustion forces them to look about for some other crop to grow that will respond better to the worn condition of the soil, do they think of making a change. Such has been the history of the early settlement of all wheat-growing sections on the continent.

When soil exhaustion compels farmers to look for other crops to grow, they frequently introduce these in a wholesale way. This should not be done at the start. It is never wise for the individual farmer to experiment in the introduction of a crop in a wholesale way. There is always enough of hazard in growing it thus after it has been introduced. An experiment with some new kind of grain or crop on a small scale will prove just as much as one on a large scale, if properly conducted. I have known instances where farmers unacquainted with alfalfa have sown many acres the first time of trial. Others, again, have gone into rape culture in a wholesale way without having demonstrated whether it would grow well on their soils.

It is never wise thus to introduce an untried plant. The person who so introduces it is ignorant as to its adaptability to his soil. He is not sure how it will agree with the climate, and in all probability he does not know how to grow it in best form. In fact it is certain that he does not, subject to the new conditions, in the absence of experience. When new crops are introduced they are, frequently condemned be-



At the Poultry Show.—Father—Do you know what kind of chickens those are, Willy? Willy (without hesitation)—Yes; they're ducks. Father (in surprise)—Ducks? Willy (Yes)—Yes, don't you see how they've got their hair cut—Fack.

cause of lack of knowledge as to the best methods of growing them. Clover, for instance, was tried in many sections of the northwest and condemned, where it is now grown every year. The plants of securing a stand in the east were not adapted to the conditions of the west, hence, until the proper methods of sowing this most useful plant in the sections named were ascertained, it did not succeed. Many a useful plant has been thus wounded in the house of its friends.

Because one kind of crop will grow well on a neighbor's farm, it does not follow that it will grow so well on ours. In fact, while it may do well with him, it may do ill with us. While he may make money in growing it freely, we would lose money were we to attempt to grow the same. The difference in the results may arise from the difference in the soil of the two farms.

It may be very desirable sometimes to grow a certain product upon our farms as an auxiliary to a certain line of feeding, and yet we may not be able to do so at a profit. So soon as we are quite satisfied on this point, we should not further make the attempt. For instance, we may be extensively engaged in the business of growing sheep for meat rather than for the wool which they produce. We may know that turnips make a most excellent factor for feeding them in the winter season, and in consequence we try to grow them. But we find that the land, or the climate, or it may be both, are not quite suitable. It would be unwise under those conditions to persevere in growing turnips for the sheep. We should rather grow mangels, or carrots, or sugar beets, if these will grow more readily, as they will give us equally good results when we feed them as do the turnips. It may be that roots will not grow equally well with corn. It would be well, then, to grow corn in the place of roots. It may not do quite so well as roots when used instead, but it will serve a good end if the right kinds are grown, and if they are fed in proper combination.

This question of adaptability is far too little studied. Men too often go on in the same way as did their fathers, and for no other reason apparently than that arising from the practice of their fathers. Red top grass and alsike clover are frequently sown on dry, high lands although such soils are not adapted to the growth of either. Wheat is often sown on lands too much impoverished to grow it, and yet those same lands may be able to grow some renovating crop in fair form. We are still told that it will not pay to grow alfalfa where red clover will grow in good form, and yet small patches of alfalfa adjacent to our buildings would be very convenient in the green food that it would furnish from year to year.

It also sometimes happens that a certain crop can not be grown in the best form alone, while it will do fairly well when grown in combination with other crops. Peas, for instance, are of this character. There are many sections of the country where peas will not grow so well as they do in Canada or in the State of New York. They may not do well enough to justify competing with these countries in growing them, and yet they may be made to serve an excellent end by growing them in conjunction with oats to be used as a green food for dairy cows. And when not wanted for soiling, if they are cut at the early maturing stage and cured for winter feeding, they make an excellent food for various classes of live stock.

Adaptability also applies to the different varieties of any kind of crop grown, and in a marked degree. It happens in some instances that one variety may do exceedingly well in one part of a state, and yet be but little worth in another. The difference in results may arise from a difference in soil and climatic conditions. But even new varieties of a farm product that in some of its kinds has proved itself well adapted to certain conditions, should be introduced at first with a prudent caution. To go extensively into it before its value has been conclusively proved might be attended with considerable loss.

And in connection with adaptability we do well to study diversity. The individual who grows a variety of produce is always safer than he who grows only one or two kinds. He is in a much better condition to meet the fluctuations of the market, and the same is also true of a state. The wider the range of the products grown within the conditions of adaptability, the greater the resources of the state ordinarily from agricultural sources, and the freer it is from the influences of a depressing character which arise from the great decline in market values which relate to one staple product.

TIMELY HINTS.

Suggestions for Farm and Garden It Will Pay to Heed.

The dull boy needs more patience and encouragement on your part than does the smart one.

Plant a few carrots for the horses. They are the best succulent food for horses in winter.

"Meant to do it" never accomplished anything, but has caused much needless work, expense and worry.

Try a quarter of an acre, or more, of mangels or sugar beets for the cows. They are also an excellent green food for poultry, and cheap, too.

The three-year-old colt, if large and strong, may be worked in occasionally as a third horse, but never more than a few hours or half a day at a time.

Plan for a good grass pasture for the hogs during the summer. Cheaper and better pork can be made in such a pasture than where the hogs are penned fed all the time.

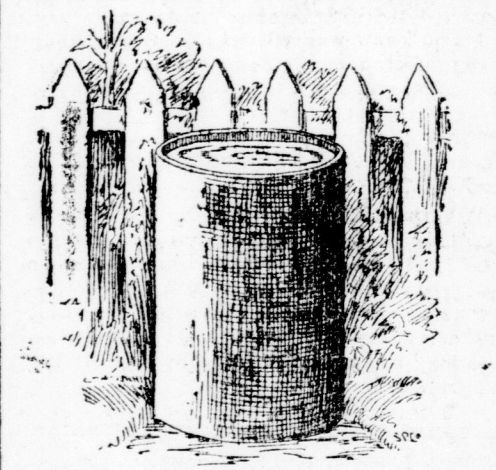
Go slow in starting the horses in the spring's work. The work is rushing, but if the horses are rushed before they become hardened and accustomed to it they will soon go "off feed."

A good dose of fertilizer will not hurt the oats if it is a kind containing a large per cent. of potash and phosphoric acid, but nitrogen is not generally needed. It is a mistake to suppose that they do not need any more plant food than is found in the soil.

It is better to be behind your neighbors in turning your stock to pasture in the spring if you would be ahead of them in having abundant pasturage in August when it will be most needed. Give the grass a good start, for the cattle will catch up with it.

If you cannot afford glass sash for a hot-bed, procure some plant cloth. It costs but a third as much as glass, is durable, and answers the same purpose. Most seedsmen keep it. It can be tacked on frames or drawn over the bed and tacked at the ends. It is also used largely for making plant protectors and for building temporary chrysanthemum houses in the fall.

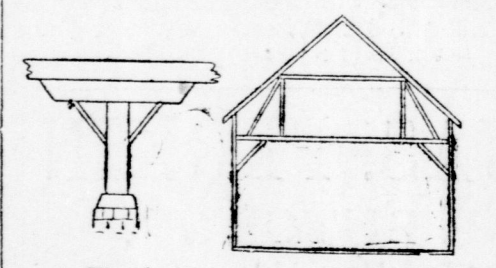
Serviceable Roadside Watering-Place. Streams from nearby elevations frequently cross or run parallel with highways, from which elevations, pipes can be laid to the side of the roadbed. This gives a head of water that will not only cause it to rise in a trough, so that a horse may be watered without unchecking—a great convenience—but will also afford such a movement of the water, if the inlet is rightly arranged, that ice will not form, at least over the entire surface, even in extremely cold weather. An excellent roadside watering trough can be made by taking a section of iron sewer or water pipe, two



feet or more in diameter. This, of course, will have no bottom, and one must be made in the foundation that is provided, which should be of rocks, gravel, sand, and, if necessary, cement. A supply pipe and a waste pipe must enter the trough through this foundation, the supply pipe being carried up on one side of the trough nearly to the top, and its upper end bent at a right angle, so that the flowing water may form a constantly flowing current around the circular inclosure. When this iron has been placed in position on the foundation provided, the space which it incloses at its base may be cemented, after which fine, clean sand should be filled in for six or more inches. A sufficiently tight bottom may perhaps be made by tamping in a foot or more of sand. The greater the force with which water enters such a trough the stronger will be the circular current within, and the less likelihood will there be that the surface will freeze over.

Timber Supports.

A recent article suggests some other forms of timber supports, one of which is briefly represented in fig. 1. The single



post supports not only the centre of the horizontal timber, but also a large portion of this timber without any pins or spikes to weaken it. In fig. 2 is a combination of timbers giving great strength and leaving an entire opening below. These timbers will be very useful in constructing barns with a full and free sweep across the floor, as well as for bridges.

A Pertinent Query.

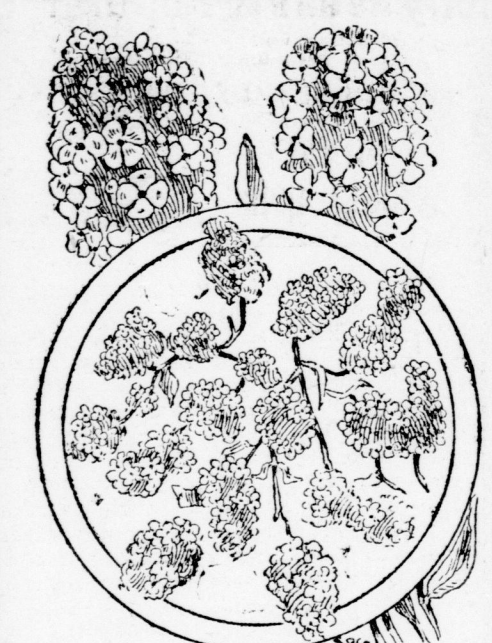
An exchange pertinently inquires: "Why not plant a few more fruit trees on your farm? Apples are very good, but why not have a little variety? There is surely a corner you could spare for a few pear, cherry or plum trees."

Adaptability also applies to the different varieties of any kind of crop grown, and in a marked degree. It happens in some instances that one variety may do exceedingly well in one part of a state, and yet be but little worth in another. The difference in results may arise from a difference in soil and climatic conditions. But even new varieties of a farm product that in some of its kinds has proved itself well adapted to certain conditions, should be introduced at first with a prudent caution. To go extensively into it before its value has been conclusively proved might be attended with considerable loss.

DAINTY AND BEAUTIFUL.

The Honey-Scented Sweet Alyssum and Its Possibilities.

Could I have but one plant either for the border or the window garden it should be that dainty, honey-scented little darling, sweet alyssum, says Dart Fairthorn in *Vick's Magazine*. Small of growth and bloom, by those who never see beauty except in dainty it might be considered insignificant, but to the real flower-lover who will not be entirely given over to scarlet geraniums and hollyhocks it possesses a beauty all its own. There is such a distinct individuality about its dainty blossoms, such an air of good cheer and comfortable adaptability to circumstances—entirely borne out, too, by its life—such a winsome sprightliness and altogether lowliness that it always reminds me of bright-faced children whenever I see it. It is the laugh of the flowers. Some of them preach and some of them pray, but



SWEET ALYSSUM IN A HANGING BASKET. The sweet alyssum laughs "right out loud." The whole border may preach, the lilies droop their lovely heads, "like penitents in prayer," the callas lift their snowy chalices in mute protest against the whole world's wickedness and the impurity of earth generally; but the sweet little alyssum—nothing daunted by the sermonizing of stately flowers—will not riot over the ground, screening its impurities from sight, filling in chinks with its beauty, caressing the feet of roses and rue alike, and seeming to my errant fancy to be keeping up a running accompaniment of cheerful comment or an undercurrent of perpetual merriment all the while. Like childhood it is irrepresible.

The seed of the sweet alyssum, so fine as to be difficult to manage, is flat and round, of a light brown or tan color, and stored full of vitality. Plant twenty-five of them in a fine sandy loam, and with ordinary treatment you may be reasonably sure of as many plants, each one of which will be of interest from the first moment it sends up its initial four trim, pretty, light green leaves. When once these are thrifty growing you may be almost sure of your plant.

I like to sow the seed in boxes in the house; it is so very interesting to watch them grow. It takes such a very little time for the seeds to poke their little green promise above the soil, and so very soon the smiling blooms appear. It is a good plant for the amateur to begin with, being such light tax on the patience, as few plants admit. When your tiny plants are two inches high transplant into thumbs and pinch out the top. Going on with the growth, continue the shifting and pinching processes until they are in four-inch pots, then desist; you will have finely-rounded compact little plants which will soon be perfect little pyramids of fragrant blooms.

A convenient and effective way of growing the alyssum is to sow the seed directly in long narrow boxes fitted to the window sill and about four inches deep. Its needs, grown thus, will be light, moisture, not too hot a sunshine, very occasionally weak liquid manure and—room to spread itself. Given these, it will more than reward you for your care of it by sending out, surprisingly soon, a multitude of dainty bloom, small and shy at first, as though half afraid of its first impression upon you, but waxing stronger and stronger, and sweeter and sweeter, until you grow to love it in the heart-whole way its winsomeness deserves. The seed may be sown directly in the border where it is to bloom or it may be transplanted with perfect ease. Sown thickly, it makes a beautiful edging plant or a distinct line in a ribbon bed. But do not let it grow too rankly, keep it trimmed and pinched in, and in place, and if after awhile it is going too much to seed shear it back sharply. It will then spring up to a fresh growth and be all the lovelier for the seemingly rough treatment. Then in the autumn you will find around the larger plants the tiny four-leaved ones springing up which are just what you want in quantity for your window garden. A pretty effect is produced by growing the alyssum in clumps between taller plants. It will spread itself out like an oval mat and be a mass of bloom.

Sweet alyssum makes a beautiful bracket plant. It should then be pinched in less, rather allowed to grow in its natural wayward beauty, and though the branches attain no great length it is pretty in such a position.

Promoting Laying.

When the hens cease to lay, a change of food will sometimes start them to laying again, and it may be that the food will supply a want. If the regular grain ration is given, and no green food can be obtained, they will sometimes get constipated, the result being indigestion. To avoid this and also afford a change, give the hens oil cake, broken into suitable bits, twice a week, allowing a pound of oil cake to twenty hens. They will appreciate the change and be benefited, as the oil cake is cathartic in its tendency and also a highly nutritious food.

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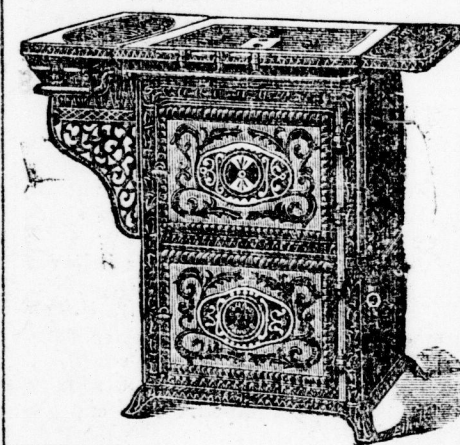
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