



WYATT & SON, RUBBERS, BOOTS, OVERSHOES, SHOES. Clearing sale at prices as low as the lowest in the city. Inspect our goods and prices. 113 DUNDAS STREET.

Late Canadian News.

John Tucker Chosen G. M. of the Manitoba Oddfellows.

One Cent on the Dollar Paid to Creditors of the Ideal Washer (E. C.) Company of St. Thomas.

The long established hardware house of P. Walsh, at Halifax, has assigned. Liabilities and assets large. John Tucker, of Moosomin, has been elected grand master of the Grand Lodge Oddfellows for Manitoba. The Ideal Washer, Churn and Wire Mattress Company, of St. Thomas, which went into liquidation some time ago, has paid 1 cent on the dollar to creditors. They owed \$22,629.

Col. Gibson, of the Thirtieth Battalion, Hamilton, and Col. Smith, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, have been appointed honorary aides-de-camp by the Governor-General.

Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, age 81 years, died on Friday morning at Charlottetown, P. E. I., from injuries received a few days ago from being thrown out of a sleigh. He was pastor of St. Paul's at Charlottetown 23 years.

A colored woman named Jackson died at Bridgetown, N. S., recently under suspicious circumstances and her daughter, Mrs. Stephen Jackson (also colored) was arrested. Forty grains of arsenic were found in the stomach. Two grains are sufficient to cause death.

David Scobie, 67 years of age, who lived with the family of Thos. Gray, on 11 of Otonabee, about two miles from Peterboro, was burned to death on Friday morning, the other members of the family barely escaping with their lives. The house and contents were a total loss.

B. C. Scott, miller, Highgate, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Aggregate liabilities amount to \$32,000. The mill property is worth \$20,000, but outside of this the assets are small. H. Hollingshead, miller, Dutton, has been appointed assignee. The mills were established in 1880.

Among the pains and aches suffered with marvelous rapidity by 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 various disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

Why will you allow a cough to secrete your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all actions of the throat and lung, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

Another consignment of \$1000 finished rockers just arrived, also great bargains in sideboards, at Trafford's Popular Furniture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone 864.

THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. A PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT RECORD. The United has recently taken over the funds and business of the City of London Fire Ins. Co. JOHN STEPHENSON, agent, 101 Dundas St. W.

AUCTION SALE OF CITY PROPERTY. NEIL COOPER will offer for sale at his private sale on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1894, at 3 o'clock p.m., TWO FARM CO. LANDS, known as Nos. 1 and 2, 232 east W. Waterloo street, to be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. Terms—Ten per cent. cash at sale, balance in fifteen days, portion may be secured by mortgage. For further particulars see posters or apply to J. D. O'NEILL, vendor's solicitor, London.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM PROPERTY. There will be sold by public auction at the premises on Thursday, March 8, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property, viz: The north half of the east half of lot No. 20, in the 6th concession of the township of West Nisour, in the county of Middlesex, containing 50 acres, more or less, with frame dwelling house, frame barn and 100 stables, conveniently situated to cheese factory, and is about one and a half miles from St. Marys. Terms—Cash on delivery, or will be made known on day of sale. For further particulars apply to M. J. KENT, London, Ont. 1212

LIVERY STABLES. AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK street—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 814. A. G. FROYAN, Proprietor. LUBLEY'S LIVERY, KING STREET—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 336. W. M. TRIPPS LIVERY, RICHMOND street north, has added a first-class hack and team to his outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephone 423.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE SURREY-GATE COURT OF the county of Middlesex, in the estate of Helena Gately, late of the township of London, widow deceased: I, the undersigned, executor of the will of the said Helena Gately, do hereby give notice that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said Helena Gately, who died on or before the 11th day of December, 1893, are required to present their claims, supported by proper vouchers, to the undersigned, executor, on or before the 27th day of March, 1894, to be by him examined and allowed or disallowed. The undersigned, executor, will not be bound to pay any claim until the same has been verified and allowed by the court. Dated this 15th day of February, 1894. 10c 12c

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Capital and Assets \$53,000,000. EDWARD OWEN, Agent, Office over Bank of Commerce, London, Telephone No. 607. Money to loan at lowest rates.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS. Heintzman & Co. are offering some excellent bargains in second-hand Pianos and Organs. Just think of it! A large American Square Piano only \$225, payable at \$5 per month. Also an American Square Piano, 6 octaves, for \$65, payable at \$5 per month. We have three upright Pianos, nearly new, by other makers, which we offer at \$25, \$29 and \$35, respectively, on monthly payments. This is complete in variety of finish, those of Antique Oak and Spanish Mahogany being the most desirable. Our stock of new and second-hand Pianos is complete. Over 10,000 of these favorite Pianos now in use throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Our patrons upstairs at 159 Dundas street. We walk right up and inspect for yourselves. Do not depend on one to tell you, but see these instruments and prove our statements true. Persons living out of town will receive prompt attention by corresponding with

H. W. BURNETT, Manager for Heintzman & Co. in London and vicinity.

LAWRENCE'S LIVERY. Boarding, Sale and Exchange Stables and London Riding School. For fine new cutters and stylish horses. Nice w. robes in all colors. Prices to suit the times. Tandem teams and carriage pairs always on hand. Call solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stables, 368 Dundas street, rear Cus tin House. Telephone 943. WY

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. LONDON WEST TAX NOTICE—I HAVE been instructed to return collector's roll for 1893 on 6th day of March. To enable me to do so all taxes must be paid by the 1st day of March. Any taxes for 1893 remaining unpaid after said 1st day of March I shall immediately proceed to collect by distress warrant. By order of the council. J. M. LORD, Collector.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. By J. W. JOCKEY, at his room, 27th day of February, at 230, the stock of C. A. Gillespie & Co., London, consisting of: \$5,738 64 Groceries, \$2,313 12 Men's Furnishings, 2,313 12 Furniture, Saws, Fixtures, etc. 779

ACTUARY'S SALE OF ABOUT 1100 ACRES. acres of choice farm and timber lands in the township of Warwick. Messrs. Elliott & Chas. J. Kingston to offer for sale at public auction, at Rogers' hotel, 100 Wellington street, on Thursday, 23rd of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following properties, all situated in the township of Warwick, and so on: 1. A parcel of 100 acres, containing lots 8 and 9 in the 1st concession, and lots 7, 8 and 9 in the 2nd concession; and the northwest part of 8 concessions, containing 1100 acres, with allowance on lot 7, concession 4, six and two-thirds acres. These properties will be offered in thirteen parcels as follows: Parcel 1—Being the W. 1/2 of lot 8, in the 1st con., except the school house acre at the N. W. corner. This parcel contains about 100 acres, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 2—Being so much of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, as lies to the N. W. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 3—Being so much of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, as lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 4—Being all that part of lot 9, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 5—Being the E. 1/2 of lot 9, con. 2, and contains about 100 acres. Parcel 6—Being the W. 1/2 of lot 9, con. 2, and contains about 100 acres. Parcel 7—Being all that part of the E. 1/2 of lot 9, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 8—Being that part of the W. 1/2 of lot 8, con. 2, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 9—Being that part of the W. 1/2 of lot 8, con. 2, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 10—Being that part of the W. 1/2 of lot 8, con. 2, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 11—Being that part of the W. 1/2 of lot 8, con. 2, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 12—Being that part of the W. 1/2 of lot 8, con. 2, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush. Parcel 13—Being that part of the W. 1/2 of lot 8, con. 2, which lies to the S. E. of the E. 1/2 of lot 8, and the school house acre at the N. W. corner, of which about 90 acres are bush.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE. outbuildings and 6 acres land, suitable for market garden; situated east of Adelaide street, between 3rd and 3rd concessions, London township. Apply 169 Dundas street. 8a ed

LOT AND BRICK HOUSE—NO. 551 William street, on monthly installments. Apply to M. J. KENT, civ. 11a wvt

PER CENT. FUNDS TO LOAN ON productive real estate. Inquiries confidential. Building lots, cottages, residences, market gardens, farms, etc., for sale, exchange, or for rent. Call and see what we have. \$20,000 central store property, paying 10 per cent. Builders—Look at Western University grounds, Great snap. Capitalists—Inspect Chapter House grounds, Richmond and Piccadilly streets. Every department of the real estate business receives prompt attention. CAMPBELL. Real estate, loans and investments. Moisons Bank Buildings. Telephone 642.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—That fine brick drug store and residence, No. 491 Richmond street; 5 rooms; every convenience; first-class investment. W. D. BUCKLE. 11a wvt

TO MANUFACTURERS—THAT FINE building lot, corner Wellington and York streets, adjoining pump factory; 100 x 100. \$3,000. W. D. BUCKLE. 11a wvt

TO LET—BRICK, 4 ROOMS, No. 54 Palace street; 5 rooms; brick cellar. W. D. BUCKLE. 11a wvt

RICHMOND STREET PROPERTY—A fine new property, northwest corner Richmond and Louisa streets; lot 60 feet frontage on Richmond; good barn, 100 feet frontage; will be sold cheap. W. D. BUCKLE. 11a wvt

LEGAL CARDS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word. J. A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTERS, 81 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. Money to loan. J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER—Solicitor, notary public, etc., 871 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate. W. J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, etc., 72 Dundas street. Money to loan. STUART & STUART, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, 500 Queen's street, and 100 Dundas street; Main street, Glencoe, ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 402 Dundas street, opposite court house. Telephone 974. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, B.A., LL.B., J. M. McEVROY, J. D. O'NEILL, BARRISTERS, etc., Offices, 100 Dundas street. J. DONNELL—SOLICITOR, ETC. Removed to 110 Dundas street. ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L. and J. Edgar Jeffery, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London. J. 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BOARD OF TRADE.

Preparations for the Annual Election of Officers.

Vandalism at the Park—No Banquet This Year—A Suggestion for a Botanical Garden—Postal Matters.

The Board of Trade are still urging the Government to improve the entrance to the postoffice. "The Department of Public Works will again be asked to give the matter their attention," was the reply received last night's meeting of the board.

The report of the banquet committee stated that in the opinion of the members it was too late in the season to hold a dinner, but would recommend one for next season.

The resignation of W. A. Young was accepted. Chairman Ingram, of the street railway committee, reported that nothing had yet been done by way of removing the existing deadlock between the city and the railway company.

T. R. Parker, on behalf of the printing and advertising committee, recommended that the park (Victoria) should be utilized more as a botanical garden, every tree, shrub or flower to be labeled with their names, and, in place of having so many of one character, to have a greater variety, and gradually get rarer ones; and when the city can afford it to build a good-sized conservatory, where tropical and other plants could be grown.

Ald. Coo was glad that the matter of parks had been introduced. It was his special study. He believed that the city should get more value for the money expended, and also gave some timely advice to keep pedestrians off the grass. He recommended a steep fine. The police did not look after the park as they should. A few nights ago some vandals broke into the greenhouse, put out the fires and broke 28 panes of glass.

On motion of Messrs. Parker and Blackwell the report was adopted and a copy will be sent to the City Council.

Agenda for the only one monthly meeting before the annual meeting and election of officers, the formation of a nomination committee was considered. It was suggested that the council of the board be the nominating committee and that they report at the next meeting of the council, so that their selection could be published and if any objection was made the objectors could come prepared at the annual meeting.

The council is composed of John Bland, president; T. S. Hobbs, vice-president; J. A. Nellis, secretary-treasurer; John Marshall, W. J. Reid, W. M. Garshore, R. Lewis, John Bowman, F. S. Jarvis, A. W. Porte, C. W. Leonard, T. H. Smallman, A. B. Greer, W. Yates and J. W. Little.

There were present: John Bland (president), L. H. Ingram, A. B. Greer, D. W. Blackwell, T. R. Parker, Ald. Coo, J. H. Geuge, J. D. Clarke and Secretary Nellis.

Woman Suffrage Agitation. WINNIPEG, Feb. 23.—The woman suffrage question will this session again be brought before the Legislature. Mr. Robert Ironside, M. P. for Manitoba, will introduce a resolution praying that the full franchise be granted to the women of Manitoba. This is supported by a petition signed by 2,000 women.

Murder at St. Boniface. WINNIPEG, Feb. 23.—The result of the post-mortem examination of the body of Paul Blondin shows that his death was the result of injuries inflicted upon him by "Tug" Wilson and Wallace, and accordingly an indictment for murder will be laid before the grand jury at next assizes. Wilson and Wallace are now serving sentences at Stony Mountain for murderous assault on Blondin.

Those College Hoodlums. ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Journal this afternoon says: The student who is directly implicated in the late deplorable affair, has informed his intimate friends that he is, and has been, ready to come forward and make a clean breast of the whole affair, believing that to be the best course. He is deterred, however, by the fact that in so doing he would have to implicate six or seven others, and they are objecting strenuously against such action on his part. Startling developments are expected.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Bled Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

A horse-thief in Bloomsburg, Pa., was pursued and captured by policemen mounted on bicycles.

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe. The most highly-prized piece of ancestral silverware preserved by the Lees, of Virginia, is a mammoth stirrup cup, which, even when empty, is a burden for two stout arms to lift up.

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

Eighty of the towns in Great Britain supply the names of 100 towns in America. Many of the Hindu sapphires and other gems are carved into amulets and idols.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREATSOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on Monday, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., to a large and appreciative audience. The renowned gentleman told many amusing anecdotes of Scotch wit. Miss George, of Mount Brydges, sang several solos very acceptably, and Miss Webb's selections on the violin won well-merited encores each time she appeared. Rev. G. Stewart occupied the chair, and all present spent a most enjoyable evening.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randall died in Middiemiss on Feb. 21, in her 92nd year. Widow of an American soldier, she received her yearly pension until shortly before her death. Five children survive her—four sons, one of whom is a minister in the Baptist Church at Dutton. Funeral on Friday.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 537, Strathroy, will inform Margaret L. Sienhard that the prayers of the brethren are with her. Parkhill town council has enacted that

POET, AUTHOR AND ARTIST.

His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Writes Him a Special Letter.

LORD TENNYSON, LATE POET LAUREATE, SENDS HIM KINDLY GREETINGS.

Professor Wemyss Strongly Indorses Paine's Celery Compound, the Medicine that Makes People Well.



PROF. H. G. WEMYSS.

Professor H. G. Wemyss, poet, author and artist, is a resident of Brockville, Ont., and is well and favorably known in England and the United States. Possessing great literary abilities, he has been the recipient of many honors in the past. Among those who have acknowledged Prof. Wemyss' abilities as a poet are: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the late Lord Tennyson, England's Poet Laureate. From the former he received a special letter of thanks for poetical contributions written for the Queen's Jubilee; and from the latter came a letter bearing kindly greetings and wishes.

Prof. Wemyss in his life work has always kept in view one great object, viz., doing good to men and women of all ranks and conditions. Already the talented professor has conferred blessings on scores of men and women who suffered from various causes. To Prof. Wemyss, nature's great healer, Paine's Celery Compound, brought strength, vigor, perfect digestion and a new life. Having secured these inestimable blessings for himself, he pointed out to

others the great highway to health. The professor has loudly proclaimed the curing powers of Paine's Celery Compound; and has closely followed the results, and says "it worked like magic." Prof. Wemyss, who has given us permission to use his letter, says:

"I write to say that I have been a sufferer for years from irritable stomach and debility. No medicine has done me so much good as Paine's Celery Compound. I fully indorse all that is said in its favor as a powerful recuperator for a run-down system. My wife had a very bad attack of salt rheum. Her hands were terrible to look at, and she suffered intense pain and torture. She was getting worse under treatment she tried, but when Paine's Celery Compound was used it worked like magic, and up to the time of writing she is nearly cured. I gave a few trial doses to a friend of mine suffering from debility, and she found such benefit from it that she is going under a regular course of the Compound; her husband will also use it for rheumatism."

WESTERN ONTARIO.

AT. MEE.

News has reached Delhi of the death of James Scott, a former resident, while on his way to Scotland. When in mid-ocean, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, a storm arose, and in the violent movement of the waves he fell out of his berth, and expired almost immediately. Mr. Scott lived for many years on his farm in Windham, but his health failing he sold his farm, with the determination of going back to his native land to visit his friends, and possibly for the remainder of his life. He left three months ago, remaining in Brooklyn, N. Y., visiting friends, until the time of his fatal voyage to Glasgow.

ERANT.

Seven bad Brantford boys have been each sentenced to ten days in jail for receiving stolen property from a lad named Patterson, who robbed Dempster's fur store. The lads may be released if they pay \$2 fine and the value of the goods.

BRUCE.

Henry Stewart is or was a Mildmay man. A few days ago he, and a companion, started to drive for Clifford, but Stewart has not yet returned, and nobody seems to know where he is. There are some who hint at foul play, and if the circumstances surrounding his disappearance are in accordance with public rumor, the matter should be investigated.—(Tiverton Watchman.)

Samuel Cooper, of Brucefield, had the top of his head blown off while out shooting the other day. It is thought his gun was accidentally discharged.

ESSEX.

The new hall of the Comber Lodge, No. 238, I. O. O. F., was dedicated Thursday night. The services being public there was a large crowd present. Brethren from Leamington and Windsor took part. Bro. W. Bushell, of Windsor, acted as grand master and complimented Comber Lodge on their success.

KENT.

The Dresden Times says that D. A. Gordon is mentioned as a possible candidate for West Kent in the Reform interests.

David H. McKee, a well-to-do resident of Marine City, Mich., was arrested in Chatham for passing a bogus silver dollar at the Idlewild Hotel. He was released upon proving that he did not know it was bad, and that he had received it in making change.

LAMBTON.

Lambton Orangemen will celebrate July 12 at Forest.

A dastardly attempt was made a day or two ago to wreck the morning train on the E. and H. Railway by some person who placed a large fire across the rails a short distance from Wallaceburg, but fortunately the feat was discovered by three of the boys from there, who were returning from Port Lambton, where they had been attending a social during the evening.

MIDDLESEX.

Middlesex notes: Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of St. Thomas, gave his lecture, "An Answer With a Scotchman," in the Masonic Hall at Melbourne on Monday, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., to a large and appreciative audience. The renowned gentleman told many amusing anecdotes of Scotch wit. Miss George, of Mount Brydges, sang several solos very acceptably, and Miss Webb's selections on the violin won well-merited encores each time she appeared. Rev. G. Stewart occupied the chair, and all present spent a most enjoyable evening.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randall died in Middiemiss on Feb. 21, in her 92nd year. Widow of an American soldier, she received her yearly pension until shortly before her death. Five children survive her—four sons, one of whom is a minister in the Baptist Church at Dutton. Funeral on Friday.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 537, Strathroy, will inform Margaret L. Sienhard that the prayers of the brethren are with her. Parkhill town council has enacted that

sault. The complainant is Annie Green, daughter of John Green, of Woodstock. At the annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge, Woodstock, the following officers were elected: County master, Y. Esseling, Culloden; deputy county master, T. L. Sproule, Woodstock; treasurer, E. Stary, T. Clark, Culloden; chaplain, Charles Snyder, Brownville; director of ceremonies, W. Scott, Tisonburg; lecturers, Bros. Pilman, Hawthorne and Brown; delegates to Grand Lodge, County Master Esseling and Deputy County Master Sproule.

At a meeting of the West Zorra and Embro temperance committees, a resolution was passed that the license commissioners be asked to cut off two hours more of the hotel closing time. Two hotels would then close at 8 instead of 10 p.m.

Little hope is entertained for the recovery of Rev. L. Cameron, of Thamesford. His son, Calvin, is home from San Elmo, California.

PERTE.

Mrs. Mary Dowling, an old resident of Perth, died suddenly on Tuesday. She lived here, and her son discovered her just before she died.

Sarah Lucas, a Mitchell young woman, stood in the snow to cure chilblains the other night. Her feet were so badly frozen that the doctors thought amputation was at first necessary. She is recovering.

WELLINGTON.

The construction of the Workmen's Opera House, Guelph, will be commenced as soon as weather permits. The Guelph Board of Trade at its regular meeting discussed the desirability of the city handling its own insurance.

THE DAIRYMEN.

The Western Ontario Association Begin Their Series of Conventions.

DUNWILLIE, Ont., Feb. 23.—The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario held their first meeting here of the series of local conventions to be held in Western Ontario this winter. There was a large gathering of representative farmers from Haldimand and surrounding counties, and some of the most prominent dairymen and others were present, including E. A. Pattullo and J. A. Ruddick, Woodstock; J. S. Pearce, E. Robertson and J. W. Wheaton, London; E. Booth, Ingersoll; Prof. Dean, Guelph; R. Cleland, Listowel; A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa; T. Shipley, Wellandport; J. N. Paget, Canboro; H. Bagle, Attercliffe; A. W. Edwards, Caistorville; J. Zenn, York, and others.

The addresses delivered were of a very practical kind, and were listened to with much interest by those present. Mr. A. Pattullo, president of the association, in opening the meeting referred to the good work being done by the Western Association, through its local conventions, the work of its secretary, and the many efforts it is putting forth to develop dairying in Western Ontario.

The first speaker was J. S. Pearce, of London, who touched on the winter dairying movement, and showed the importance of the farmer making a more special effort in dairying and keeping only good cows that will pay and return the farmer the most profit. He recommended that the farmer should not make dairying a side issue, but one of the important branches of his business, and endeavor to produce at the least possible cost.

Mr. L. A. Copdon, deputy reeve, of Dunnville, extended a hearty welcome to the dairymen on behalf of the citizens. Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the poultry department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He showed that every farmer should make \$1 per hen per year. Plymouth Rock is the best fowl for the farmer.

Prof. Dean, Agricultural College, Guelph, addressed the meeting on "Home Dairying" and "Butter Making on the Farm."

Mr. R. Cleland, Listowel, spoke on dairying from a farmer's standpoint. Mr. Cleland gave instances of how much some of the patrons of his cheese factory had made last season. They ranged from \$500 to \$650 for their cows on 100 acres of land, and from \$700 to \$850 from cows on 150 acres of land. Seventeen men received over \$10,000 last season from the cheese factory alone.

Mr. Boyle, M. P. for Monek, and Dr. Montague, of Haldimand, addressed the meeting briefly, showing the importance of dairying to the Canadian farmer. The evening session was addressed by J. W. Wheaton, secretary of the association; R. Robertson, London; J. A. Ruddick, Woodstock; R. Cleland, Listowel, and A. Pattullo.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1 cent postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

There are some mean thieves in Bayfield, Wis. They steal gravestones from the cemetery.

Minard's Liniment is the Best. The times are getting better. This is instanced by the fact that the days are not so short as they were.

five hotel licenses shall be granted this year, at a license fee of \$185. No shop licenses will be issued.

Thomas E. Morrow, a prominent citizen of Strathroy, is dead, aged 40. He was a member of the C. O. F. and a Baptist in religion. His wife is very ill.

Joseph Crews, a resident of Adelaide for 34 years, died recently, aged 63. He came from Cornwall, Eng. Three children survive him.

Mrs. Margaret Patterson, of the fourth line, Adelaide, died the other day. She was the relict of the late Robert Patterson. One daughter and three sons survive their mother—Mrs. Early, Kerwood, George, and Robert on the homestead.

The death of another old pioneer, Lachlan McTaggart, of Lobo, occurred recently, at his residence, con. 9, at the advanced age of 88 years and 10 months. He was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and very soon after, in 1829, the young couple emigrated to Canada and settled on lot 2, con. 5, where they continued to reside until a few years ago. A happy married life of 60 years was terminated by Mrs. McTaggart's death about six years ago. Those who survive him are Mrs. John Carmichael, Mrs. Donald Stewart, Mrs. Dan Steel, all of Lobo, and Daniel McTaggart, of Strathroy.

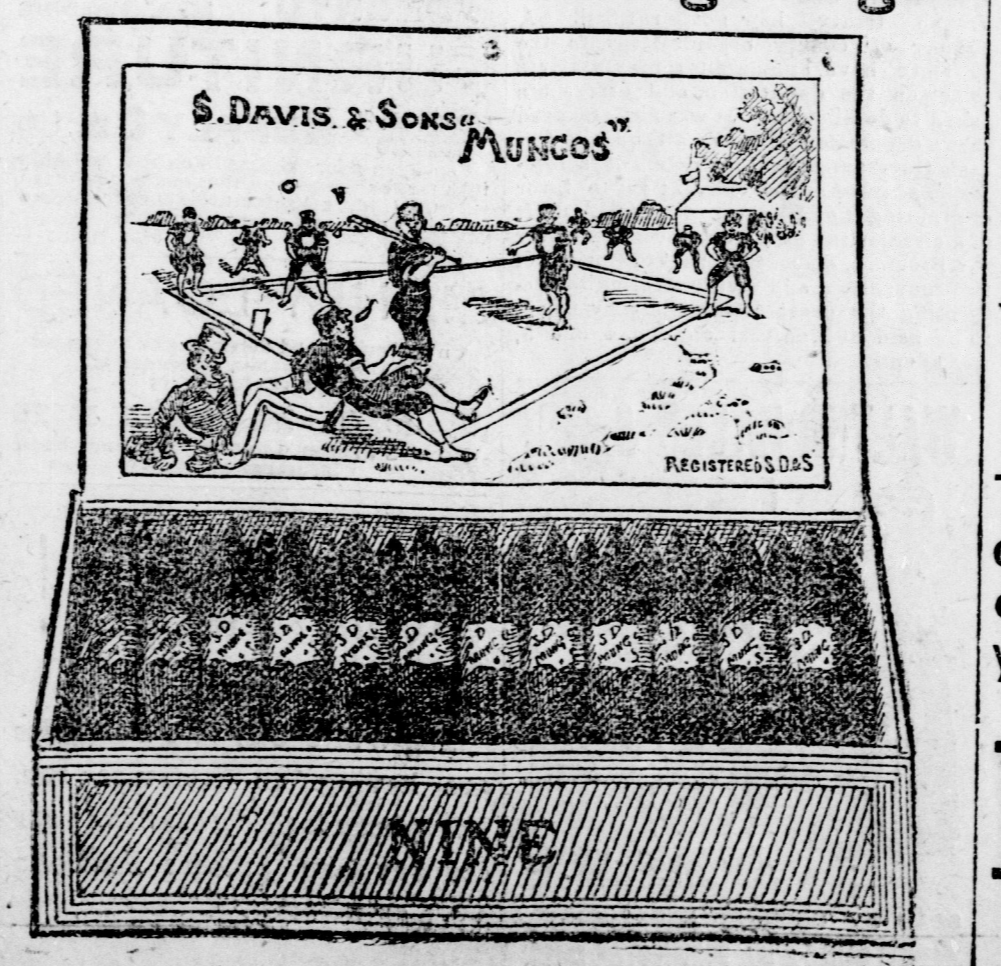
Angus McIntosh, of con. 10, Springbank, has purchased the McMillan farm on con. 21, for \$3,900.

OXFORD.

Tilsburg mourns the loss of an old citizen, James Mitchell, who died Wednesday rather suddenly. He was born in Scotland 67 years ago, and leaves two sons.

Alexander Lavin, a baker in Berlin, has been arrested on a charge of criminal as-

Fac Simile Label of the famous Mungo Cigar



ROLFE'S STOCK

Fine Drygoods

BOUGHT BY US AT 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. We are busy marking down every thing in the store, and will open out

On Tuesday Next

When we will offer the entire stock at prices that will mean for those who buy

AN ABSOLUTE SAVING OF MONEY

It is not necessary for us to tell the people of London the character of this stock. The purchasing public know the goods to be reliable, up to date, and first-class in every respect.

The Goods Are Not Old. They Are Well Bought. They Are Good.

There is not a dollar's worth of trash or ordinary cheap stuff in the place.

We are anxious to clear everything out as speedily as possible, and from the minute we open will sell this stock of high class

DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LINENS, STAPLES, Etc.,

At prices lower than the goods can be bought for wholesale; lower than those charged for a cheaper class of stuff.

WATCH MONDAY'S PAPER

There we will give a list of prices. Then come, and come early, Tuesday morning for first and best choice of the undoubted bargains that await you.

Hodgens Bros. 202 DUNDAS STREET.

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## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)  
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LONDON, - CANADA.

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

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.  
—[EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

London, Saturday Feb. 24.

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.

—This is a pretty dull time for news papers. Two country journals have ceased publication within a week—the Elmira (Ont.) Signet and the Baden Star. Every newspaper in the country would be better off if the tax on imports were lowered.

—The cablegram from London, to the effect that the congregation of Spurgeon's Tabernacle intend to recall Dr. A. T. Pierson, of Philadelphia, is not surprising. Dr. Pierson, who speaks in this city next week on missions, takes front rank as a paipit orator the world over.

—It may not be generally known that in children of consumptive parents a number of deep respirations, accompanied by a horizontal extension of the outstretched arms at each inspiration distend every part of the lungs and expand especially the apices where this insidious disease first appears. In cases of contracted lung from pleurisy, such exercise will break up old adhesions and restore lost breathing power. This pulmonary gymnastic exercise in moderation should be practiced by all persons of consumptive parents.

—The Catholic Bishop of Hamilton (Dr. Dowling) says he has no objection at all to Mr. Conmee's bill providing for the adoption of the ballot in separate school elections, "so long as the demand for it came from the separate school supporters. The trouble in the past had been that the enemies of separate schools had attempted to force the ballot on his co-religionists, and they naturally resented this." With the adoption of the ballot left optional, as in the case of public school elections, neither the Catholic population nor anyone else would have any reason to cavil.

—Oil has been struck in Somerset, England. Complaint was made about the water taken for drinking purposes from a spring, and investigation showed the presence of petroleum. The discovery may have great commercial importance, and investigations to determine whether or not the oil exists in paying quantity are being made. Coal oil has hitherto been made in Great Britain from shale, the deposits of which are found in the Midlands of Scotland. At the Young works in Addiewell several hundreds of men are employed in converting the shale into the various marketable products.

—The judge and the bulldog, who between them did a good deal to fill up yesterday's editorial page of our contemporary, should not be hypercritical. Their objection that Shakespeare spoke not of the playing of seven parts—(he did, though: see "As You Like It")—but of seven stages, is only technical criticism. The parts stated or implied by the poet are clearly the part (1) of the infant, in its nursing arms; (2) of the schoolboy, with shining morning face, proceeding at snail-gait schoolward; (3) of the lover, sighing like a furnace; (4) of the soldier; (5) of the magistrate; (6) of the lean and slippered pantaloon; and (7) of second childhood. The pair of critics further accuse our couplet from Browning with being mutilated. If the learned judge and the esteemed bulldog will kindly turn up Browning's poem, "Pippa Passes," therein they will discover a little song, within which will be found our couplet absolutely as we print it every lawful day of the year:  
Gods in his heaven,  
All's right with the world.

### SINGLE TAX PROGRESS.

The single tax supporters and workmen of Victoria, B. C., will put up two candidates in that city in the forthcoming Provincial elections. Single tax has taken a firm hold in British Columbia. Already the taxation on land within the city of Victoria is seven times as much as that paid on the buildings, but the newly-elected city council is not satisfied with that proportion. It has lowered the assessment of buildings and improvements, for the year 1894, to 25 per cent., while land is to be assessed to its full value. This progress should have the effect of strengthening the hands of Mr. Tait, M.P.P., who has brought forward a bill in the Ontario Legislature giving municipalities the same power to promote the single tax system, either in whole or in part, as are possessed by the municipalities of British Columbia.

### GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Hamilton Spectator opposes Mr. Marter's proposal to abolish the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Toronto on the grounds—(1) because custom provides that the Lieutenant-Governor "is required to maintain some state and to entertain a good deal;" (2) the cost is only half a cent for each inhabitant in the Province, and it does not become "the dignity of the great and wealthy Province of Ontario to grudge a small annual sum to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to maintain some little state, and to entertain in a manner befitting his position."

On the other hand, the Toronto Empire professes to be favorable to economy, because the people are demanding it, and it makes the suggestion that the way to economize is, not to abolish the official residence, but to transfer the cost of maintaining it to the Government at Ottawa!

Wherein would that be economy for the taxpayers? The money annually expended by the Dominion Government does not grow on trees; it cannot be picked up on the streets of Ottawa at leisure; it is abstracted from the pockets of the people by the most costly system of taxation that man has yet devised.

If it is desirable that the Lieutenant-Governor should be made to live within the salary provided for him, and \$10,000 seems to be a pretty substantial year's income for even a Dominion Government official, there is no reason why the reform should not be inaugurated—not five years hence, as Mr. Marter suggests, but now.

The excuse that the Lieutenant-Governor must, of necessity, be lavish in his expenditure is not valid. The great mass of the people who pay him his salary and supply him with his residence and grounds cannot, in the order of things, share in his hospitalities. Indeed, they are participated in by but a few in any case, and these chiefly belonging to the snobocracy of Toronto. The Lieutenant-Governor should be paid his salary promptly, in advance if need be, but he should be made to find himself, and he should be permitted to choose his own social companions. It is true that Ontario is a Province of vast resources, and comparatively speaking rich, but it should not set a bad example. Last year, despite the protest of many Liberals, the plant majority behind Sir John Thompson at Ottawa passed the bill for providing a palace, costing from \$50,000 to \$75,000, for Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, the politician appointed to act as Lieutenant-Governor over the Northwest Territories, and some of his associates on the Government side of the House even agitated for an increase in his emoluments on account of the size of the mansion and the necessity for giving balls! The best way to discourage extravagance and prodigality in a community is to frown down all this sort of thing. Canada is a democratic country, and Ontario is the head center thereof.

### WOMEN AND ART.

The members of the Women's Art Association of Canada, which has its headquarters in Toronto, are now to be found in almost every portion of the Dominion. It is really a most laudable organization, having for its objects the encouragement and promotion of more general interest in original art in this country, and more especially for the mutual help and co-operation of women who are either artists or lovers of art.

To insure that the organization shall be of practical good to those most remote, the association has provided in its constitution that branch associations may be formed and affiliated with the parent organization. By this means a bond of union may be formed that will be beneficial to all, affording the stimulus and opportunity for united effort, mutual counsel, criticism, and the holding of exhibitions. Through this organization, too, outside clubs can have valuable assistance from the older ones, and may secure contributions to their exhibitions which otherwise might not have strength enough in themselves to grow and to live.

A club has just been formed in Winnipeg, which has promptly affiliated with the Woman's Art Association of Canada. Its president is Miss Maude Moore, an energetic young lady well known to the younger school of artists in the East.

London has a thriving Woman's Art Association. Would it not do the members good to affiliate with the organization in Toronto, thereby getting on a broader basis?

The Woman's Art Association has al-

ready affiliated with the National Council of Women, and its members hope to do their share in making that great league a thorough success, and in developing a national art in Canada. The Countess of Aberdeen is one of the patronesses of the Woman's Art Association, and her Excellency has promised to extend all the aid in her power to further its objects. A former Londoner, who has taken a high place in art, Mrs. M. E. Dignam, of Toronto, will doubtless be ready to furnish local women artists with all needed information on the subject. The sixth exhibition will begin on the 28th of March.

### LORD ABERDEEN AND THE HARD TIMES.

At a largely-attended concert, held in aid of the poor at Toronto on Thursday night, the Governor-General mildly rebuked those who, for various reasons, objected to the establishment of soup kitchens and centers for the distribution of food to the needy. Lord Aberdeen confessed that he saw no reason for anyone to be ashamed that soup kitchens are started when there is occasion for them. "There is," his Excellency added, "as everybody knows, a wave of depression passing over this country," and he strongly emphasized the necessity for providing relief in whatsoever shape was expedient. The Governor-General expressed satisfaction that the promoters of the work of relief had included representatives of the various labor unions in their organizations. Of these bodies, he said: "They are most likely to show where the shoe pinches. We are getting past the old prejudice which used to exist as to these organizations. (Loud applause.) I do not know how it is here, but in Britain many employers of labor are recognizing that these organizations are of value, not only to the employed but to the employer. They furnish a definite means of communication between the two bodies, and we cannot but observe that more and more the influence of these organizations is in favor of conciliation. (Applause.)"

Lord Aberdeen always says the right word in the right place. Some one has commented on the fact that we, like many thousands of Canadians, have expressed greater admiration for him than for his predecessor. We judge every public man by his actions. "By their fruits ye shall know them," says the Good Book. Lord Aberdeen takes a constant, an intelligent interest in the people among whom his lot has been cast, just as he did in his native land, and as he did in Ireland, when Viceroy there. Some Governors-General have merely vegetated, spending their time in eating, drinking, frivolity and salmon fishing. Lord Aberdeen acts.

### CONVICT M'KANE'S REGRETS.

(Hamilton Times.)  
As John Y. McKane, political boss and convict, retires for a 6-year term to Sing Sing, how he must regret not having operated in London, Ont., or in Kings, N. B., instead of in Brooklyn, N. Y. He might have been an M. P. here.

### A PRIZE DOG.

Not Blue-Blooded, Perhaps, But He Stood by His Dead Master to the Last.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Willet Doxsee, 60 years old, a resident of Islip, left home on Monday, bound for the woods, where he intended to gather a load of fuel, and took his dog and gun along, in case he ran across any game. He failed to return at night and a searching party started out. On Tuesday afternoon the searchers heard a dog's dismal howling, and a few minutes later they discovered the old man lying dead in a clearing, where he had begun loading his wagon. The faithful dog was seated across his master's legs, with head in air, as he gave mournful tone to his grief.

An autopsy showed that Doxsee died of heart disease.

### New Steamer Line to Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The Ulster Steamship Company proposes this year to place a line of steamships between Montreal and Quebec and Belfast. The first sailing will be made on May 15, and the boats will run every three weeks.

### Prohibition Executive.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—The executive committee appointed to carry out the decisions made by the late convention met yesterday afternoon at the office of the secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence. The following gentlemen were present: Rev. W. Kettlewell, Paris; Dr. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C.; Rev. W. A. Mackay, Woodstock; Mrs. May Thornley, London; W. H. Bewell, Whitby; W. H. Orr, George Duff, J. B. Brooks, R. W. Dillon, Mrs. Rutherford, Rev. P. C. Parker and F. S. Spence. The principal work done was arranging for a deputation to wait on the Dominion Government early in the session to press for a measure of prohibition and to ask that the French treaty be not ratified. A number of county organizations in the Province have appointed representatives to act on the deputation, and others are asked to do likewise. It was also arranged that a deputation should wait on the Ontario Government and lay before it a resolution adopted at the convention in favor of granting the suffrage to women. A draft of a circular to be sent out to workers over the Province, embodying the conclusions of the convention and giving information respecting the great Dominion convention, to be held at Montreal on Jan. 4 and 5, was adopted.

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World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:  
BREAKFAST COCOA,  
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COCOA BUTTER.

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.  
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About six months ago my little son, aged three, was very much troubled with a breaking out on his scalp and behind his ear. The places affected were about as large as a silver dollar, the flesh seemed raw and covered with little blisters. The child suffered considerably, and was naturally very fretful. I tried several remedies without obtaining any beneficial results, in fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading and now places breaking out. I concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and bought a box of CUTICURA, a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I washed the effected parts with the CUTICURA SOAP, taking care not to irritate the flesh, and applied CUTICURA. I noticed a change for the better in the appearance of the eruptions in twenty-four hours. I continued the treatment morning and night, and in two weeks the eruptions entirely disappeared, leaving the skin smooth and the scalp clean, in fact a perfect cure, as I have not seen any indications of any eruption or breaking out since. I gave the child only a few doses of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES very valuable, and expect to keep a small supply constantly on hand. I believe CUTICURA would be excellent for applying to insect bites, which are very annoying in this country.  
C. A. ARBUTHNOT,  
Swift Island, N. C.

CUTICURA REMEDIES cleanse the system by external and internal medication of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. POTTER DRUGS and CHEM. CO., Sole Traders, Boston.

AP "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

### TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE

G. F. MORRIS BUTCHER MARKET HOUSE

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

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

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### You Need It!

The "D. & L." Emulsion.

It Will...  
Cure That Cough,  
Heal Your Lungs,  
Put Flesh on Your Bones  
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### KEARNEY'S HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

It being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp.

Every Bottle Guaranteed.

\$1 PER BOTTLE.

R. J. KEARNEY,  
283 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont.

All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it, all the leading druggists in London keep it.

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On real estate and notes; also on household furniture, pianos, horses and all kinds of chattels, by

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DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, land, and house insurance agents. ywt

### Going Rapidly!

The White City Art Portfolios are having an immense run. Everybody is pleased. Save your coupons and procure Portfolio No. 5 this week.

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

# PRINTS PRINTS PRINTS!

We are selling a beautiful Print, warranted fast color, for 6 1-4 cents a yard or 16 yards for \$1.

We are selling Prints for 10c a yard that are worth 12 1-2c.

We have a table of assorted Prints and Sateens for 10c a yard, some of them worth 20c.

# COTTONS COTTONS COTTONS!

We are selling a fine Factory Cotton for 4 1-2c a yard, 22 yards for \$1.

We are selling a special line of Factory Cotton, very fine, for 6 1-4c a yard or 16 yards for \$1. This Cotton is good value at 7c a yard.

We are selling a very fine Bleached Cotton for 10c a yard, 10 yards for \$1, worth 12 1-2c.

We are selling a Bleached Shirting Cotton, 32 inches wide, for 8 1-2c a yard or 12 yards for \$1. The same line is sold for 10c elsewhere.

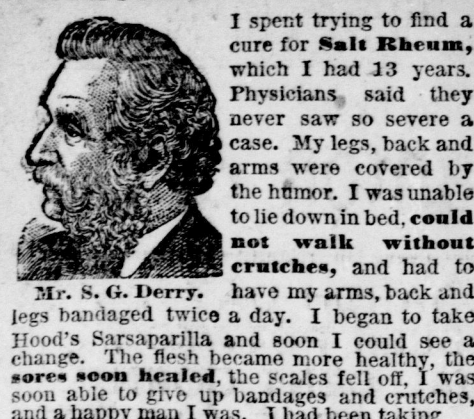
# TOWELS TOWELS TOWELS!

Towels at COST PRICE to clear.

# CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

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 soon 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 PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

"RED" RULES THE ROOST.

Forest City Curlers Indulge in Friendly Rivalry.

Interesting Three-Mile Skating Race at the Westminster Rink—Other Sporting Matters.

CURLING "RED" DOWNS THE "GOLD."

Among the members of the Forest City Curling Club are to be found some of the best curlers in the west, and yesterday afternoon at the Simcoe Street Rink four teams from that club played a friendly game. In order to designate the different sides, colors were chosen—red and gold, and after three hours' sharp play red was victorious by a score of 80 to 57. The ice was in excellent condition, and the playing on both sides was good. One surprising feature of the game was the agility with which Mr. Robert Reid, sen., could toss the granite, putting up equally as good a game as his younger competitors. After the hospitable players were entertained by Mr. C. W. Davis. Following was the score:

Table with 2 columns: RED, GOLD. Lists names and scores for various curling matches.

At Lucknow—Lucknow 23, Wingham 45.

At St. Marys four rinks from Seaford played a friendly game against four home rinks. St. Marys won by 29 shots.

The Detroit Curling Club visited Chatham on Wednesday with four rinks and defeated the Chathamians by one shot. Score, Detroit 65, Chatham 64.

At Brighton on Friday two rinks from Paisley were beaten by the local club by 19 shots.

At Lucknow on Friday a curling match played between two rinks of Lucknow and Wingham, resulted in a victory for Lucknow by 23 to 45.

SEATING. A GOOD RACE.

The most interesting skating race of the season took place at the Westminster Rink last night before a large crowd. It was open only to the counties of Elgin and Middlesex, and the only entries were C. R. Beam and Charles Griffiths, of St. Thomas, and J. May, of Aylmer. There was an splendid exhibition of skating. From start to finish, Beam had the best of it. The two started out well together but after getting warmed up Beam soon began to leave them behind. He is a very graceful skater, takes long and steady strokes, and his style was very much admired. May, who followed Beam within two laps, also skated an excellent race, and left Griffiths far behind that the judges did not keep account of the laps. Griffiths formerly lived here and held the skating championship last year. Beam's time was 10 minutes. Messrs. J. M. Symonds, Compass and Lorne Plato acted as judges.

THE KENNEL. THE DOGS HAVE GONE.

New York, Feb. 23.—The dogs have gone back to their kennels and their homes, or the bench show is over. It was the most successful show the Westminster Kennel Club has ever held. It is estimated that the attendance for the four days was 25,000 persons, and was a financial success. The show closed to-night with a parade of all the dogs which had won prizes.

A French surgeon removed a bullet from the eye of a child without destroying the sight of the optic.

They Make Life Successful.—It is easier to face a cannon than to carry about with you, day after day, a sick headache, a wretched biliousness, torturing neuralgia, a pang. Men and women go down before these things who brave the great afflictions of life. Stark's Powders cure these afflictions and help make life successful. By removing pain they put hope in the heart, they put brightness in the eye and elasticity in the step. When one has a clear head and a sound stomach, he is always ready, in the battle of life, to give a Roland for an Oliver. Stark's Powders are the secret of success. 25 cents a box.

Call orma and Mexico.

The Vabash Railway has now on sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates ever made to Old Mexico and California. These rates are available for the winter fair at San Francisco.

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

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THEY STILL OBJECT.

The R. E. O. P. A. Will Fight the City of London Bill in Its Amended Form—An Injunction Talked About.

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association met last night and decided to fight against the issuing of \$50,000 in debentures for waterworks purposes. If the commissioners claim the money before a vote of the people steps will be taken to secure an injunction restraining the expenditure. President Hiseox was in the chair and in the absence of W. D. Buckle Mr. E. R. Cameron acted as secretary.

Mr. Parsons moved that the association request Mr. W. R. Meredith to oppose the city bill to raise \$50,000 for waterworks purposes now before the Legislature, and that he explain that the amount would be spent before the people could vote on the question. Mr. Kilgour seconded.

Dr. Gardiner objected to the association opposing everything that appeared reasonable to other people's views.

Mr. Parsons said the only remedy for present difficulties was the introduction of the water meter and the prevention of waste.

Mr. Cameron said that the defeat of the bill would add 4 mills to the dollar to the taxation this year and put the association in bad odor.

Dr. Gardiner thought that a remedy could be obtained by issuing an injunction against the commissioners to stop them from spending the money until the vote of the people could be taken.

It was finally agreed to draft a petition to the Legislature asking that the bill be thrown out, and Messrs. Hiseox, Cameron and Parsons were appointed to attend to the petition.

The matter of issuing an injunction went by the board as far as the association was concerned, but a prominent member told an ADVERTISER reporter after the meeting that while the association would not restrain the proposed expenditure, a certain citizen would issue an injunction if any of the amount was spent before a vote was taken.

Dr. Gardiner then addressed the meeting in favor of a truer sewer for the city.

Mr. E. R. Cameron spoke of the great necessity of a sewer in South London and of the existing sewer tables over there.

Dr. Gardiner said that he had been pushing the idea for years and wanted some support. He knew it meant the expenditure of money but it was very necessary. People using the King street sewer which empties into the river were doing so on sufferance from the Ontario Government.

No action was taken and the matter was left over until next meeting.

Mr. Scarrow reported progress on behalf of the electric lighting committee. He had sent out letters to 29 places in Canada and 142 in the United States.

Messrs. Harvey and Campbell were appointed to confer with the proposed joint committee of civic bodies with respect to keeping down the estimates for the coming year.

The meeting was not largely attended.

LIFE BECAME A BURDEN.

The After Effects of La Grippe Developed into Inflammation of the Lungs and Chronic Bronchitis—Four Years of Great Suffering.

[From Le Monde, Montreal.]

Mrs. Sarah Clouthier, who resides at No. 405 Montcalm street, Montreal, has passed through an experience worthy of wide-spread publication for the benefit it may prove to others. Up to four years ago, Mrs. Clouthier's health had been good, but at that time she was attacked by that dread scourge, la grippe. Every fall since, notwithstanding all her care to avoid it, she has been afflicted with inflammation of the lungs, which would bring her to the very verge of death. This was followed by bronchitis for the rest of the year. Her bronchial tubes were affected to such an extent that it was with difficulty that she could breathe, and a draught of outside air would make her cough in the most distressing manner. "There was," said Mrs. Clouthier to the reporter, "a constant rattling sound in my throat, and the state I was in death would have been a relief. It was in vain that I tried the numerous remedies given me by various doctors, and when I think of all the money they cost me I cannot but regret I have ever tried them. I had read frequently of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I felt that they must contain the truth, for if they were untrouped none would dare to give the names and addresses of the persons said to be cured in the public manner in which these are given in the newspapers. I decided to try Pink Pills, and only those acquainted with my former condition can understand the good I have derived from their use. As a proof of an cure I may tell you that on the first occasion of my going out after my recovery I walked for two miles on an uphill road without feeling the least fatigue, and since that time I have enjoyed the best of health. Last fall I was afraid the inflammation of the lungs to which I had been subject at that period in former years might return, but I had not the least symptom of it, and never felt better in my life. You can imagine the gratitude I feel for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I earnestly recommend them to all who will heed my advice."

A depraved or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves are the fruitful sources of almost every disease that afflicts humanity, and to all sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

They Make Life Successful.—It is easier to face a cannon than to carry about with you, day after day, a sick headache, a wretched biliousness, torturing neuralgia, a pang. Men and women go down before these things who brave the great afflictions of life. Stark's Powders cure these afflictions and help make life successful. By removing pain they put hope in the heart, they put brightness in the eye and elasticity in the step. When one has a clear head and a sound stomach, he is always ready, in the battle of life, to give a Roland for an Oliver. Stark's Powders are the secret of success. 25 cents a box.

Call orma and Mexico.

The Vabash Railway has now on sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates ever made to Old Mexico and California. These rates are available for the winter fair at San Francisco.

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

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The Political State

How Sir Oliver Accepted His Renomination.

West Durham Liberals Put Their Present Member in the Field.

Mr. Joly at Kingston—Patrons at Work in East Hastings—Notes.

WEST DURHAM LIBERALS. BOWMANVILLE, Feb. 23.—The Reform convention of West Durham met here to-day. Mr. W. T. Lockhart, the sitting member, was nominated as the Liberal candidate in the Reform interest. Mr. C. J. Horton, the Patrons' candidate, having declined to stand. The Hon. J. Dryden addressed the meeting at some length. At the close of his speech a resolution of confidence in the Mowat Administration was moved by Dr. Mitchell, Ennis, Killen, and seconded by Mr. Baker, Salina, and carried amid the applause of the large audience.

SIR OLIVER'S ACCEPTANCE. The decision of the North Oxford convention, which unanimously nominated Sir Oliver Mowat, was telegraphed to the Premier, who sent the following reply: "I accept with much pleasure the nomination of the convention, and am very grateful for this manifestation of the continued confidence of my constituency."

MR. JOLY IN KINGSTON. KINGSTON, Feb. 23.—There was a fine gathering at the city hall last evening to greet Mr. H. G. Joly, of Quebec, and present him with a flattering address. Mr. and Mrs. Joly were received by Major-General Cameron and Mr. Edward J. B. Pense, president of the Liberal Association. They were the guests of the college commandant, who entertained them in the evening at a dinner party.

Mr. Joly's address was not partisan, and was devoted to a thorough explanation of matters in Quebec. It contained much valuable information of a reassuring character, as far as the rights of the minorities are concerned. He came to Ontario to try and dispel the prejudices existing in the minds of many residents of Ontario against the people of Quebec, to show that they, the bigoted, narrow-minded people they were represented to be. He wished to re-establish confidence between the people of the two provinces. In this movement he was not a party man, he had a higher motive than that. It was indispensable to the welfare of the country that harmony should exist between the two provinces. The speaker concluded his address amid much applause.

EAST HURON PATRONS. BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—The East Huron Patrons of Industry met in convention this afternoon in the town hall, and Wm. Milner, reeve of Grey, was nominated for the Legislature. Five other names were mentioned. Thos. Gibson, M.P.P., is the Reform standard-bearer and E. L. Dickson the Conservative candidate.

POLITICAL NOTES. It is stated that Dr. Bowser, of Sealey's Bay, will be the Liberal candidate in Frontenac, for the Legislature. He would make a strong candidate.

Mr. Mariott, of Oakville, who was tendered the Halton county nomination at the Reform convention a few weeks ago, has notified the president, Dr. McCrimmon, that owing to ill-health he will be unable to accept it.—[Milton Champion.]

The Patrons opened their campaign in East Hastings by a public meeting in Plainfield Thursday night. Messrs. McLaren and Balenquell, their candidates for the Legislature and Commons, spoke.

DESPERATE DASH FOR FREEDOM. A condemned murderer shoots the jailer—Five Prisoners Escape.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 23.—Last evening Henry Spencer, a condemned murderer who had been confined in Thomas county jail, shot the jailer, Timothy Singletary, and escaped. Singletary died two hours later.

The jailer went to the cells to feed the prisoners, and while he was putting food on the table Jim Cassidy called on him to throw up his hands. As he said this the sheriff struck him in the face with a lock, felling him to the floor. Henry Spencer seized the sheriff's pistol from behind and as he turned shot him in the face and again in the neck.

Five of the prisoners dashed over the bleeding sheriff and escaped in the woods. Sheriff Doss summoned a party of deputies, who left on horseback in hot pursuit. If caught the prisoners will have difficulty in escaping lynching.

Boy Drowned at Paisley. PAISLEY, Feb. 23.—Robert Keranaw, one of the Stratford Home boys, was drowned here this morning. He was the son of Mr. Geo. Flood's charge, and it was in the river running near his residence that Keranaw was found. He was 16 years old. Elected a Corpse.

MORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 23.—John Arnold, the Republican candidate for justice in the eighth ward, died Sunday. The ward is Republican, and Arnold, the dead man, was elected on Tuesday, the ballots not having been changed.

Patrol Railway Collision. HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 18.—A coal train on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railway this morning ran into an engine carrying a crew of another coal train. Wm. Sneath was instantly killed and Conductor John Myers and Samuel D. Warley were badly injured.

Sensational Elopement. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—The elopement of Miss Nellie Webb is the sensation of the day. The man with whom she eloped represented himself as Manager Salvini, but turns out to be Henry McDonald, son of the pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and who a year ago married a beautiful and cultured young woman of this city. The pastor's family is highly respectable. Miss Webb has been preparing herself for the stage.

Dominion Grange Officers. TORONTO, Feb. 23.—The Dominion Grange closed its nineteenth annual session to-day. The principal business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Master—Dawson Kennedy, Peterboro. Overseer—D. G. Mackenzie, Lucknow. Secretary—R. Wilkie, Blenheim. Treasurer—P. Hempstall, Fordwich. Lecturer—Geo. Brown, Gresham. Chaplain—Thos. Porter, Banda. Steward—Sylvanus Austin, Whitby. Assistant Steward—W. N. Baker, Littlewood. Gatekeeper—Lyman Henry, Sombra.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A roll solicited. 402 Talbot street.

John Friend, baker and confectioner, has fresh pastry on hand every day. All sorts of cakes. Parties and balls supplied at reasonable rates. No. 117 Dundas street.

E. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair and slightly cooler.

SLOW BUT SURE.

The race is not always to the swift. When commencing business we took a firm, sure step, that of integrity, with a determination to be excelled by none. Since then, we have taken many such steps, and these have brought us safely to the top round in the ladder of success. A few months ago this problem stared us in the face:

WILL WE PROCEED, OR STAND STILL?

We decided to proceed. Our business, which has increased so marvelously, demanded that we procure new quarters or an addition to our present large premises. Fortune favored us, and we are pleased to announce to our many patrons that we have procured the large store to the east, vacated recently by McLean's hardware, which we are renovating and rearranging prior to opening it to the public.

It is well-known that a merchant does not care to have to move a large stock. Help us, therefore, to reduce our present large supply of beautiful goods. The prices, of course, have been so arranged that it will be advantageous to all to come now. You help us by helping yourself. Our principal and most seasonable lines are:

PRINTS, LINENS, WHITE UNDERWEAR, JACKETS, GLOVES.

Bargains in all these.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 147 & 149 Dundas St.

ACCIDENT ON THE C. P. R.

One Man Killed and Another Lessed Both Legs.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 23.—Last night the C. P. R. express from Presque Island, crashed into the rear of the wrecking train about seven miles from here. Allan Tracy, of McAdam Junction, was killed, and S. O. Mesereau, of Fredericton Junction, lost both legs. The wrecking train had orders to run ahead of the express.

COASTING CASUALTIES.

One Young Fellow Fatally Injured and Several Hurt.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A bob sleigh which was a party of eight coasters collided with a carryall, loaded with sleigh riders, on a long hillside just outside the village limits of Troy at 10 o'clock last night, and John Moore, 19 years of age, was so badly injured that he will die.

Charley Seneker had both knee caps torn off and his legs so badly injured that it is thought amputation will be necessary. Another young man and three young women escaped with slight bruises. The remainder were uninjured.

P. E. PROHIBITIONISTS Form a Permanent Organization—Both Political Candidates Pledged for Prohibition—Woman Suffrage Indorsed.

PIRON, Ont., Feb. 23.—The prohibitory convention held to-day in the Templars' Hall was largely attended. Mayor Laird was in the chair. The attention of the delegates was called to the resolutions adopted at the Provincial convention recently held, and similar resolutions were presented and discussed. A permanent organization to be known as the Prince Edward County Prohibition Union was resolved upon and a constitution adopted.

Letters were read from N. Sprague, the Liberal candidate, and Jas. Gibson, Conservative candidate for the Legislature, promising support to measures for prohibition in case of their election.

A large majority of the convention expressed satisfaction with the pledges of the two candidates and were opposed to the nomination of another candidate by the prohibitionists.

Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the Dominion Government's treaty with France, commending the movement for female suffrage, and asking that it be supported by the representative of the county in the Legislature, and in favor of other measures of temperance.

An Enterprising Firm. With their characteristic energy and business foresight the T. E. Mara Company intend enlarging their premises to accommodate ever-increasing patronage. In the midst of hard times it speaks well for the prosperity and enterprise of the firm, as well as for their confidence in the future, that they should invest further capital. Their success has been remarkable and the deserved reward of up-to-date methods, one of which is judicious advertising. They announce a gigantic building sale, and call attention to some remarkable bargains in their column on the eighth page.

Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from his recent illness, and will be found at his studio, where he will be pleased to receive his many friends and patrons. Call and inspect his beautiful productions. ywt

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician, Office in rear Dr. Woolerton's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 822; residence, 952.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

Long-Standing Strike Won by the Men.

Rapid Type-Setting Done by Machinery—Labor Notes.

STRIKE SETTLED. BRADFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—A telegram was received here to-day from the secretary of the National Granite Cutters' Association to the effect that the big Stoney Creek strike, which has been in effect for the past fourteen months, has been settled. The unions are to be recognized. The strike has been the longest and hardest fought in the history of the Connecticut labor troubles. It is estimated that the men have lost more than \$1,000,000 in wages during the time of the strike.

TELEGRAPHERS ORGANIZE. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The telegraphers of the country are forming provisional committees for the organization of the commercial telegraphers of America, the senior committee having its headquarters in this city. During the approaching summer these committees intend holding a general convention which is expected to map out a comprehensive plan for the organization of American telegraphers. Preliminary negotiations are already in progress with several of the most powerful national organizations with a view to the eventual perfection of a plan of reciprocal support.

LINOTYPE RECORD BROKEN. MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Mr. Thos. Flawn, of the Witness, an operator on the Mergenthaler linotype machine, has set 240,950 ems of corrected matter, for a week of 48 hours, an average of a fraction more than 40,000 ems per day, and 5,000 ems per hour, or nearly ten columns of reading matter of that paper per day. This breaks the Canadian record by 20,450 ems, which was previously held by Mr. Wm. O'Brien, who set 220,500 ems, and thus won the hundred dollars in gold offered as a prize by the Linotype Company of Montreal to establish a record.

MINING RESUMED. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the directors of the big Aurora iron mine it was decided to resume work with about 400 men next Monday. The mine is the largest on the Gogebic range.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 23.—Fires were lighted to-night in the Bethlehem Company's steel mill, which has been idle for some time, and work will be resumed on double shift in all departments on Monday, giving employment to 1,100 hands.

Four new cases of smallpox were reported to the New York sanitary authorities Friday.

The Allan steamship Norwegian, from Glasgow, arrived at New York on Thursday.

Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, employs 12,000 people, and pays nearly \$7,000,000 annually in wages.

Hill, Gomez & Co., merchants of Manchester, having branches in Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, have failed.

At San Francisco Dr. Eugene F. West was on Friday sentenced to 25 years in penitentiary for murder by malpractice. His victim was a young woman.

Official returns from every county in Pennsylvania, except Allegheny and Armstrong, show a plurality of 182,322 for Grow (Republican) for Congressman at large.

The illness of Prof. Edward J. Phelps, of Yale, ex-Minister to England, and senior American counsel in the Bering Sea arbitration case last year, has assumed a critical turn.

A general movement on the part of all the colleges of the United States, looking toward uniformity in the teaching of the English branches in preparatory schools, has crystallized in a meeting now in progress in New York.

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

The Blackballing of Rev. Dr. Rainsford Denied.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A sensational story was published to-day, in which it was stated that Rev. Dr. Wm. S. R



The Day of Silence

At Chelsea the jar was again opened. This time Pollock drank an indefinite number of mugs, and so on and so forth...

in the relief that followed she was glad to breathe the air of this little open space...

Economy and Strength. Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla...

At Death's Door.—Dyspepsia Conquered.—A Great Medical Triumph. My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live...

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Pickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat...

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria...

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria...

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria...

MR. MEREDITH AND NO POPERY.

(From the Toronto Globe). In his speech in the Legislature last week Mr. Meredith protested strongly against the accusation that he had raised a no-Popery cry...

It is not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is but parties swaying from one side to the other...

It is not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is but parties swaying from one side to the other...

It is not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is but parties swaying from one side to the other...

It is not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is but parties swaying from one side to the other...

It is not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is but parties swaying from one side to the other...

SARNIA SUNBEAMS.

Young Liberal Club Formed.—Didn't Know Hokey—News Notes. Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, a large number of the leading young men of Sarnia and Point Edward assembled in their rooms...

The river is blocked with ice up as far as the shipyard, and the ferries are still unable to make the crossing of the river...

On Wednesday night, 21st inst., the members of Sarnia Tent, K. O. T. M., were engaged with their regular lodge work...

A good joke is told of a couple of Port Huron citizens who actually took place on the ferryboat the other day. A man was distributing bills from one side advertising hockey at Sarnia rink...

Blessings are not always sugar-coated. No, neither are pills—but Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are, and they are genuine blessings in (sugar-coated) disguise...

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Gents.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for a number of years for various cases of sickness...

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. ALLAN LINE. Direct steamers from Liverpool, London, derry, Glasgow, Galway and London to Montreal.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. GUION LINE. Alaska and Arizona will form a fortnightly line between New York, Liverpool and Queenstown.

SICK HEADACHE! The Bane of Millions of Lives ITS CAUSE!



Sick Headache is a malady which makes its appearance most frequently in women. The attack often begins in the morning, upon awakening, after a night of restlessness or heavy sleep...

Mrs. Isabella S. Graham, of Friendswood, Indiana, writes: "For a number of years I have suffered intensely with Nervous and Sick Headache; had hot flashes, was sleepless and became despondent..."

Mrs. J. H. Prouty, of La Grange, Indiana, writes: "Your South American Nervine worked a marvellous cure with me last year. I began taking it last April about the 20th..."

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. BRANDTRUNK. Through Car Service to TORONTO, LEAVING LONDON AT 7:30 a.m., 8:05 a.m., 4:25 p.m.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. CUNARD LINE. "LANE ROUTE." From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. WHITE STAR LINE. Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Genuine Scotch Herring. DIRECT IMPORTATION, \$1 PER KEG. FORZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Wonderful Enamel Paint.—Blundell Spence & Co., of London, Eng., are the manufacturers of a very superior enamel paint...

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. ALLAN LINE. Tickets to Toronto, Montreal, and other destinations.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. GUION LINE. Alaska and Arizona will form a fortnightly line between New York, Liverpool and Queenstown.

Daily Advertiser COUPON. World's Fair PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAPHS. Portfolio No. 5.

Send or bring three of these Coupons and Ten Cents to the office of the ADVERTISER and you will receive Cabinet No. 5 of the World's Fair Photographs.

Orders must in every instance be accompanied by the coupons corresponding with the number of Portfolio desired. To avoid errors give number of Portfolio in your letter also.

BACK NUMBERS, without coupons 15 Cents. Mail orders will be filled in about one week after receipt.

If you have more coupons than you want cut this one out and hand to a friend.

Coupon for Portfolio No. 6 will commence Monday, February 26

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON, grocer, Stanley street. No bond required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 663 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 189 Dundas street, and 489 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 4-2 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN. McCULLY—On Feb. 15, at Tempo, in Delaware township, the wife of Mr. Thompson McCully, of a son.

WALDEN—On Feb. 23, at Birt, the wife of C. W. Walden, a daughter.

MARRIED. RAY-McLARDY—On Feb. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Davidson, Ephraim A. Ray, of Oregon City, Illinois, to Louise, daughter of Dougald McLardy, Bothwell.

DIED. BOURNE—In this city, on Feb. 22, Ada Emeline, daughter of E. Bourne, butcher, aged 9 years, 6 months.

The funeral will leave the family residence, Hamilton road, on Sunday at 3 p.m.

MILLAN—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Feb. 24, 1894. Adda, beloved wife of Fred W. McMillan, aged 37 years.

Funeral from the family residence, Cove Inn, London South, on Monday, 26th, at 3 o'clock. Services at 230. Friends and acquaintances please attend.

New Goods! CARPETS AND CURTAINS

Pridd's Bros. 158 Dundas Street.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT Guns and Bicycles repaired, Door and Safe Locks repaired, Keys fitted, Razors hollow ground and set, Scissors and Knives sharpened, Skates hollow ground and General Repairing done promptly by

W.M. GURD & CO. 185 DUNDAS STREET. Telephone 890.

Southcott's FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St. J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE Lancashire Insurance Co. Sun Insurance Office. Fire Insurance Association. Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co. Germania Life Insurance Co. Canada Accident Assurance Co. Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street TELEPHONE 343.

FINE AND COLD—THEN MILD.

Toronto, Feb. 23—11 p.m.—The depression that was over the Ottawa Valley last night is now passing over Newfoundland. Abnormally high pressure now extends from Quebec to Alberta, with fine, decidedly cold weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 6°-30°; Medicine Hat, 12° below-28°; Prince Albert, 28° below-14°; Winnipeg, 30° below zero; Port Arthur, 20° below-2°; Toronto, 20° below-4°; Kingston, 2°-6°; Montreal, 4°-4°; Quebec, 12°-14°; Halifax, 18°-34°.

TORONTO, Feb. 24—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula as far east as Belleville) are: Fine, continued decidedly cold to-day; rising temperature to-morrow.

SPRING HATS THE NEWEST STYLES

Are the easiest selling goods, and these can be found with us, and that is the reason of our steadily progressive trade.

OUR AIM Is to sell the noblest hat in town.

Be Alive to Your Interests and Buy Your Spring Hat From

BELTZ'S 144 DUNDAS STREET.

Our prices are such as to give the largest possible satisfaction.

THE OPEN FORUM.

A Wood Dealer's Challenge.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: I see in your paper on Thursday that some one around the market who does not give his name charges wood dealers with changing the marked stick from one measured load to another, and defrauding the buyer. The person who makes these statements should be compelled to give the man's name whom he accuses. If this man is a citizen of London why does he not report the matter to the proper authorities? I am on the market every day, and have never seen any such transaction as he describes. Thanking you for giving this space, I am, yours, etc., M. TIERNY, Wood Dealer.

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 and all druggists in the Dominion.

Wood Carving. A wood carving establishment opened here. Our work is carved, not pressed, made of art moldings: furniture, cases, capitals and architecture of the public buildings. Artistic wood-panels and wardrobes made to order. First-class work. D. A. DARK, Anderson block, East London, Ont.

Babies caught quick as a flash. Mr. MACKLE'S success with babies' photos is remarkable. Corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

IT CURES COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROATS, Etc. KUR-A-KOF SOLD BY Anderson & Nelles, DRUGGISTS, 240 DUNDAS STREET

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION Every man who is 21 years of age and a British subject has a vote in the ensuing Provincial general election.

But the voters' lists must first be revised.

The secretary of the Young Liberal Club will be in attendance daily for the next few days at the rooms, Oddfellows' block, for the purpose of receiving or looking up names of those qualified, or of arranging to have the names of non-qualified persons struck off.

Hours—9 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

All names can now be put on the lists without cost to anyone, and without necessitating attendance before the county judge.

Examine the lists and be doubly sure.

VOTERS IN NO. 5 WARD.

For the convenience of voters in No. 5 Ward, the Liberals have opened a room in the East London Town Hall, which will be opened every evening during the week. The new voters' lists can there be scanned. All voters should examine it and be sure their names are there.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—W. H. Moorehouse, general merchant, Port Alma, has made an assignment to C. B. Armstrong, of this city.

—An informal show was held at the dancing academy of Deyton & McCormick, last night. It was well attended, and a merry time was spent.

—Evangelist Parke and wife will continue special services in Wellington Street Methodist Church next week. Their meetings are increasing in interest and profit every night.

—Joe Richards and Edward Griffith, of London, are here representing the Retail Merchants' Protective Association of Ontario, with head office at London—[Stratford Age.]

—About 40 young people attended a skating party given by Mrs. Sage-Mills, of South London, at the Princess Bink last night. Refreshments were served afterwards at Fyshi's restaurant.

—A freight car on the M. C. R. jumped the track between Colborne and Waterloo streets last night, causing somewhat of a blockade to traffic. Passengers on the evening train had to walk from Colborne street.

—One of the judges on butter at the World's Fair was Mr. J. S. Pearce, London. He will be able to give some practical and useful information to the dairymen who attend the convention at Watford on Wednesday, March 7.—[Watford Guide-Advocate.]

—A gas jet set fire to some window curtains at the residence of Ald. Coe, Maple street, last night, and communicated to the bed and other articles in the room. About \$50 damage was done before Mr. Coe extinguished the flames. The brigade was not called.

—The evangelistic services which have been held by the Rev. Charles Smith during the past week in the Colborne Street Methodist Church, have been of the good old type, which revives the enervated Christian discipline, and also leads the unconverted to Christ. The services will be continued every night next week.

—A special meeting of the London Collegiate Institute was held yesterday, when the programme postponed from Feb. 16 was rendered, as follows: Recitation, Miss Owey; critic's remarks, Miss Howie; instrumental, Mr. Quarrier; debate, "Resolved, that annexation would be preferable to our present state"—affirmative, M. J. Hobbs; negative, F. Soreaton and J. Campbell and C. Garvey. The committee appointed to decide the debate gave their verdict in favor of the affirmative. The meeting closed with singing "God Save Our Queen."

—With commendable enterprise the First Presbyterian Church has secured Dr. Johnston, the renowned medical missionary and traveler, to deliver his two lectures on his late trip across the Dark Continent. His recent work, "Reality vs. Romance," a notice of which appeared in these columns, has scored a wonderful success and has been enthusiastically commended by all the leading papers of England and America. His lectures are illustrated by an immense array of lantern, showing a beautiful selection of views from photographs taken by the talented lecturer.

Select Knights. The Select Knights of Canada have written up insurance for the year 1893 to the amount of \$1,417,000, instituted 23 new legions, paid out to the widows and orphans of deceased members the sum of \$54,000, and increased the reserve fund to the enormous sum of \$99,794.79. The total disbursements since 1883 have been \$216,582.75. This is a most remarkable showing for ten years' work, and proves what may be done by an honest and progressive society.

Prohibition Meetings. An executive meeting of the London and Western Ontario Prohibition Union, arranged to be held on Tuesday next, has been postponed, because of the great missionary conference then, and will be held at Somerset Hall on Friday, March 2, at 2:15 p.m. Business of importance in regard to future work will be considered. It is also arranged to hold a mass meeting in Somerset Hall on the same evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, to be addressed by the visiting delegates, of which fuller notice will be given in the ADVERTISER next week. Among the gentlemen invited and expected to be present at both meetings are: Rev. Dr. McKay, Woodstock; Principal Austin, St. Thomas; Dr. J. B. Aylmer, Highgate; W. J. Taylor, St. Marys,

and Hon. Senator Vidal, of Sarnia. They are all members of the executive committee. As everybody is invited and will be welcome to the mass meeting, it will be well to keep the date in mind and keep engaged for that evening. Look for further announcements.

Testimonial Concert. The testimonial concert to Prof. W. J. Birks is in the hands of an energetic committee, who are determined to make it a grand success in every way. Ladies are now canvassing the city with good results, and the following ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised their assistance for this occasion: Mrs. Frank Mackelcan (the popular contralto), Mrs. Moore, Miss Pogler, Mr. Harold Jarvis (the well-known tenor), Mr. Thomas Martin (the Dominion), Messrs. W. Skinner, Percy Carroll and William Moxon. The concert takes place in the Opera House on Monday, March 5, and the tickets are, for the first floor, 75 cents for the gallery, 50 cents. Mr. Birks has many friends in this city, who appreciate his fine qualities, and also the deep and practical interest he has always taken in introducing to our citizens some of the finest musical organizations on the continent. He certainly deserves a bumper house, and there can be no doubt but that his friends will make a grand rally on the evening of March 5.

The Hospital Coal Supply. The enormous coal consumption of the City Hospital came up for discussion at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Hospital Trust. Chairman Lewis states that about three tons of coal must have been used a day, and that amount is hardly possible to get that amount in the furnaces. Wm. Smith, plumber, presented a report that he had prepared showing the relative consumption at the hospital compared with that of others buildings. To heat 1,000 cubic feet of air at the hospital 3,170 pounds of coal was used; at the customs house for the same number of cubic feet, 538 pounds; post-office, 1,056 pounds; Toronto General Hospital, 1,056 pounds; Home for Incurables, Toronto, 655. The report showed that nearly three times the quantity of coal per thousand feet was used in the hospital than in any of the other buildings mentioned. Five hundred and fifty-five tons of coal was used during the year, costing over \$2,500. The amount consumed per day by the London Hospital was 4,568 pounds; customs house, 740 pounds; post-office, 740 pounds; Toronto General Hospital, 6,000 pounds; Home for Incurables, Toronto, 1,646 pounds. The Toronto hospital is about three times as large as the London institution. Mr. Smith thought the great consumption of coal was due in part to the condition of the boilers, the scattered position of the buildings, their exposed condition and the system of ventilation. The matter was laid over until next meeting. Several deaths from diphtheria have occurred at the hospital, and Dr. Balfour says that there is no abatement of the disease whatever. Six patients are now suffering from the malady.

Thirty-three patients were admitted since last meeting—20 males and 13 females. Of these 3 died and 19 were discharged as cured. Mrs. Fournier, St. Thomas, asked to see a printer named Jesse McGuire who had been treated for typhoid fever by the hospital staff. "His recovery speaks volumes of praise for the institution," the letter read. At the next meeting the advisability of calling for tenders for drugs required will be discussed. An endeavor will be made to centralize the source of supply instead of buying from several different sources as at present. The members present were: Col. Lewis (chairman), C. F. Complin, James Gilmore and Medical Superintendent Balfour.

Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgia instantly. Sold at all drug stores.

Stammering successfully cured by Prof. Clark, of Scotland, at Grigg House. 51t

The place to buy watches cheap. J. E. ADKINS, jeweler, East London. Fine watch repairing, engraving and manufacturing. ywt

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Clear Complexion Follows William Royal Crown Remedy and Pills.

In every house in this city there was distributed this week little yellow books and circulars containing some really wonderful cures which have been accomplished by that marvelous liquid known as Williams' Royal Crown Remedy. We would direct our readers' attention to their cases in particular and ask their careful perusal, and if they know any friends similarly affected to send them the circulars. You may save their life like Miss Marie Morden did.

1. That of Mr. John Weir, of Elfr, whom four physicians declared could not live over 24 hours. That was in 1892; he took three bottles of Williams' Royal Crown Remedy, and to-day he is as well as any of the doctors who signed his death warrant. Read the history of his case and you will say she was the means of saving his life.

2. Mr. H. F. Hollands, formerly of Mitchell, but now proprietor of King's roller mills, for twenty years with rheumatism.

Also the sworn testimony of "a loving wife," Mrs. Sarah Hall, of Brantford, who declared her husband by pouring out the doctor's medicine, which was bringing Mr. Hall slowly to the grave, and surely saved his life by giving him Williams' Royal Crown Remedy in the doctor's bottles so as to disguise it. These are three of the most wonderful cures ever effected and well worthy perusal, and we can vouch for the truth of all of them. This remedy costs only \$1.00 per bottle and Pills 25 cents—lasts a month—five bottles of Remedy, five boxes Pills, \$5. Sent by express by I. A. WILLIAMS COMPANY, London. ywt

COUGHS and COLDS Are cured by taking McDERMID'S Honey and Horehound

Large Bottle 50c. Pleasant to take

N. I. McDERMID 174 Dundas Street.

ARTISTIC WOOD MANTELS, Gas and Coal Grates and Tiles.

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FANCY GOODS. We are selling all our large stock of Fancy Goods at 20 per cent. discount.

Comprising Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Albums, etc., in Silver and Gold, Celluloid and Leather. Call early for best selection.

R. LEWIS, 182 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

PROGRESS! 178 building permits were issued in 1893. 26 have been issued this year. These "signs of the times" are the quietest season with the building trade feather good things.

Well, we anticipated this, and have stocked to meet the requirements. Lumber is as cheap as it ever will be. Are you not going to build? Think it over, and remember us.

W. D. WILLIS & CO. Cor. York & Adelaide Sts. yt

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH DILLOWAY, 141 Dundas Street. Telephone 481 ywt

BUY YOUR Pianos and Organs, Musical Instruments OF ALL KINDS, Strings & Fittings, Sheet Music

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CLEARING SALE ...OF... FALL AND WINTER GOODS To make room for spring importations. Call and secure a bargain.

JOSEPH DAMBRA, Merchant Tailor, 262 1/2 Dundas Street.

WM. SLATER, HIGH CLASS TAILOR, 578 RICHMOND ST., ON THE ywt

Signs of Progress

MARA'S

Being so busy arranging things prior to our

Gigantic Building Sale!

We did not arrange with the heads of departments to get Bargain Lists for Monday, our Bargain Day, which will be

SPECIAL CLOTHING AND Boots and Shoes Departments.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING SHOES

Go to \$9,000.

These MUST and WILL be reduced one half. Come and carry what goods you want away at Alteration Prices.

Boys' Tweed Pants Bargain Day for 25c Pair.

MEN'S HEAVY Working: Pants Bargain Day for 50c Pair.

Mr. Mara says goods must not be left to be damaged by dirt and plaster.

Come at Once

Secure the Plunder!

Building Sale Bargains Unsurpassed.

—THE— T. E. Mara Co. LIMITED.

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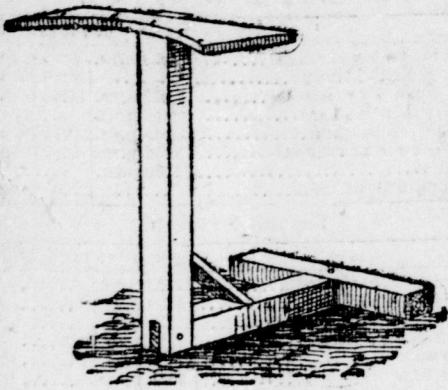


**FARM AND GARDEN**

**A HOME MADE BAG HOLDER.**

A Convenience Every Farmer ought to have.

By the use of a bag holder, constructed as shown in the accompanying illustration from a sketch by S. Barrington, it is possible for one man to bag and tie the grain as fast as it is run through the



**DEVICE FOR HOLDING GRAIN BAGS.**  
fanning-mill. This contrivance is a very easy thing to make, and will pay upon every farm. The one in the engraving explains itself. The most important point to be considered is to make the foundation blocks of 4x4 inch heavy timber to prevent upsetting. Instead of the complete arrangement, simply the bag-holding circle can be made, and hung along the side of the granary, or to the mill, or any other upright surface.—American Agriculturist.

**Dehorning Profitable.**

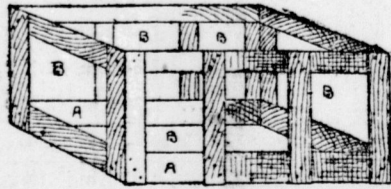
A commission of the Ontario Government to examine into the question of dehorning, reports as follows: A number of veterinary surgeons and directors of experiment stations express the opinion that disbudding or preventing the growth of horns can be performed in calf-hood with much less pain. The commissioners, although not prepared to recommend that the operation be limited by law to the period of calf-hood, express the hope that experiments will be made in this line, and that if it should be definitely demonstrated that these methods are accompanied by less pain, and that the results are equally satisfactory, farmers generally will give their preference over dehorning at a more advanced age. The difference of opinion as to the age at which the operation is best performed is so great that the commissioners do not feel disposed to recommend any limitation in this respect. That the practice of dehorning be permitted when performed with proper appliances and with due regard to the avoidance of unnecessary suffering, and that the Ontario Government should bring to the attention of the Dominion Government the desirability of amending the law relating to cruelty to animals so as to give effect to this recommendation. That the Ontario Government should direct the management of the Ontario experiment farm to experiment with chemicals on the horns of young calves, and also with cutting out the young embryo horn with a view to ascertaining whether these methods are more desirable than sawing off the horns when they have attained their full growth. It seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt that dehorning, by effecting a change in the disposition of the animal, greatly increases the marketable value, besides enabling the owner to handle his stock with greater ease, economy and safety. In the English market the buyers give about \$5 per head more for dehorned cattle, owing to the belief that they put on flesh better. Farmers and butchers also testified that they suffered serious loss by the cattle using their horns on each other.

**Manuring Fruit Trees.**

All kinds of fruit trees, young and old, are benefitted if the ground is dressed with broadcast manure, extending as far on each side as the height of the tree. It softens the freezing of the ground and the manure is washed down into the soil. Caution, however, must be used not to place coarse manure against the stems of the trees, as it invites the mice which know the bark and girdle them. It is safest when manure is spread about the trees to leave a circle of bare ground within a foot of the stems, with the ground slightly raised to keep the manure away. Where bare manure cannot be had, the rakings of the lawn and orchard make a good mulching for young trees, especially protecting the ground from the severest freezing. If the trimmings of evergreen trees can be had, a thin scattering of their branches over the leaf mulching will prevent the latter being blown away.

**A Simple Feed Rack.**

This rack is 10 feet long, 34 feet high, and 3 feet 4 inches wide. It is open at top and has no bottom in it. It is boarded up 20 inches from the bottom



on all four sides, marked A. All the other boards are 6x1 fencing. All the spaces marked B are holes through which the cattle reach to eat, the feed being thrown inside. Hook it together with hooks and staples at each corner, above and below. Use wrought nails and clinch on the inside. Stock cannot run over and waste feed such as hay, fodder, etc.—Ohio Farmer.

**A Hint Worth Heeding.**

If a man will grow grass in his orchard let him keep sheep to pasture it down and to fertilize it. That is many times better than to think of mowing the grass every few days and leaving it on the ground as a mulch. The busy farmer will simply omit, neglect or forget to do it.

**Oil For Harness.**

An easy and it is claimed a successful way to oil harness is to use crude petroleum. Add a little lamp black and apply without washing the leather. The oil will not only take off the dirt but will soak into the leather, softening it and making it waterproof.

**Sheep Not Hard to Please.**

Almost anything which the land produces can be used as food for sheep, and yet there are many men who feed their animals on variety of food continuously.

**RAISING ONIONS.**  
Points on Raising a Profitable and Very Toothsome Crop.

E. T. Perkins, in Mirror and Farmer, says the character of the soil on which I plant onions is sandy. The ground is plowed quite deep early in the spring, when it can be worked easily. Then it is harrowed until well pulverized. It is very important to have it fine, for onion seeds are small and would otherwise drop down too deep. The land is then furrowed and a liberal quantity of well rotted stable manure and ashes are strewn in the furrows. I draw the earth which was thrown out back and thoroughly mix it with the manure by hand; probably should do differently if growing onions on a large scale.

I believe in early sowing seeds for a good crop, the earlier the better—so they will germinate quickly, as the ground is then moist. Cover about half an inch. If planted late, on rather moist soil, they are liable to form thick necks and become nearly worthless. I have broken down the tops of specimens that acted in this manner, but have never seen much good resulting from the treatment as the necks will never dry up like the rest, often they grow until the season is wet. I used to plant in beds, but they are difficult to weed. By planting in rows there is much less work in keeping the weeds out. They must be kept free from weeds, for you cannot grow both. When the little plants appear, I sprinkle ashes over the ground. Some advise planting radishes among the onions, as the onion maggots will attack them first, then they can be pulled and more planted. By this method you can destroy many of them, and perhaps save the crop from destruction.

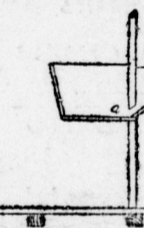
**Hen Nests.**

How shall we make our hens' nests is, nowadays, a question much discussed by poultrymen. A great many humbugs have been invented—wire and cloth, or sack nests, etc.—each one recommending his or her invention, but none are as good as the old box nest. Fill with new straw or fine hay. Keep them so they are tempting to the biddies. Wood is a great protector against uncleanness, of which cloth is not; wire is very good. No matter what kind of nests you use, always keep them clean. There is no part of the hen house worse to breed vermin than the nest is.

The hen wants warmth to the nest in winter, which is what will draw the vermin. Never allow one lot of straw to remain over two weeks, unless the hen is sitting, then it is a good plan to throw in sulphur and lime mixed equally. It is a great enemy of lice and will not hurt the eggs at all; put this in twice during the three weeks of sitting. Do not let the nest get the best of you. One hour of work now will prevent 10 days when the warmer weather comes on. When you take old straw out of the nest always burn it.—Ohio Farmer.

**A Slow-Feeding Box for Voracious Horses.**

Many horses are such rapid eaters that much of the oats and other grain enters the stomach without being broken and consequently passes off ungested. The feed box illustrated herewith,



says the American Agriculturist, obviates this difficulty. The improvement consists in simply attaching a small box, c, to the outside of a common feed box, a slot being cut into the feed box proper at a. It is plain that grain placed in the box c will follow the incline and bottom of the box, and gradually fall into the feed box, but only as fast as it is removed from the aperture a by the animal feeding. It is a simple and very effective arrangement, and should find a place in many stables. It saves grain by causing the animal to eat slowly, without throwing the grain as many horses do.

**One Lady's Side Issue.**

A lady writes us as follows: "My husband is a professional man, and I passed the early years of my life in a large city. But when we came to reside permanently upon our farm I became interested in the poultry upon the place, and now have an interesting flock of upwards of 100 Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Spangled Polish and some exquisite little Bantams, which I attended to myself, and enjoy the pleasure vastly. I am sure that ladies whose household cares do not absolutely prevent them from giving to this rural pastime the attention required to make it successful, will find real satisfaction in this agreeable word, and I only wonder that more Canadian women do not believe this, and act upon it."

**The Strawberry Bed.**

An exchange gives this good advice: "Strawberries should receive an application of fertilizer now, so as to allow plenty of time for the substances to dissolve and be carried down to the roots by the rains. If the rows were covered with fertilizer last fall the best substance to apply now is about 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, but if no fertilizer was then applied, potash and the phosphates should be added."

**A Remedy For Heaves.**

A subscriber to the Farm, Stock and Home, says he has never found a remedy for heaves equal to a compound of eggs, honey and vinegar. He beats three eggs into one quart of pure fruit vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, he adds one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day or placed on the tongue of the horse.

**Live-Stock Notes.**

The flesh of a well-fed guinea is equal to that of a wild duck. Have a system in feeding: give an allowance of varied food, all that they will eat up clean and yet want just a little more.

Keep the stock hogs and young pigs growing, if not fattening right along. A day passed without some grain is a day's ration lost.

**Wood Ashes are Valuable.**

Wood ashes are especially valuable as a fertilizer when applied to fruit crops. Their action is to increase the woody growth rather than the fruiting, being the mineral remains of a woody growth. Apparently wood ashes give the best results when applied to grapes and apples. They should be spread in around the apple trees, and some distance from the trunk.

**LA FLECHE FOWLS.**

A Critical Estimate of the Value of These French Fowls.

A singular name for a singular fowl! Whether it means anything has usually been interpreted, The Flech, or whether it means The Arrow, from the supposed resemblance of its comb to an arrow-head, is a matter of small consequence. The former idea, referring the fowl to the class of poultry bred with special reference to their use upon the table, seems certainly more natural, for La Fleche is a choice table breed of fowls in France and other European countries. A good many years ago Mr. Philander Williams, of Taunton, Mass., imported some specimens of this breed, but they passed out of his hands and practically ran out. I remember some years ago of learning of a remnant of the descendants of this early importation, and of riding one bitterly stormy and ex-



TRIO OF HIGH BRED LA FLECHE FOWLS.

ceedingly dark night to see them. After presenting proper credentials, and satisfying the owner that I had a legitimate purpose in view and was not a hen thief, he consented to exhibit the fowls. They were very small, not much larger than Black Hamburgs, though even then they showed the distinctive shape of the breed. Their small size led me to wonder how they came to be regarded as among the leading table breeds, and this wonder did not disappear until January, 1889, I saw at the Buffalo, N. Y., Exhibition the fowls, recently imported by McPren Scotten, of Detroit, Mich. The sight of these fowls explained the mystery, for they were large, heavy, full-meated specimens, and clearly displayed the table properties which they were said to possess. Since that time, at our leading poultry exhibitions, some fine specimens of the breed have regularly appeared, whether they, too, are recent importations, or descendants from the Scotch birds I am unable to say. I have suspected the latter, as Mr. Scotten, who is a game fancier, early disposed of his La Fleche; though it is by no means improbable that other and more recent importations have been made in the past three years. I have an indistinct recollection that some have been made by a gentleman in New Jersey.

The fowl is a strange looking one. It has legs of fairly good length, something of the carriage of the Black Spanish, but is more stocky in build. Its comb, probably more than anything else, gives it the peculiar expression it possesses, for the comb consists of a lump of flesh between, or just back of, the nostrils, behind which rise two red spikes. The plumage is jet black, the shanks also showing in this line. With its "suit of ink" and its two antlers, the fowl seems quite different from all others. Behind the comb there is often a small tuft of feathers, and an inch or two of upright crest. This ought not to be, for exhibition purposes, but nevertheless often is. The French breeders have not told us exactly how the fowl was produced, but its appearance indicates some, at least, of the elements of its composition. The tall, stately carriage and the plumage of black point to Black Spanish as one of its parents, and the fact that it was once known as the Black Spanish of France leaves little doubt of the fact. The rudimentary crest shows that some crested breed was used in its production. For a long time it was supposed that this breed was Polish, but it is difficult to reconcile this supposition with the size of La Fleche. Later, and it seems with a very good show of reason, the Crevecoeur has been suggested as the crested breed that was used. This fowl would give the black plumage and the desired size, and would indeed fit into the appearance of the breed under discussion. A cross of Spanish and Crevecoeur would produce a fowl quite closely resembling La Fleche in size, color, shape, and other characteristics. Its table qualities have already been alluded to. The body and breast are plump, the flesh is moist and the skin white. The color of its skin and shanks handicap the breed in most American markets, as much as would a yellow skin and yellow shanks in the markets of France. I recently read an advertisement of a French poultry breeder who offered a number of varieties for sale and concluded his advertisement in words to this effect, "All these breeds are especially suitable for the table as they have dark shanks and a white skin." So do trifles make a fashion, even in the poultry markets of the world. As a layer the breed may be regarded excellent for summer months, but not a safe dependence for winter. The eggs are large, and the shells are white in color. It has been generally supposed that the La Fleche is a delicate breed. The inbred specimens were unquestionably thus affected, but I am informed by personal acquaintances, who have kept the more recent importations, that they found the fowls quite hardy, ranking about on a level with our American breeds. Still the reputation for a delicacy, derived from the degenerate descendants of the earlier importations, clings to the breed, and perhaps deters some from keeping who would otherwise be inclined to do so.

While acknowledging the many excellent qualities of this fowl, and while further stating that I believe that it can be bred to a handsome profit whether for practical or fancy purposes, yet one would not be doing his full duty to the readers of this publication if he failed to state some reasons why it does not seem that it would attain so great popularity as some breeds enjoy. The black plumage, though very handsome to look at on the fowl, leaves black pin feathers upon the dressed poultry which are less pleasant to the sight. The white skin does not make the fowl look as fat as

yellow skin would; and Americans are prejudiced against the latter. Its dark color, while entirely suitable to a white skin, is not regarded with favor by American purchasers. All this may be unreasoning prejudice—probably it is—but one who is rearing poultry for sale cannot afford to omit the effect of such prejudice from his calculations. If a man keeps fowls simply for his own consumption he can afford to rise superior to prejudice, and if he finds one that is better than any fowl is the equal of one that is yellow as June butter, he can keep the dark legged white skinned breed. I have done such things myself and was none the poorer for the doing. But if when I was doing this I had been intending to dispose of my stock in the market, I would have been as unwise as this prejudice may be unreasonable. A practical raiser does not lose the time for missionary work, to convert people to a more sensible view of such matters. He who caters to a market must provide what a market demands. The leading French breeds are good fowls, and La Fleche is one of the best among them, but—for market that tells the whole story.—H. S. Babcock, in American Agriculturist.

**The Horse's Shoes.**

Probably there is no one line of business in which so much bungling work is done as shoeing horses, especially for winter traveling, when frozen roads and ice abound. An hour spent in a blacksmith shop, where a dozen or more horses are operated upon, reveals a great deal of ignorance and quackery. Invariably the toe and the heel calks are made high, and generally too broad. They are made thus so they would wear longer; when the fact is, the opposite is the case. It should be borne in mind that, as a rule, the shorter, sharper the calks are, the better, so long as they answer their purpose, the more effectual they will be, the longer they will last and the easier they will be for the horse. On ice, with high calks, no other part of the shoe touches; and it gives the animal a partial awkwardness as if walking upon stilts, while small sharp calks enter their length into the ice, and the horse stands squarely on his shanks. Most of the first class shoes with large calks come upon the one at the toe; but with small calks, a share of this wear comes upon the rim of shoe; hence sharp, small calks will last longer than large ones. High calks, while they confer no firmer foothold—and on very hard roads not so firm—are a potent means of inflicting injury on both the foot itself and the limb also, says Dr. Wilson in Practical Farmer. It is only from that portion of the hold which enters the ground surface that the horse derives any benefit in foothold; and it must be apparent to the most ordinary observer, that long calks which do not penetrate the hard ground are so many levers put in his possession to compel him to sprain his feet, rack his limbs and inflict untold tortures upon himself.

**When to Breed Animals.**

It is customary to have mares served on the night of the day after foaling. This may be well if the mare is strong and healthy, and if there appears sufficient reason for it. Young females that have been put to breeding too young, before their physical powers have become developed should have rest. Such should pass over one, two or three periods of heat. Bitches, whose offspring it is desirable to procure, cannot be thus treated. With small animals it is a matter of less consequence, though the periods of breeding should be regulated by the seasons. Pigs and lambs coming in winter should have proper provision made for the protection and preservation of their young. Grass-eating animals should come in when such food must be depended upon after the due period of lactation of the mothers ceases from economy or from the habits of nature. As a rule, the progeny of domestic animals would do better during their entire lives, could they receive natural nourishment for periods for longer than it is the general custom to permit. Cows that are drained to the last drop of milk possible cannot properly nourish a foetus at the same time, unless the system has some rest between periods of gestation. Many animals are annually sacrificed from the unyielding burdens of maternity. The popular mind is satisfied because death is attributed to tuberculosis, or other ailments. But debilitated animals are in a state that renders them especially liable to take on disease, because they have not the strength to resist the attack.—A. T. Sibley.

**Training Colts.**

A colt's education should begin the first week of his life. Then its disposition is formed better than at any other time. It is most easily impressed, and has not acquired a tendency to resist. Whatever is taught then, the colt falls direct into, and it becomes, in a manner, instinctive. The young animal has nothing to unlearn afterwards, if this education is begun in time, and is kept up constantly. Young colts trained for the track are put to work at two years old, and run races; a sort of work that requires much more difficult management than the ordinary work of the road, or the field. The farm horse may be taught anything the owner wishes before this age, and may earn his living at light work before it is two years old. A regular course of gentle and kind training is indispensable. The first lesson is the use of the halter and the confinement by it. If it is tied up in a small stall near the dam, and let loose twice during the day, and all night, and taught to be lead, the greater part of its education has been accomplished. For the whole of this consists in subordination to its owner's will, which is the object and result of education. When this has been done, everything after comes as a matter of course, if no mistakes are made. The animal should never be frightened, or whipped. There is no use for a whip, at any time, with a well trained work horse. Indeed it is injurious with many naturally high-spirited horses. In the use of a saddle or harness, a perfect fit is indispensable, as the principal idea running all through the training is that nothing shall be disagreeable or painful to the animal. Thus by gradual teaching, its duty and business are learned, and it understands what is required of it. It is naturally willing to obey, and is pleased to work when it has never been hurt by it. But when its education is considered complete, it should not be suspended, for, like that of a man, it goes on continually, some new experience coming up at times that calls for the good management of the horse's owner.

**An Ever Present Object Lesson.**

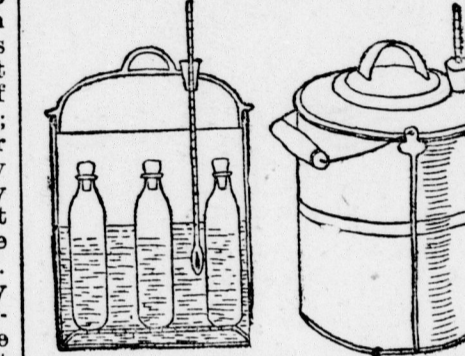
Good stock is an educator. It presents an ever present object lesson of the value of breeding, selection and cultivation.

**THE DAIRY**

STERILIZING MILK.

A Simple Method of Destroying Germs in Milk Used for Table Use.

The sterilization of milk, now quite extensively practiced in order to destroy the injurious germs which it may contain, can be satisfactorily accomplished with very simple apparatus. The vessel containing milk, which may be the bottle from which it is to be used or any other suitable vessel, is placed inside of a larger vessel of metal, which contains the water. If a bottle, it is plugged with absorbent cotton, if this is at hand, or in its absence other clean cotton will answer. A small fruit jar, loosely covered, may be used instead of a bottle. The requirements are simply that the interior vessel shall be raised about half an inch above the bottom of the other, and that the water shall reach as high as the milk. The apparatus is then heated on a range or stove until the water reaches a temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit, when it is removed from the heat and kept tightly covered for half an hour. The milk bottles are then taken out and kept in a cool place. The milk may be used any time within twenty-four hours. A temperature of 150 degrees maintained for half an hour is sufficient to destroy any germs likely to be present in the milk, and it is found in practice that raising the temperature to 155 degrees and then allowing it to stand in the heated water for half an hour insures the proper temperature for the required time. The temperature should not be raised above 155 degrees, otherwise the taste and quality of the milk will be seriously impaired. The simplest plan is to take a tin pail and invert a perforated tin pie plate in the bottom, or have made for it a removable false bottom perforated with holes and having legs half an inch high, to allow circulation of the water.



A MILK STERILIZER.

The milk bottle is set on this false bottom, and sufficient water is put into the pail to reach the level of the surface of the milk in the bottle. The hole may be punched in the cover of the pail, a cork inserted, and a chemical thermometer put through the cork, so that the bulb dips into the water. The temperature can thus be watched without removing the cover. If preferred, an ordinary dairy thermometer may be used and the temperature tested from time to time by removing the lid. This is very easily arranged, and is just as satisfactory as the patented apparatus sold for the same purpose. The accompanying illustrations show the form of apparatus described, and recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Success in Dairying.**

Success in dairying depends in a very large measure upon the individual effort of the dairyman. Unless he puts skill and intelligence into the business by selecting the proper cow, providing her with the proper food, and giving her his best attention, he cannot expect to reap a very large profit out of his investment. Too many patrons of our cheese factories carry on the dairy branch of their farming operations in a sort of haphazard way, and then condemn the business because it does not return them a handsome profit.

It pays to keep a good cow or none. It is surprising how many poor cows are kept in some of our oldest dairy districts by men of long experience. In many factories last season where one patron would realize \$45.00 per cow for the season, his neighbor would only realize \$25.00. This is due nearly altogether to the good judgment and superior intelligence of the \$45.00 man in selecting and feeding his cows, as compared with the lack of good judgment and carelessness on the part of the \$25.00 man. A cow costs on an average about \$28.00 or \$30.00 to keep a cow during a year, and about half of the cows kept by the average dairymen give in return for this expenditure about \$30.00 per annum, and a great number come far short of this amount. This means that there are numbers of cows that might as well be taken to the butcher's "block," for all the benefit they are to their owners. If they were pointed out to a farmer that his hired man, for example, was not worth his board or the wages he was receiving, the farmer would simply rise up in his wrath and get more work out of that man, or give him the G.B. Why should not as much good sense and superior judgment be shown in dealing with the cow that does not pay for her keep?

The profit in any business is not always at the market end of the concern, but at the home end. The profit depends upon the difference between the cost of production and the price obtained. Therefore, the man who can produce goods the cheapest is going to reap the largest profit. The logic will apply especially to the business of farming, and particularly dairying, as the market price of dairy products does not vary considerably in comparing one season with another.—Farmers' Advocate.

**Dairy Suggestions.**

If you have never churned granulated butter it time to begin.

Canada forbids the adulteration of cheese, and Canada is right.

If the cows are "home grown" and are not gentle it is apt to be the owner's fault.

It never increases the milk supply to pitch milk stools at the cows or swear at them.

If you mean to make a success of dairying this winter, believe you can and go ahead.

At the price of feed and milk this season it will not pay to feed poor cows—it never does.

Perhaps one of the things needed about your place is an icehouse; if so, do not wait till the crops are wasted before building the house.

Look out for the man that wants to sell you the "right" to get more butter out of the milk than the cow put in it. Take the right to get out all there is in it, but pay no royalty for doing it.

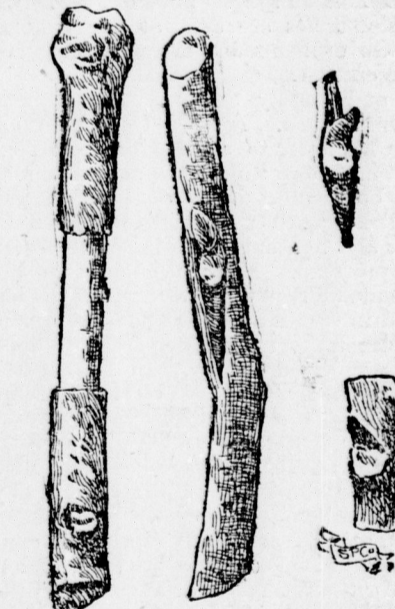
**PLANT MORE TREES.**

Evils of Forest Devastation—How to Induce Wider Tree Planting.

Trees were a bane to the first settlers of a large portion of our country at least. Like other good things there was too much timber—too many trees. Many a weary day was spent and many a lusty life worn out in removing giant trees, clearing the forests, and while the old residents or their immediate descendants live, it is difficult to build up a sentiment in favor of restoring the forests which it was their life's labor to remove. But we are living in a fast age. Where an acre of timber was felled by our fathers, a section has been demanded by us. Ages are required to change Palestine from a fruitful to a barren land. The Cedars of Lebanon are sacred relics of the grand forests that "grew around about Jerusalem" and sheltered a happy race. We are just beginning to experience some of the evils which have overtaken older nations and which will just as surely overwhelm this people if we persist in the destructive policy heretofore pursued. European countries have spent and are spending millions to reclothe the waste places. Now is the time for us to act if we would avoid similar expenditures and ward off disasters from ourselves and those who are to come after us. Everywhere the trees are disappearing and everywhere the living waters are disappearing. The lumberman's axe and even now cutting down or burning up our fine forests of trees, destroying the fine green robes of our mountain sides. Every observing man sees the inevitable result.

But by "blending the useful with the beautiful in planting," we can kill two birds with the one stone. As Edwin C. Powell, of New York, remarks in the American Agriculturist, nut growing is a commercial industry receives two little attentions, and the greater part of the chestnuts, hickory nuts, pecans and hazelnuts consumed in this country are picked from trees that have grown naturally. No attention has been given to planting them, nor to the propagation of good varieties, much less to their improvement or the origination of new and better ones. More attention could profitably be paid to nut growing, for nuts are a delicious and wholesome article of food, and will be used more largely as the supply increases. The trees, after being once established, require no care, have no enemies worth mentioning, and the product is clear gain. Many old pastures, hillsides, rocky knolls, and out-of-the-way places could be devoted to the production of nuts with ease, profit and advantage. Nut trees have a long, strong tap-root, which makes them more difficult to transplant than fruit and ornamental trees. It is better to transplant the trees from the nursery rows when they are a year old than to leave them longer.

Hickory trees, chestnuts and others should be trained in the same way for convenience in gathering the nuts. The hickory trees can stand five, or even ten feet closer—about twenty by twenty than the chestnuts, because of their upright habit of growth. But little attention has been paid to propagating good varieties, or from extra fine trees, and mainly because it is commonly supposed that it is impossible to bud or graft. The failures in this line have been from doing the work at the wrong season. The cleft graft commonly used in grafting fruit trees will not do nut trees, at least I have never known it to succeed. The veneer graft is the proper one to use, but a better one still is a combination between grafting and budding. The buds on nut trees, hickories especially, are very large and prominent, and for this reason, and also because of hardness of the wood, the slowness of growth, and the toughness of the bark, spring grafting is rarely successful. The style



METHODS OF BUDDING HICKORIES.

of graft illustrated should be practiced on limbs from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the latter being the better. The work should be done in the summer, after the young buds are developed. Select the stock to be worked upon, and procure buds from as large young wood as possible. With a sharp budding knife remove from the cion a strip of bark about one and one-half inches long, with a bud in the centre, as shown in the accompanying engraving. Then remove a similar piece of bark from the stock, and put the bud on in place of it, tying it with basswood bark or soft cotton twine. If the bark on the cion is larger in diameter than the stock, cut off a strip to make it fit evenly, while if the stock is larger in diameter than the cion, remove only enough bark so that the cion will fit. After the bark has joined perfectly and become tight to the limb, the strings should be cut, so as not to impede the circulation. The middle stock illustrated shows the common way of budding, as practiced on fruit trees. The prepared bud ready for insertion is shown, also the limb after it is inserted and before tying. Both of these styles are from buds worked on hickory. Chestnuts work much easier and give better results.

**Influence of Plants.**

Nothing gives more cheerfulness to the home in winter, says the Western Rural, than a few thrifty looking plants. Even if blossoms are few which is often the case where one has not special facilities for keeping an even temperature, the "little green things growing" will be an inspiration and a pleasure. Where no special conveniences exist for caring for plants, only standard, hardy sorts should be chosen. Geraniums, fuchsias, ivies and many others can be grown with little trouble. A hanging basket or orna is a delight to the eye during a whole winter. Even the sometimes despised wandering Jew grows so easily that it is a boon to one with little time to spare for flowers or plants.

LETTERS FOR ONE CENT

WILL SHORTLY BE SENT TO ANY PLACE ON EARTH.

Twenty Years from Now This Disadvantage Will be the Common Heritage of Mankind—A Brief, But Succinct History of the Postal System.

Recently Mr. Harry Wardell, of London, England, for many years associated with Mr. Fawcett, the late Postmaster-General of England, was in Toronto. He is considered a great authority on all matters connected with postal affairs in Europe. To a reporter, who asked him if he would give a brief account of the history of the postage system, he proceeded with this interesting narrative:

It is not known who first formed the idea of transferring thought to paper and conveying it to the mind of another at a distance. It is known that letter-carrying was practised by the Egyptians, Persians and Chaldeans. In those almost prehistoric days there were post stations within a day's journey of each other, and the horses were used. In Assyria the mails were only used to convey the wishes of the kings to the different officials, but gradually the system was adopted by private concerns, the promoters of which charged a fee for the transportation of the packets according to their size and weight. Charlemagne was the first monarch to establish a Government postal service. Couriers were used for the purpose. In 1464 Louis XI. revived the Egyptian system of mounted posts, and required the men to be ready at any moment, day or night, to carry messages.

England was late in the field. Up to as late a date as 1635, butchers who went about the country purchasing cattle were the principal carriers of private letters. After the crusades, business became quite general between the different countries of Europe and Asia, and a more perfect system was found necessary. A regular system of stage coach was then adopted for the regular transmission of mails and passengers. The first stage of this character ran between Vienna and Brussels in 1618.

In 1635 James I. appointed Matthew Le Quester postmaster of England. This man was the first English speaking postmaster. His first act was to establish a post between London and Edinburgh, to go night and day and to return within a week's time. Twenty years later the Government fixed rates for letter carrying all over the kingdom. It cost four cents to send a letter seven miles, and twenty-eight cents to send it 800 or more miles in those days. In 1794 the net revenue of the English postal service amounted to but \$750,000. Since that date fast trains have been introduced, and last year the revenue amounted to over \$8,000,000. In connection with our postal service we have the telegraph and savings banks departments and these return a very large revenue apart from that of the postoffice. There are at present in the United Kingdom over 20,000 offices and 17,000 road letter boxes.

The present postal system of Germany was only established in 1871, the same year that the Japanese adopted the same system. The French have the best system in the world. It is also the cheapest. They will take anything in the shape of a letter or parcel from your door and deliver it at any point in the world known to civilized man. I have known English merchants to send letters for South Africa to friends in Paris, where the letter would be readdressed, French postage paid, and the letter forwarded.

Russia has perhaps the worst system, not even excepting China. In China the ancient Persian system still obtains. Official despatches are sent at the expense of the Government by mounted couriers. Private enterprise supplies the public with a safe and speedy service. The Chinese love competition. After a Chinaman has written his letter to a friend in America, for instance, he goes to the shop of a man whose business it is to forward letters. Theyicker as to price and the Chinaman departs and has another dicker with another postman. After the bargain has been made he receives a receipt for his letter, and in case it is not delivered as agreed the postman must pay a forfeit agreed upon when he received his fee. In Turkey the mails are chiefly handled by the foreign post-offices at the sea ports.

The United States were without a postal system until 1710. It was not until 1874 that the postal system of the present day became practically universal.

During that year there was a postal convention held at Bern, Switzerland, and a treaty for the formation of a general postal union signed. The countries now in that union are France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Great Britain, United States, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Netherlands, Africa, Russia, Servia, Canada, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Sandwich Islands, Japan, Corea and Australia.

The system of preparing postage was adopted in England in 1840, when adhesive labels were sold to the public, and received at the offices as evidence of payment when attached to letters. It was seven years later before the United States adopted the system which is now universal. Ever since the stamp system has been introduced the rates of postage have been decreasing, but are yet far too high. Twenty years from now I hope to see a letter postpaid at Toronto for one cent to any place in the civilized world. It could be done now, only the governments fear to lose money. I believe if the rates were reduced that, on the contrary, more revenue would be derived, since the small cost would stimulate activity among business men.

Mr. Wardell, who has retired from service, is visiting Canada for the first time. He has a son at Edmonton, N. W. T.

Missionaries' Wives.

A writer in the Presbyterian Messenger tells how the missionaries' wives busy themselves: They look after schools, teach Bible women, send them out and take their reports. They supervise the women of the native churches and give them all kinds of good advice. Besides that which comes upon them daily—the care of their own families—they have to provide for all the strangers that come along.

Is Sims Correct?

Olive Shriner has left her African farm for London, where she is wrestling with publishers over her new book. George R. Sims, playwright and author, says she is a "one-book woman" and, in the slang of the day, "struck twelve all at once."

FR. KNEIPP'S WATER CURE.

How the Obscure Priest Discovered His Hydropathic Method.

Helen Zimmer, writing from Weerloch-offen, says of Fr. Kneipp's water cure: This wonderful method of cure has adherents all through Germany and beyond its borders, and was discovered, as it were, by chance. Its inaugurator, the Cure Kneipp was, as a young man of 20, compelled, owing to a weakness of constitution, induced in great part by insufficient nourishment when a child, to leave the Jesuit seminary where he was preparing for a career towards which he felt a strong inclination. All the physicians whom he consulted gave him up for lost, and he found himself, leading an aimless life in Vienna, when, having accompanied a friend to the National Library, he chanced upon Dr. Hahn's "Treatise on Hydropathy." Deeming that his days as a last resource he resolved to try as a last resource the treatment there recommended. For the regular form, however, he lacked funds. In desperation he rushed to the frozen Danube, and plunged into its waters after having broken the ice for that purpose. He had forgotten to bring towels with him and was obliged to dress as rapidly as possible without drying himself and run quickly home. The same thing happened on the succeeding days, and he soon perceived that it was precisely because he did not dry himself that the reaction was more active and complete. He pursued this system for several months, saying nothing to his friends for fear of opposition. By the next spring he was able to resume his studies, and entered the great priestly seminary at Munich. Here he continued his cure, at first in secret, but his fellow students having complained that he had been forbidden to enter the priesthood after twelve years' study, on account of physical weakness, Kneipp promised to heal him. In the court of the seminary there was an immense reservoir. At night, so that none might see, our two brave young seekers after health slipped out through the window and poured water over each other, then returned undetected to bed. After a few weeks Kneipp's first patient was able to take orders, and Kneipp continued his own cure.

In 1852, at the age of thirty, he took orders and became the rector of a small, isolated parish, Woerischoffen in Bavaria, where he lives to this day, and where, in the absence of a doctor, he took to curing bodies as well as souls. Cited before a civil tribunal for this proceeding, he defended himself by saying: "How can I help doing my best for poor fellows who have been abandoned by the regular physicians?" He was released, and testified his gratitude by curing one of his Judges of an obstinate rheumatism.

Now Kneipp must not be called a quack. He neither prepares nor sells medicines, nor does he ever take money from his patients, even from the richest. His only use any form of advertisement. His only asks from the really well-to-do a small weekly contribution to the poor box of the parish. In 1886 the report of his cures worked almost exclusively among the poor, reached the ears of his spiritual superiors, one of whom begged him to lay down his system in writing for the benefit of those who could not pay pilgrim to his distant village. At first he was disinclined to take this step. He pleaded that he had had no regular medical training, that he could not employ the technical terms, and what was more, that in his methods of treatment he varied according to his intuitive diagnosis of the case before him. But when his chief continued to insist he yielded, and wrote his first pamphlet, "My Water Cure," which had an unprecedented success in Germany. From this time forward thousands of patients flocked to the little out-of-way place in Bavaria. Statistics show that some 15,000 patients have gone there during the last few years, and have come away completely cured or greatly benefited.

Kneipp's method differs in four points from that of other hydropathic systems. First, the water must be as cold as possible, second, the baths, douches and lotions are of very short duration; third, the jets have no force, being more like showers, or watering, than actual douches; fourth, the water must dry on the body and not be wiped off.

"My Water Cure" has been translated into almost every European language and has gone through thirty-five editions in the original. It is written in the dramatic, colloquial, kindly and humorous manner in which the good cure talks, for Kneipp has a pronounced sense of fun that even contact with disease and misery has not damped. In reply to various requests, he wrote another book for popular use called "Thus You Should Live," in which a number of simple dietetic rules are laid down, founded, of course, on hydropathic principles. Both books are books for the people in the truest sense of the word. Kneipp does not care about the rich and pampered. He cures them, of course, if they care to come, but he has less sympathy as a rule for their ailments than for those of their poorer brethren. He holds, and not unjustly, that their ailments are too often the results of their own excesses. "All the waters, praise ye the Lord," is his favorite text, and with it he heads all his writings.

When it is remembered that some 90 per cent. of those who consult Kneipp have generally already been given up by their physicians, and that they go to him as a last resource, that even dying people are brought to him, some of whom expire before they have time to attempt his system, the proportion of his cures is very large. To give some idea of his remedies, let me quote a very simple one for that common inconvenience, cold feet at night, as recommended by the cure. This is to plunge the feet into cold water, and to return to bed without drying them. This will, it seems, create a powerful reaction, which quite restores the suspended circulation. A complete cold bath in the night is also recommended for sleeplessness. This cure advises his patient to go about barefooted, and in Woerischoffen many of them do so.

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

History of the Fight the Duke of Cumberland Had for Hanover and Brunswick.

Another chapter in the history of the German States has just closed. A recent Berlin cable despatch said that the Emperor and the Duke of Cumberland have agreed upon terms settling the question of the Brunswick succession. The Duke resigns all claims in favor of his eldest son, George Ludwig, who will fit himself by a course of study and service in the Prussian army for succession to the title, which he will assume when he comes of age.

The Kingdom of Hanover was extinguished at Lagenau when the Hanoverian army was forced to capitulate to the Prussian troops which had surrounded it. From that time Hanover has been annexed to Prussia and it became a portion of the German Empire in 1871. But George V., the Duke of Cumberland's father, never formally surrendered his rights, nor could he consent to an abridgment of them which would have left him in virtual possession of his kingdom. He remained to the last a deposed and irreconcilable monarch. King George's funded and landed property was sequestered by Prussia under the name of the "Guelph Fund." The money was kept out of Parliamentary control and was occasionally used for purposes, so it was said, which the German Chancellor might have found it difficult to defend.

The Duke of Cumberland, after the death of his father in 1878, stubbornly refused to be reconciled, first to the late Emperor William and then to the present Emperor, both of whom were only too anxious to resign to him if he would only renounce all claims to Hanover and the Guelph Fund. But to all overtures he would answer, "My father's son shall be King of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick or remain Duke of Cumberland." He was backed up in his obstinacy by his mother, the late ex-Queen of Hanover, and by his sister-in-law, the Czarina of Russia, who has never forgiven Prussia for dismembering her father's Danish kingdom.

Upon the death of ex-King George the English royal family did all they could to persuade the Duke of Cumberland to come

to terms with Prussia, but it was of no use. The German Emperor was most anxious to get rid of the Guelph Fund, which was an incubus to himself as well as the country. Originally \$10,000,000, it had largely increased owing to the rise in value of the Prussian securities in which it had been invested. Semi-interest on the money was during the reign of Prince Bismarck as Chancellor, used for secret purposes, principally for subsidizing newspapers, whence it got the name of the "reptile fund" and the papers supported by it were called the "reptile press."

The Duke of Cumberland married Princess Thyra, youngest daughter of the King of Denmark and the sister, therefore, of the Czarina and the Princess of Wales. A few years later he came into a large sum of money through the death of the last Duke of Brunswick, to whose duchy he was heir. As Brunswick was part of the German Empire the Duke of Cumberland was not allowed to enter the duchy until he renounced his rights to Hanover. Instead, however, he wrote an impertinent letter to the Emperor and issued a proclamation assuming the government of the duchy.

In the course of time the services of Queen Victoria were called in as mediator, and then the Duke of Oldenburg. The latter argued with the Duke of Cumberland that he was robbing his six children of an enormous fortune, for the fund had almost doubled in amount. The result was that in 1892 the Duke gave the required pledge to the Emperor, and that settled the Hanoverian dispute, and now the Brunswick succession is settled by recognizing as heir to the title the eldest son of the Duke, Prince George.

The Sting Within. It is said there is a rankling thorn in every heart, and yet that none would exchange their own for that of another. Be that as it may, the sting arising from the heart of a corn is real enough, and in this land of tight boots a very common complaint also. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a never failing remedy for this kind of heartache, as you can easily prove it afflicted. Cheap, sure, painless. Try the genuine and use no other.

According to the annual report of the British postoffice, 2,785,270,000 letters and packages were handled during the fiscal year just ended. How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply SWAYNE'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 SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

A firm in Palestine is engaged in supplying water from the River Jordan to churches. It is put up in sealed bottles and sold by the case. Mirard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer. Conductors and motormen on the electric road running from Newark to Irvington, New Jersey, are compelled to wear white neckties.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple and effective remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used as all times with perfect safety.

Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and the usual mixture are forbidden from entering New Zealand by parcel post. Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative, But don't accept substitutes. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

For that Bad Cough of yours THE Allen's Lung Balsam HIGHLY RECOMMENDED As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

PLACE A CAKE OF Baby's Own Soap In your linen drawer, and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri, in a modified degree. The longer you keep the Soap before using it the better. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! THE Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

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JEYES, the great disinfectant. USE IT FOR DIPHTHERIA, FEVERS AND LA GRIPPE. Hobbs Hardware Co., WHOLESALE AGENTS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

ADVERTISING Fans, Cards and Novelties FOR THE SPRING TRADE. New Designs Will Be Ready in a Short Time.

DO NOT ORDER UNTIL YOU SEE OUR SAMPLES. Advertiser Printing Company LONDON, ONTARIO, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY OF DETROIT.

RAILWAY

TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division CORRECTED Feb. 11, 1894.

Table with columns: MAIN LINE—Going East, ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include Wabash Express, Accommodation, Atlantic Express, Jay Express, Wabash Express (A), Mixed, Erie Limited.

Table with columns: MAIN LINE—Going West, ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include Chicago Express, Wabash Express, Erie Limited, Accommodation, Pacific Express, Mail, Accommodation.

Table with columns: Sarnia Branch, ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include Lehigh Express, Accommodation, Atlantic Express, Mixed, Erie Limited.

Table with columns: Sarnia Branch, ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include Chicago Express, Accommodation, Lehigh Express, Erie Limited, Accommodation, Pacific Express.

Table with columns: London, Huron and Bruce, ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include Express, Mail.

Table with columns: St. Marys and Stratford Branch, ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include Mixed-Mail, Express, Express-Mixed.

Table with columns: Toronto Branch, ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include Hamilton-Depart, Hamilton-Arrive.

\* These trains for Montreal. † These trains from Montreal. (A) Runs daily, Sundays included. (B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sunday. (C) Carries passengers between London and Paris only. (D) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOCHE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Stations, Exp, Exp, Exp, Mix. Rows include Sarnia (G. T. R.), Courtright, M. C. R. Junction, Chatham (C. P. R.), Fargo, Bismarck.

Table with columns: Stations, Exp, Exp, Mix. Rows include Bismarck, Fargo (M. C. R.), Chatham (C. P. R.), M. C. R. Junction, Courtright, Sarnia (G. T. R.).

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

Table with columns: DEPART, ARRIVE. Rows include London, Woodstock, Galt, Guelph, Toronto, Peterboro, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Me., Boston, Halifax, N. S.

Trains arrive from the east at 11:50 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:40 p.m.

Going West.

Table with columns: DEPART, ARRIVE. Rows include London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

Table with columns: Leave London, Leave St. Thomas. Rows include American Express (daily except Monday), Atlantic Express (daily), Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday), New York and Boston Special (daily), Fast Eastern Express (daily), North Shore Limited (daily).

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

Table with columns: Leave London, Leave St. Thomas. Rows include North Shore Limited (daily), Detroit Express (daily except Sunday), Fast Western Express (daily), American Express (daily except Monday), Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday), Pacific Express (daily), Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily).

[NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.] JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 386 Richmond street.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY

Taking effect Thursday, Jan. 4, 1894.

Going South.

Table with columns: Leave London, Leave St. Thomas, Depart St. Thomas, Arrive Pt. Stanley.

Going North.

Table with columns: Leave Pt. Stanley, Arrive St. Thomas, Depart St. Thomas, Arrive London.

All trains except the last stop at intermediate stations when passengers are at or for. Big cities are full of cranks who are just waiting for their turn.

# Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

## Citizen and Home Guard

### Consolidation of

The Canada Citizen, of Toronto.  
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.  
Wives and Daughters, of London.

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year, trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Manager and Editor, John Cameron; Associate Editor, Mr. T. W. Casey; Mrs. John Cameron. Address: CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD OFFICE, London, Ont.

Several important items of W. C. T. U. interest have been crowded out. We will arrange to give more space for the news of that important department after this week.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, an old teacher and an old temperance worker, has well said: "If the public schools of the continent of America would but say with all their power that alcoholic stimulants are injurious to the health, and that they lay the foundation for physical weakness, mental inferiority and moral ruin, the battle would be won, and the generation educated within its walls would be sober beyond the necessity even of a prohibitory law."

Rev. Father Murphy, of Montreal, who spoke so eloquently in behalf of the great temperance reform in Toronto last Sunday, is decided in his views that Christian ministers should be total abstainers, at least for the sake of others. He said: "If clergymen renounce passions that are natural, and are bound, if necessary, to lay down their lives, as they often do in epidemics, for the salvation of the people, surely they ought to be total abstainers for the sake of the souls for whom Christ died."

The Christian Guardian (Methodist), writing of the Toronto convention and Sir Oliver's declaration, concludes by saying: "At the present time the duty that lies before the temperance people is to keep up the agitation for prohibition, to send men who will vote right on this question to both the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, and to labor to diffuse the principles of total abstinence and prohibition more widely; so that when we obtain a prohibitory law, we will have behind it a constituency that will insure its enforcement."

Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, one of the most earnest and uncompromising prohibitionists in Ontario, has been a strong advocate for independent political action on the prohibition question, and has all the time announced his willingness to co-operate with any party willing to commit itself to prohibition. Like hundreds of others he now sees a clear duty before him. Writing to a friend in this city he says: "Our Provincial Government is now a prohibition government, and I feel in honor bound to do anything in my power to sustain it. Our next move must be on to Ottawa."

The Advocate, the new anti-prohibition weekly for some time looked for in Toronto, has made its appearance. It is, according to its own announcement, "devoted to the spirit, wine and beer interests, the manufacturer, the importer, the retail dealer." Mr. Louis P. Kribs, the editor and proprietor, is an experienced journalist and in full sympathy, we believe, with his work. He will, we doubt not, make it as strong an advocate for the continued existence of the liquor traffic as the circumstances will permit. It is a neat and well-printed paper of 24 pages, and well arranged, published weekly at \$4 a year. The various leading liquor dealers advertise largely in it, and will, do doubt, contribute freely to its support. THE CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD is glad to add it to the list of exchanges.

Wine is never a greater "mockery" than to those who use it, or any of the stronger alcoholic compounds to "keep the cold out." The most noted and successful Arctic explorers have found that they and their men stood cold and exposure much better without alcoholics than with them. There is nothing in the nature of the drug tending to develop heat in the human system. An irritation of the coatings of the stomach and other internal organs may, by some, have been mistaken for "warmth," forgetting that soon after any such stimulation a serious reaction is inevitable. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, one of the foremost living authorities on this question, says: "Men who do not take alcoholic drinks are always warmer, and in that respect vitally stronger

than those who take alcohol." In cold or in heat, in storm or in sunshine, total abstinence is safest and best.

Many temperance workers would gladly do more to promote the work and help educate the public mind if they saw the opportunity. Such can do a great deal by the circulation of good interesting temperance literature. One excellent Christian lady, whose hands are full of family duties, has just sent us the pay for five copies of the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD to be sent each week to a grocer, where they are placed in the baskets of farmers and others who, no doubt, will read them with great interest during the long evenings and on days of rest. The seed thus sown to many young people may yet produce good fruit. To those willing to thus sow good seed we will supply extra copies at 1 cent a number or to cents a dozen. Even \$1 or \$2 thus expended may be productive of splendid results.

Many honest attempts have been made to so regulate and restrain liquor shops as to make them respectable and harmless. Years and years of effort and legislation have been devoted to that object. Nearly every license law and every amendment has been directed to that end, but who needs to be reminded that these well meant efforts have failed? The evils of the system to-day, after so many years of effort and so many amending laws are sickening and deplorable. No wonder, then, that the popular verdict of the electorate of the various provinces is for total and effective prohibition. Bishop John Ireland, one of the best known of all the Roman Catholic prelates of America, says: "We have seen that there is no hope of improving, in any shape or form, the liquor traffic. There is nothing now to be done but to wipe it out completely."

The Interior, one of the most respectable and ably conducted religious journals of America, has recently been giving this valuable and significant hint to young men. It might have included tobacco-using in its list: "Twenty years ago it was often true that a young man who drank beer or wine, or even whisky, in moderation might be advanced to places of great trust and responsibility. It is now scarcely possible. The habit is simply fatal to success. I do not believe there is a single reputable business house in Chicago where an employe who drinks intoxicants of any kind has anything like an even chance of promotion. The taking of a single glass of beer may, and often does, mean losing the chance of a lifetime. Brainy boys, and young men, teetotalers from principle, are plentiful enough to fill all the places in the line of promotion."

Have we not, sometimes at least, too much denunciation and declamation and too little of downright human sympathy and kindness in our temperance efforts? It was not some great oration or some scientific demonstration that made John B. Gough renounce his cups when a dissipated man, though such strengthened him in after-times. It was the kindly words and the friendly hand laid on his shoulder by a passer-by in the streets. George Graff, the reformed drunkard, has given this testimony: "One night as I started to go out of a meeting a lady took me by the hand and said, 'God bless you, there's the making of a man in you,' and those words took hold of me." We now much need a mission of love, encouragement and brotherly kindness in our temperance and Christian reform work. Men are every day wandering on our streets that just such efforts make take hold of.

Rev. Father Murphy, of Montreal, an eloquent and well-known temperance worker, gave a very earnest and thoughtful address to an immense audience at the Pavilion, Toronto, on Sunday afternoon last. Among his bright and thoughtful sayings were these: "Science can solve a problem, but it cannot wipe out a moral evil. The liquor traffic is a moral evil. The grand orchestral symphonies of 100,000 triumphant voices in the majority for prohibition in Ontario was too much for the few clergymen who were rash enough to denounce prohibition before the plebiscite vote, and they have gone into their holes and have taken their holes with them. There can be no reconciliation between righteousness and the existence of the liquor traffic. God never made cholera; filth makes it. God never made alcohol; man makes it by destroying the healthy ingredients of the fruits of the earth."

Dr. Herald, mayor of Kingston, who has been counted favorable to prohibition, is reported in the Whig of that city to have just said: "I am beginning to think. If I believe a glass of wine would help digestion

why should any man step forward and say, 'No, you cannot have a glass of wine for your dinner.' That seems to settle the prohibition question with one new beginner in thinking on the question. More mature thought and investigation, however, will convince him that another man thinks a glass of brandy will aid his digestion, another a glass of beer or porter, another gin, and another simply whisky straight. More mature inquiries will convince most men that any such "aids to digestion" seriously disorder four stomachs to every one they benefit. A physician of far greater skill and experience, the late Sir Andrew Clarke, declared that a very large proportion of all the stomach diseases he had to treat were caused by what is popularly considered the "moderate" use of the milder fermented liquors, including wine and beer. He left this important testimony behind him, too, that "good health will, in my opinion, always be injured by even small doses of alcohol."

Ald. Wright, one of Kingston's city fathers, has just struck the bright idea that if there was only an efficient Government inspection of all liquors sold, so as to put an end to all adulterations, little harm would come out of the liquor traffic. That idea is popular with a good many people who have given little attention to the question. Sir Henry Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., one of the best known scientific authorities in England on the question, has declared that few poisons used in adulterating liquors are as injurious to the human system as the alcohol itself. More blame has been laid to the doors of adulterations in connection with liquors than the facts actually warrant. The liquors that the Bible spoke of as causing "woe, sorrow, contentions,

heard about women of wealth and high social position. Addressing the Toronto Woman's Council at the Pavilion on Monday, she spoke earnestly to employers in behalf of their domestic servants, and to mothers in regard to their children. She thinks the question of mistresses and servants a very important one. A more sympathetic spirit should be cultivated. Many girls would gladly do better if better encouraged and kindly instructed. The demand for domestics is all the time greater than is supplied, while hundreds of women and girls are out of employ. As a matter of fact, domestics are too often treated with very little consideration, even in Christian homes. Their hours are very long—often the first up mornings and the latest to retire at night, with very few opportunities of social intercourse such as every human being should enjoy, and often without church opportunities or Sunday rest so that others may have "a good time."

### Quebec and Prohibition.

[Canada Presbyterian.]

It is assumed by many that the Province of Quebec would bury any prohibitory measure submitted to the people. The assumption might prove as groundless as some others that are made in regard to that Province. Ontario people generally assume that Quebec outside of Montreal is very poor, and that the people are staggering under an immense load of debt. One of the highest officials in the Bank of Montreal stated the other day that Quebec business men met their paper on the 4th inst. better than the business men of any Province in the Dominion. The popular opinion in the west about Quebec's dislike of prohibition might prove as fallacious as the popular opinion about Quebec poverty.

## Motto for the Week:

*Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world; it throws away that which is invaluable in respect of its present use, and irreparable when it is past being to be recovered by no power of art or nature.*—Jeremy Taylor.

## Forward Movement.

wounds without cause," and which at last "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," were the unadulterated fermented wines of the country, and not some adulterations, nor even our pure Canadian corn whisky. Alcohol of itself, however pure and unadulterated it may be, is an irritant poison, according to all the most competent authorities, and had better be left alone.

Even in the States as well as in Ontario the liquor organs are now complaining that the politicians are getting down on the same side of the fence as the prohibitionists, leaving their old friends and allies in the cold. The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette complains that in New York State the liquor vote helped elect a Democratic Legislature and then went to Albany "confining of securing substantial relief" and were simply told, "You can't afford to do anything for you yet. You must wait awhile. If we make any concession to you now it will ruin us in the country." Last fall the liquor men revolted, "And now, Tammany, in turn, has let slip its police dogs on them and pursuing them vindictively," which simply means that an effort is being made to require them to observe the Sunday closing laws. The same leading organ gives this advice to its friends in California: "Put not your trust in princes. Do not rely on political intrigue for the saving of your cause. Educate the people. The growth of prohibition sentiment is due to the liberal use of the press. Let the liquor interests rise to an appreciation of the power of that mighty engine. Make use of it to create a counter sentiment to that which now opposes it." Evidently the liquor interests seem to be getting between the devil and the deep sea. Troubles and dangers are growing every day.

The Countess of Aberdeen is setting a noble example to the women of Canada. Instead of devoting herself to mere pleasure and receptions and amusements and the like, she is nobly devoting her time, talents and splendid opportunities in doing what she can towards helping those who most need help. Her earnest and thoughtful address in the different cities where she has gone are of a different tone entirely from too much that is usually

### The Constitutional Question.

The first steps have been taken before the Supreme Court at Ottawa towards the important case of arguing the constitutional rights of the Provincial Legislatures to enact prohibition laws. On the 20th inst. Hon. Solicitor-General Curran applied to have a day fixed for hearing argument on both sides, and suggested that as the different provinces are interested they might be notified and given an opportunity to be represented by counsel.

The Distillers' Association also applied to be represented in the argument, and this the court agreed to. The case was put on the docket, and the different provinces are being notified at once. It is now, therefore, fairly under way.

In his speech in the House during the opening debate Sir Oliver expressed a belief that the decisions on the case would not long be delayed, and that both the Supreme Court and the Privy Council will probably dispose of it before the opening of next year's session of the Legislature.

### Words of Encouragement.

Prof. J. F. Tufts, of Wolfeville, N. S., in sending in subscription, writes: "We like your paper very much. It is decidedly the best temperance paper I have seen."

Onward, the capital young people's paper, of which Rev. Dr. Withrow is editor, says: "We observe that that spicy temperance paper, the CANADA CITIZEN, has been amalgamated with the HOME GUARD of London. The HOME GUARD did brave service for temperance during the plebiscite campaign, and the consolidated paper will be a strong advocate of this social moral reform."

The fish dwell in the depths of the waters, and the eagles in the sides of heaven; the one, though high, may be reached with the arrow, and the other, though deep, with the hook; but the heart of man at a foot's distance cannot be known.—BURMESE.

Trial trips of three months of the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD for only 25 cents each. Can not a club be got up in your locality? In many places a club of ten or a dozen can be thus got up in a single evening at a meeting or even by a house to house canvass. Help us, good friends, in thus spreading interesting and wholesome truths.

### The Work Before Us.

What Rev. Principal Austin, of Alma College, Thinks of the Situation.

(For the Citizen and Home Guard.)

The recent prohibition convention in Toronto and the pledge of Sir Oliver Mowat may be regarded as marking the most advanced stage of the prohibition movement in Canada. We have now an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the destruction of the saloon and the abrogation of the legalized liquor traffic, and we have a great leader, and through him a great party, fully committed to our principles.

This may seem to many the beginning of the end, the omen of speedy and complete victory. It is, however, only a stage of progress and in reality is but the beginning of the real battle. Instead, therefore, of relaxing our efforts and congratulating ourselves on victory achieved, prohibitionists should double their diligence and resolve to press the battle to the gates.

There are several reasons for extra vigilance, zeal and devotion on the part of prohibitionists just now. In the first place we need not expect the immense money power of the liquor traffic to yield up its darling, the license system and the retail traffic under it, without a desperate struggle. Then if Sir Oliver Mowat and his party stand steadfast to the pledge given, we may expect the united hosts of the liquor party arrayed against him to oust him from power.

Again it is quite evident if the Ontario Government grants us all they can in the way of legislation and law enforcement, we must move unitedly on Ottawa, as we have on Toronto.

Then the important work of educating the people through the schools and churches, the platform and press, must be continued with unabated zeal if we would have our laws, when passed, properly upheld by public sentiment.

Altogether it seems quite evident we need to close up ranks and move on.

B. F. AUSTIN.

### All Honor to the Statesman!

[Canada Presbyterian.]

The meeting of the prohibition delegation with the Government has brought out very clearly the advanced and enviable position which Ontario has attained to as respects popular representative Government. The Ontario Ministry said, "Show us by means of the plebiscite what is the mind of the people on this subject," said it honestly, "and then we shall know what to do." The country has spoken and those in power now reply, "As far as it is in our power, when the question of jurisdiction is settled, we shall carry out the wishes of the people." The people do not exist for the Government, but the Government for the people; they are the people's agents, servants, if you will, to carry out their wishes. This is government of the people, by the people, for the people. So far as known to us, Mr. Mowat is the first Premier of any country who has deliberately cut himself free from the liquor interest in its voting power, and this, when history is written from a higher standpoint than it has yet been, will not be the least in the long list of services which he has rendered his country and by which he has established his claims to its admiration and gratitude.

### Royal Templar Notes.

The grand council of New York State was also held in the city of Syracuse this week.

A new council was organized recently at Glenville, York county. Frank Doan is S. C. and Jos. Heaslip R. S.

The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD will be glad to receive postcard items of news from any of the councils at work anywhere.

A new council has recently been instituted in Melita, Manitoba, by Mr. J. W. Vaughan, a leading worker in that Province. Rev. John Stewart is S. C., and George D. Shortreed R. S. The annual session of the Grand Council of Ontario, which was held in Toronto this week, was very successful. Fuller reports will be found in other columns of this paper. It will be seen that the order is making good progress.

The annual session of the Grand Council of Quebec will be held in Montreal, commencing on Tuesday, 27th. A series of public meetings have been arranged for in connection with it, commencing with sermons on Sunday.

"The Crusaders," made up of three members of the Rine family, are now holding a series of successful temperance meetings and entertainments in London and through Middlesex county. They are working under the auspices of the Middlesex District Council. Their meetings in South London this week were interesting and entertaining.

A new council was organized on Friday evening, the 16th inst., at Somerset Hall in this city, which promises to become a very important addition to the strength of the order.

A number of the well-known business men and temperance workers of the city are among its charter members. Its meetings will be held on Friday evenings at Somerset Hall. Mr. G. N. Weekes, barrister, is S. C.; Mrs. Darch, V. C.; Dr. Arnott, physician; F. W. Daly, P. S. C.; Mr. John Cameron, of this office, represented it at the Grand Council at Toronto this week. The new council is the result of a successful canvass of Mr. C. H. Stickle, of Hamilton, who is now working up a select degree. Rev. W. Kettlewell, G. C., was present and conducted the institution.

### Sons of Temperance.

Hartman Division, No. 277, a new division, is doing well. It will hold an open division on the 28th inst., with good programme.

Coldstream Division, No. 212, Toronto, held an "At Home" at the residence of Bro. H. F. Hall, on the 13th inst. The G. W. P. Bro. J. B. Brooks was among those present.

East Whitby Division, No. 53, will give an entertainment on March 1, in celebration of Neal Dow's 90th anniversary. Several divisions in Ontario and Durham counties are to be invited to take part in the programme.

Every division and every working member is invited to assist the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD in sending us postcard items of news of work done, in procuring subscribers and active agents. Write for free sample copies.

Woodbridge and Pine Grove Division, No. 339, was instituted at Woodbridge, Ont., by Bro. J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., on the 13th inst. Bro. W. H. Bunt, W. P.; Sister Jessie Wallace, R. S. Night of meeting, Friday.

Any temperance worker knowing where a new division can be organized or a dormant one resuscitated will confer a favor in sending information to W. H. Bewell, G. S., Whitby, Ont., together with the names and address of persons with whom to communicate.

Neal Dow, the senior P. M. W. A. of the Order of Sons of Temperance, was born March 20, 1804, hence will be 90 years of age on March 20. All divisions in Ontario have been requested by the Grand Division to celebrate during March in some suitable manner the 90th birthday of this renowned "Father of the Maine Law" and "Prohibition Hero."

Bro. Edward Carswell, P. M. W. A., has just returned to his home in Oshawa, Ont., after a course of lectures in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. About March 1 he leaves for an extended lecturing tour through Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Florida. He says that Ontario's great vote on Jan. 1 has stirred up great enthusiasm among the temperance people of the United States.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The order in Prince Edward Island is active, but in consequence of the smallness of the Province—three counties and one city, and the limited population, 109,078, there is not much opportunity for large success. At the last grand division session there were 37 divisions reported at work, with an aggregate membership of 1,627, with but two deaths. During the year one new division was organized and 121 new members initiated. Rev. W. J. Kirby, Centerville, is now G. W. P.; A. S. Wright, Searletown, G. W. A.; D. W. Henderson, N. Wiltshire, G. T.; and Wm. Brown, Margate, G. Scribe.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The order is stronger in Nova Scotia, in proportion to population than any other Province of the Dominion or in any other jurisdiction of the order in the world. It has been about 57 years in existence in the "Mayflower Province" and has had much to do with building up the grand public temperance sentiment now existing there. The Nova Scotia Sons' Year Book for 1893 is now before us and is the best and most complete Canadian publication of its kind we know of. It is a well-printed book of over 200 pages, and contains a vast fund of information about the order and its work. According to the report of Bro. W. S. Saunders, G. S., there were in the Province at the last session 264 divisions in existence, with an aggregate membership of 13,747. The receipts from the divisions during the year amounted to \$1,786, and the cash in hand and invested to \$16,458. Two agents have been kept in the lecturing field for years and nearly \$2,000 expended in that way. A semi-monthly organ, "Forward," has been sustained and a guarantee fund of \$500 was raised to expend in its maintenance though only about two-thirds of it was required. Nearly 400 public meetings were held during the year and eleven new divisions were organized, with 302 charter members. The order owns 108 halls in the Province, valued at \$54,394. There has been a slight falling off in the membership of late.

Sample copies of this paper will be freely sent to all those whose names and addresses are supplied to us, with a view of their becoming subscribers. The work can be thus helped on.

# W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

## Temperance Items.

### News and Notes From Everywhere.

#### CANADIAN.

—Last year in Hamilton the police made 234 arrests of drunks and 121 of drunk and disorderly.

—The Manitoba W. C. T. U. are asking the Provincial Government of that Province to take a plebiscite on the question of granting the franchise to women. That may come next.

—News from Hamilton states that the council will probably pass a bylaw reducing the shop licenses by thirteen this year. The number of tavern licenses is also to be reduced by twenty.

—The Kingston City Council, at its Monday night meeting, adopted a resolution asking the license commissioners not to increase the number of liquor licenses this year, and to cut off all places not in possession of full accommodation, and those who have been persistent violators of the law.

—At the "Social Problems" meeting in Forum Hall, Toronto, on Sunday afternoon last, the subject of "The relation of strong drink to poverty, crime and insanity," was considered. Valuable papers were read by F. S. Spence and Dr. Natrass, editor of the new Ontario temperance text book for schools.

—There was a serious stabbing affray in one of the bar-rooms at Ingersoll last week. James Howe, a blacksmith, in a savage manner in the abdomen, and the victim is now in a critical condition. K. Day, another man in the bar-room at the time, had a narrow escape.

—At the London City Council on Monday evening last, one of the orders of business was to pass a bylaw reducing licenses by five, in accordance with a resolution adopted two weeks ago. When that order was reached the anti's had all slipped out, and the council had to adjourn for want of quorum. Nothing could be done, therefore.

—At the Toronto police court last Friday James Rooney and Thomas Campbell were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for housebreaking and stealing. Rooney has a wife and three small children, who are left penniless. He has been drinking and stealing for years, and his wife and family are now the greatest sufferers in consequence.

—A plebiscite was taken in the town of Chatham last week on a bylaw to raise the liquor license fee considerably higher than it now is, and the bylaw was defeated by quite a large majority. There was a large prohibition majority at Chatham at the late Provincial plebiscite. The result indicates that more favor total prohibition than any further license tinkering.

—An Ottawa telegram a few days ago states: "The United Temperance Association will oppose the ratification of the French treaty; that is to say, they will send a deputation to wait upon Sir James Grant and Mr. Honore Robillard, the members for Ottawa in Parliament, asking them to use their influence against it, as prohibition would be impossible if the treaty goes into effect."

—Mr. J. M. Clark, the Liberal candidate who was elected to the Provincial Legislature for South Lanark last week, is an addition to the prohibition ranks in the House. In his published address to the electors, previous to the elections, he said: "I have been known as a life-long prohibitionist, and if elected, will support every measure, from whatever source, to advance the temperance cause."

—At the coming prohibition plebiscite in Nova Scotia, which will be held in connection with the pending Provincial election on March 15, identically the same kind of ballots will be used as at the Ontario plebiscite. The form and wording will be exactly the same. Only Provincial electors, however, will be allowed to vote, which cuts off all the women.

—A prohibition convention for Dundas county was held at Winchester on the 16th inst., when it was resolved to nominate a prohibition candidate for the Provincial Legislature. The report states that quite a large number of the delegates, being Patrons of Industry, were pledged in advance to support one of their own members, which resulted in considerable confusion. Mr. J. P. Fox, a Patron, received the nomination. Mr. T. T. Edwards, of Iroquois, was also named, but withdrew his name.

—A Halton county prohibition convention was held at Milton on the 15th inst. Every part of the county was represented. The Plebiscite Association and Halton Temperance Societies Union were amalgamated. Steps were taken to ascertain the views of the various party candidates on the prohibition question. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Dr. Brethour, Burlington; vice-president, Dr. Robertson, Milton; secretary, A. C. Bailey, Milton; treasurer, S. Dice, Milton; chaplain, Rev. E. B. Stevenson, Lowville.

—A Provincial Prohibition Convention for Manitoba was held in Winnipeg last week. Similar action seems to have been taken at the great Toronto Convention. A deputation waited on Premier Greenway asking for full prohibition to the extent of provincial powers. The Premier promised that on the decision of the Privy

Council the Government would bring forward a measure to enact such a measure. The Provincial Governments of Ontario and Manitoba are now into line on this great question.

—The Mrs. Brightman, who was found lying dead in a snowbank by the roadside near Kingston on Sunday morning, and whose death was clearly due to her intemperate habits, was a middle-aged English woman, respectable brought up and well educated. She was the daughter of a hotel keeper, and when young got an appetite for liquor at her father's bar. The small children were neglected, and she had deprived herself of needed clothing and home necessities to get money for liquor. So long as the drink traffic is legalized just such terrible tragedies will occur.

—Jane Brightman, a woman of intemperate habits, was found lying dead in a snowdrift by the roadside near Kingston on the 17th inst. She had been before the police magistrate the day before for drunkenness and was discharged with a warning. A whisky bottle was taken from her then and destroyed. She found liquor shops, where another supply was obtained, and left for home. Next morning the dead body was found. Sad to say she leaves three small children, the youngest 7 months old, and a husband. What a future those helpless children have before them, the fruits of the liquor traffic!

—At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Ottawa the committee on temperance reported that each church session in the whole jurisdiction, without an exception, reported in favor of total prohibition. The following resolutions as well as the report of the committee were adopted. 1. That pastors and Sunday school teachers continue to emphasize the importance of temperance principles as opportunities present. 2. That our people see that attention is given to the subject of temperance in the public schools as provided by law. 3. That this presbytery expresses its gratification at the expression of a strong temperance sentiment in the community as manifested by the recent vote on the plebiscite.

—Over three-fourths of the counties in the State of Georgia have prohibitory laws.

—An American journal says: Last year New York city paid \$4,000,000 for schooling, \$7,000,000 for amusements, and \$60,000,000 for drink.

—At Albany, N. Y., the mayor has given the police orders to enforce the Sunday closing law against the saloons, which is something unusual and somewhat unexpected.

—The great United States whisky trust, which has now control over a large portion of all the spirits in the country, last week ordered the price of spirits raised a cents per gallon.

—Wm. A. Miles, a wealthy New York brewer, was instantly killed a few days ago by falling from a window in his brewery and striking on the flagging of the yard, 50 feet below.

—Over 30,000 railroad men in the United States wear a little button bearing the letters "R. T. A.," which mean "Railroad Temperance Association." These men are members of a noble roll of honor.

—The Wine and Spirit Gazette says that at a special election in Tuckerton, New Jersey, there was a majority vote for a \$2,000 license fee. It predicts that Tuckerton will probably be a "dry" town next year.

—There has been a tremendous falling off in the number of saloons in Chicago since the great fair closed. Over 1,000 have retired from the business and licenses are now offered for sale at almost any price.

—At Marion, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 10th inst., twelve persons were convicted of selling liquor in violation of the prohibition law of the State, and fined \$100 each. The law does not seem a dead letter there.

—There has been quite a falling off in the number of license holders in Cleveland, Ohio, of late, and still more in prospect. About 200 have given notice that they intend to discontinue business. The Dow law tax is high, and that is one reason.

—There is a good deal of kicking among the wine producers of California and other grape growing States against the proposed reduction of wine duties in the new Wilson Tariff Bill. It is claimed that more wine is being produced in the States now than supplies the demands of the country, and to let in a large foreign supply at a cheap rate will destroy the wine industry.

—A State temperance organization, to be known as the Committee of One Hundred, has been formed in New Hampshire to maintain, improve, and enforce the long dormant prohibitory law and nuisance act. Nothing will be done by the State organization in the way of prosecuting violators of the liquor laws, but this will be left to the local leagues which are to be formed in each town.

—The State of Massachusetts has established an inebriate asylum, and, according to the Boston Traveler, it has, so far, proved a disappointing failure. It is located at Foxboro, and cost the State \$184,507 to build and equip. The first year's appropriation for maintenance was \$23,144. It was opened a year ago, and has had 161 patients, some of whom have "eloped," to some liquors have been

smuggled in, but none are, so far, reported as cured. The average cost per patient has been \$11 per week.

—Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook has just been making this estimate in regard to the electorate of the United States: There is more money behind the churches, if you will only use it, than there is behind the liquor traffic. Eight million of you who are voters are a great majority of the number of votes actually cast. Only about 11,000,000 ballots were cast in the last Presidential election; 8,000,000 church members out of the 11,000,000!

—In Ohio the prohibitionists are getting ready for the next State election. What they are doing may serve as a good practical hint for Ontario workers. The Chicago Lever says: "County lecture bureaus is one of the features of the work. Between 100 and 200 addresses are pledged to be delivered between now and the election in each of the counties, by persons well qualified to instruct and convince. Musical directors, or organizers, are selected in each county to take charge of the organization of the singers in the county, that all their meetings may be provided with music without extra expense."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

—In Glasgow, Scotland, every constable now appointed is required to be a total abstainer.

—The Duchess of Sutherland has joined the total abstinence section of the Church of England Temperance Society.

—Sixty-five per cent. of the persons apprehended or cited by the police in West Lothian last year were under the influence of drink when the offences were committed.

—The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1893 was estimated at 38,431,586 persons, that of England and Wales at 29,731,108, of Scotland at 4,093,959, and of Ireland at 4,606,527.

—Lady Henry Somerset states the fact that in one district in Liverpool, in which are no saloons, there is but one pauper to every 1,000 inhabitants. In another district, in which are 200 saloons, there is one pauper to every 28 inhabitants.

—Lady Harcourt, who is the daughter of the famous American historian, John Lothrop Motley, is a firm abstainer, and has done more than anyone else to convert her husband, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the views he now holds upon local veto, and which he so bravely and loyally advocates.

—The Oban Express says the drink traffic is bad every way for the country. Millions and millions are spent which might be used to make the nation bright, glorious and free. The drink traffic out of the land, and the people all teetotalers, would mean little, if any, destitution, and certainly no unemployed.

—The Duchess of Sutherland, who has recently declared herself an abstainer, is quite the youngest and prettiest of our duchesses. Nine years ago she was married to the young Marquis of Stafford. She has two sons, to whom, in August of last year, was added a daughter, all of whom are remarkably pretty.

—The Rev. R. W. Dobbie, of Bloch-hairn, Glasgow, says: "Burns has a message to this—our age; looking at the life; making all allowances for the time in which he lived; this must, in justice to society, be said, liquor was his curse—it is the curse of Scotland yet. His message, the lesson of his life is, keep clear of drink."

—One Scottish paper of the 10th inst. gives these figures, which shows how much drink has to do with crime in that country: There were 362 cases disposed of at the Glasgow police courts on Monday, 163 being "drunks." On the corresponding Monday last year the total number of cases was 392, of which 176 were charges of drunkenness.

—Mr. C. Furness, a member of the British House of Commons, M. P. for Hartlepool, England, in a recent public speech, said: "From reliable information, which had been tabulated for himself, there was no less than £200,000 per annum spent for drink in that constituency. He asked them to imagine £4,000 spent weekly on drink, and he asked any of them if trade had increased in the slightest degree in consequence of that sum having been spent. It was a question that affected both the employer and the employed."

—A London paper remarks that a most remarkable feature of Thursday week's division in the Lords was the tremendous rally of the bishops to support Lord Salisbury in his preference of the public house to the schoolroom as the center of public activity. In the division which took place on the question, the two archbishops and thirteen bishops voted in favor of the "pub." The thirteen were the bishops of Chester, Chichester, Durham, Ely, Exeter, London, Newcastle, Oxford, St. Albans, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Wakefield and Winchester. Not one bishop voted on the other side.

#### FOREIGN.

—Of the new members of the House of Representatives in New Zealand, 30 are known to be Direct Vetoists, this being a majority of eight on the Ministerial side, while of the Opposition members, some at any rate, will go for the Direct Veto.

—General Prince Kropatkin has

just issued an official circular to the official staff of the Trans-Caspan Railway, stating that it has come to his knowledge that many of the officials are given to drink, when off and when on duty, and ordering that all such cases shall be reported to him, without respect to the personality or status of the offenders.

### A PETERBORO MIRACLE.

Brought Back From the Brink of the Grave.

A Young Girl's Wonderful Experience—Sickly From Four Months of Age—Her Parents Did Not Think She Would Live a Month—Now a Picture of Health—A Marvelous Case.

(From the Peterboro Examiner.)  
To be dragged to the edge of the grave in the grasp of dread disease is an experience that comes once to all, but to contemplate entering the grave and mingling with its dust, to have even in hope, bidden good-bye to life and all its sweetness, and then to be snatched from the brink of the grave and to be restored to health, strength and happiness, is an experience that few enjoy. We hear that doubt finds small space for its exercise, but heretofore no case has, until now, come under our notice in Peterboro with such directness as to "make assurance doubly sure." Such a case, however, exists.

Many persons have heard of the illness of Miss Amelie Ranger, who lives with her parents at 19 Parnell street. She was brought down to the very gates of death and was restored to perfect health when all human aid seemed to be unavailing. Her miraculous cure excited so much comment that a representative of the Examiner was detailed to obtain the particulars, and the result of the investigation is to verify the reports that have been current. On calling at Mr. Ranger's house the reporter was met at the door by a bright-eyed, healthy looking young girl, who readily consented to give the particulars of her illness. She remarked that her mother was absent in Montreal on a visit, and added with no little pride that she was keeping the house and doing all the work, a thing that would have been impossible a year or so ago, as she was then so ill that instead of taking care of the house she needed constant attention herself.

"I have been sickly from the time I was 4 months old," she said, "and as I grew up the weakness and ill health became more pronounced. My blood was said to have turned watery. I was weak, pale and dull and could do nothing but suffer. Nothing the doctors did for me was of any use and I grew worse and worse. Father spent a farm on me, but it was of no avail, and father and mother gave me up and felt that I was going to die. I expected to die myself. I had no blood, I was as pale as a corpse and so weak I could hardly walk. My heart also gave me very much trouble, and if I lifted my hands my heart would jump until I thought I would die. About two years ago we heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got a box, but as they did not seem to do me much good I didn't take any more at the time, but as I got worse and the doctor could do nothing for me I determined to try the Pink Pills once more. This time I made up my mind that I would give them a fair trial. I got eight boxes and before my appetite was better. I kept on taking the pills until I had taken the eighth box, and all the time kept getting stronger and stronger. My color returned, my heart trouble left me and my appetite was better than it had ever been before. Now I can do any work about the house, and feel stronger and well all the time. It is a great change since last July, when I could scarcely walk across the floor without falling. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from going to the grave and I am very thankful I took them."

There was no doubting the honesty of her conviction that Pink Pills saved her life. A younger sister corroborated what she said, remarking: "When Amelia was so bad last spring she was so pale she was almost green, and mother did not think she would live a month."

In evidence of the dangerously ill condition of Miss Ranger, a couple of neighbors were seen. Mrs. Tremblay said the girl was very ill and her friends did not expect her to recover, and she had been cured by the use of Pink Pills. Another lady present also bore testimony to the hopelessly ill condition of Miss Ranger a few months ago.

The remarkable and gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the case of Miss Ranger, show that they are unequalled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which will speedily enrich the blood and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from vitiated conditions of the blood or a shattered nervous system, such as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

"I am troubled with insomnia. I haven't closed my eyes for five nights." "You want to play football. The first game I played I remember my eyes were closed for a fortnight."

Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes: "I can unhesitatingly say that Dr. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the best medicine in the world. It cured me of heartburn that troubled me for over 30 years. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderful medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease."

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.  
RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.  
TREASURER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. John Cameron, Richmond street; Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris.  
MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

### Woman's Franchise.

A W. C. T. U. Symposium Regarding a Great Reform.

The CITIZEN and HOME GUARD gives this week still another budget of answers from some well-known Canadian representative women regarding the franchise question. More will follow for several issues to come. We will publish them as fast as we can find space. They are of interest and well worth careful reading:

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED: 1. Are you in favor of, or opposed to the extension of the franchise to women, married or single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal, or school?

2. What are your reasons for thinking as you do?

SHOULD BELONG TO ALL.  
Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, of Montreal, the well-known president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., writes:

1. I believe the privilege of school, municipal, and parliamentary franchise should belong to all properly qualified persons, irrespective of sex or marriage.

2. Canadian women are certainly as much interested as their husbands and brothers in securing the best legislation for the protection of their children, their homes and the nation. If Canadian women own real estate they pay taxes equally with men. If they commit crime they are punished, without regard to sex or marriage, according to the laws of the country, and it seems contrary to the spirit of "British fair play" that laws so closely affecting the rights and welfare of both sexes should be enacted by men only.

HAS PROVED MAN'S EQUAL.  
Mrs. (Dr.) Owens, Forest, president of Lambton county W. C. T. U., writes:

1. In favor.  
2. (a) Woman has been proven man's equal intellectually, and is, therefore, capable of judging what would be for the good of our country.

(b) Men have so blindly followed their party that much evil has resulted; woman would be non-partisan and vote only for reform and pure legislation.

WOULD HASTEN PROHIBITION.  
Mrs. J. J. Cook, Mount Forest, president of the W. C. T. U., writes:

I am in favor of full franchise to women.  
My reasons for thinking so are because of the poverty and heart-breaking trouble so many wives and mothers have to bear through the liquor traffic; also that by this traffic so many souls are lost eternally.

SHOULD HAVE EQUALITY.  
Mrs. (Rev.) A. Best, Springfield, Ont., writes:

I am strongly in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men for all elections, at all times, and in all places.

My reasons for the same are as follows: Because (1) women have as much moral right to it as men; (2) women need it as much as men, if not more so, in order to have their wrongs redressed and their rights maintained; (3) women deserve it as much as men and more so; (4) women's presence at the polls on all occasions would have a purifying and elevating effect as in other places; (5) it is the women's turn to vote, as the men have had it long enough and made poor use of this power.

NECESSARY TO REFORM.  
Mrs. G. M. Long, Orono W. C. T. U., says:

1. I am strongly in favor of the woman's franchise.  
2. Before our homes are protected from the evils around us woman will have to stand on equal footing with men at the ballot box.

BECAUSE IT IS JUST.  
Mrs. Sidney M. Johnston, 33 Davenport road, Toronto, treasurer of district W. C. T. U., says:

1. Yes.  
2. Because it is right and only just that they should have it.

BASED ON FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.  
Mrs. Cynthia E. Putney, East Hatfield, one of the well-known W. C. T. U. workers of the Province of Quebec, writes:

I believe in the full franchise for men, because it is their birthright, based on the fundamental principles of the Bible and divine government. I believe by side the first man and woman before the Almighty and from whom we received their joint commission to rule the earth and have dominion. I believe in the power to annihilate the liquor traffic rests in the government; admit men to a share in the government and we will rejoice in purer politics and more righteous laws. I cannot that I want to see women sitting on the floor of our legislative halls, but

I do want them to have a right to record their approval or condemnation of the men who occupy those seats. Give us the franchise and hasten the day when the government shall sit upon His shoulder.

SIMPLY JUSTICE.  
Miss Esther Holden, of the Belleville, Ont., W. C. T. U., writes:

My answer to your first question submitted to me is, Yes. My reason is simply justice.

SUFFER MORE FROM BAD LAWS.  
Mrs. (Capt.) J. H. Davis, of the Gananoque W. C. T. U., writes:

I am in favor of franchise for both married and single women equally with men. As we have to be governed by the same laws, and as I think women suffer more than men from bad legislation, especially in the liquor traffic, it seems to me that we should have a voice in the matter.

HAVE EQUAL INTERESTS.  
M. Agnes Douglas, St. Catharines, provincial superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U., writes:

1. I am in favor.  
2. I think in the interests of the home women should have as much right as men to register their opinions on all the vital questions of the hour. They have the same interest in good government, why should they not then have a voice in the choice of the lawmakers?

IN AVERAGE BOTH ARE EQUAL.  
Mrs. Julia R. McWherther, Norwich, superintendent of franchise department of Oxford county W. C. T. U., writes:

I am strongly in favor of the enfranchisement of all women, because I believe that the average woman is equal in intellect with the average man. Long ago God saw that man was not capable of managing his affairs alone, and said let us make him a help-mate. (He did not use dust.) And as the creation was up-grade all the way, it is not reasonable to suppose that he finished up with an inferior creature. As woman must obey all the laws of the land it only seems fair that she should have a chance to vote for the right kind of men to make those laws.

RESTRICTED TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS.  
Mrs. (Rev.) A. L. Russell, Leamington W. C. T. U., writes:

1. Yes—restricted to moral and social questions.  
2. Because I believe the great social evils of the age would be suppressed sooner if women had the power to say No, they shall not be.

### Question Box.

We are trying to organize a Band of Hope and are meeting with many perplexing questions. Kindly answer the following through the question box:

1. Do you think it wise to take in 5 or 6-year-old children?  
2. Should officers be from the W. C. T. U.?  
3. If a child breaks his pledge how should he be dealt with?

F. L. M.  
ANSWER. 1. I would rather take the children of 5 years for temperance instruction than older ones for many reasons. A child can not be taught too early the principles and truths of this prohibition question.

2. The only object gained in having members of the W. C. T. U. for officers would be their interest in the work. But I do not see very well how a worker could carry on this work in touch with the society under whose auspices it is managed without being present at meetings to report and discuss. Surely any one in sympathy with the Band of Hope would not object to become a member of the W. C. T. U.

3. The only possible way to deal with a child having violated his pledge would be that of love, giving him another trial. But I would beware of hardening a child by exposure of his fault or ridicule. Gentle, persuasive measures are the most effective. Ours is a work of love. G. F. PRATT, Provincial Superintendent Juvenile Department.

We want good active workers in every temperance organization and in every locality to act as agents for the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD. If you have not time for that work yourself, good reader, can you not induce some one to act? Send us the names and addresses and supplies will be sent at once. The terms of commission are very liberal.

In his Vegetable Pills, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For delicate and debilitated constitutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

# Wives \* and \* Daughters

## "The Sailor's Friend."

Agnes Weston's Work. How It is Accomplished.

Probably no woman in England is so well-known as Agnes Weston, popularly known everywhere as the "Sailor's Friend." For years and years her life work has been in the interests of the sailors. She keeps a list of many hundreds, to whom a circular letter is addressed every month, and from whom she hears constantly. In sickness and in health they are remembered of her.

Lady Somerset in her Signal gives the following interesting report of a recent interview which will be of interest to the Canadian readers of the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD.

### LADY SOMERSET'S VISIT.

A beautiful breezy day with bright sunshine, the "three towns" nestling in the valley, the undulating green hills surrounding them, and the blue sea stretching away beyond. Such was the morning when I set out to visit Miss Weston. Even the streets of Devonport looked cheery as we drove through the crowded thoroughfares and noted here and there the trim figures in the naval uniform that told of the life that forms so great a part of the interest of the place. Close to the great dockyard gates we stopped before a splendid building of imposing proportions, the fine plate-glass windows filled with china vases, plants, and other bright, attractive ornaments; while on the colored glass were depicted ships and naval devices. "To the Glory of God, and the Good of the Service" is the legend carved on the stone in the smallest building which adjoins this larger and finer structure, and which was the original Sailors' Rest where all the work began.

On entering, we find ourselves at once in the restaurant and coffee bar, splendid in its proportions, attractive in its fittings, in the bright cleanliness and the excellence of all its appointments. The spotless marble tables, the great semi-circular bar with gleaming coffee cans and appetizing viands, all tell of the care bestowed in every detail, and speak eloquently of the possibility of making temperance bars attractive. We were, however, soon shown into Miss Weston's private room—a pretty, homelike parlor with books and photographs that spoke of a taste cultivated and refined, and many indications of the ceaselessly busy round of work that characterizes the life of the mistress of that great home.

### THE SAILORS' FRIEND.

I found Miss Weston, however, willing to give her time to reply to my numerous questions with the cordial geniality that has won her the love of that great body of men to whom she is known as the "sailors' friend."

"You have a wonderful work here," I said; "although such a remark must appear banal to you, it is the thought uppermost in my mind, and I must express it."

"Yes," answered Miss Weston, "it is wonderful the manner in which it has grown. A few years ago we had but one small house; we were wedged in between public houses, and ironed by public houses, but gradually I was able to buy them up, and also buy the licenses, and then I got the whole site, and this place stands where three of the worst public houses and dens of Devonport formerly existed. You see, it faces the dockyard gates; it is the first building that greets the blue-jacket when he comes on land, and that is a wonderful power for good or ill."

"You have, I suppose, an immense number of men always passing through?" I said.

### SOME ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE.

"It is remarkable," answered Miss Weston, "even in ordinary times—I mean," she added, "when the squadron is not here or the naval man users are going on. Every night we have men sleeping on improvised beds in almost every room. We have sleeping accommodation for almost 400, but it is not nearly sufficient and we must enlarge at once. We take them in drunk or sober," and then with a quiet smile, as though the remembrance was very vivid, she added, "we have such scenes here, sometimes at 1 o'clock in the morning; they come to fetch me, and I am generally able to secure order."

"Mother," said a burly blue-jacket to me, "I'm sorry that you should see me like this, but I've been keeping my birthday, and had a lot too much. You'll forgive me, mother, and look it over." I felt that I could have looked it over more easily; but for the fact that I had crossed by keeping his birthday since during the past year, I was thankful from the perils of the sea every night that I had seen such men. It is the duty of a woman to have such a knowledge of the things that surround her. Yes," she continued in inquiry; "the crown amazingly much, when one of the Royal Navy is who do not force to

admit what teetotalism has done for the men. When Lord Charles Beresford was here some time ago, selecting the crew for the Undaunted, he, of course, gave the preference to those of fine physique, good moral character, knowledge and skill; and he said to me afterwards, 'I found, Miss Weston, they were nearly all your boys.' It is universally recognized now that the temperance men rise quicker in the service; indeed, some of the petty officers are mere boys, but they push on so fast, they are promoted directly."

### HELP ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

"How do you stand with the authorities, Miss Weston, as regards your work?"

"They are very good to me," she answered, "they recognize that my work has benefited the men, and they allowed me personal privileges that facilitate the success of the cause. For instance, meetings are not permitted on 'men-of-war,' but I am always free to hold them, and I can get 500 or 600 men together at any time, and on the training ship Impregnable often 1,000 boys. Again, my papers which are sent all over the world are franked officially, and you can see how that assists me. 'Ashore and Afloat,' and the letters I send that have been called 'Bluebacks,' have a circulation of 500,000. A seaman said to me the other day, 'When I carry your letters round the men throw down their Lloyd's or their Deadwood Dicks, or anything else they may be reading, and they say, 'Give us each one, chum, we all like to read those little chaps.' The Royal Naval Temperance Society is organized on every ship throughout the Royal Navy; there is not a vessel without teetotalers, and the most numerous are on the Queen's yacht, where they are, of course, picked men. 'I do wish her Majesty would sign the pledge, they say to me, these simple-hearted sailors, it would be such a splendid thing for the temperance cause.'"

"In the foreign ports is anything done on the lines of your Sailors' Rests?" I said.

"Yes," answered Miss Weston, "there are places of the same sort. At Gibraltar, Malta, in Japan, Australia, Vancouver, and Halifax. I do not believe in their being officially connected with this institution, as I cannot supervise them; but I have helped them with money and advice."

### THE FIRST LETTER.

"How did you begin the work?" I asked, always anxious to get the first cause.

"I began," answered Miss Weston, "by writing a letter 26 or 27 years ago (I have been here 20 years) to a soldier. I was working then with a mission for soldiers. He was on his way to India on board the Crocodile, and I had been asked to write to him. He read this letter to the sick-berth steward, and the man said after he had listened, 'You soldiers are fortunate. What would I give to receive such a letter as that, to tell that anybody cared enough to write it! I wish the sailors had such a friend.' When my soldier answered my letter he told me of the steward's comment, and I was glad to write to him also, and thus by degrees I obtained the names of others and my personal work for sailors began. I knew the sick-berth steward under the name of George Brown, but I afterwards learned, however, his real name was Dorokant; he was a Pole, and when he left the service the Liverpool Medical Mission engaged him. He did so well that some of the Liverpool merchants subscribed to send him to America and gave him a full medical training. That man to-day is Dr. George Dorokant, head of the Medical Mission in New York."

"I must show you the premises," she said on rising, for I was already apologizing for the length of my visit.

We passed out through a charming reading-room opening into the bright hall where the Gospel temperance meetings, services and concerts are held, into the boys' room. As Miss Weston explained, "sometimes we have 700 or 800 boys; a week ago they spent £10 here in coppers. They come here on Thursdays and Sundays. Last year 2,000 signed the pledge. The Duchess of Edinburgh when she was here said this was the most interesting part of our work. She used to go in and out among them and talk to them as they sat round the tables."

From there we went to the bath rooms. No hydropathic establishment has more delightful convenience, and the luxury is much appreciated. The accommodation has to be extended, for the men wait in rows for their turn to come, to occupy one of the little bath rooms with hot and cold water, and spacious lavatories. Lockers for the men's clothes and possessions were next shown us. More reading rooms where several men were reclining on the different sofas after the night watch. The petty officer's bright clubroom, the small bedrooms set apart for their use; and then the long rows of "cabins," as they are called, with an excellent spring bed, a small wash stand, chair and looking-glass, bright texts and pictures on the walls. On almost every door a small brass plate with a touching inscription tells of some heart that was glad to commemorate one whom it would see no more

till the sea gives up its dead, by bringing brightness into the lives of others. Cheery, inviting, exquisitely clean and with nothing of the dreary scrubbed-up look of an institution, the Sailors' Rest is the model of what such a place should be; a home in the truest sense of the word, with a mother's touch on everything, and a mother's love through all.

### Ten Thousand Spinisters.

"Therefore 10,000 women have now lost their chance of marriage."

Those faithful words, it is almost unnecessary to say, are from the pen of Walter Besant. He is commenting upon the fact that the Bank of England has decided to appoint women as clerks, that various merchants' offices are doing the same thing, and that in certain branches of the civil service women are being employed. It all means, he argued, that 10,000 men will be unemployed, will seek fresh fields and pastures new, leaving 10,000 other women husbandless! He finds no ray of light in the gloomy prospect. He admits that the country will save about £500,000 a year by the change. "But," he goes on, "10,000 possible families are not called into existence. Now, 10,000 families may average 40-children. The country, therefore, loses the work, brains, productive power, fighting power, colonizing power of 40,000 men and women. Putting the productive power of one person at £100, we have a loss in the next generation of £4,000,000 a year. Which is better—to save £500,000 a year, or to secure the services and strength of 40,000 English men and women, reckoned at £4,000,000 a year?"

Evidently he still heartily agrees with the verse one of his feminine correspondents derisively sends him. She writes:

Oh, why should a woman go forth into work,  
And sink some man that she may swim?  
Let us rather sit down with the wise  
And calm Turk,  
And dream of a not impossible Him!

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### Lady Aberdeen on Female Education.

Last week the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen visited University and Victoria Colleges at Toronto, and both of them were very happy and practical in their remarks to the students in attendance. The address of Lady Aberdeen to the young ladies at University College was of a very practical character and clearly indicated that, in her opinion, ladies, "accomplishments" should consist largely in what is of a practical character. To all Canadian girls her remarks are well worth careful reading and thought. She concluded a very happy address with these words:

"And so ladies, if you will allow an ignoramus to speak to such learned ladies as you, let me once more beseech you to remember what a responsibility rests upon you education to show that this higher education of women can train women, as a conventional education can not, to use every power of head and heart and soul for the good of the world. (Great applause.) And one thing more. You are young; you are glorying in the fields of intellectual culture now open to you; you belong to a country to which it is a proud privilege to devote every power of mind of which you may be possessed. (Loud applause.) But never let yourself be tempted to think that intellect is greater than heart, or that knowledge is greater than love. (Loud applause.) It has been well said that the faculty of noble, disinterested, self-sacrificing love is the main power of woman—that it is the sign by which we conquer—and I am sure that the university education of women if taken in the right way will only convince us and the world in general more and more of the fact that if head and heart are each to have full weight, they must never be divorced from one another, but each valuing the other's place, learn to act in perfect unison." (Loud applause.)

At Victoria she pursued much the same strain of thought. Among other things she well said:

"A very peculiar responsibility rests upon all women who are receiving the advantages of university education in these days, if they would see those same advantages spread to their sisters throughout the world, because outsiders are watching as to what manner of women this movement is to produce, whether they will be women who will help to build up, not only the public life, but also the home life—whether it means that education is to help them to make better wives, mothers, and friends, whether it means not only that they shall receive a certain amount of knowledge, and a certain amount of power to impart that knowledge, but also an inspiration to use all these advantages for the building up of humanity in whatever sphere of labor they may be called. (Applause.) There are many fears still existing concerning

higher education for women; there is often one expressed that it may tend to put love and faith in the background of woman's life, instead of in the foreground—that it may tempt them to believe that knowledge is more than love; but I believe that already we are feeling the fruit of this movement, and realizing that this will not be the case, but that this higher education will also tend only to make those who have taken advantage of it to see the reasonableness of the old faith in one whose friendly teachings alone can make us solve the mysteries of life—alone can enable us to take the very best advantage of those talents which are given to us, and inspire us to use our power in striving to make every region where our influence is felt parts of God's kingdom, where his will may be done on earth as it is in heaven."

### Personal Notes.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, pays her physician \$350 a day when in attendance upon his august patient.

Two Chinese women have taken the examination for the medical department of the University of Michigan.

The Empress of Austria, it is stated, not only smokes from 50 to 60 Turkish cigarettes a day, but during the course of the evening also smokes "terribly strong cigars."

Queen Victoria took up the study of Hindustani about four years ago in order that she might converse in their own tongue with the Indian princesses who came to pay their respects.

In Denmark, a bill granting municipal suffrage to women lately passed the Folkething, or popular branch of the Danish Parliament, by a vote of 39 to 13, but was defeated in the more conservative Upper House, 25 to 12.

The death is announced of Mrs. Austen, the sole surviving sister of Cardinal Manning, whose senior she was. She always regarded Manning as a younger brother, whose improvement she had at heart. Mrs. Austen was a member of the Church of England, says the World.

The Woman's Suffrage executive of New York State are getting up a petition asking to have the word "male" stricken from the clause in the State constitution, thus removing the obstacle in the granting of the franchise to women. The petition is to bear the signatures of over 100,000 adults.

Mrs. E. P. Vail, chairman of the mothers' meetings of the Bethesda Mission, has inaugurated a children's meeting, and Friday afternoons the little ones of this part of "Darkest Chicago" gather at the mission room and under her instruction become interested in Bible history and the life of a Saviour of whom many never hear mention in their own homes. Mrs. Vail is nearly four score years of age, but is more active than many a younger woman.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools, says: "We have only six more States to win before the whole United States and Territories will be under compulsory temperance education, with their 65,000,000 inhabitants and 18,000,000 school children. Already in 44 States and Territories the law says that their 18,000,000 school children should be taught as a part of their regular school education God's law of abstinence from alcohol and all narcotics, with other laws of health."

Here is a suggestive item to church workers: A year ago 23 ladies in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, were given \$1 each to turn to the best account and return the proceeds in January, 1894. On Monday night the cash was summed up and the trustees were amazed to have \$2,318 placed in their hands. Mrs. Mackie, wife of the esteemed pastor, made the greatest gain. Her dollar realized \$160. The Rev. Principal Grant, as an expression of admiration of the lady's success, wrote out a check for \$160 more. The ladies will work the scheme again and have set \$4,000 as the amount needed.

Harper's Bazar for last week says: "Probably the first Chinese woman in this country to wish to qualify herself as a nurse and doctor is Cy Yoke, of San Francisco. When a baby she was sold by her parents in China to high-binders, and by them brought to the United States. She was early taken charge of by the Methodist Mission, was raised and educated at a mission home, and has for the past three years supported herself by nursing among the Chinese. She feels so keenly her lack of knowledge in her chosen work that she is desirous of studying first in a nurses' training school, and afterwards at a medical college. The chief difficulty in her way is the opposition of the other pupils in the nurses' school, some of whom object to having a Chinese girl room with them, eat with them, and meet them on a plane of equality. The final decision in the matter rests with the board of lady managers."

The last mails from Australia state that a disgraceful row took place in the New South Wales Legislature recently. Copeland, one of the members and Minister of Land, was making a violent speech when Hindle, one of the members, objected that the speaker was intoxicated and should not, therefore, be allowed to address the House. Copeland then rushed across the floor to assault Hindle when he was caught and restrained. The speaker ordered his arrest and removal from the House.

## With the Poets.

### Work—Not Alms.

[Wm. H. Hills, in Harper's Weekly.]  
What! charity? No, thank you, sir!  
I haven't come to that!  
I'm poor—in want—but I'm not here  
A-holding out my hat.  
I've two good arms, a willing strength—  
I'm not the man to shirk.  
I don't ask alms, sir. All I want  
Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank God!  
I only ask my right—  
A chance to earn what I and mine  
Require, and in the sight  
Of fellowmen to be a man,  
And hold my head up straight,  
Whose child your child, sir, could not  
scorn  
As an associate.

My wife and child need food and warmth  
And I can give them all  
They're need, with work—and help, as well,  
At any neighbor's call.  
But idle hands are helpless, sir,  
And so I ask of you  
A chance to show what mine are worth—  
Some honest work to do.

I'm only one of thousands—and  
We are not beggars, sir!  
We're just as willing now to work  
As good men ever were.  
Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants  
Whom you would fain avoid,  
But give, for God's sake, if you can,  
Work for the unemployed!

### Hard Times.

The times are hard, and hunger and cold  
Threaten and growl at many a door;  
The wolf's long cry is fierce and bold,  
Borne on the sullen night wind's roar.  
But this is the hour for courage, Love,  
For daring the foe with nerve and skill,  
Meeting our care in the strength of prayer,  
And waiting and working with steady will.

We greet each other with cheery signs  
As we set our battle in brave array;  
Closer we draw the household lines,  
And gallantly meet each dawning day.  
Now and then as the dark clouds rill,  
We catch a glimpse of the sun on high,  
And, hearkened, together a song we lift—  
There's always blue in the upper sky.

The times are hard, but the children play,  
And we tuck them under the coverlet  
When we reach the end of each struggling day,  
And the stars in heaven for lamps are set.  
Then, Love, we look in each other's eyes  
And the kindling light of triumph see.  
Oh! what does it matter that times are hard,  
When I have you, Love, and you have me?  
—Elizabeth Chisholm.

### It All Will Come Out Right.

Whatever is a cruel wrong,  
Whatever is unjust,  
The honest years that speed along  
Will trample in the dust.  
In restless youth I railed at fate  
With all my puny might;  
But now I know if I but wait  
It all will come out right.

Though vice may don the judge's gown  
And play the censor's part,  
And fact be cowed by falsehood's frown,  
And nature ruled by art;  
Though labor toils through blinding tears,  
And idle wealth is might,  
I know the honest, earnest years  
Will bring it out all right.

Though poor and loveless creeds may pass  
For pure religion's gold,  
Though ignorance may rule the mass  
While truth meets glances cold,  
I know a law, complete, sublime,  
Controls us with its might,  
And in God's own appointed time  
It all will come out right.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### A Prayer.

God keep you safe, my little love  
All through the night;  
Rest close in his encircling arms  
Until the light.  
My heart is with you as I kneel to pray;  
Good night, God keep you in his care  
always.

Thick shadows creep like silent ghosts  
About my head;  
I lose myself in tender dreams,  
While overhead  
The moon comes stealing through the  
window bars,  
A silver sickle gleaming 'mid the stars.  
For I, though I am far away,  
Feel safe and strong  
To trust you thus, dear love—and yet—  
The night is long;  
I say with sobbing breath the old fond prayer,  
Good night! Sweet dreams! God keep  
you everywhere.

### Some Nova Scotia Wits.

The Hon. J. W. Longley, the versatile Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, has an interesting paper in the current number of the Canadian Magazine on "Howe and His Times," in which are some interesting anecdotes of some of the well-known legislators of the past generation. There were among them some men of very keen and ready wit.

Joseph Howe possessed a great fund of good humor, and was remarkably quick-witted. On one occasion Mr. George R. Young, a somewhat heavy and solemn man, read a paper before the Halifax Mechanics' Institute. Howe followed with a somewhat rollicking sort of speech, in which the paper was humorously treated. Young, who was somewhat nettled, retorted, and among other things he said he did not come to such meetings with a lot of stock jokes bottled up in his pocket. Howe's ready retort was that no one could say whether his friend carried humor bottled up in his pocket, but everyone could testify that if such were the case he never drew the cork.

At one time when Howe was in power one of his former Parliamentary supporters deserted him and went over to the Opposition. Party feeling ran high and "a turn coat" was scored. The member was making a speech in the House vehemently defending his course when, by accident, a little terrier dog began to bark fiercely. The speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to "remove that dog." Lawrence O'Conner Doyle, an ardent friend, spoke up in the disturber's behalf and exclaimed "the dog only smells a rat."

On another occasion the subject of pickled fish was being pretty warmly discussed in the House, and as is too often the case, even yet, the "debate" degenerated into a mere personal squabble, whereupon Doyle rose and declared that all the "pickle" had leaked out of the discussion and there was nothing left now "but tongues and sounds."

At another time some wag put an extra B in a label over the door of the barrister's room at the Halifax Court House, making it read "Robbing Room," instead of Robbing Room. It touched some of the gentlemen in a tender spot, and they were very indignant. Doyle's comment was that "the sting was all in the other B."

A story is also told of John Young, a leading member of the House many years ago, who was also quite an active farmer. He had imported some thoroughbred cattle, which were rough looking. Hon. Mr. Uniacke, a strong opponent, made some rather derogatory remarks about them in a debate intimating that they were scrubby and would not generally take "with the people. Mr. Uniacke, it was well known, had married a lady with a good deal more money than beauty, and Mr. Young in reply intimated that he had selected his cattle like some men selected their wives—not so much for their beauty as for their "sterling worth." That incident has become a matter of History in Nova Scotia.

The ultimate ground for any belief should be understood to be the fact that it can stand the freest discussion from every possible point of view.  
—LESLIE STEPHEN.

### A Minister's Opinion.

To the Editors of THE CITIZEN and HOME GUARD:

I write to say that I have read with great pleasure Mr. John Cameron's letter in your last issue re the closing of the "three sluices," manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, in order to make a prohibitory liquor law effective from the beginning. To the excellent adage "touch not, taste not, handle not" let us add "make not." It is not true that the Scott Act, and even the Dunkin Act, did not do good service. They did, educationally, and were largely our schoolmaster leading to the goal now reached by the plebiscite, so wisely and timely given by the Hon. Mr. Mowat, our Premier, who also now has given to our late deputation all the encouragement and promise in his power to make prohibition triumphant. We thank God and take more courage. Yours, etc., T. MACMILLAN, The Manse, Mount Forest, Ont., Feb. 12, 1894.

### The Price of a Soul.

"I recollect how Mr. Rowland Hill once held an auction over Lady Anne Erskine, who drove up in her carriage to the edge of the crowd, while Mr. Hill was preaching. He said: 'Ah! I see Lady Anne Erskine.' A careless, thoughtless woman she was then, and he said: 'There is a contention about who shall have her. The world wants to have her. What wilt thou give for her, O world? I will give her fame, and name, and pleasure. And sin wants to have her. What wilt thou give for her, O sin? A few paltry, transient joys. And Satan wants to have her. What wilt thou give for her, Satan? And the price was very low. At last Christ came along, and he said: I give myself for her. I give my life for her, my blood for her.' And turning to her ladyship Mr. Hill said: 'You shall have her, my Lord Christ, if she does not object. My lady, which shall it be?' he said, and she bowed her head, and said that she accepted Christ's offer, and would be sold to him, and be his forever."—[C. H. Spurgeon.

Colds, coughs, Catarrh and Rheumatism cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Does in two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

# FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

## A Locomotive Fireman's Duties.

In Harper's Young People recently there was an interesting article about "The Flyer," the very swift locomotive of the swiftest of railway express trains. The following in regard to how much the fireman is expected to do may interest many. His work is next in importance to that of the engine driver:

At least every 30 seconds he throws open the furnace door, and without a false motion or slightest delay hurls exactly three shovelfuls of coal on the fire. He knows how to spill and spread it with a dexterous turn of the wrist. Before Albany is reached he must throw 6,375 pounds of that coal into the fire, or nearly 40 pounds a minute, or an average of 44 pounds a mile. Then, too, he must know exactly where he is along the road, and when to drop the shovel and seize the bell in passing through all towns and villages. He must know the proper instant to vault into his seat when important curves are reached to watch for signals. He must see that the steam doesn't vary, and he is proud to shout in your ear when you get near Albany, "She hasn't varied three pounds since we left New York." He must watch the water-gauge of the boiler, and is constantly kept changing the pumps and seeing that they do their work properly. All the time he must keep throwing his 44 pounds of coal on the fire every mile. It isn't long before he surprises you with another motion. He throws open the furnace door and thrusts a long, double-pronged fork into the fire. With a twist he prods the glowing mass, and when he pulls his fork out its teeth are cherry red. Then comes the whir of the shovel again, and the sound of the hammer as Tompkins breaks up the larger lumps of coal.

When you approach Montrose, near Peekskill, the engine begins to slow down. If you look ahead you will see a narrow trough between the rails filled with water. The engine is going to take on water at a flying leap. Tompkins stands at the side of the tender with his hand on a lever. Engineer Foyle suddenly startles you with a shrill whistle between his teeth that would put to shame the warning signal a New York newsboy gives to his gambling mates when a policeman comes in sight. Instantly the lever flies back, and as you look at the wheels of the tender you see surging up among the trucks a torrent of water. It splashes and roars, and as you wonder if you won't be carried away, two whistles from Foyle, sharper and shriller than the first, warn Tompkins to pull up the scoop, and that the end of the water-trough is near. Then Tompkins goes back to his coal, his pumps, his pipe, his water-gauge, his bell, his watch for signals, and you wonder what new work he will do next. Before you are aware of it he touches you upon the knee, and motions for you to raise your feet, while he turns on a hose and wets the floor of the cab to keep down the dust, after which he sweeps up with a stubby broom. Next he is shaking down the grates with a big steel lever that looks like the tiller of a large sailboat. You now begin to take in what it means to be a fireman. Toward the end of the trip you tap his shoulder, and shout to him:

"This seems to keep you pretty busy."

"I tell you there is no funny business about this work," is his response.

## Great Young Men.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at 19.  
John Bright was never at any school a day after he was 15 years old.  
Gladstone was in Parliament at 22, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury.  
Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge at 16 and was called to the bar at 21.  
Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23.  
Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States, contrary to the constitution, at 29.  
Washington was a colonel in the army at 22, commander of the forces at 42, President at 57.  
Judge Story was at Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29 and judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32.  
Webster was in college at 15, gave evidence of his great future before he was 25, and at 30 he was the peer of the ablest man in Congress.  
Maurice of Saxony died at 32, conceded to have been one of the profoundest statesmen and one of the best generals Christendom had seen.  
Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious generals of the time, but one of the great lawgivers of the world. At 46 he saw Waterloo.  
The great Louis X. was Pope at 38. Having finished his academic training he took the office of cardinal at 18, only twelve months younger than was Charles James Fox when he entered Parliament.

William Pitt entered the Ministry at 12, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 22, Prime Minister at 24, and so continued for twenty years, and when 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.

## Sioux Families.

A writer in Outing gives an amusing account of "Sketching Among the Sioux." He says that the kindness and patience of these people in their domestic relations are very noticeable. The women have certain duties to perform, as among other races; but the men do not disdain to help them on occasion any more than does a white man of good disposition.

We never saw, during our whole residence in Sioux villages, a single family quarrel, and the children were rarely, if ever, punished.

One example to illustrate this characteristic pleased and amused us not a little. One day Flying-by's wife came to our tent, and asked us to lend her a small hand-mirror which we possessed. We gave it to her, and then watched her to see what she would do with it. About a mile and a half or two miles away a horse-race was in progress, watched by three or four hundred mounted Indians.

The squaw took the mirror, stood in front of the tent, and reflected a beam of sunlight from the glass along the ground in line with the group of Indians.

It was only two or three minutes before a solitary horseman left the band and came tearing over the prairie toward us. It was Flying-by, who sprang off his horse at our door and looked inquiringly around. His wife had gone back to her cooking, and was apparently quite heedless of his coming.

To his question whether some one had not sent for him, we could only reply that we had seen his wife playing heliostat with our mirror, whereupon he went over and spoke to her.

In a moment he returned, and with a grin told us that, knowing he had money, his wife had called him home for fear he might be tempted to gamble it away. He chuckled over her prudence, and told us that he might have made a lot of money if he had stayed; and not a cross word was spoken.

## How to Treat a Cut.

Adhesive plaster ought to be the best procurable, and instead of keeping it in a roll in the drawer it ought to be cut into strips of different breadths. It is thus ready for immediate use, and there is no chance of its sticking together as it does if kept in bulk. When it is necessary to use this plaster to keep the edges of the wound together, we must be careful first and foremost to see that the wound is perfectly clean and that no sand, glass or grit is in it, which would cause festering and prevent it from healing. Never cover a wound wholly up with a piece of plaster. Whatever be its size, use long, narrow strips. Warm the plaster by holding the back of it against a can of boiling water for a few seconds, then apply it across the wound, leaving a small space between each strip to give exit to the lymph.

Remember that sticking plaster has no healing action in itself, and the benefits derived from its use are of a purely mechanical nature. Popular Science News concludes this advice on the treatment of cuts by saying that clean cuts are better bound up with a linen rag, for sticking plaster is of no use until the bleeding stops. In case of scalp wounds, the hair must be shaved off before the plaster is applied.

## He Could Not Sleep.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, in the course of a long letter about "old-time telegraphers," relates a peculiar experience which befell Mr. A. D. Hoover, the day operator at Normandy, Tennessee, during the war, at the time when every north-bound train carried numbers of wounded men. One evening Colonel Ketchum, commanding at Normandy, called Hoover's attention to the fact that the northbound train had for several nights failed to stop as ordered, and instructed him to see to it that the order was obeyed. Hoover reported these instructions to the night operator and went to bed.

But he could not sleep. He was fully persuaded that the train must be stopped, and at last he got up to make sure that it was done. As the train approached he showed the red light and brought it to a standstill. He explained to the conductor that No. 7 was required to stop regularly, but as it had failed to do so for several nights past the lantern had to be used.

"That is all right," said the conductor, "but I am not No. 7. The engine of that train gave out at Tullahoma, and my special, full of wounded men, was ordered ahead, carrying the flag of No. 7."

With that he pulled out of the station with his ten coaches full of helplessness and suffering. The operator watched till the rear red light had disappeared round the curve, when he heard the whistle for brakes. Then there were some dull sounds, and Hoover stood transfixed in the door of the station. He felt that the dreadful something, whatever it might be, of which his mind had been full, had now come to pass.

He hastened up the track and met the conductor coming toward him. "Come and see what your red light saved us from," said the conductor, in a husky voice.

It transpired that in the darkness the Confederates had broken the switch lock, turned the rail from the

main track, and fastened a bar of iron across the track with a telegraph wire. "If you had not flagged us," said the conductor, "we should have struck this obstruction at 40 miles an hour; and the whole train, with these 300 helpless men, would have gone down into that river."

Such of the soldiers as were able to walk crowded around the telegrapher, and with tears in their eyes expressed their gratitude; but Hoover insisted that it was not he but an overruling Providence that had saved them.

## The Two Pumpkins.

In the middle of the corn field sat two great yellow pumpkins. The corn shocks stood all around; they looked like Indians wrapped in blankets, with feathers on their heads. The Indian summer sun shone warm and bright, and the pumpkins almost smiled as they looked into each other's round, contented faces.

"Where are you going to spend Thanksgiving?" asked the fat, jolly pumpkin.

"In a pie plate," said the big, good-natured pumpkin. "Oh yes; whoever else is invited, they won't forget me." "I shall be a Jack-o'-lantern," said the jolly pumpkin. "Such fun!" "I hope you won't make dreadful faces, and scare the little girls," said the big, good-natured pumpkin.

"Oh no!" said his jolly friend, "I'll only wink one eye, and turn up the corners of my mouth in an awful funny smile. How everybody will laugh!" "Just as you like," said the other; "but I would rather have a warm corner in the oven. The nights are getting rather chilly now."

The pumpkins had their wish. When they were carried into the house, grandma looked at the big one, and said, "That will make good pies," and Tommy hugged the round, fat one with both his short arms, and shouted, "You shall be my Jacky Lantern!"

So while Tommy ate his Thanksgiving dinner the fat, jolly pumpkin peeped in at the window with a candle in his mouth, and smiled so broadly that Tommy smiled too.

"Grandma," he said, "this pie is as good as anything. It tastes 'most just 'actly like sunshine!" "No wonder," said grandma, "after all the nice weather we have had."

## A Good Correspondence Plan.

[From Harper's Young People.] Here is a good suggestion for the girls. It relates to an ingenious scheme devised by a class of young ladies at school together a few years ago. One of them, an English girl, thus explains it:

"There were nine of us in the class, and we were all promising to write to each other continually, but in our hearts we knew that such a correspondence could never be kept up. Finally one of the girls suggested a circulating letter, and the idea pleased us all.

"At the expiration of one month from the time we parted, the first girl wrote a letter telling what she had been doing and everything about herself which would be likely to interest the others. This letter was sent to the second girl, who, after reading it, wrote her own letter, and sent the two to the third.

"The third, fourth fifth and all the others in turn added their letters, until the ninth on the list sent them all to the first. Then the circuit was complete, and we had the circulating letters fairly under way.

"Now, of course, the envelope always contains nine letters, and each girl when it comes to her takes out her own letter, writes a new one telling what she had been doing in the meantime, and starts it on its travels again. "You can have no idea how interesting it is to receive the letters, and how anxiously we all await their arrival when our turn comes. We have kept it up nearly four years, and each time the letters come round the pleasure of reading what all the girls have to say seems to increase."

"IT IS A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT."—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness, and is an incomparable pulmonic and corrective.

Clara—Aren't you engaged to Jack? Prunella—No. You see, I wanted to be different from all other girls."

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED.—Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany buildings, 39, Victoria street, Westminster, London, S. W. 14ui

AN EXCEPTION.—A young lady advertising for a situation announces "that she can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery except music."

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

## "Organize at Once."

It seems but good generalship to keep well informed in what the enemy is doing, but with a view of defensive and offensive operations, the Advocate, now recognized as the organ of the liquor interests of Ontario, sets out, in last week's issue, what is the work now before those interested in the liquor trade of this Province, either as manufacturers, importers or sellers. The heading of its article is to the point—"Organize at Once."

It sets out by remarking that though the leader of the Ontario Government is pledged to the prohibitionists and the leader of the Opposition being held in reversion, yet their case is not hopeless. "Surely right and justice will rise above mere political expediency."

Here is the plan of campaign now proposed which may be well to make note of: "Organize against the politician. Establish liberty clubs in every constituency. Take in them every opponent of prohibition. Then when a candidate runs who favors prohibition throw the whole strength of the organization against him. Kill him. Never mind whether he is a Conservative, Reformer or mixed breed, give him the knife right up to the hilt. The representation of one-half of the constituencies in Ontario can be changed at this year's elections by such an organization. A majority in the Legislature against prohibition is the guarantee of safety."

It goes on to say, "And work should be commenced at once. This week should not go by, this week will not go by, we may say, without a start being made. The contributions formerly given to the campaign funds of the two parties will provide ample means for all necessary work. Thoroughly united, the next election returns will tell a story that will make the plebiscite crawl under the barn."

These hints are of a decidedly practical character and pretty plainly indicate the line of action that the liquor interests will pursue at the coming elections. Independent political parties, is the watch word. Support the right kind of men. Knife up to the hilt any candidate favorable to prohibition, no matter what party may nominate him. Throw your whole strength for any man of any party who don't believe in prohibition. Temperance people can thus well see what will be the line of attack and may govern themselves accordingly.

Promptness of action is also urged, which is a very sensible thing. "This week should not go by" without taking right hold. The mistake of temperance people has often been to wait until it is too late—to allow doubtful men to go on with their canvass until people's minds have been pretty well made up—and then not much can be done. Thorough organization is needed and at once, and then men should be decided on for support who may honestly be depended on; not some of that slippery, soapy class for whom good men too often good naturedly vote and afterward have reason to regret what they have done.

The Advocate is not among those who affect to believe that Sir Oliver did not mean just what he said to the recent temperance delegation in Toronto. It goes on to inform the liquor dealers that "We believe Sir Oliver intends to carry out his part of the agreement, and we are perfectly satisfied that he will in the coming elections get nine-tenths of the temperance vote. True, he may hope that the courts will decide against him, but otherwise he will introduce a prohibition bill just as sure as the courts give a decision." It goes on then to look the situation squarely in the face: "Where then does the liquor interest come in? By his deal with the liquor prohibitionists, Sir Oliver deliberately threw it overboard. He had many true and faithful followers among the anti, but he did not hesitate to sacrifice them for what he considered the solid vote of the other side."

Even things look gloomy with the Opposition to the Advocate. Mr. Marter has come out straight against license system and Mr. Meredith is not to be depended on. The only safe course under the circumstances, it thinks, is to support an anti wherever he may be found and knife a prohibitionist no matter what party may nominate him.

## Hunting Item.

(From Texas Sittings.) Hunter—Well, farmer, you told us your place was a good place for hunting; now we have tramped it for three hours and found no game.

Farmer—Just so. I calculate, as a general thing, the less game there is the more hunting you have, and I don't see what you are kicking about.

SATISFYING HIM.—"I have called," said the captious critic, "to find out what reason you can give for representing the new year as a nude small boy."

"That is done," responded the art editor, "because the year does not get its close till Dec. 31."

Then the captious critic went out and broke his nice new pledge.—[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Pale sickly children should use Mother Graves' worm exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

## Just for Fun.

"Mamma," said Mabel, "if people eat up all the toadstools, what will the toads do when they want to sit down?" —[Truth.]

BRIC-A-BRAC.—A reporter, describing a collection of bric-a-brac, says: "The visitor's eye will be struck on entering the room with a porcelain umbrella."

Louisa (at the banjo)—Is there anything I can play for you, Mr. Livingston?

Livingston (sarcastically)—That's what I have been trying to find out. Is there?

Mrs. Comehome—You say you are a good washer and ironer; how do you tell when the irons are too hot?

Servant (looking for a place)—How? By smelling the burning linen, munn, of course.

"I say," said the regular customer, as he stopped at the restaurant cashier's box to pay for the dinner he had had, "where did you get that beef you are serving to day?"

"What's the matter with it," aggressively asked the cashier, who scented another row.

"Oh, there's nothing the matter with it; that's why I asked."

ADMIRABLE SERVANT GIRL.—"How does your new girl like it with you?" asked the caller.

"She seems to be contented." "Does she do the work well?" "No; but she doesn't find fault with the way I do it."

WHERE BEST BRAINS FAIL.—"There are times," said the man with the oratorical manner, "when we are overwhelmed with humiliation at the powerlessness of the human mind."

"That's very true," was the reply. "I am often made to feel so."

"Indeed?" "Yes, I have a four-year-old daughter who asks questions."

SURPRISED.—A school teacher, who had been telling the story of David, ended with "And all this happened over 3,000 years ago."

A little cherub, its blue eyes opening wide with wonder, said, after a moment's thought, "Oh dear, what a memory you have got!"

"Now listen, Freddie, the doctor said that it was that little bit of candy you ate last night that made you sick."

"Well, you know how I asked you over and over to give me a whole lot."

"And so, Peter, you spell 'women' with an 'a'?" said the teacher, correcting an exercise. "Please, sir," was the reply, "my papa told mamma only yesterday that women were singular beings."

MISPLACED CRITICISM.—Critic—I tell you what it is, Mr. McDaub, those ostriches are simply superb. You shouldn't paint anything but birds. Artist (disgustedly)—Those are not ostriches. They are angels!

TO BE THOUGHT OF.—Watts—I don't believe Jonah was swallowed by a whale. A whale's throat is too narrow for any such performance.

Potts—But think how small the man must have felt when he realized that he was the original Jonah.

Maudie—Our engagement is a secret. Lena—So everybody tells me.

Visitor—What makes your father look so melancholy? Small Boy—Cause ma told him he's got to go to our church fair to-night.

"But evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as want of heart."

By want of thought mothers allow daughters to become frail and puny. Over-study in girls induces uterine disorders and weaknesses, and blights their future happiness as wives and mothers. Joined to proper hygienic care, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a priceless remedy in such ailments, its value becoming even more apparent every year. Using it, the wan, debilitated school girl gains color, flesh and spirits, losing those deathly headaches, tormenting backaches, languor, dejection, and other symptoms of functional irregularities, and nervous debility. It never harms the most delicate girl.

Robertsdale, Huntingdon Co., Pa. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Gentlemen,—I cannot sufficiently express to you my gratitude for the benefit your medicine has conferred upon my daughter. Of late she has suffered no pain whatever. It is simply marvelous. You have just reason to call it your "Favorite Prescription," and to stake your reputation as a physician on it. A favorite prescription it is, indeed, to you and to thousands in this land, and I believe will be to suffering women the world over. Yours gratefully, THOMAS THIRLWELL.

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

## Quizzical Great Men.

Daniel Webster was one of the great men who like to make remarks of a character intended to puzzle simple minds. Stopping one day at a country inn to dinner on his way to Marshfield, he was asked by the hostess if he usually had a good appetite.

"Madam," answered Webster, "I sometimes eat more than I do at other times, but never less."

The inhabitants of the village where this profound Hibernicism was uttered have probably been at work ever since trying to comprehend its exact purport.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is said to have brought about a great overwhelming of Bibles and concordances by remarking, at several hotel and boarding-house tables where he had taken a chance and indifferent meal, that "we should eat what is set before us with fear and trembling, for conscience' sake;" and many persons were, no doubt, greatly delighted to learn that that they had caught a great divine in a misquotation of Scripture.

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

## A Flourishing Company.

Of all the assurance companies carrying on business in Canada at the present time none, perhaps, can boast of greater success than that which attends the North American Life of Toronto. The annual meeting of this thriving concern was held in Toronto on Jan. 25, and the annual statement has already appeared in these columns. From the reports presented it is seen that the new insurance issued amounted to \$2,561,350, or, including the amount of policies revived, totaled up \$2,605,862. This is a large increase over the business of any former year, and gave the directors great cause for congratulation. Any person intending to take out insurance would do well to consider the merits of the North American Life.

## ANALYSTS.

S. JAMES GRADUATE, S.P.S., ANALYTICAL chemist, room D, 19 and 21 Richmond street east, Toronto. Residence, 2121 1/2 ward street. Phone 1,787. G 14iu

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**RUPTURE**  
I have been suffering from a rupture for many years. I tried many remedies but did not get any relief. I then tried the medicine advertised in your paper and in three weeks I was cured. I feel like a new man. I would like to see you and tell you how I was cured. My name is J. Y. EGAN, Queen Street, Toronto.

FAR AWAY STRANGERS.

AN ETHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK.

Setting the Representatives—Difficulties Under Which the Agents in the Far East Labor in Engaging the Natives—To Outdo the Midway Show.

HERE is now on the way to this country a curious company of people who are to compose a grand ethnological congress which will be exhibited at the Madison Square Garden in New York in the spring. Of course an ethnological congress is no new thing. It has been done before, it was, perhaps, the greatest attraction in its line at the World's Fair in the shape of the Midway Plaisance, but all these collections will be as nothing in comparison with the exhibition New York will be treated to ere many weeks.

The congress will consist only of representatives of uncivilized peoples from foreign countries. At least thirty, and probably forty, different nations and tribes will be represented. Just how many it is impossible to state at present, as the members of the coming congress have a very disagreeable habit of running away or dying before they can be fairly started on their way.

Mr. Bailey has had this congress in contemplation for two years, although it has been a profound state secret in circus circles all the time, and not a word has been made public about it until Mr. Bailey informed the New York Herald of the project the other day.

It is designed to take the place of the spectacles which for several years has been such a prominent feature of the show.

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of evil things are attributed to the unfortunate agent, who in many cases goes in quest of these people at the risk of his life.

However, succeeding in getting a few of them, he returns to his base of supplies and instructing the natives to the care of one of his assistants, he starts again the next week or month to another distant country in search of other tribes, bringing the people back and placing them in charge with his assistants as with the others. Frequently by the time he has returned with the second or third contingent, the first will have become frightened by absurd stories they have heard and taken flight, so that another trip will have to be made to the country from where they were procured.

Time and again has this thing occurred, so that it was thought almost impossible to secure enough people to make a congress of large number have been secured.

There are Cossacks from the Czar's dominions, Amazons from Dahomey, Siamese, Mongolian and Tartar of the Buddhist religion; Singhalese, from the Island of Ceylon, of the Arvan race; Javanese, both Malay and aboriginal, who are Mohammedans; pure Malays, from the Island of Singapore; Kings, from Madras, India; Hindus, who are low caste; Sikhs, from Punjab, India, high caste Hindus, and Burmese, both Tartars and Aryans.

Other nations and tribes represented will include Nubians, Algerians, Syrians, Esquimaux, Papuans, Australians, Samoans, Dyaks, New Zealanders, Todas, Afghans, Soudanese, Matabeles, Japanese, Sandwich Islanders, Polynesians, Polyandrous people, cannibals and boomerang casters. The natives will live in houses similar to those in their respective native lands. In some cases where it is practicable the houses will be brought along entire, and when this is out of the question the material only will be brought and the houses built here.

There will also be shown the agricultural and household implements and the weapons of war and for the hunt peculiar to each tribe.

The following extracts from a letter written recently by Mr. Gaylord, in Singapore, to Mr. Bailey may prove interesting in that it shows just how the work of gathering the congress has been carried on.

"Enclosed find photos of some of the natives who are engaged for the 'Congress.' They will also constitute a 'Religious Congress, for they represent Buddhism, Hin-

dooism, Mohammedans and Pagans. They are all couples, with some children. You will have the best collection of the different divisions of the Arvan, Mongolian, Tartar, Malayan and Papuan races ever seen.

"We also have secured material for houses all ready to put up; also agricultural and domestic utensils, tools, boats, etc., and two jirikshas. We are almost certain of getting the Australians and Dyaks, as we have made contracts with responsible and reliable parties who are sure to get them, as we pay them liberally if they succeed.

"I may be obliged to land them in New York before you need them, as the steam-

ers direct to New York are so irregular and not all of them will carry the natives. I shall try and have them at New York in ample time to open.

"The small elephant and ponies will go by the first safe steamer. I think the Hankow will take them. We are expecting another soon. The steamer we expected to ship by came in late at night and left at once. The captain refused to remain long enough to get the animals on board. The steamer that followed had no safe place to put them.

"You can rest easy regarding the natives. You will have a much better lot than has ever been seen. The houses, in some cases, will have to be built, as the kind of houses, in some places could not be moved. We have got different kinds of bamboo and atap houses to have one house for each group of four. The houses will be small, six by eight feet and six feet high. They can easily be put up and taken down and will not occupy much space and not be heavy."

Spiritual Symbolism. A barrel of gunpowder, mixed with pulverized glass, will burn so slowly that it may be extinguished with the hand, affirms a contemporary; and a spirit, however hasty, mixed with grace, is always under easy control.

Family and other groups are Westlake's specialties. See them. Studio, 201 Dundas street. Phone 571.

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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2 SPOONS. The smaller one, filled with SKREI Cod Liver Oil, will do more building up than the large one filled with the best of the many emulsions now in the market. SKREI costs no more and does three times as much work as three bottles of emulsion. Almost tasteless. Prepared only by

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SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS. AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL.

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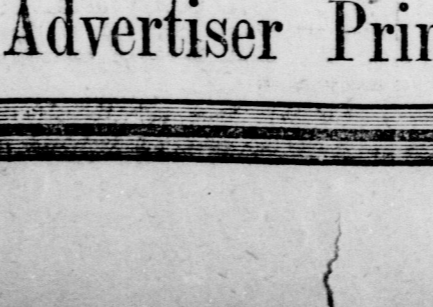
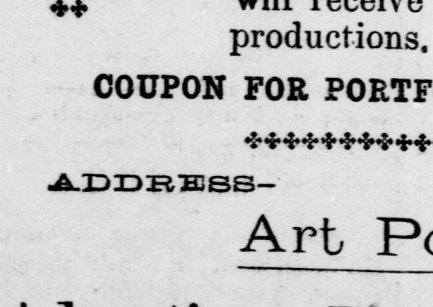
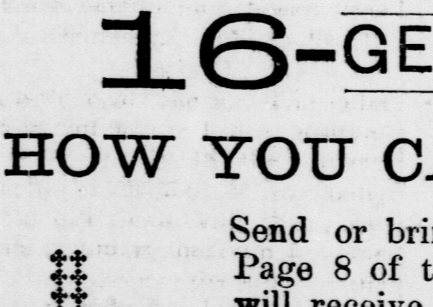
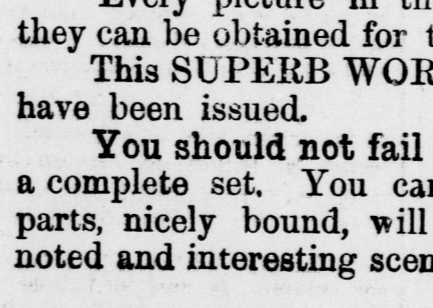
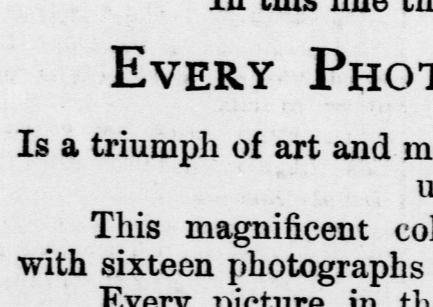
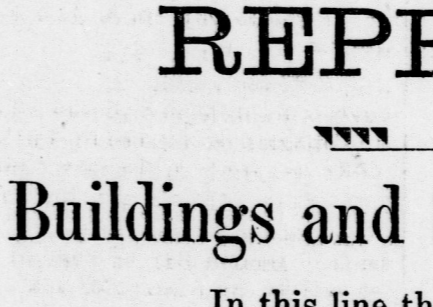
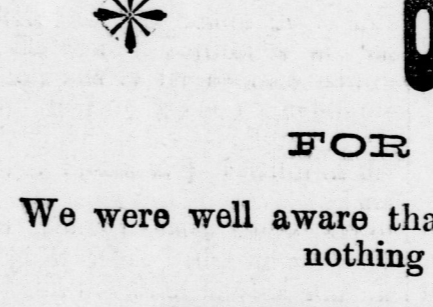
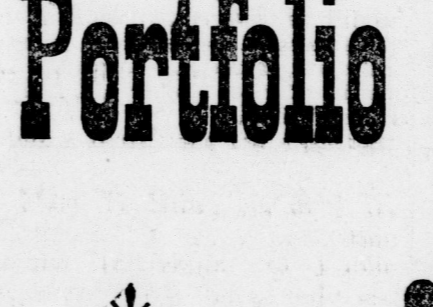
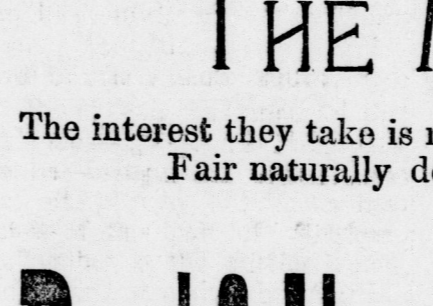
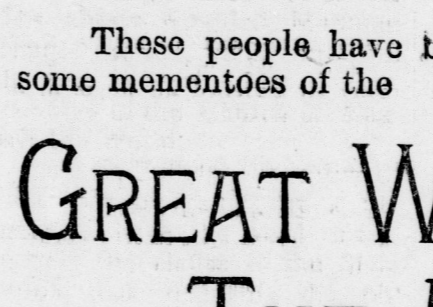
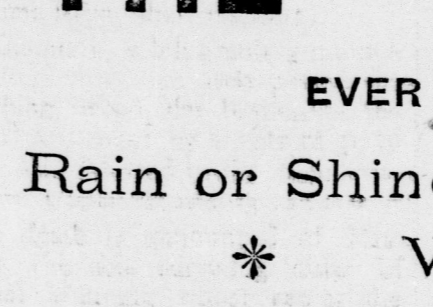
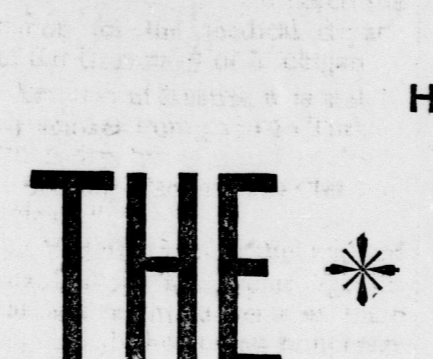
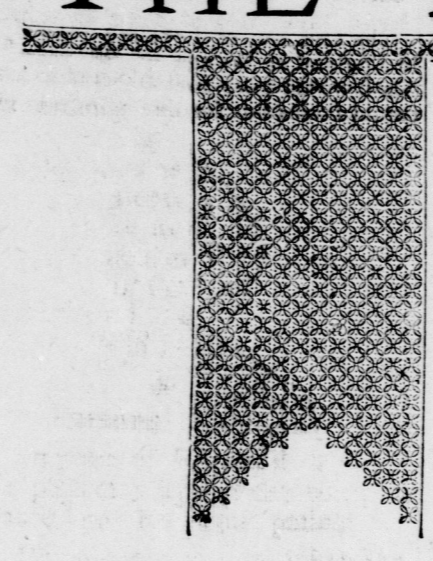
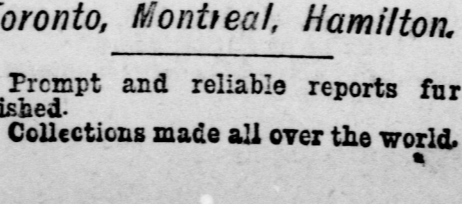
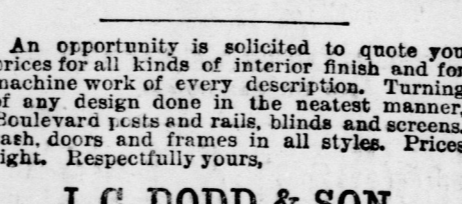
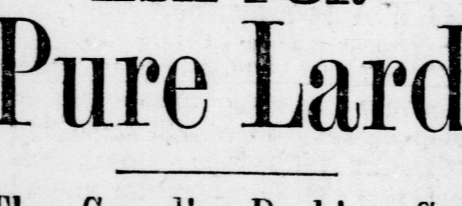
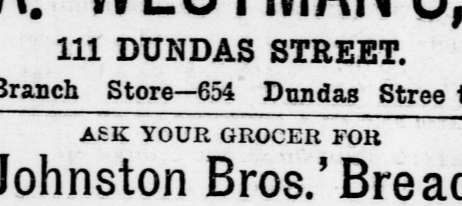
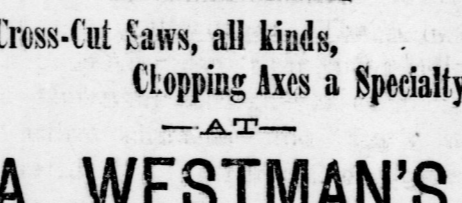
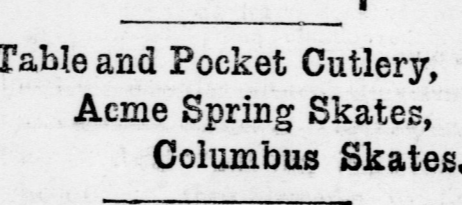
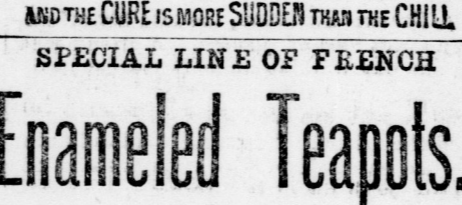
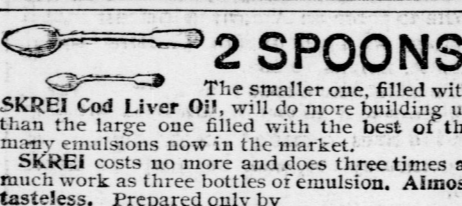
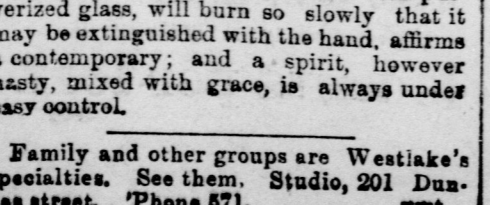
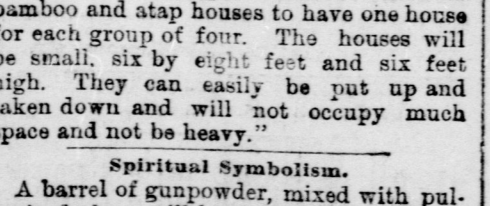
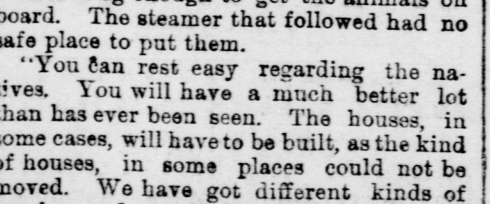
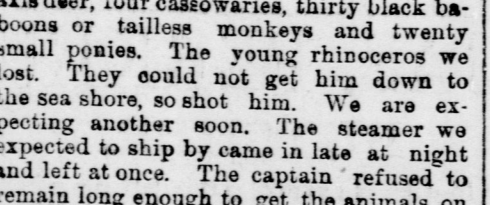
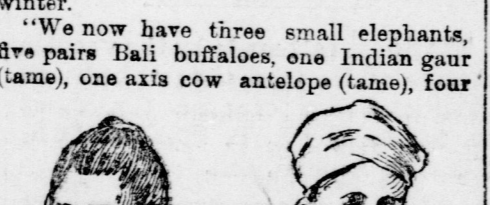
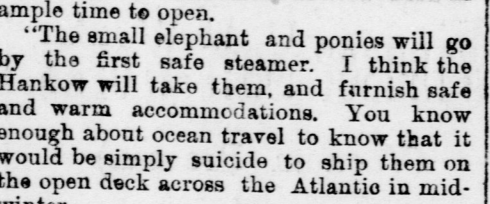
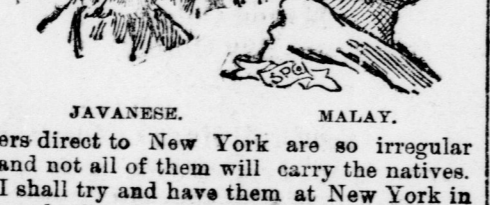
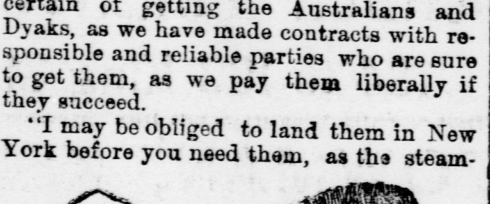
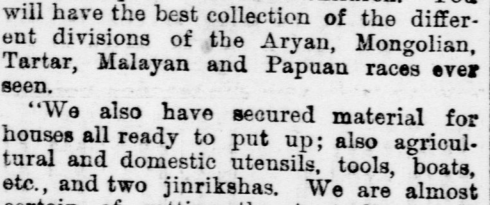
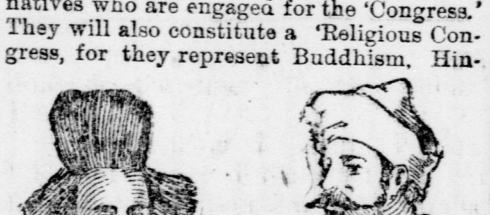
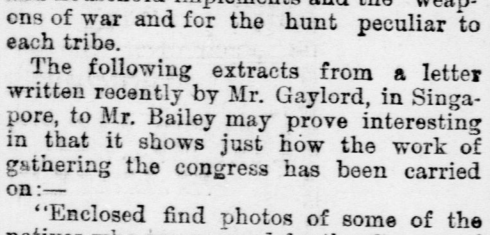
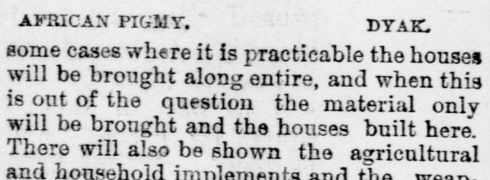
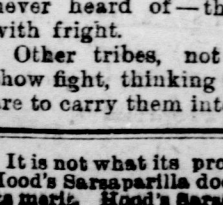
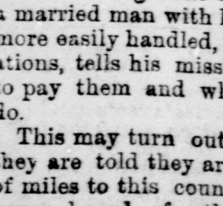
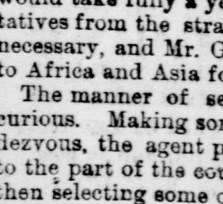
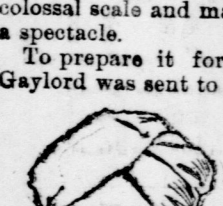
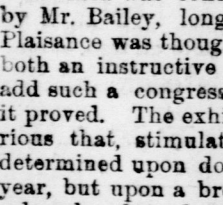
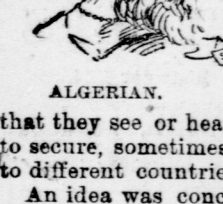
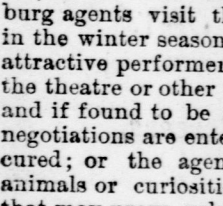
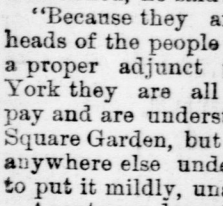
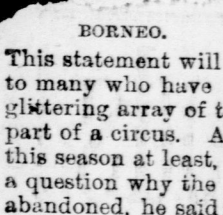
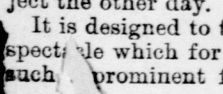
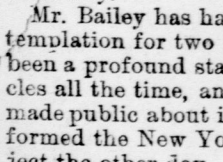
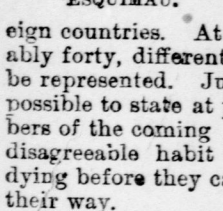
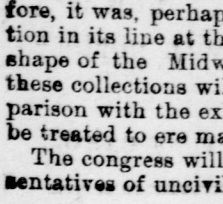
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES. MARCH 4.

Selling the Birthright—Text of the Lesson, Gen. xiv, 27-34—Golden Text, Luke xii, 23—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The topic in this section of eight verses is "Selling the Birthright." Evidently the committee were not looking for the richest and most instructive selections in Genesis, but we will find something even here. The intervening events have been the death of Sarah, aged 127—said to be the only woman whose age is recorded in Scripture—and the purchase of the cave of Machpelah at Hebron as a burial place (chapter xxiii). Isaac marries Rebekah (chapter xxiv). Abraham dies, aged 175, and is buried by Isaac and Ishmael. Ishmael dies at the age of 137. When Isaac was 60 years of age, Jacob and Esau are born (chapter xxv, 1-23), and that brings us to the lesson.

27. "And the boys grew, and Esau was a cunning borderer, man of the field, and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents." Why should the Spirit write "And the boys grew?" Don't all boys grow? Yet the Spirit saw fit to write concerning Jacob "And the child grew" (Luke ii, 40), and of Samuel it is said, "And the child Samuel grew on." "And Samuel grew" (I Sam. ii, 26; iii, 19). The same is written of Isaac, Ishmael, Moses and Samson (Gen. xxi, 8, 20; Ex. ii, 10; Judg. xiii, 24). Why this statement should be made of these seven ordinary boys and of Him whose name is Wonderful let some one tell who knows. It is worthy of note that the Old Testament word signifies to become great. Nimrod, who built Babel and other cities (Gen. x, 8-10), is the only other person spoken of as a mighty hunter. Neither his record nor Esau's are among the best. In the R. V. margin it is said Jacob was a quiet, harmless, perfect man.

28. "And Isaac loved Esau, because he did eat of his venison, but Rebekah loved Jacob." So each of the parents had their favorite: one was father's boy and one was mother's boy. This would not tend to peace in the household nor to love between the brothers. If it were wrong in their day, with their comparatively little light, how much more to be condemned in the light in which we live! Then how humiliating to see Isaac partial to Esau for his stomach's sake! But it is an everyday story. In the church at Philippi there were those whose god was their belly and who minded earthly things (Phil. iii, 19). And such may be found to-day.

29. "And Jacob sold pottage, and Esau came from the field, and he was faint." The first sin was through something good for food and pleasant to the senses (Gen. iii, 6). The Lord Jesus, when He had fasted 40 days and was afterward an hungered, was able to resist the devil saying, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Matt. iv, 4). He afterward taught, "Take thought for your life what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink." "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you (John vi, 25; John vi, 27).

30. "And Esau said to Jacob, Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage, for I am faint." Therefore was his name called Edom. See the margin for the meaning of Edom. One of the interesting things in Genesis is to note words used for the first time and trace them out through Scripture. Also the origin of the Moabites and Ammonites is seen in Gen. xix, 30-48, and now we have the origin of the Edomites, and can hardly meet them anywhere in Scripture without thinking of the hunter who was so hungry for red pottage. He did not know the words of our text, "The life is more than meat and the body than raiment," nor those words of the Spirit, "The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

31. "And Jacob said, Sell me this day thy birthright." What a lovely brother that wouldn't give his poor, hungry, only brother food without a recompense! Ah, Jacob, you are a poor specimen! God's grace to you was wonderful, and it is the same to us. In you we see too of ourselves. From Deut. xxi, 17, we learn that one item in the birthright was a double portion of the inheritance. And from I Chron. v, 2, we see that the birthright did not always fall to the first born, for while Reuben was the first born the birthright became Joseph's.

32. "And Esau said, Behold, I am at the point to die, and what profit shall this birthright do to me?" Some one thinks it is as if he said, "How exposed is my manner of life! I may at any time be cut off. My birthright is of little value and would do me any good. If Jacob thinks he can do something with it, let him have it. Give me the pottage! Let the birthright go!" Or it may be that he was so faint he actually thought he would then die, for afterward we find him earnestly, but vainly, seeking the blessing with tears (Heb. xii, 16, 17). How many there are who say, "What profit is it to serve God? (Job xxi, 15; Mal. iii, 14) and are sorry when it is too late. How few lay to heart the solemn words, "What shall it profit a man though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" (Math. xvi, 26).

33. "And Jacob said, Swear to me this day. And he sware unto him, and he sold his birthright unto Jacob." In Heb. xi Jacob has honorable mention among those who had faith in God, but there is no room for faith in this transaction. It was selfish and crooked and scheming. Faith would have said, if God means me to have the birthright, He knows how to give it to me; if not, I am content. Anyhow, I will love my brother and do right before God. But such was not Jacob's way at this time. 34. "Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentils, and he did eat and drink and rose up and went his way. Then Esau despised his birthright." Israel despised the pleasant land; they believed not His word. They also despised and rejected Him who came as their Messiah and Redeemer and made light of His invitations (Is. cxi, 24; Isa. lvi, 3; Math. xxiii, 5). Man has no heart for the things of God. The present is everything with him until he is born from above, and even then, unless filled with the Spirit, he is apt to despise the riches of God's grace and glory. A right spirit will think more of the things of the kingdom than of all present things.

THIS STRANGE BUT TRUE.

How Two Lost Articles Were Recovered Recently in Toronto.

Here are two singular coincidences connected with the recovery of lost property, both of which have lately occurred in Toronto. If either one of them should be made an incident in the plot of a novel, the imagination of the author would be credited with rather a wide flight of fancy, and yet they are both strictly true. On Saturday evening a gentleman, who was walking home along St. Patrick street, found on the sidewalk a violin bow, which he picked up and carried home, pending any inquiries that might be made by its owner. Yesterday, on his way down town, as he turned off St. Patrick down McCull street, the whirling of a gust of wind blew his feet a sheet of writing paper, which he also picked up. On reading it, he found with surprise that it was an advertisement for the lost bow, offering a reward for its recovery, and giving the address of the owner. It transpired that the would-be advertiser had, during the morning, passed by the same streets as on the evening previous, and had dropped his paper by accident not far from the spot where he had dropped the bow. That the latter, during its flighty career around the corners, should have blown to the feet of the same man as had found the lost article, and that it should have been noticed and read by him, may fairly be considered a very singular coincidence.

But the following is even more singular. Some time ago a well known citizen, while walking along Adelaide street, lost a gold locket from his watch chain, which he valued very highly. He advertised for it, offering a reward for its return, and the next day it was brought to his office by a workman who had found it, but who refused the proffered reward. The locket was returned to the chain, but not securely fastened, and a few days ago, while its owner was mailing some letters, it again dropped off and was lost. An advertisement was sent to the papers concerning it, and the next day it was returned by its former finder, who had not seen the advertisement but who had recognized the locket on picking it up, and at once brought it to its owner. This time he was urged to accept a reward, but firmly refused. That locket is pretty well fastened on now, needless to say. If this sort of thing were to occur very often, the advertising business would be ruined, as anyone who lost anything would simply sit round and wait for a coincidence to bring it back to him.—The Mail.

CROTCHEY PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

Always at War With Somebody and a Believer in the Sea Serpent.

Professor Huxley, the great scientist, is a keen-eyed, sharp-featured man, with curly whitish side whiskers, but is clean shaven as to lip and chin, and is rising nine and sixty. He is quite crotchety, almost cranky, in his ways, and is renowned for his irascible temper, being almost always engaged in a fierce war of words with somebody. When he smites an opponent he falls upon him with all his might, and literally whisks him away. He is naturally weighed down with different degrees, and he recently received what Lippincott calls the somewhat dubious honor of being made a privy councillor. He lives in Sussex, in a house especially designed for him by his son-in-law. He calls it "Todesles," which is the ancient form of his surname. A rather good student of the way a local guide used to make the professor show himself at his library window to visitors from all parts of the country. He would take a group of tourists to a walk close to the great man's house and say to them, "Now watch your chance; here he comes," at the same time throwing a handful of gravel against the window, whereas the professor would appear foaming with rage and shaking his fists at the innocent visitors, who would retire much perplexed and sometimes spread the report that the professor was demented. He is perhaps best known as the popularizer of the Darwinian theory of evolution. He is also a devout believer in the existence of the sea serpent, and declares that those who laugh at the idea of a monster serpent existing in the deep and big enough to drag down whole ships and their crews are foolish and ignorant. Indeed, he holds this opinion of all those who do not agree with him. He is the bete noire of the autograph hunter, whose existence he does not see. Yet he relates with much gusto how his postman not long since asked him for an autograph, confessing frankly that he did not know what the professor's business was, but explaining that he "had heard folks say as how he was something's perior."

Whale Fishing Figures.

The whale is destined to disappear from the North Pacific much more speedily than he was driven from the eastern approaches to the Arctic. The whale fleet sailing out of the western ports last year caught in the Arctic regions no less than 355 whales. The product of the season's catch would have been represented by about \$2,000,000 had prices remained as they were about three years ago. When one small steamer takes 62 whales in a single season, and still smaller one kills 64, there is a striking illustration of what steam is doing for the extermination of the whale in the Pacific. There will be no restriction. The whale fishery by sailing vessels has for some time been unprofitable. What the sailing craft could not do in a lifetime of years the steam whaler will pretty effectually accomplish in a very few years.

A New Tadpole.

Some tadpoles recently born at the London Zoo have not the black and forbidding aspect of the tadpole which is one of the common objects of a country walk in March. These tadpoles are largely colorless, and have an engaging way of balancing themselves on their heads, instead of wriggling up to each other like our familiar acquaintances. The chief merit, however, is the fact that they are the offspring of their parents. They come from eggs deposited by an African frog, which has the rather doubtful distinction of being more like a newt than any other frog. This frog, known technically as *Xonopus levis*, has never before condescended to breed at the Zoo, or in captivity, so its young were very imperfectly known.

The "Royal Baron of Beef."

The "royal baron of beef" for the Queen's Christmas dinner was out from a prime Devon heifer bred and fed by Her Majesty at the Prince Consort's farm. In conformity with old English custom this cut of beef is always the piece of resistance at Victoria's table on Christmas Day. It weighed 160 pounds. It was roasted at the kitchen fire in the palace, and when cold was sent to Osborne. There, garnished with the royal arms and initials in shredded horseradish, it occupied a prominent place on the sideboard, together with the bear's head and the big game pie.

THE EARL OF LOVELACE

SOME OLD MEMORIES RECALLED BY HIS DEATH.

The Earl Who Won Lord Byron's Admiration—"Childe Harold's" Son-in-Law Who Has Been Forgotten for Half a Century.

The first Earl of Lovelace recently died in England at the age of 88 years. His death would have passed with the most casual notice but for one incident in his life.



THE LATE EARL OF LOVELACE. (Taken in his Greek costume, 1830.)

life. He was the son-in-law of Byron. He was the husband of Ada, Lord Byron's only daughter—"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart," as she is celebrated in "Childe Harold."

She died years ago, and as for the man who made her his wife, he was as utterly dead to the world at large for the past two generations as she.

Yet for almost half a century he has been Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, and living a quietly active life in discharging his civic duties. In the details of county government he was most prosaically energetic to the last of his days, and in his eighty-fifth year this son-in-law of "Childe Harold," who had himself painted in Greek costume after Lord Byron as a crusader went out among the down-trodden Greeks to free them—and die among them—was elected an alderman of the country, and frequently travelled all night in order to attend important meetings.

The trouble between Lord and Lady Byron had already begun when Ada, the child of love—though born in bitterness, and nurtured in convulsion, made her appearance in this world, December 10, 1815. Augusta Ada was her full name, the former being given in honor of her aunt and godmother, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh.

She seems to have been the only link in the very slight chain that held Byron to his wife. But even that soon snapped. Once in a while after Byron's desertion of Ada's mother he would write to the mother of the child to make inquiries after the little girl. There is no doubt that Byron's heart went out towards Ada, and that he longed to hear from her even though he could not see her. Byron's half sister, Augusta Leigh, was used as the medium through which he could get news both of the child's health and character. Augusta asked the questions for her brother and Lady Byron answered them.

Seventy years ago Byron wrote to his sister Augusta, commenting upon an account of Ada that Lady Byron's letter had given. "I think," he writes, "that Lady B. should be informed (and guard against it accordingly) that her description of much of her (Ada's) disposition and tendencies very nearly resemble that of my own at a similar age, except that I was more impetuous. Her preference of prose (strange as it may now seem) was, and indeed, is, mine, for I hate reading verse and always did." Two months later Byron wrote to her:

"There is not much known of Ada. She does not seem to have shown any of her father's literary genius nor her mother's peculiarities of temper. When she was old enough she married Lord Lovelace, who was five years her senior, and whose death brings these things again to mind after all these years. Although very little is known of Lord Lovelace in this country, he was a man of no ordinary ability, and seems to have had his distinguished father-in-law's passion for Greece. He took the gold medal for oratory at Cambridge, and entered upon public life as soon as he left college, when he was appointed Secretary of the Ionian Islands Commission, of which Lord Nugent was the head. For his services in connection with this commission Mr. King-Noel, who had succeeded his father as eighth Baron King in 1833, was created Viscount Ockham and Earl of Lovelace in 1838.

Lord Lovelace was a man of many attainments. He was equally interested in architecture, forestry, engineering and practical local government; and in his early days he had given much attention to Oriental research, had traveled up the Nile at a time when such an expedition was uncommon among Europeans, had a fluent command of modern Greek, and knew intimately men like Mehmet Ali, who played a notable part in Eastern affairs. When a commoner he had sat in Parliament for Knareborough then a pocket borough, and the year following his elevation to the peerage he moved the address in the House of Lords, where he became a strong advocate of the repeal of the Corn laws.

Lord Lovelace's interest in science was very varied. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and received the Telford silver medal from the Institute of Civil Engineers and a diploma from the Society of Civil Engineers in France. As a practical architect he had marked taste and originality and he delighted in bridge-building and road-making on his own estates. He was descended from Henry VII, through Lady Catherine Grey, sister of Lady Jane Grey, and he was a great-great-grandnephew, on the maternal side, of John Locke.

By his marriage with the Hon. Augusta Ada Byron he had three children—William, Lord Ockham, who died in 1865, Ralph, Lord Wentworth, the present Earl of Lovelace, and Anne Isabella, who married Mr. Wilfrid Scareen Blunt. A grandson and a granddaughter of Lord Byron are still living, but his mantle has fallen upon neither one of them.

One of Our Merchant Princes.

Mr. Hugh Blain, the new president of the Toronto Board of Trade, was born in South Easthope, County of Perth. His father afterwards removed to Stratford, Ont. Mr. Blain is one of Canada's merchant princes.

Removing the Hat in Public Places.

While there is altogether too much laxity in the social code, and too little attention is given to enforcing the rules that govern good society, common sense and regard for health should, to a certain extent, regulate all of our doings. While it is a very pleasing and courteous thing for a man to raise his hat when meeting a lady on the street, or in public buildings and elevators, there are many times and places when this is a decided imprudence as far as health goes. Coming out of a warm room or, when heated with rapid walking, the forehead and hair may become damp with perspiration, a moment's raising of the hat, or removing it altogether while going up in an elevator, exposes the head to a strong current of air, and, in persons of susceptible temperature, it may be productive of violent attacks of neuralgia.

Any form of politeness that is based on a disregard for the health and life of others is scarcely to be commended in any particular, and, therefore, society should adopt some salute or mark of courtesy expressly for out-of-door meetings. Whatever this may be, it should be strictly observed and not made a matter of convenience or mood, as is sometimes the case.

"American's Abroad."

"Americans Abroad" is a comedy of excellent dramatic construction, its worst defects being due to M. Sardou's evident lack of knowledge of American characteristics. His Americans may be Parisian Americans, but they are not genuine, as they are supposed to be. There are errors of detail which are counterbalanced by a neatly told story, of which love is the theme and in which human interest is artistically blended. Its only real "villain" happily does not appear on the stage at all and its most despicable characters are a fortune-hunting Frenchman and a baroness who are unpleasantly persistent in her efforts to force an American heiress into a marriage with a bankrupt Parisian social parasite, no less volent. There is enough of characteristic Sardou comedy—never a caricature and never boisterous—injected into the lines to make them breezy out of the commonplace, and the play is never dull.

No Object in Life.

A person who has no object in life is apt to run a vagrant and useless career. A man who aims at nothing, cannot reasonably expect to hit anything. In military operations, there is always what is called the objective point. The objective point is the point to be made, the thing to be done. All the forces of the army are concentrated on the making of that point and when that point is made, success follows.

In one sense, life is a warfare; it is a succession of campaigns. And every one should have his objective point—a clearly defined purpose—and work up to it with undeviating persistency. This is the only way he can succeed.

Even-Headed Justice.

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