

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII, NO. 74.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 10094.

The Crucial Test.

Precedence to be Given to Welsh Disestablishment

At the Next Session of the British Parliament.

The Action of the Lords May Involve Dissolution.

Churchill's Condition.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A bulletin issued at 9:45 this evening said Lord Randolph Churchill had again rallied slightly.

Destructive Avalanches.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 18.—Avalanches in the Canton of Ticino have caused great destruction of property and loss of life.

ROME, Jan. 18.—An avalanche broke today over part of Bardolico, the southern terminus of the Most Cenis Railroad. Eighteen Italian soldiers were buried under it.

The Armenian Massacre.

The last accounts of the massacre state that 40 Armenian villages were destroyed, and it is probable that 16,000 at least were killed. The lowest estimate 10,000 and may put it much higher. This is allowing for more fugitives than it seems possible can have escaped.

Rumors of Revolution.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A report was circulated on the Bourse that a revolution had broken out in Greece. Although the report was not confirmed, Greek and Turkish securities declined materially.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The report of an insurrection in Greece is discredited at the Greek legation here.

May Involve Dissolution.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Lord Rosebery said, in a speech in Cardiff this evening, that Welsh disestablishment would be the first measure of the next Parliamentary session. He did not doubt that the Established Church in Wales was doomed, but every body must remember that the House of Lords presented a permanent barrier to the measures on which the Welsh had set their hearts. The position of the Lords was the supreme question of the hour. When the Government resolution dealing with this question should be submitted it would involve the dissolution of Parliament. Before the dissolution, however, he wished Parliament to deal with the liquor traffic, representation of labor and one-man-one-vote issues.

The Blenheim at Home.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The cruiser Blenheim arrived at Portsmouth this morning. She experienced a stormy voyage.

Spurious Spanish Dollars.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid sends a dispatch that a sensation has been caused by the discovery that 24,000,000 spurious Spanish silver dollars are in circulation. The coins are of the full mint weight; many are even slightly superior to the standard.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

Chatham Won in the Curling Match at Detroit—Other Sporting Events.

CURLING.

CHATHAM LEADS.

The primary curling match in group twelve for the Ontario tankard was played on Thursday on the Detroit rink. Six teams were entered, the Detroit, Chatham, Sarnia, Thamesville, St. Marys and Forest, but the two last named failed to show up. The games were keenly contested, and there was a large number of spectators. The final match will be played in Toronto Feb. 16. The umpire was Charles Conroy, of Windsor. Following were the scores:

Thamesville vs. Sarnia—Sarnia, 39; Thamesville, 37.

Chatham vs. Detroit—Chatham, 47; Detroit, 37.

Chatham vs. Sarnia—Chatham, 35; Sarnia, 18.

THE MILWAUKEE TOURNAMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—The Walker international curling trophy was yesterday won from the Canadians by the St. Paul and Cambria (Wis.) teams. As only two Canadian rinks—Selkirk and Winnipeg—were present but two American rinks could compete. Last year the Canadians won the trophy.

shots.

At Paris, on Friday, for the tankard—Paris, 85; Galt, 70.

At St. Thomas, Thursday—Ingersoll, 21; St. Thomas, 24.

ROCKEY.

At Berlin, Friday—Berlin 8, Guelph 0.

ATLETIC.

DISPUTED EXHIBITION.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Coney Island Athletic Club last night opened a two nights' programme of fistic sport. The event of the evening was the fifteen-round contest between Dempsey and Ryan, which had failed to come off at New Orleans. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 people present. Dempsey was drunk, and in the third round Tim Hurst stopped the bout at the request of the club, owing to Dempsey's unfit condition. The battle was awarded to Ryan. The time of the round was only 2 minutes and 5 seconds.

CREMER'S MISSION

That Jonathan and John Bull May Settle All Their Disputes Peaceably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—William Randall Cremer, Liberal M. P. from a London constituency and editor of the Agitator, called upon the President at the White House this afternoon by appointment and presented the memorial signed by 354 members of Parliament, representing all shades of political opinion in Great Britain, proposing that all differences between that country and the United States that cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic methods shall be submitted to arbitration.

Steamship Arrivals.

Jan. 18. From. To. Prus. At. New York. Hamburg. State of California. New York. Atlantic. New York. Liverpool.

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Preparations for the Coming Contest.

Sir Frank Smith Questioned Regarding the General Election.

Haldimand Liberals will meet at Cayuga on Saturday to nominate a candidate for the Legislature.

The West Bruce Reformers will meet in convention at the town hall, Kincardine, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, to nominate a candidate to represent the riding in the House of Commons.

The Alliance Craig Banner says there was no convention of the Reformers of North Middlesex at Alliance Craig or anywhere else recently, as published in the daily papers. The executive committee, composed of eight or ten persons, of the Reform party, had a business meeting at Alliance Craig on Friday, Jan. 11, and adjourned sine die.

The annual meeting of the Reform Association of South Huron, as constituted for Dominion purposes, will be held at Dixon's Hall, Brucefield, on Friday, Jan. 25, commencing at 1 p.m. As this will be the last meeting before the general elections a full attendance is looked for.

Hon. J. C. Patterson was in Montreal on Thursday with the object of seeing Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau and sounding him as to entering the Bowell Ministry. Mr. Patterson acts, of course, for the Premier, but he is engaged in a hopeless mission, as Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau will decline to step into a leaky and sinking boat.

Mr. Masson, M. P. for North Grey, left Ottawa for home on Thursday. Asked when he would return for the session, he replied, "I may not return at all." It is Mr. Masson's opinion, evidently, that it is a toss-up between a session and a dissolution. He is not going to be a candidate again, and a Conservative convention has been called for the 29th inst., to select a new man.

PREFERRED THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 18.—The Patron movement did not succeed at Point du Lac, Westmoreland. The Liberal farmers here could not see any difference between Liberal and Patron platform which would justify the abandonment of the Liberal for the Patron party.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Sir Frank Smith, of Toronto, who is a member of the Dominion Cabinet, was in the city today, and was asked if there was any likelihood of a general election being held shortly, or if another session of Parliament would be held. He replied, "I can't tell you, but it will be decided this week by the Cabinet."

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The total gold export from New York this week is \$4,150,000.

The Duke of Argyll has announced his retirement from public life.

The condition of the Duke of Argyll is not so favorable, and he is very feverish. A small sized revolution in Honolulu has been suppressed by the Government.

The Radical and Socialist press of Paris have already begun to denounce the new President of France.

The Pope has instructed the Papal Nuncio in Paris to congratulate President Faure upon his success.

Edward Solomon, the composer, formerly the husband of Miss Lillian Russell, the operatic star, is critically ill in London, Eng.

The Philadelphia municipal league and the citizens' committee are going to make investigations of the records of certain councilmen.

Avalanches in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, have caused great destruction of property and loss of life. All traffic is completely disorganized.

The report is in circulation that changes in the German Ministry are about to be made, emphatically denied by the official organ, the Reichsanzeiger.

Public Prosecutor Celli was murdered on Thursday in his private office in Milan by a visitor, who stabbed him in the throat. The murderer, who is believed to be an anarchist was arrested.

Beloit (Wis.) College trustees have voted to admit women to the college classes after this school year. This is a great change in the custom of the institution, which for 50 years has been for men only.

Advices from the Fiji Islands report the occurrence there of a hurricane which did great damage to shipping and property on shore, and caused the loss of many lives. The coconut plantations are ruined.

Henry B. Nason, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., a prominent man of science, died Friday morning at Troy, N. Y. He was professor of chemistry and natural science at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he had been a professor 36 years.

After extinguishing a fire Thursday night which destroyed the building occupied by A. W. Stiefel, plumber, in Baltimore, the firemen found Stiefel's dead body in the ruins. He was well known in athletic and baseball circles.

The Hamburg authorities have forbidden the importation of cattle and swine from England and Ireland. Inasmuch as a large proportion of the American cattle entering Germany go through England, this will be another severe blow at American cattle interests and trade with continental Europe.

China has 200 miles of railway, the United States 17,601. American railways last year carried 19,348,121 pound cans of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Grip's Record.

New York, Jan. 18.—Six deaths from grip were reported this morning.

Resignation of Missionaries.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—It was rumored in Montreal yesterday that all the missionaries in Japan who belonged to the Canadian Methodist Church had resigned. Dr. Ryckman, when seen, admitted that there was some truth in the rumor, but said that no official statement could be made until the mission board meets next week in Toronto. The cause of the trouble is said to be dissatisfaction with the methods of the mission board.

Bring along \$10 and we will give you the prettiest bedroom set in London with beveled-edge mirror. This cover is for one week only. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT!

Colossal Swindling by a New York Banker and Broker.

Edwin Quigley Owns Up to Robbing a Bank of \$144,000 by Means of Forgery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Edwin O. Quigley, the senior member of the well-known firm of Quigley & Tuttle, bankers and brokers at 6 Wall street, was arrested today on the charge of robbing the Mercantile National Bank, on Broadway and Dey street, of \$144,000 by means of getting loans on bogus municipal bonds which he forged. He confessed his guilt and exonerated his partner from all blame. President St. John, of the Mercantile National Bank, says the solvency of his institution is in no way threatened by the loss.

The bank officials got positive proof, and confronted Quigley with it in his office this afternoon. Cashier Schenk induced Quigley to accompany him to the bank. Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten were there in waiting, and they immediately made the arrest. They took Quigley before Recorder Goff at 1:30 p.m. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded to the Tombs.

Quigley is charged with forging \$160,000 worth of bonds of various cities, on which he secured \$144,000 from the Mercantile National Bank, of Dey street and Broadway, using the forged bonds as collateral. The placing of the bonds with the bank occurred within the last two months, and the fraud was so cleverly planned that it was not discovered until the coupon on which the charge was made was presented to the authorities at Cleveland and found to be fraudulent and forged.

The following amounts were secured from the bank by Quigley on loans of the forged collateral: Fifty-seven thousand dollars, city of Cleveland, Ohio; \$68,000, city of Springfield, Ohio; \$35,000, city of Harrisburg, Pa.; and \$6,000 city of Zanesville, Ohio—a total of \$166,000 of forged bonds against the bank's advances of about \$144,000.

Quigley confessed his guilt both at the district attorney's office and to Lawyer Brownell, who represents the Mercantile National Bank, and to Cashier Schenk of the same bank.

The news of Quigley's forgeries caused a good deal of a sensation in Wall street, where the firm had an excellent reputation as bond brokers. So far as can be ascertained among his intimate acquaintances Quigley possessed no vicious habits, and attended closely to his business. His method of living was modest, and neither he nor his family were given to extravagance. Whether Quigley has succeeded in victimizing other moneyed institutions remains to be seen. He evidently had more bonds engraved.

FITZSIMMONS INDICTED

For Manslaughter—Knocked Out His Sparring Partner Credon.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter in the first degree today. At a performance in Jacobs' Opera House in this city on Nov. 16 last Con Credon, his sparring partner, was knocked out by Fitzsimmons, and died after laying unconscious for several hours.

WHAT ARE THEY GOOD FOR?

The Japs Walk All Over the Johns Again

—Chased Them Until Sunset.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the Central News from Hai Cheng under the date of Jan. 17, midnight, says Gen. Katsura reports as follows: The Chinese previously reported advancing from Liao Yang and another body of troops from New Chwang aggregating 12,000 men, with 100 banners, this forenoon approached within two kilometers of our lines of defense. We kept under cover, hoping they would come nearer. At 2 o'clock this afternoon we opened fire upon them with four battalions of infantry, one battalion of artillery, and twelve guns. At 3 o'clock we charged, routed the enemy's right wing, capturing five cannons. The whole force retreated. Part of them went to New Chwang, but most of them went northward. We pursued them until sunset. Our casualties were 4 killed or wounded. We are now examining the loss of the enemy.

Death of Miss Stevenson.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 18.—Miss Stephenson, daughter of the Vice-President, died this evening.

Sudden Deaths.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—Alex. R. Christie, the well known lumber and vessel owner, died very suddenly this morning at his residence. He was 79 years old.

Jan. 18.—Mrs. McDonald, mother of Dr. Savage, of this city, while on her way to the depot today to take the train to Elora, became ill and died in a few minutes.

Money Marrying Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—There is a rumor in cub circles that George Vanderbilt, a son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, has become engaged to marry Mary Moses Taylor, a well known young lady and the possessor of millions. Mrs. Taylor is a son of S. A. Taylor and a grandson of Moses Taylor, who died a number of years ago, leaving a fortune estimated at \$40,000,000.

Suicide of a Toronto Man.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—W. Durand, a young society man, with a wife and three children, committed suicide this morning by taking morphine. He had carried on a liaison with a young lady, and to keep it up had embezzled large sums of money from his employers, the Massey-Harris Company. This being found out Durand took his own life.

Committed Three Murders and Suicided.

FAIRMONT, Minn., Jan. 19.—Last night Sam Hotelling, a farmer living five miles south of here, went to the house of T. B. Whitney, his father-in-law, and shot and killed both of the old people and his wife who had left him and gone to live with her parents. Hotelling then fled to his own house near by and barricaded the doors and windows in anticipation of a siege. He kept the sheriff's posse at bay until this morning when the house was riddled with bullets. An entrance was forced and Hotelling was found dead, having shot himself in the head.

Hon. Mr. Taillon is reported much better.

ON TUESDAY NEXT

The First Meeting of the New County Council Will Begin.

Plenty of Aspirants for the Warden-ship—New Members.

On Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the January session of the Middlesex County Council for 1895 will open. One duty which necessarily devolves upon it, and in which no lack of interest is felt, is the election of a warden. Mr. W. S. Calvert occupied the position last year with credit to himself and advantage to the county. He defeated Mr. W. L. Corbett, reeve of Parkhill, in a close vote. This year, however, Mr. Calvert will not sit in the council, though he was urgently requested to run again for the reeve-ship of Metcalfe, in which township he is looked upon as a leading citizen.

THE NEW WARDEN.

The election of a warden will be the first business. It is generally understood to be run on political lines, and the tussle on Tuesday will, it is expected, be no exception. Among those more prominently mentioned as candidates are W. L. Corbett, John A. Leitch (reeve of Glencoe), Peter Elson (reeve of London township), Trafford Campbell (reeve of East Williams), Henry Hardy (reeve of Caradoc), and A. M. Millan (reeve of Parkhill). It is understood that none of these will refuse nomination, but it is certain they will not all stand. Messrs. John A. Leitch and W. L. Corbett are strongly favored by the Conservative members. The former has been in the field for some time, but Mr. Corbett had his eye on the chair before and ever since his defeat last year. Messrs. Trafford Campbell and Henry Hardy are viewed with favor by the Liberals, and either one of them will make a strong run. According to a leading councillor, caucuses will be held on Tuesday morning and the candidates finally selected.

MR. CORBETT TALKS.

A reporter met Mr. Corbett yesterday and interviewed him on the outlook.

"I suppose you are a candidate for the warden's chair?" was asked.

"You can count on me in it once more," was the reply.

"Are there any others in the field?"

"Yes," said Mr. Corbett. "I believe Mr. Leitch is."

"Is there a probability of two Conservatives running if a Liberal is nominated?"

"We may have a majority in the incoming council. The lowest candidate in each vote does not necessarily drop out, and if a determined struggle is to be made the Conservatives can all fall over to one of their number. Tuesday will tell the tale."

THE NEW MEMBERS.

About the usual number of members will make their initial bow in a public capacity. Among them are: C. Cuddy (deputy reeve of Adedaid), C. H. Laughlin (second deputy reeve of Caradoc), Peter Elson (reeve of Glencoe), C. M. Simmons (reeve of Lobo), Bennett and J. Lewis (reeve and deputy reeve of Metcalfe), the former succeeding ex-warden Calvert), T. Prest (second deputy reeve of Metcalfe), Samuel Parry (reeve of Nissouri), successor to ex-warden Duffin), Simon McLeod and James Pedlar (reeve and deputy reeve of West Williams), A. R. Murdoch (deputy reeve of London West), and John Archer (reeve of Newbury).

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Heads of Families and Others With Nothing to Do.

A Pressing Problem in This City—Ex-Mayor Taylor's Views.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser."

The number of unemployed workmen at present in this city, I feel warranted in saying, is greater than at any time within the last ten years. I am not, in this letter, going to attempt to deal with the cause of the great business depression existing in Canada at present, but with a desire to modify, if possible, to some extent the existing state of affairs as far as the good city of London is concerned.

For the want of employment many worthy and honorable men (in numerous cases heads of families) are now feeling extremely anxious as to how they are going to pay rent and furnish food and clothing for their families. There has been, certainly, a great deal done in the way of relief by private citizens and charitable organizations, but the charge, I feel assured, is getting beyond the reach of private aid.

I do not wish it to be understood, however, that I desire to see indiscriminate relief granted to those who are in health and strength, unless the want of employment or other circumstances actually warrant personal relief. But what I do consider would to some extent relieve the distress of the unemployed, would be the starting of the part of the corporation of employment of some nature, so that two or three days' work could be given in each week to actual residents or heads of families until such time as there may be a break in the present business depression. Providentially, the winter has been mild up to the present, but that to some extent has prevented numbers from occasionally obtaining a day's work shoveling snow.

The workmen of London are not, I hope, in as distressed a condition as are those of Quebec, Montreal and other cities, but nevertheless, in proportion to our numbers we have a fair share of the suffering that the great depression in business has brought about. Men are searching the back yards every day, looking to see if there is a wood pile so that they may obtain the sawing of the same. I have been informed that wherever a little work is going on there are numerous applicants supplicating for just one day's employment. I feel satisfied that should the mayor and council decide upon some scheme for the providing of employment, it is to no greater extent than breaking stones, the citizens will heartily support their endeavors to relieve those who are willing and able to work for an honest living.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

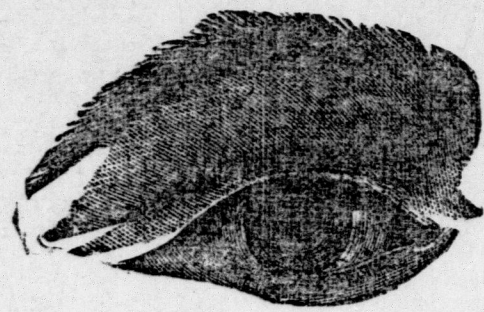
Adelaide street, Jan. 18, 1895.

THE BUTTE HORROR.

The Death Toll 54—Children Driven Insane by the Concusson.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 19.—The death of M. L. Miles increases the number of deaths as the result of the fire and explosion to 54. It has just been reported that an infant was killed in its nurse's arms in South Butte by a flying piece of iron passing through the wall of the house. Three children were driven insane by the concussion, and six men at the hospitals cannot recover.

KEEP YOUR



KINGSMILL'S Economy.

If you would know how great it is come here.

LOOK—EXAMINE—COMPARE.

The news today is full of money-saving selections, Surplus Stock bargains, Special Sale prices in every department and a goodness about each article and each price that immediately recommends it to your liking.

KINGSMILL'S POLICY—This business moves on fixed principles. There is the cardinal point that the public gets the best we can do in prices—we will never be undersold. There is no fakements around this store. If a thing costs too much we make the loss. If we buy cheap you get the benefit. If we have surplus stock, more of a line than we want, profit is lost sight of, forgotten. That is our position now. We have too much stock and must reduce it before the 1st of March. The half is not learned by reading these columns. You must come and see.

Silks.

"A charming collection in reduced circumstances," is the way a lady expressed her appreciation of our surplus offerings, at

25 cents a yard.

You should see them.

Carpets.

The mere mention should be sufficient—everybody knows we are the leaders in both buying and selling. We have a few too many Tapestries. Beautiful designs. We are cutting them at 50c. Sixty pieces of this fall's importations of English Brussels at 75c and 85c. These two are rare bargains.

Ordered

Clothing.

Some men want their clothing made to measure. For all such we have a Custom Tailoring Department, which, run in association with other stocks, costs less than if alone. Therefore, we can save money for the fastidious man, while we fit and please him with his clothes, more especially for the next two months, as we are most anxious to keep our work people employed. Stylish West of England Suits \$13 to \$22. English Worsteds and Serges, \$20 to \$25.

Blankets.

Their kind is legion. We have only the best and sell them this month at

\$3 15 the pair

Feel their weight.

Dress Goods.

Styles of last fall even are too old to live in this dress stock with the likelihood of new ones arriving inside of a month. We want the space they occupy.

25 cents a yard.

42-inch all-wool French Cashmeres. 44-inch Brocaded Cashmeres, all wool. 44-inch all-wool Cheviot Suitings.

32 cents a yard.

44-inch all-wool Surah Twills, usually 50 cents.

35 cents a yard.

45-inch Fancy French Costume Cloths, reduced from 75 cents; 32 different patterns and colorings.

50 cents a yard.

45-inch Repps, usually 67 cents; 45-inch Striped Camel's Hair; 46-inch English Suitings.

At 55 cents.

50-inch Chintz Costume Cloth, reduced from 85 cents.

Men's Wear.

Bought by a man whose one study is the excellencies and defects of all drygoods a man can wear. His worst fault is buying too much; thinks he is buying for New York or Chicago. We have too many of the following: Heavy Top Shirts, full size, with laced front, only 32 cents; all-wool heavy Undershirts and Drawers only 39 cents each, usually 60 cents; heavy all wool Ribbed Socks, seamless, usually 17 cents per pair, only 10 cents; your choice of 53 different patterns of Silk Four-in-Hand Scarfs, usually 25 cents for 15 cents.

AGENTS FOR
Butterick's Patterns
and Publications,
The Best in the World.

KINGSMILL'S

Sunday Services.

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

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. Bell, D.D., of the University of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

DUNDAS STREET CHURCH.—Rev. E. H. Lancelotti will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

QUEEN'S AVENUE CHURCH.—Rev. E. H. Lancelotti will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. Bell, D.D., of the University of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. Bell, D.D., of the University of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

ONE THOUSAND MEN FROM FIFTEEN years ago at the Grand Opera House, Hamilton, Ontario, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 8 p.m. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. Bell, D.D., of the University of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. Bell, D.D., of the University of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

"MEN BEFORE ADAM" IS REV. DR. Wild's subject tomorrow evening at the First Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ontario, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 8 p.m. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

EDUCATION SERVICES IN CONNE-ction with the opening of the new Hill Street Methodist Mission (formerly St. Andrew's) on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 8 p.m. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Pastor Rev. Geo. Fowler, morning, 11 a.m.; evening, 7 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, pastor.

COLOR RNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Riggby, pastor. Morning and evening services as usual.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. Bell, D.D., of the University of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. J. E. Bell, D.D., of the University of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 20. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS AND LECTURES (Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

THE WESTERN ONTARIO COMMER-cial Travelers' Association will hold their annual convention at the Grand Opera House, Hamilton, Ontario, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 8 p.m. The subject of the evening service will be "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet at 10 a.m.

BLACKPHRIAS RINK—OPEN AFTER-noon and evening; usual prices.

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK—MARDI Gras. Watch for date.

PRINCIPAL MILLER ON "WORDS" WORTH—Lecture, Crystal Hall, Friday, Feb. 1. Tickets only 15 cents.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION—BURNS birthday—Scottish Canadian Grand Opera House, Wednesday, Jan. 22. All best city and Western Ontario musical and dance talent and J. H. Cameron, famous Scottish humorist, will participate. Tickets 25c and 50c; to be had of J. W. Jones, auction rooms, A. Murphy & Co., Thos. Gilman, Jas. I. Anderson, John Miller, Ave. Sharp and members of committee. 884 xzxy

WESTMINSTER RINK—SKATING every afternoon and night; hand Monday, Wednesday and Friday; first three 3-mile championships, Friday, 50c.

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK OPEN AFTER-noon and Saturday.

AFTER THE STORM IN THE CALM how nice to have a skate upon the ice at the Central Rink, a lovely sheet, which in the city can be had. Band tonight (Saturday) and Tuesday.

COVE RINK—OPEN AFTERNOON AND evening. Large hockey rink in connection.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.—The Westminster Rink Monday, Jan. 21, under the auspices of Balmoral Club, S. O. S. Four cash prizes. Full band. Admission, 15c. Ice reserved till 8:45 p.m.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY.—The Westminster Rink Monday, Jan. 21, under the auspices of Balmoral Club, S. O. S. Four cash prizes. Full band. Admission, 15c. Ice reserved till 8:45 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company will be held in the City Hall in the city of London, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Dated at London this 14th day of December, 1899. W. C. Geo. secretary of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.

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

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY—SPECIAL meeting this evening at J. W. Jones' auction rooms to make final arrangements for celebration of Burns' anniversary. A full attendance requested. O. B. Lister, secretary.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY LOCAL branch, Monday nights; orchestra branch, Wednesday nights, 8 sharp. Full attendance requested at 18 Dundas street. ST. JOHN HYPERBOLIC, conductor; S. CHADWICK, secretary.

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WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN TO collect and solicit. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 527.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 A WEEK—G. MARSHALL & Co., 233 Dundas street, London.

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

TWO EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls with situations; on city preferences. Address Box 29, this office.

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

MRS. EMILY M. GUNN—STUDIO 188 Dundas street. Lessons given in all branches of work.

Articles for Sale.

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

NEW YEAR OFFER—A CHOICE of Canadian, genuine imported German; beautiful birds, with nice illustrated book of the care of birds, all for \$2.50. Such a chance was never offered in London before. Call and see them. HART COTTAM & Co., Talbot street, London.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES—HANGERS and dodgers. ADVERTISER Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—ADVERTISER Job Department.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER Job Department.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WED-ding invitations. ADVERTISER Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER Job Department.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS societies should get their printing at the ADVERTISER Job Department.

BILLHEADS, NOTEHEADS, LETTER-heads on short notice at ADVERTISER Job Department.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Lithograph Calendars for 1899. The ADVERTISER Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and see them.

YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME, and the cost is only 1 cent a word under this heading.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE-partment. Clean and quick, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

FOR FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS WE have one of the best stands in the city to let, near the market; rent only \$18; this is a good thing for the right man. Address Box 965.

OFFICE OR STORE TO RENT IN THE Albion Block, 413 Richmond street, next door to Beidson & Brown's. Apply room 312, or to T. H. CARLING, Carling's Brewery.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—No 363 Talbot street; eight rooms and bath; with modern conveniences; gas; hot and cold water; outside kitchen and woodshed. Key No. 501.

"TO LET"—ROOMS TO LET—"HOUSES to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER Office.

Lost and Found.

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

LOST—AT MASONIC CONVERSATION—My lady's silk handkerchief. Finder please return to manager Opera House, or this office.

BRINDLE BULL TERRIER—ANSWERS name of Pete. Reward at 163 Kent street.

THE PARTY WHO EXCHANGED BY mistake a \$1 for a 9 nickel-plated watch at the Princess Restaurant, Wellington street, last evening, by applying evening last, obtain their own or by applying at ADVERTISER Office or to manager of rink.

LOST—SATURDAY—HAND SATCHEL containing bank book, money and other articles in city or on Hamilton road. Finder liberally rewarded by leaving at this office.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH—IN LITIALS engraved, M. T. B.; liberal reward. Apply at this office.

Miscellaneous.

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

\$10 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF ADVERTISER on Samia road, on Wednesday night.

SHOEMAKERS KEEP AWAY FROM London, as trouble is here. By order.

Board and Lodging.

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

BOARDING-BOARDS CAN BE AC-commodated at 73 Carling street. Rooms if necessary.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOM-modated at 427 Richmond street with board comfortable room.

Business Chances.

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

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON—Five minutes walk from City Hall; full license; doing good business; reason for selling going into other business; this is a splendid chance will be sold right. Address A. FRANKLIN, 220 Michigan avenue, Detroit, Mich.

ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS—Osborne's Intelligence Office. Ladies, if you wish to get a cook, general servant, maid or nurse call at my office, 58 Dundas street.

Domestic Wanted.

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FRAME house for removal. Apply E. H. HART, house mover, 233 Queen's avenue.

BOYCE WANTED—APPLY BY LET-ter to W. ADVERTISER Office, stating price and where to be seen.

TWO BUILDERS—WANTED—A HOUSE by next September, in a good locality. Any person having one to rent or would build could secure a tenant for a number of years by addressing P. O. Box 375, city.

MEN'S CLOTHES TO BE CLEANED, RE-paired and pressed at H. WILLIAMS', 10 Dundas street, upstairs.

Dental Cards.

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

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate B. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879. Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 575.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 394 Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store.

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON-DENTIST—215 Dundas street; entrance second door west corner, next Ely Bros'. Telephone 522.

McDONALD—DENTIST—Office—1834 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT—HONOR ary Lecturer University of Toronto—Successor to Dr. H. E. Nelles. Office over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. FRED L. WOOD—HONOR GRADU-ate—181 Dundas street, over Boomer's confectionery. Successful dentist; moderate charges. Satisfaction assured.

F. N. HARVEY, L.D.S.—DENTIST—215 Dundas street, over Ely Bros' photographers, 214 Dundas street.

J. E. HOLMES—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, 215 Dundas street, over Ely Bros' photographers.

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

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

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—formerly with C. O. Haight, New York. Carling Block, Richmond street.

MR. BRIDGE & PARSONS—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 233 Dundas street, first floor. H. C. BRIDGE, F. PARSONS, COMB.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

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Agents Wanted.

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

WANTED—SALESMAN—SALARY FROM start, permanent place. Brown Bros. Company, nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

SO A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD-dress and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE COMPANY, Box A, Windsor, Ont.

Legal Cards.

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

TENNENT & McDONAGH—BARRIS-ters, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at 5 per cent. 233 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDONAGH.

P. McPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 58 Dundas street, London.

W. J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLIC-itor, notary public, etc. 72 Dundas street. Money to loan.

JOHN W. WINNETT—BARRISTER—Solicitor, notary public, etc. 9 Market Lane. Money to loan.

J. H. A. BRATTE—BARRISTER, ETC.—Solicitor, notary public, etc. 72 Dundas street. Money to loan.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS ETC.—201 Market street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, McNAUL & MULKERN—BARRIS-ters, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets, London. GIBBONS, G. C. McNAUL, P. MULKERN, FRED E. HARKER.

McGOVEY, WILSON & POPE—BARRIS-ters, solicitors, 462 Richmond street, opposite court house. Telephone 971. Money to loan. J. B. H. C. POPE, J. L. B. McGOVEY, L. B.

A. GREENLEES, B.A.—BARRISTER, etc. Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLIC-itor, etc. 123 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

STUART & STUART—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, south-west corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main street, Glencoe. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART.

J. D. O'NEILL—SOLICITOR, ETC. Removed to 110 Dundas street.

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS—Solicitors, notaries, etc. 100 Dundas street. T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L., and J. EDGAR JEFFERY, B.Sc., Solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

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

W. M. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO-licitor, notary, etc. 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

Medical Cards.

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

DR. JARVIS HAS RESUMED PRACTICE at 170 Dundas street.

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

DR. ROCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington street, Specialties, diseases of women. Home from 10 to 2.

DR. WEEKES—407 DUNDAS STREET, near Colborne. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Telephone 1028.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, north-west corner Park and Queen streets. Hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 539.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. 1212 to 10, 185 Queen's street.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-dun. Specialties, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 257 Queen's avenue. 40 Stanley street. Special attention to diseases of children.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialties, nose, throat and lungs.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, 688 Dundas street. Telephone 1028.

DR. D. HUTCHISON HOGG—183 ASKIN street, South London, near Wortley road.

DR. McLELLAN—SPECIALTY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; cataracts removed, eyes straightened. 234 Dundas street.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, MASONIC Temple, No. 3, corner Richmond and King; residence, 183 Richmond street. Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles; diseases of women and children. Office open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Business Cards.

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

PRICES AWAY DOWN—ONE MILLION British Columbia and Ontario cedar and pine shingles from \$1.40 to \$2.70 per thousand. J. A. SUTHERLAND, lumber yard, 401 Market street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, London.

FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD—BEST Lehigh coal, best and maple wood, at lowest prices, at D. GILLESPIE'S new yard, Malton, Ontario. H. R. CROSSING. Telephone, 1834. Good delivery.

GO TO MR. WOODLIFES, 238 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 788.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, etc. Hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 788.

W. and cutter. Ladies' mantles and fitted or made. 509 York street, London.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—Specialties: Striped, feathered and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

GROCERS' IMPROVED TEA AND special specialties in tin and Japanese goods; job jannanning, stencil cutting, etc. D. M. GREEN, 242 King street.

RO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofing; repairing a specialty. New yard, 180 Dundas street. Telephone 588.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds, new outfit, 41 Bay street. Toronto, and 285 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

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The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 10 pages).....\$4 00
 Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
 Saturday Edition, 16 pages, including
 "Citizen and Home Guard".....1 00
 All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, - CANADA.

London, Saturday, January 19.

TAXES AND PRICES.

A contemporary which invariably indorses the policy of the men now in power at Ottawa, no matter what line of action they may pursue, asserts that the farmers of Canada have been very much benefited by the high tax system, and argues that the increase in the debt of the country, by over one hundred millions of dollars in the last fifteen years, is no burden on the people at all, because the money has been borrowed at a low rate of interest.

In passing, it may be asked how the men in power at Ottawa can claim credit for any saving effected by borrowing British cheap money upon the strength of the credit of the workers of Canada? If there were any benefit to be derived from the lowering of the rate of interest on the debt of Canada, it should have gone into the pockets of the people of this country; but the men who control affairs at Ottawa just now, and who are so fearful of the day of reckoning that is at hand, have not given the taxpayers the benefit of the decreased interest rate, but have squandered many millions of public money, and kept on borrowing until the annual amount expended for interest alone is now several millions of dollars greater than it was when Hon. Alexander MacKenzie laid down the reins of office.

Then as to the alleged benefits which the farmers of Canada have derived from the trade restriction policy, it is in evidence that the men who sought to impose the system of high taxation upon the people obtained power by the false pretence that they did not intend to raise the taxes, but meant to so adjust the tariff as to enable the farmers to get higher prices for what they had to sell, while providing plenty of work at high wages for the unemployed. Does not the experience of every farmer, of every city and country worker, of every independent manufacturer, go to prove that this promise has not been kept? Even the recent juggle with the tariff, undertaken most unwillingly by the obedient servants of the combines, has effected no real reform in the class law. Here are some comparisons between the tariff taxes on imports under the old and revised tariffs, the figures being taken from the official returns for November, 1893, and November, 1894:

Article	Nov. '94	Nov. '93
Rice	70	60
Flour	30	25
Coal	31	27
Cottons, bleached and	30	31
colored	30	31
Cotton clothing	35	35
Coal oil	93	107
Earthenware, etc.	20	23
Hats and caps	30	30
Cutlery, hardware and	30	30
tools	30	30
Pig iron and scraps	31	30
Woolen carpets	30	32
Woolen clothing	30	32
Knitted goods	42	32
Unclassified wools	32	30

But it may be argued that the contract has been kept which the high tax advocates undertook, when they promised to keep up the price of the farmers' produce. Was there ever a more abject failure? Is it not a fact that dressed hogs—a sample product—have been selling for more money in Detroit than in the adjoining Canadian county of Essex? We give below the current market prices paid for staple farm products in this city on Jan. 18, 1878, and on Jan. 18, 1895:

	Jan. 18, 1878.	Jan. 18, 1895.
White wheat	\$2 05 to \$2 11	\$5 to \$1 00
Red wheat	1 90 to 1 97	95 to 87
Corn	1 00 to 1 00	90 to 85
Oats	90 to 92	85 to 87
Barley	1 00 to 1 27	75 to 90
Peas	1 00 to 1 05	80 to 90
Beans	1 25 to 1 50	75 to 1 00
Fuckwheat	80 to 1 00	85 to 80
Butter, roll	17 to 18	18 to 19
Cheese	10 to 12	10 to 9
Eggs, fresh	17 to 22	21 to 22
Dried apples	07 to 08	05 to 07
Dressed hogs	4 75 to 5 25	4 75 to 5 15
Hay	10 00 to 12 00	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, bag	1 50 to 3 00	35 to 60
Potatoes, bag	45 to 60	50 to 55
Straw, load	7 50 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 75

It is a telling comparison, and should convince every farmer in Canada—and there are thousands of them—who was moved to try the "N. P." as a means of increasing the value of his products, to forsake the fraud. Every farmer, we care not what his political leanings may have hitherto been, must here reach the conclusion that the best policy for Canada is to proceed at once to reduce our taxes on imports as far as the economical government of Canada will permit. Thereby the farmer, who must sell his products in the world's markets, will be able to get the greatest value possible in return. He will sell to better advantage, and he will be a better buyer

of the products of our industries, for he will pay but one tribute, and that will go into the coffers of the government. The country needs and will command a change.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

For the year ending June 30 last, the trade returns of Canada, compared with the previous year, show a falling off of \$1,034,403 in exports, of \$5,599,328 in imports, and of \$1,781,888 in duty collected. The exports show a falling off on the year of about \$1,000,000.

More interesting as showing the present condition of affairs, is the statement of trade for the first six months of the present fiscal year, compared with that of the previous fiscal year:

	6 months 1895.	6 months 1894.	Decrease.
Imports	\$54,572,395	\$60,894,062	\$6,321,667
Exports	72,599,132	77,534,330	4,935,198
Duty	8,701,038	10,198,562	1,497,524

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Despite the restrictive taxes which foolish Governments impose on trade between the two countries, commerce between the United States and Canada continues to grow. How business would boom between the two countries if these restrictive tariffs were reduced to a revenue tariff basis! The Toronto Monetary Times supplies the following table of trade between Canada and the United States during the last twenty years:

Year.	Aggregate trade between the two countries.	Our exports to U. S.
1873.....	\$89,808,204	\$42,072,000
1874.....	90,524,600	36,244,000
1875.....	80,717,000	29,311,000
1876.....	78,003,000	25,933,000
1877.....	77,087,000	25,775,000
1878.....	73,876,000	25,244,000
1879.....	70,904,000	27,165,000
1880.....	62,896,000	33,349,000
1881.....	73,670,000	36,866,000
1882.....	86,229,000	47,940,000
1883.....	97,701,000	41,668,000
1884.....	89,338,000	38,840,000
1885.....	86,903,000	39,752,000
1886.....	81,438,000	36,578,000
1887.....	82,767,000	37,660,000
1888.....	91,053,000	42,572,000
1889.....	94,059,000	43,322,000
1890.....	92,814,000	40,322,000
1891.....	94,824,000	41,138,000
1892.....	92,125,000	38,988,000
1893.....	102,144,000	43,923,000

A TRIBUTE AND A REBUKE.
 The broad Christian sentiments expressed by the Provincial Premier at Kingston are at once a tribute to his splendid liberal character and a rebuke to the bigots who are constantly fostering sectarian bitterness.—Toronto Star.

A PLAYFUL PREMISE.
 By way of proving that Sir Mackenzie Bowell was suffering from no dangerous illness, the Empire acquainted the public with the fact that the Premier was able to sit up in bed and play backgammon on the day of Sir John Thompson's funeral.—Toronto Telegram.

NEW KIND OF MUNICIPAL BOSS.
 The cows elected the new council, and don't you forget it; the public are hereby warned against sending communications on the nuisance to the Signal hereafter. The cows own this town, and anyone who doesn't like the cows is at liberty to leave town.—Goderich Signal.

GET RICH BY GOING IN DEBT.
 Newfoundland had a debt of \$400,000 due on January 1, and not a dollar was in its treasury to meet the indebtedness. If her Ministers had paid the amount due by borrowing an additional sum, they would have been called statesmen of the Ottawa type. When will the people understand how foolish they have been?—Canada Farmers' Sun (Patron organ).

Our Girls Abroad.

Noted Canadian Musicians Finishing With the German Masters.

Miss Cummings Takes a Holiday Trip to a Famous City—Woman's Place in the Fatherland—How Nora Clench and Her Mother Enjoy Themselves.

Miss Alice Cummings, the well-known Hamilton musician, who has been studying with the German masters of the profession in which she has already proved an expert, writes a most interesting letter to a relation in this city, from which the "Advertiser" is permitted to make a chatty selection or two. The Mrs. Clench referred to is the mother of Miss Nora Clench, who is also completing her education in Germany at the present time. Writing from Berlin at New Year's, Miss Cummings says:

Mrs. Clench and I had an ideal Christmas Day, journeying through the mountains of Thuringia towards Nuremberg, and were never tired of the fair snow scenes and the vistas of Christmas trees, where the snow shone as brilliantly as it does at home since the 1st of November in Deutschland. We arrived at Nuremberg at 6 in the evening, and as we had only small hand bags we walked into the town through the great Frauen-Thor, and soon found ourselves in medieval Europe. Of course you will recall the quaint city and its bewildering architecture. We were "captured" (as the Germans say), and during our four days' sojourn there we seemed to be the special favorites of Fortune, for all things favored us. We had a visit from a lady who resided in the Rathaus, churches, noted old houses, and many of the most interesting historical places, so that was a great advantage, as she is a cultivated woman, and has lived in Nuremberg for 30 years. The council chamber of the Rathaus was interesting. Our friend described to us some of the historic feasts, and we rubbed the head of the lion from whose mouth the wine occasionally gushed for the ever-thirsty crowds of the streets, but the source of supply had been exhausted. I hope you saw the stupendous work of the upper story corridors. It is so remarkable that I cannot understand why Badaecker does not mention it. Many of the horses' heads, feet, the bodies of the knights, spears, etc., must stand out at least a foot in relief, while the whole procession and action of the tournament is represented. We were in the most famous house, which is now a shop for elegant furniture, but some of the upper rooms are still as they were

in the good old days, and the splendid wood carving and ceilings suggest its former glory. We wandered through the market nearly every day.

SEE THE PATIENT WOMEN
 and wonder at the cheapness of their wares. Such stolid faces, such unmitigated endurance, are only to be found in this older world. It is quite terrible for us to consider the condition of the "ladies of Europe." As we passed through the small villages, en route, we observed that they were always the workers. The snow was being shoveled from the door steps by the maidens, while the young men sauntered along the streets, and the omnipresent old woman, bareheaded, and with a great basket strapped to her back, was on every road leading steadily onwards. The land appeared to be most carefully prepared for next season, and the piles of cut timber in the forests were built with mathematical precision, even the twigs wanted to be arranged by themselves with definite purpose.

"We walked about the walls of Nuremberg and through its twisting streets, and could wait no more, and most thoroughly enjoyed our sojourn among its treasures. Last night we returned to Berlin, and have not yet recovered from our astonishment at all."

CHIEF OF OUR TRIP.
 We made the trip from our house and back within the portals, including even car fare to the station, railway tickets, hotel bill, meals, coffee, etc.—every expense—for less than \$18 a piece. Our hotel accommodation was I think about equal to the Fifth Avenue—certainly better than the Queen's, of Toronto—our room heated by steam, lit by electricity, which we could turn off or on from our luxurious beds, and for four days' accommodation and breakfast for two the bill was 24 marks—not quite \$5. Of course this is not the tourist season, which may make some difference in cost. We are hoping, if no misfortune befalls us, to undertake a similar jaunt to Dresden and Hildesheim, an interesting town in the neighborhood of Dresden.

"Living as a family in Berlin, we have greater comfort at much less expense than one foreigner could possibly have by herself, and it has been of great advantage to me to have been initiated at once into the inner circles of life on the continent without having to pay for my experience. We have slipped into another year, and hailed its advent with the 'prosit Neu Jahr' of these lusty Germans. Such a din as there was at midnight in the streets! The boys of all ages were abroad, and just as they gave vent to their feelings, and then the Canadians would consider 'Muskoka yells.' The windows of the houses were thrown open, and many heads were out to repeat the calls of the street. It was quite exhilarating.

"Though we enjoyed Nuremberg so much, we were quite glad to return to the capital. The life throbs more vigorously in the Kaiser's town, and the city is so many advantages during the season, that we find the selection often bewildering. We missed, too, the military from the streets. Here the officers are an especial feature of a street crowd, and it is most interesting to note the variety of the uniforms, the great care with which they are so skillfully adjusted, and the salutations of the infantry when the nabobs of the 'gild' pass within range.

BLOODSHED IN HAWAII.
A Royalist Rebellion Against the Republic.

Carter, the Annexationist Commissioner, Killed—Many Royalists Arrested.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 19.—An outbreak of Royalists has occurred in Hawaii and President Doles has declared military law.

The Advertiser says: By today's steamer the Government of the United States will receive news of a rebellion in Hawaii. The people will learn of bloodshed, of death, of men still in the field standing ready to mingle their blood with that of the slain in order that the Republic may be constituted a country, and the deadly rewards of the inaction of present American administration. What are we fighting for if not to protect the property of United States citizens? The American people have \$21,700,689 invested in this country; twice as much as any other two nationalities represented in the islands, and tens of thousands of the whole amount invested in plantations or properties, and what have we received in return? Absolutely nothing.

FURTHER PARTICULARS
 SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Auckland and Sydney, via Honolulu, yesterday and brings news of a revolution and bloodshed in Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and other Government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly 200 Royalists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu on Jan. 11, but the Government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists.

The World's Fair award to Dr. Price's Baking Powder speaks for itself. It proclaims the superiority of this popular brand over every other.

ART IN LONDON.
Reopening of the Government School of Art—Cheap Lessons.

The Government School of Art, in the Mechanics' Institute, has reopened for the season with an increased attendance. Mr. John H. Griffith, the principal, is still in charge and has imported a large number of studies from England, Germany and France for the use of the pupils. The evening classes are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. for instruction in freehand, model and mechanical drawing. The fee for the course of 36 lessons is \$3; a little more than 9 cents a lesson. The arrangements for developing the artistic taste of the scholars are most complete, and the late addition of a large number of new subjects will be very gratifying. These include figure studies, floral studies, landscape, marine and natural history sketches, and studies for painting. Ready classes for china, oil and watercolor paintings are held on Monday, Friday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. These classes are very popular with the ladies. The study of art is not by any means confined to boys and girls, and Mr. Griffith points with pride to a large number of students who have taken lessons when they have reached middle age and sometimes later. Again he is proud of the number of his younger pupils who have made a success of their studies in mechanical and other departments. "Every apprentice we have had has been a graduate of your school," said a prominent lithographer to Mr. Griffith yesterday. Numbers of others have made great strides in architecture and art, who have received their first instruction at Mr. Griffith's school.

Lowest prices in watches, clocks, silverware and jewelry. J. E. ADKINS, East London. Special attention to watch repairing. jwt

PERISHED IN THE WOODS.

Sad Fate of Three Boys Who Ran Away from an Industrial School.

URICA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Wm. Pett, who with two other boys ran away from St. Vincent Industrial School here a few days ago, was found in a barn twenty miles from Herkimer this morning. His legs were frozen and he is in a critical condition.

The bodies of his companions, named Thomas Buck and Joseph Erminer, were found in the woods.

It is supposed the boys, fearing arrest, were afraid to ask for assistance, and hiding in the woods, they became chilled and exhausted and sat down to rest, and slept in death.

The Brewster's Journal states that English syndicates have \$31,000,000 invested in American breweries, the dividend on which, at 9 per cent. last year, was \$8,190,000, and was paid in gold.

THAT—

LOST APPETITE
 LOST ENERGY
 LOST HEALTH

REGAINED

BY THE USE OF



Send For Free Sample Testimonials and Guarantee.

K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State St., Boston.



Detroit & Return
 Only \$2

Good going p.m. trains Tuesday, Jan. 22, all trains Wednesday, 23rd, returning all trains 24th.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas Street, corner Richmond. City office open 7:30 a.m.

LONDON
Electric Motor Co.

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

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

We are now placing a London Motor with the Advertiser Printing Company, which makes a total of 24 running laundries, spice mills, machine shops, printing offices, butchers, etc., in the city. We also have them running in Montreal, Toronto, St. Thomas and the principal cities of Canada.

Electrical and general repairing done and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
 90 York Street, - London, (nt.)

\$50

To Any One Who Tries Dr. Chase's

Ginment for Itching Piles
 Saying, It Will Not Cure Or Relieve.

Itching piles is an exceedingly painful and annoying affliction, found alike in the rich and poor, male and female. The principal symptoms are a severe itching, which is worse at night when the sufferer becomes warm in bed. So terrible is the itching that frequently it is impossible to procure sleep. Often the sufferer unconsciously during sleep scratches the parts until they are sore, ulcers and ulcers form, excruciatingly acutely from this disease, causing unbearable irritation and trouble. These and every other symptom of Itching Piles or Irritation in any part of the body are immediately allayed and quickly cured by Chase's Ointment. It will instantly stop itching, heal the sores and ulcers, dry up the moisture.

Price 60 cents, of dealers; or by mail by addressing, EDMANSON, RATES & CO., 45 Lombard street, Toronto.

Sugar! Sugar!

Montreal Granulated,
 30 lbs. for \$1.

FITZALLEN, Grocer,
 CORNER MARKET.

"CASH ONLY."

Saturday Night Fair

FROM 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

It will make no difference to our Saturday Night Sale how many imitators we have. We have built our business upon a solid foundation. Men with no ideas of their own, combined with gross misrepresentation and shoddy goods, may stumble along from one emergency to another, but the day of reckoning is on their track. We call one and all to witness that our announcements stand the test. This is where the great difference comes in. Our competitors find it difficult to account for our very large and increasing trade. They endeavor to copy us in every shape and form, even to the style of an advertisement, but these things hurt us not; only cause a hearty laugh at the youthful imitator, and remind one of the four-legged quadruped with the long ears. However, let the boy have his say. With rope enough he will yet hang himself.

Saturday Night at

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Children's Plain Wool Hose, worth 18c, Tonight 12½c

HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, spliced, worth 25c, Tonight 20c

HOSE—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, all wool, spliced, worth 45c, Tonight 36c

HOSE—Ladies' Plain All-wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 15c, Tonight 10c

GLOVES—Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Gloves, black, worth 20c, Tonight 15c

GLOVES—Children's Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c, Tonight 10c

HANDKERCHIEFS—White Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c, Tonight 9 for 25c

GLOVES—Colored and Black Kid Gloves, worth 50c, Tonight 42c

GLOVES—Colored Musquetaire Kid Gloves, undressed, worth 75c, Tonight 56c

MITTS—Ladies' and Misses' Heavy Ribbed Wool Mitts, worth 25c, Tonight 16c

RIBBONS—Colored Silk Ribbons, worth 5c yard, Tonight 2 yards for 5c

VESTS—Children's Heavy Ribbed Undervests, worth 40c, Tonight 32c

VEILINGS—Fancy Colored Silk Net Veilings, worth 25c, Tonight 16c

HAIR PINS—Fancy Tortoise Shell Hair Pins, worth 20c, Tonight 10c

CEYLON FLANNEL—Shirting, rare value at 12½c, Tonight 8c

CANTON FLANNEL—Unbleached, worth 6½c, Tonight 5c

FLANNEL—Shirting, navy blue, worth 20c, Tonight 15c

MOLETON SKIRTING—Striped, fancy borders, a bargain for any body at 25c, Tonight 12½c

QUILTS—Full size White Quilts, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 29

SHEETING—Unbleached, plain or twill, worth 25c, Tonight 19c

SHEETS—Lambskin Flannel Sheets, a very fine thing, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1

LAMPS—Your choice of 50 Lamps; very nice Parlor Stand Lamps, with brass finishings, worth \$2 50 to \$5, Tonight \$2

UNDERWEAR—Gents' Wool Underwear, good value at \$1 50 suit (all wool), Tonight \$1

HENRIETTA—Cardinal Henrietta, worth 40c, Tonight 30c

CREPE DU CHENE—All wool, for evening wear, worth 50c, Tonight 39c

CREPON—All wool, for party dresses, worth 50c, Tonight 39c

MOIRE SILK—In light colors, worth 75c, Tonight 39c

HENRIETTA—Silk finished, 46-inches wide, worth 65c, Tonight 50c

SILESIESE SILK—In light colors only, worth 75c, Tonight 39c

SKIRTS—Cloth Skirts, braid-trimmed, worth \$1 50, Tonight 75c

CHENILLE CURTAINS—3¼ yards long, good value for \$5, Tonight \$3 50

DRESS PATTERNS—A great bargain, worth \$7, Tonight \$5

DRESS PATTERNS—Good value at \$5, Tonight \$3

SERGE—All-wool Navy Serge, for boys' wear, worth 45c, Tonight 35c

SHIRTING—Angola Shirting, unshrinkable, worth 20c, Tonight 12½c

FLANNEL—Eiderdown Flannel, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

FLANNEL—Wide Heavy Gray Flannel, worth 20c, Tonight 16c

FLANNELETTE—Very heavy, suitable for shirting, worth 15c, Tonight 10c

DAMASK LINEN—Tray Cloths, colored border, with fringe, worth 20c, Tonight 12½c

TOWELS—Linen Towels, large size, red borders, a snap

Some Fast Trains

Favorable Comparison of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. with the Trains of the United States and Europe—Empire State Express Records—Fast Time on English Railroads.

For the purpose of discovering which of the three countries—Great Britain, Canada or the United States—possessed the fastest railway train, the Toronto Empire State Express recently carried out an interesting series of investigations. For the purpose of comparison, the New York Central, with its much-talked-of Empire State Express, was selected as a representative American road. Three English roads—London and North Western, the Midland, and the Great Western—furnished their running. For Canada the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk were selected.

FAST RUNS WITHOUT STOPS. Taking up first the question of fast runs without stopping of daily express trains, it will be seen that the English roads make a most creditable showing. The fastest run of any English road is made by the Great Northern, which traverses the distance from Grantham to Retford, a distance of 33.14 miles, in 36 minutes, which is equivalent to a velocity of 55.12 miles an hour. The London and North Western, which traverses the distance from Grantham to Retford, a distance of 33.14 miles, in 36 minutes, which is equivalent to a velocity of 55.12 miles an hour. The London and North Western, which traverses the distance from Grantham to Retford, a distance of 33.14 miles, in 36 minutes, which is equivalent to a velocity of 55.12 miles an hour.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL. Taking now the fastest run without a stop of the Empire State Express the time table shows the schedule allowance for the 80 miles between Syracuse and Rochester to be 1 hour 14 minutes, which is at the rate of 52.1 miles an hour. The next best run is that of 95 miles between Albany and Utica, covered in 1 hour and 50 minutes, or at a velocity of 52.1 miles an hour.

CANADIAN RUNS. The Grand Trunk's fastest and longest run appears to be from Chatham to Windsor, just 45.59 miles, which is performed in exactly an hour. On the Canadian Pacific, the western express from Montreal performs the 69 miles between Vaudreuil and Chesherville in 1 hour 35 minutes, or at the rate of 43.5 miles an hour.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is not at the present time making any special effort to run a particularly fast train. Probably one of the fastest is that between Montreal and St. Lawrence. This train runs 62 miles in 59 hours and 5 minutes, or about 31 miles an hour, including all stops, which, considering the nature of the country, is pretty fast. For such a long run, including all stops, this is a long run. The train leaves Montreal at 11:40 a.m. and arrives at St. Lawrence at 11:35 a.m., making the run to Windsor, 113 miles, in 2 hours 55 minutes, or about 23 miles per hour, including all stops, which, likewise, is a very fast rate of speed. The rate of speed, after deducting the estimated delay for stops, is 40.8.

INDIVIDUAL FAST RUNS. Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, claims that his company is pre-eminent in fast time. The "Exposition Flyer" during the continuance of the World's Fair ran regularly between New York and Chicago in 20 hours' running time. This is said to have been the fastest train for the distance ever run on any railway either in America or in Europe. The following Empire State Express records are interesting: On Tuesday, May 9, 1933, engine No. 999 made 102 miles an hour, hauling the Empire State Express, composed of four heavy passenger coaches, including one Wagner drawing-room car. On Wednesday, May 10, 1933, engine No. 999 made her fastest run with the Empire State Express, which was a mile 32 seconds, or at the rate of 112.1 miles an hour. The Empire State Express covered the 10 miles from Cridden to Grimsbyville in six minutes, or at the rate of 100 miles an hour. This is the fastest run in American records, the fastest time ever made by a railway train.

C. P. R. FAST TIME. A remarkable trans-continental journey was made by a special train on the Canadian Pacific, which left Vancouver at 1:08 p.m., August 29, 1931, and reached Brockville at 9:09 p.m. on September 1. The distance from Vancouver to Brockville is 2,503 miles, and after deducting an hour for change of time at Donald, Brandon and Fort William, the through time, including all stops, was 74.4 hours, or, as near as possible, 36.4 miles per hour. In considering this record it must be borne in mind that a portion of the line traversed was in mountainous British Columbia and Rocky Mountain ranges. This train is composed of three solid vestibuled cars, one baggage and smoker, one first class and one Pullman car, all of very recent design, and best and most modern appliances for convenience and comfort, as well as safety. The distance from Niagara Falls to Sarnia is 179 miles, and the train is scheduled at the rate of 35 miles per hour for the entire distance. Leaving the Falls at 7:30 a.m., this train runs slowly up grade to St. David's, where the end of the double track is reached, and the train passes on to the single line with orders to Merritt, 9.72 miles distant. The speed is now gradually increased, aided by down grades, until 50 miles per hour is attained, and frequently one mile in 57 seconds is rolled over. Away still down grades, whirling around curves and through deep cuts, over ravines and bridges, until a plunge into total darkness denotes that we are passing under the Welland Canal through the Merritt tunnel. An electric

sentinal stands at each entrance to this tunnel, making it impossible for two trains to meet. After a short stop at Merritt we proceed along at the rate of about 40 miles per hour through the "Garden of Canada." Mile upon mile of highly cultivated farms and pastures, the train, engine and cars, inspected and oiled, and we proceed to mount the bluff that borders the lake, reaching the plateau that extends back inland from the great lakes. This is at places very steep, so that the speed is not very great, giving ample time for passengers to examine the magnificent and varied scenery through which the line runs, winding along the gullies, crossing deep ravines by wooded hills, now edging the bluff, then seemingly overhanging the valley; this part of the journey is very beautiful and beautiful. When the plateau is reached a beautiful view is before us, forming one of the most attractive scenes in Canada. The Dundas valley stretches on one side, and up and down as far as the eye can reach the vivid green is dotted with towns, villages and farm houses, while back in the distance is the smoke from Hamilton, and beyond the blue of Lake Ontario.

Stops at Harrisburg, Paris, Woodstock, brings us to London, 120 miles, in 3 hours and 15 minutes. After a delay of five minutes, when engines are changed and cars oiled and inspected, the train leaves London for Sarnia tunnel. This part of the journey is run at a very rapid rate, the train is scheduled at 40 miles an hour, including stops, and 53 miles an hour not including stops, so that frequently the speed maintained is 60 miles per hour, and sometimes as high as 65 miles per hour. For such a long run, including all stops, this is a long run. The train leaves London at 12:15 p.m., 173.38 miles in 4 hours and 45 minutes. The running of all trains and engines is variable, and fast running dependent upon favorable conditions, as for short distances, perhaps, the highest rate on the Grand Trunk system ever timed is one mile in 48 seconds, or at the rate of 75 miles per hour. The Grand Trunk management, however, aims rather at comfort and safety than excessive speed, which is not a desirable kind of competition.

GENERAL MANAGER SEAR-GEANT'S VIEWS. In a communication on the subject of railway speed, General Manager J. Seargeant of the Grand Trunk, says: "The speed of trains, depending largely upon a combination of conditions, is more or less regulated by atmospheric pressure, changes of temperature, condition and gradients of permanent way, style and weight of cars, all contributing largely in making a fast run, which as between terminal points, is also dependent upon number of stops, and the nature of the country, and other contingencies."

"Upon the Grand Trunk Railway system, that covers the western portion of Canada like a giant octopus, the management have at all times devoted large sums and the best professional talent in improving and maintaining the condition of the tracks and bridges, and the permanent way, also in applying the most modern inventions to engines and cars. They are thus enabled to schedule all their through trains at a very high rate of speed."

GOOD BOARD APPRECIATED. A deceased Philadelphia man who will have just been admitted to probate bequeathed the whole of his fortune, amounting to \$5,000, to the boarding-house keeper in whose place he had boarded for fifteen years. Here is an example to boarders who do not know how to dispose of their money when it can be put to use for good. The boarding-house keeper in whose place he had boarded for fifteen years, says that the codfish balls are not fit to eat, that the waffles are cold, that the coffee is bad, that the butter is rancid, that the bread is dry, that the bed is hard, and that the room is not properly ventilated in summer or heated in winter. The boarding-house keeper who does not know how to dispose of his money when it can be put to use for good, the boarding-house keeper in whose place he had boarded for fifteen years, says that the codfish balls are not fit to eat, that the waffles are cold, that the coffee is bad, that the butter is rancid, that the bread is dry, that the bed is hard, and that the room is not properly ventilated in summer or heated in winter.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S FASTEST RUN. The following is a description of the run of the fastest train on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Niagara Falls and Sarnia tunnel, being the train from New York to Chicago, via the Lehigh Valley, Grand Trunk and Erie, and Grand Trunk Railways. This train is composed of three solid vestibuled cars, one baggage and smoker, one first class and one Pullman car, all of very recent design, and best and most modern appliances for convenience and comfort, as well as safety. The distance from Niagara Falls to Sarnia is 179 miles, and the train is scheduled at the rate of 35 miles per hour for the entire distance. Leaving the Falls at 7:30 a.m., this train runs slowly up grade to St. David's, where the end of the double track is reached, and the train passes on to the single line with orders to Merritt, 9.72 miles distant. The speed is now gradually increased, aided by down grades, until 50 miles per hour is attained, and frequently one mile in 57 seconds is rolled over. Away still down grades, whirling around curves and through deep cuts, over ravines and bridges, until a plunge into total darkness denotes that we are passing under the Welland Canal through the Merritt tunnel. An electric

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Remedy Cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removed at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

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

CHEAP ENJOYMENTS.

Mental Culture Affords Unlimited Resources for Pleasure.

People of cultivated tastes in art, music or literature are rendered so sensitive to false quantities that they are unable to enjoy the pleasures of the uneducated, but they have compensation in having opened to them a world of cheap enjoyment that is closed to those who have not been trained to see the beauties of nature to appreciate the harmonies of sound or understand the imagery of the poet. The cheapest enjoyment comes, perhaps, to those who have had their sense of beauty cultivated.

Music and literature afford cheap enjoyment to those who have been cultivated to appreciation of their higher forms. When far away from the sources of either the memory will recall them and they will yield fresh enjoyment without cost or effort. One may pick out from literature a host of familiar friends who are always with us in an invisible chain with whom to commune when alone, or about whom to talk when in congenial company. It may be that the uncultured find as much happiness in life as the well-read men of poetic and artistic tastes, but it is happiness of a lower order and less at command. It may also be that the cultivated, by reason of environment, find little happiness in this world, but they have at least acquired the means of enjoyment when they have had their sense of beauty developed and their minds illuminated by the good world's great writers. For this reason, if for no other, we should seek to educate our children in a broad way. While not neglecting their book studies, we should encourage their habits of observation and cultivate their taste for art and literature. Disregarding any direct use that is to be made of such culture, it is a cheap means of enjoyment which the worker of the world through life. Such culture may serve to make the poorest rich, so far as enjoyment is concerned. Who has not known of families too poor to spend money on theaters, concerts and the like, who have found equal pleasure in the home reading circle, in the study of the natural sciences, or in the cultivation of a taste for the good world's great writers. For this reason, if for no other, we should seek to educate our children in a broad way. While not neglecting their book studies, we should encourage their habits of observation and cultivate their taste for art and literature. Disregarding any direct use that is to be made of such culture, it is a cheap means of enjoyment which the worker of the world through life. Such culture may serve to make the poorest rich, so far as enjoyment is concerned. Who has not known of families too poor to spend money on theaters, concerts and the like, who have found equal pleasure in the home reading circle, in the study of the natural sciences, or in the cultivation of a taste for the good world's great writers.

ARDENCY OF HIS LOVE. "My young friend," said the millionaire, frowning, "you admit that you are poor and you know that my daughter is very wealthy. Would you, a pauper, marry her, knowing her to be worth a million?" "Sir," said the young man, who was a person of intense resolution, "my ar-

A Curious Community

The Village of Hiawatha, Mich., Organized on the Basis of Product-Sharing—A Co-operative Plan With Every Worker an Employer.

(Correspondence New York Voice.)

Twelve miles north of Manistique, in Schoolcraft county, Mich., is a new and interesting enterprise. The new village of Hiawatha is being built under a plan called product-sharing. This is not profit-sharing, which means that the wage system remains in force, only that the employer shall share his profits with his employees when he has any, as an additional advantage to him, as some of the workers and as a premium to the workman over and above regular wages.

Now product-sharing has nothing in common with profit-sharing. Like co-operation, the workers are not employees, managers and workmen; but unlike co-operation, neither its sole nor its main reliance is on the market for the worker's support; and unlike socialisms, which have been based on a voluntary organization, like any corporation, partnership or firm acting under its own management and without authority, interference or patronage from the state.

It is not communism. It proposes no community of goods, and involves no interference with the family. Briefly stated, it simply proposes that workmen should own the tools, machines, and purchase and own together the machines and the materials necessary for production, and that, working together as producers, each shall have his share in the property, as determined by the part he has had as a producer. Every family has its own home, manages its own affairs, controls its own property. Private property, complete, is in no way interfered with, and is in every way protected. It is a doctrine of the association that there is no other basis for ownership than that of the individual. The change of absolute equivalents and that all business transactions which involve the obtaining of something for nothing are essentially wrong, and that the only way to secure justice is to have each man have naturally the right to what his own toil may provide, but that by no trick of commerce and no scheme of exchange can he ever establish a property right in anything which represents no effort of his own.

The association was organized at the close of a series of addresses by Walter T. Mills, who has been lecturing in Manistique late in April last by A. S. Byers, who was already engaged in promoting such an organization, and under a preliminary agreement work was commenced by about twenty members on the first day of May. There are now 37 men, with their families, 125 people in all, including carpenters, brickmakers, masons, or machinists, engineers, printers, farmers, lumbermen, clerks, teachers, dressmakers, typewriters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, sawyers, and tanners. These people have been working together clearing land, planting crops, building houses, and, probably to-day the most cheerful, hopeful and contented company of workmen to be found anywhere in this part of the world. The association owns 1,100 acres of land, of which they have under cultivation 150 acres. This land is made up of ten farms, the whole of which was turned over to the association by the farmers, who themselves became members of the organization. The land is bounded on one side by a waste of pine lands, from which the timber has been cut, and seems now to be utterly valueless except for the wild fruits, especially blueberries, which grow in great abundance. On the other side are wild meadows, which for a large portion of the year are under water and are entirely valueless for any other purpose than for gathering the hay in its season, which must be taken from the meadows as gathered. But the land and the water are great tracts of worthless country is a small part of probably 2,000 acres, more than half of which already belongs to the association, of remarkably fertile lands. It is a hard-worked ridge covered with the

fection is proof against such tests. I would marry your daughter if she were worth two millions."

STEVENSON AND THE CONDUCTOR.

During his last visit to this country Robert Louis Stevenson escaped a very unpleasant experience and never knew it. A journalist who knew Stevenson by his published portraits entered a railway car at Long Branch, and saw the famous author seated in a corner, with a black square box on the opposite seat and a rubber tube dangling from the conductor knew the journalist, and said to him, pointing to Mr. Stevenson:

"I'm going to put that man with the long hair off the train. He is smoking. I asked him not to, but he's been at it again while I've been out of the car." "He is not smoking," said the journalist; "that is some device for carrying medicine in the form of a vapor, which he inhales in his lungs. He is an invalid. That is Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist."

The conductor seemed interested, but only for a minute. "I don't care," said he. "It doesn't matter who he is. I call it smoking, and he's been at it after I told him not to."

The journalist tried another tack. "Did you ever read 'Kidnapped'?" he asked.

"Now," said the conductor, "I don't care what he is; he's got to obey the rules."

The journalist persisted. "Did you ever read 'Treasure Island'?"

"Now," said the conductor, "I don't read many novels; they are all trash, anyway."

"Hold on," said the journalist. "Did you ever read 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'?"

"What?" said the conductor. "Did I read 'Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'?"

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Taxation Reform.

WHEN LAND IS APPROPRIATED. You take my house when you do take the prop

That dost sustain my house; you take my life When you do take the means whereby I live. —Shakespeare.

ECONOMIC TERMS. Economics—The science of conduct as related to wealth.

Wealth—Desired labor products. Labor—Human exertion.

Land—The universe, exclusive of man and labor products.

Capital—Wealth used for production. Wages—The portion of product received in return for labor.

Interest—The portion of product received in return for the use of capital. Utility—Serviceableness.

Value—Exchange power. Price—Value as measured in money.

Money—Mediums of exchange which avoid the difficulties of barter. Exchange—The trading of wealth for services, including barter, sale and loan.

Barter—The exchange of wealth for wealth more desired.

Sale—The exchange of other wealth for money.

Loan—Exchange in which one party defers payment.

Commercial interest—The hire of capital, premium for deferring payment.

AS THE FARMER SEES IT. "I used to feel a little mean at robbing my bees," said the tender-hearted farmer, "but since I got to thinking it over I see that I am doing 'em good. If they don't get me their honey all next summer,"—Hudson Register.

WHO PAYS TAXES? A farmer works every day in the year. Sundays included; for he must tend his stock on Sunday. He produces all he can, and thus begets something to support government. A landowner of a city lot collects \$10,000 a year ground rent. He works not one day in the year. He lets his share to support the government. Does he do anything to support government?

There is no question as to the farmer paying taxes. He supports himself, he pays his taxes, he pays his taxes. He produces all he can, and thus begets something to support government. A landowner of a city lot collects \$10,000 a year ground rent. He works not one day in the year. He lets his share to support the government. Does he do anything to support government?

If we put all the taxes on land value, who could possibly escape taxation? For every one must occupy valuable land, unless he betakes himself to the wilds beyond the advantages of civilization. To state that the single tax on land value would put all the taxes on the shoulders of the landowner is to state the truth; for this is the only form of taxation that can reach every one equitably.

There is a man now, according to his industry. We discriminate always against the industrious man, increasing his taxes according to the benefits he confers on society. The single tax, however, this and taxes a man according to the advantages society confers on him. The most advantageous site in Ontario is in the center of Toronto, consequently land there is the most valuable. A million dollars per acre, unimproved value, or equivalent to the value of one thousand farms according to the average assessment of unimproved farm land.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. The demand of the American Federation of Labor for the abolition of the land monopoly, and the making of occupancy and use the only title to land, while less definite than could be wished, really covers the ground, and it is to be hoped that the Federationists will so understand it. The single tax is the simple and direct way of abolishing land monopoly.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD'S OPINION. Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U., gives out the following:

"I am free to say that I believe the present economic condition of the country is the miseries of millions of our people, the vast number of the unemployed, call for reforms, which, if they could be brought about, would vastly diminish only the miseries of the people, and that one of these reforms, with far-reaching and unspeakable beneficence, is the single tax, as set forth by its great apostle, Henry George."

Charles Booth of England, in his "Life and Labor of the People," the most careful study of the condition of the poor ever made, says that out of 5,000 poor in a given district in London, only 13 per cent. owned their property directly to drink; of the remaining 87 per cent., it was caused by constant work at low wages—occasional work at high wages. Many of this 87 per cent. lost hope and took to drink in consequence.

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EARLY WAVES IN CANADA

Remarkable Occurrences on the Great Lakes—
Discoveries of a London Educationist—Opportunity
for Other Investigators.

The surface of our planet, seemingly so stable and rigid, is not so in reality. Throughout past ages a slow, usually imperceptible, sinking of the crust has taken place. The various sedimentary strata have, one by one, been deposited in shallow waters, in lagoons and estuaries. They aggregate many thousands of feet in thickness. At long intervals mighty upheavals have occurred. With the noise of a thousand thunders, with waves of the crust, comparable with ocean's mightiest waves, and with vast changes in earth's topography, these elevations have taken place. New mountain ranges are brought into being and old sea bottoms become dry land, only to again suffer denudation and depression below sea level. Frequently the proudest works of man's constructive skill go down before such earth throes in tumbling ruins. Nor do the builders escape. Thousands are engulfed in the yawning fissures. Even the everlasting hills, towering to the sky and rooted deeply in the igneous ocean below, are torn to pieces by eruptive forces or slowly sink into the fiery depths.

SLOWLY SINKING.

Whenever a river discharges its waters and its burden of sediment, there the crust is slowly sinking. With in historic times the Delta of the Nile, as proved by remains of buried cities, lately unearthed, has sunk at least 200 feet. The same is true of the Mississippi Delta. Enough mud is brought down by the Nile to raise its banks, in the lower part of its course, in a single century high above possibility of inundation. Our Thames deposits over twenty square miles of silt and mud every year. The level at least one inch; but instead of its flats rising year by year, they remain at nearly the same old level. Oak piles driven many years ago to mark the level at the mouth of the river are now beneath low-water mark.

But besides these earth movements, frequent oscillations of the land surface appear to take place. These vibrations swiftly cross continents and are succeeded by others, as waves do, as rapidly as every fifteen minutes. As slowly as one inch in a century, or more, last October wide areas on the New Jersey coast were devastated by the waters of the Atlantic. Summer hotels and cottages, railway embankments, and roads of black were swept away. A very high tide was given as an explanation in part. The wind is usually credited in such cases with the authority of most of the earth's mightiest winds. It would need to be raised to a whole sea fifteen or twenty feet, as it can act upon the surface only, and the frictionless water is free to run back as an under-tow. This time, wind and tide were acting in nearly opposite directions. The tide was running up the Atlantic from south to north with planetary velocity, and the wind was blowing a gale from the northwest, the time and force of greatest damage. In spite of the best efforts of the northwester, the sea prevailed and the waves were not beaten back.

OTHER STRANGE HAPPENINGS.
A year before, strange things occurred both on the Gulf of Mexico and the shores of the great lakes. In the State of Alabama the Gulf waters rose tremendously, and hundreds of squares of settled country were submerged. Houses were floated from their foundations and carried far to the northward and then southward again with the receding tide. At the same time the time and force of greatest damage. In spite of the best efforts of the northwester, the sea prevailed and the waves were not beaten back.

TIDES ON THE LAKES.
Residents all around the shores of our great inland seas will tell that there are tides on the lakes. In every lagoon, at the mouth of every creek or river, there is a ceaseless ebb and flow of the waters—no tide in the hour, but of the tides every day. During the summer of 1884 I was spending my vacation at Presque Isle, near Brighton, Ontario. One lovely Sunday morning the lighthouse keeper and myself drove round to attend church service in the village. The remainder of the party had everything prepared for a day of quiet in camp. The boat was drawn up on the beach under the shade of a tree growing beside the bank. Suddenly the water rose, threatening to inundate the camp. On the way we drove along the shore road, and found the water rising higher and higher, until the horse was almost swimming. In about half an hour the water was down to its usual level. The road was followed by the people there as sufficiently high to be safe from overflowing during high water in the lake. On Toronto Island the same party, while sunbathing, noticed repeatedly the rise and fall of the water in the lagoons. At the mouth of the Sable River a similar state of affairs existed. Owing to most of the water of the river being absorbed by the lake, little water empties at the present mouth at Port Franks in summer time. By gauges placed in the river we were enabled to note the rise and fall with ease. We noted an ebb and flow nearly every day. The rise on quiet, calm, summer days, with no storm center near, amounted to from four to eight inches. In stormy times it was much more. These risings would occur when the lake outside the mouth of the river was as still as a sea of glass. The rise would continue for fifteen minutes or upward, followed by a fall of the same duration. Those who coast in small boats around our lakes and land frequently, as they do, observe how the water level rises and falls when no waves are running and no swell is perceptible. One half-hour the canoe is high and dry on the beach. Leave it ten minutes, and when you return you will find it making its way slowly out to lake—maybe deep water by this time. A tide on an isolated island in the ocean averages one foot and a half only in height. On the shores of the continent the rise may be anywhere from five feet to nearly a hundred. The cause of the difference is not my purpose in this paper to discuss. Our earth waves are more easily accounted for.

WHAT CAUSES LAKE TIDES?
Roughly speaking, a difference of one inch in the mercurial column would be equivalent to a difference of one foot in the level of the water barometer. We cannot account for the rising and falling of our lake waters by areas of high and low pressure in our atmosphere. These will do something, but will not do one-tenth of the work necessary. We cannot account for these tides on the score of solar or lunar attraction. Our lakes are too

small for such tides to gather in. Now, a difference of one-tenth of an inch in the height of the column of mercury in the barometer would mean a difference of seven pounds in the pressure of the atmosphere on every square foot of the earth's surface, or two hundred millions of pounds on every square mile. It is not absurd to suppose that the distance from crest to crest of the tides passing over the earth will be ten miles, and their length across the line of the direction of their motion one thousand miles, including an area of one hundred square miles, making a total difference of weight of startling immensity—ten trillions of tons of atmosphere more or less than ordinary pressing on a small area, comparatively during a low, and much more during a high period. But differences of one inch in the height of the mercury in the barometer are common. My theory is, that waves of high or low pressure in the atmosphere are the causes of this ebb and flow. It would be interesting if observers who have used these instruments could take the trouble to refute or verify the above. A very ordinary earth wave would show a difference of an inch per mile on gauges set up for the purpose. Will not someone try it?

GEORGE KIRK.

Teachers and Students.

Important Information as to the Immediate Future.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.
In the curriculum for junior matriculation adopted by the universities for the period 1896-1900 some important changes have been made. The following are the most important points:

All candidates shall take the following subjects: Latin, English, history, mathematics, French or German, and either (1) Greek or (2) the second modern language, with physical science.

The examination may be divided into two parts, of which I shall be taken before II, and in a different year.

1. Arithmetic and mensuration, English grammar and rhetoric, physics and the history of Great Britain and Canada.

2. Greek, Latin, French, German, English literature, ancient history, algebra, geometry and chemistry.

The percentage for pass shall be 33-1-3 per cent on each paper at the examination taken by the candidate.

The marks for sight work on each of the "author's" papers shall consist of at least 33-1-3 per cent of the whole of the marks for the paper.

Candidates who purpose going up for examination in 1896 may take part I. in 1895 on the course prescribed for this year.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, 1895—GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define peninsula, cape, oasis, plateau, frith, watershed, delta, glacier, long ice, trade winds, summer solstice, equinox, and what are the following:

Guiana, St. Louis, Magellan, Sable, Canso, Costa Rica, Anglesy, Elba, St. Helena, Madras, Bombay, Tibet?

2. Where and what are the following places: Montreal, Chicago, New Orleans, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast, Lyons, Hamburg, Florence, Canton, Lucknow.

3. Name and give the use of the circles marked on a map of the world.

4. Name and give the use of the circles marked on a map of the world.

5. (a) What commerce is carried on by Canada with China and with Australia?

(b) Over what routes does this commerce pass?

(c) What advantage do we derive from the Canadian-Pacific route in our trade with China?

6. Show how the principal occupations of the people are related to the position and natural products of the following:

(a) The Maritime Provinces of Canada.

(b) Ontario and Quebec.

(c) Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

(d) British Columbia.

SELECTIONS FOR LITERATURE—ENTRANCE, 1895—FOURTH READER.

Lesson I.—Tom Brown.

Lesson V.—Pictures of Memory.

Lesson X.—The Barefoot Boy.

Lesson XVII.—The Vision of Mirza.

Lesson XX.—The Vision of Mirza.

Lesson XXIII.—On His Own Blindness.

Lesson XXVI.—From the Deserted Village.

Lesson XXXII.—Flow Gently, Sweet Afton.

Lesson XXXVII.—The Bell of Atri.

Lesson XLII.—Lady Clara.

Lesson LXVIII.—The Heroine of Vercheres.

Lesson LXXVI.—Landing of the Pilgrims.

Lesson LXXXIX.—After Death in Araby.

Lesson XCII.—Robert Burns.

Lesson XCIV.—The Ride from Ghent to Aix.

Lesson XCVI.—Canada and the United States.

Lesson XCVIII.—National Morality.

Lesson CI.—Scene from "King John."

SELECTIONS FOR MEMORIZATION—FOURTH READER.

1. The Bells of Shandon, pp. 51-52; 2. To Mary in Heaven, pp. 97-98; 3. Ring Out, Wild Bells, pp. 121-122; 4. Lady Clara, pp. 123-124; 5. Lead, Kindly Light, p. 145; 6. Before Sedan, p. 199; 7. The Fishers, p. 220; 8. The Forsaken Merman, pp. 298-302; 9. To a Skylark, pp. 317-320; 10. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard, pp. 331-335.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

One of the prettiest blue shades used to embroider white linen is indigo blue, which imitates more perfectly than silk or linen floss the peculiar shade of blue seen in old china. Half ounce of gum arabic dissolved in a gill of boiling water and thickened with plaster of paris makes an excellent cement for china. It must be used at once before hardening, which it does very rapidly.

The convenient little medicine cases which in linen have proved popular the last two or three seasons are shown at the exchanges this year in more durable shape. They are made of soft yet slightly stiffened leather, and fold over once, strapping securely. The six bottles slip in as many loops of a leather band, which holds them snugly.

Trafford's prices for furniture beat everything. I don't see how he does it. A fine rocker for \$1; sideboard, \$5 50; bedroom set, \$10. See them. At 95 and 97 King street.

Here, There, Everywhere.

THE citizens of Dedham, Mass., celebrated in Memorial Hall with great eclat the other night the 250th anniversary of the establishment of its free public school, which school it is claimed was the first one established in the world.

IRA D. SANKEY, the singing evangelist, prefers to accompany his own songs, and always takes his melodeon with him on his tours. In his music he gives the preference to melody over harmony, as having greater effect on the masses.

PROBABLY the highest price ever asked for a new book is the \$600 demanded for the vellum edition of the Chaucer in folio, with woodcuts by Burne Jones and large and bold borders by Morris, issued by the Kelmscott press.

A NEW set of postage stamps has been issued by the Chinese customs postoffice to commemorate the 60th birthday of the empress dowager. There are nine stamps in place of the former three, and all bear the customs water mark on the paper.

THE doctor who pulled the late Ameer of Afghanistan through his late illness is a young lady of Yorkshire, Scotland, Miss L. Hamilton, M.D., who took her medical degree three years ago in Brussels and practiced in Calcutta before she went to Afghanistan.

AT Puteaux, just across the Seine from the Bois de Boulogne, two sarcophagi were recently dug up, each containing a body. Near them were various terra cotta vases and two medals, one with the head of the Emperor Hadrian, the other with the head of Hercules.

AN inquest has been held in Birmingham, Eng., on the body of a girl of 17, whose death was attributed to drinking vinegar and other compounds for the purpose of making herself thinner and paler. The evidence showed that irritating substances of this character had caused death.

HANDEL'S "Messiah" was recently performed at Buenos Ayres for the first time in South America, with a chorus of 300 and an orchestra of 50 performers. Special trains were run, the house was full, and the performance was a great success.

FOUR Englishmen at least are serving in the Malagasy army, two of them former militia officers. Col. Sherringham, the commander in chief of the Hova forces, failed to pass the examination for a commission in the British Army, and went to South Africa and won his rank fighting in the Cape Mounted Rifles.

DOES everyone know that the wife of Robert Louis Stevenson was a grand-mother when her romantic marriage with the author occurred? Mrs. Stevenson's first husband was Samuel Osborne, and at the time of her second marriage her daughter, who married Joseph Strong, the San Francisco artist, was a mother.

THE widow of Richard Wagner is causing much comment by her growing eccentricities. She recently composed five poems in honor of her son Siegfried's five dogs. On Siegfried's birthday she gave a reception and had the dogs and had her five poems recited and sung for their benefit.

A ROMAN milestone was recently found near Carlisle on the old Roman road leading to York, on which is cut the name of Carausius, the commander of the Channel fleet, who in Diocletian's time proclaimed himself Emperor in Britain, and held out for eight years against both Romans and Picts. This is the first inscription of Carausius ever found, though his coins are not uncommon.

SIR Alexander Mackenzie, president of the Royal Academy of Music, who received knighthood on New Year's Day, is the sixteenth musician whom the Queen has knighted. The first was Sir Henry Bishop in 1842; then came Sir Michael Costa, in 1868; Sir Sterndale Bennett and Sir Julius Benedict in 1871; Sir George Grove and Sir G. A. Macfarren in 1888.

PHYSICAL deterioration has been increasing rapidly in the British army in the last twenty years. In 1875 there were only 65 soldiers in a thousand under five foot five; last year there were 127. The 608 in a thousand measuring less than 57 inches round the chest has grown to 685. The proportion of enlisted men under 20 years of age has increased from 97 in a thousand to 170, while that of men over 30 has decreased from 340 to 88 in a thousand.

IN ten years the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has rescued 109,000 little children from the inhumanity of their parents. Of these, 25,437 were victims of violence, 62,887 were suffering from neglect and starvation; 12,563 were compelled to beg; 1,457 were rescued from the life of vice, and 3,305 children were taken from traveling shows, where they were employed in dangerous performances or as minstrelsy.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if the following ten words, which he says are the largest ten words in the language, at the regular rates for ten words: Valetudinarianism, subconstituentism, incomprehensibility, philanthropism, honorificabilitudinis, anthropophagousness, diognostical, substantiationableness, proutiantransubstantiationist. He can easily find out by sending them.

SINCE silver has become so cheap thimbles of that metal cost little, and men's collar buttons may be had as low as 25 cents, and unless elaborately chased rarely cost so much as 50 cents. The chief argument in favor of the silver collar button is its durability. It is likely to outlast even the mother-of-pearl and to be cheaper in the end than a succession of bone buttons. The one drawback to the metallic button is the fact that it leaves a small black deposit about the button hole.

A HIGHWAYMAN on a bicycle came upon a young lady who was watching the sunset on the Corniche road, near Mentone, lately, took her purse and demanded her watch and chain. While she was removing the chain from her neck he walked off from the bicycle to light a cigarette, whereupon the young woman jumped on the machine and tore down hill to Mentone. From there a telegram was sent to Vintimiglia, and the robber was caught in a trap, for the perpendicular cliff on the one side and the precipice on the other made it impossible to get out of the Corniche road.

A NEW lot of manuscripts, believed to be genuine, of Napoleon I. has recently turned up. The papers were arranged by Napoleon himself for the private use of his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, and were sold by the notorious Libré to Lord Ashburnham, and found their way to the Laurentian Library in Florence. Among them are a large number of letters written by Fesch, the famous Corsican patriot, to Napoleon, and a paper on Corsican history dictated by Napoleon himself. In some of the documents Napoleon expresses his regret at leaving his native island, and his disgust that it is occupied by the French.

FROM Portuguese South Africa, where the Jesuit and Dominican fathers have been teaching the natives trades, an English resident reports: "The goldsmiths' work at Tete would do credit to the best workmen in England or elsewhere. The delicate design of some of the jewelry is marvelous. Equally clever are the carpenters in making boats and turning out furniture. We have seen doors and windows which equaled our European importations. The natives understand the tanning of leather. Tailors abound, and so do washermen. Pottery work has reached a state of excellence not dreamed of in our midst. Tiles and bricks and the Barossa Mission further up the Zambesi. The respectful attitude of the natives towards Europeans is in marked contrast to that of the Africans in British Nyassaland."

GLASGOW'S MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSE.

A Place Where Infected Clothing, Etc., May Be Freed from Danger.

The city of Glasgow has been furnishing some of the most interesting engineering undertakings at present under construction. There is the district railway, the sewage disposal works, the cable roads, the tunnels under the Clyde, and the last, but not least, the new washhouse. The washhouse, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is not a public laundry, but is a municipal establishment where bedding, clothing, coats and furniture are washed when there is any danger of its being impregnated with disease germs. To a person who has not seen such a place, an enumeration of the machinery in this establishment will doubtless be a surprise, while a description of nothing more than the general processes followed in cleaning and disinfecting the articles which are sent to the place would take up several columns. The center of the main building contains a machinery hall 100 feet long, 50 feet wide and 25 feet high, and in the latter are round reserved for cholera and smallpox articles, for carpet beating, bed disinfecting, fumigating, drying and many other purposes. Inside of the main building is a number of smaller ones, among them the crematory, where straw and chaff beds and other useless material is burned. When the materials reach the washhouse they are placed in a special machine, which, after extracting the dust, throws the infected and other particles into a special chamber, from which they are discharged into special drains. After the clothing is washed and rinsed, it is placed in big machines driven by independent engines, in which it is revolved at the rate of 1,000 revolutions a minute, a speed so high that if the finger touches the revolving case it is burned just as with fire. All this machinery, and much more, is a perfect product of the mechanical genius and inspection of it shows the importance of mechanical apparatus in a profession, medicine, which is generally regarded as particularly independent of all outside aid.

GENERAL DUCROT'S LETTERS.

A Startling Revelation Concerning the Franco-Prussian War.

(London Standard's Paris Correspondence.)

The family of the late Gen. Ducrot have just published at Pions the correspondence of their illustrious relative, which extends from his entrance into the service as a sub-lieutenant in an infantry regiment in Algeria, in 1857, to the two volumes will prove a mine of wealth to the historian of the monarchy of July and second empire, and there are some few of the letter of the Duke of Hesse—the grand-uncle of the present Grand Duke—actually made overtures to France, urging the Prussians to lose all time, and thus deprive France of the advantage of the offensive, and offered France that part of his possession situated on the left bank of the Rhine, against some compensation to be paid at the expense of the Grand Duke of Baden. Those offers were made at an interview between the Grand Duke and Gen. Ducrot, which took place some time in November, 1866. Gen. Ducrot was then in command of the Strasburg garrison and fortress.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

According to the most recent information the Christian missionaries whose lives are in constant danger, especially the beginning of the Japanese war, can be classified as follows: Seven hundred and five of them belong to the Roman Catholic Church, 11 being bishops and 664 priests; the Protestant missionaries are 1,100, 10 being bishops and 1,090 priests. The exact figures are not reported in regard to the strength of their missions.—New York Tribune.

HOW TO SPEAK CLEAR OF COLDS.

"My children frequently go through an entire winter without the sign of a cold," said a mother the other day, "and I attribute their immunity largely to the fact that they shall not run about in their bare feet. All children like to do this, both at night after they are ready for bed and in the morning before they are dressed. Few things are more directly conducive to a cold than this chilling of the feet, and to guard against it I provide the crocheted bedroom slippers for each child. I took vigilance and constant reiteration their shoes and stockings were doffed, but they are trained now, and they slip instinctively and invariably warm and dry feet in winter are the best preventive of colds that has been yet found."

Minnard's Liniment Cures Croup.

A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER.

He Shows How Rheumatism Can Be Conquered.

He Is Released From Suffering of Years Duration and Gladly Tells the Story That Others May Be Equally Fortunate.

(From the Syracuse News.)

Few men of modern times are characterized by such distinct personality as the Rev. S. R. Calthrop, pastor of the May Memorial Church of Syracuse. Over 70 years of age, with hair and figure as erect and symmetrical as a youth of 20, while his step is as light as the first flush of early manhood. He is a familiar figure in the streets of this city, and no man is more universally respected, for he has shown that it is possible to combine the beauty of true godliness with the practical wisdom of a broad-minded man of the world.

Some time ago Dr. Calthrop was troubled with rheumatism, and suffered from it at intervals for several years. At times the pain would be so great as to almost prevent him from walking. Many remedies were tried without success, and friends of the clergyman had about given up his case as hopeless, when it was reported a cure had been effected, and the disease completely driven from his system. The Dr. Calthrop and learn from him the truth of the matter, with the result that the doctor put his statement in the form of the following letter:

To the Editor of the Evening News: Dear Sir—More than 35 years ago I was wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swelling followed, and the synovial juice kept exuding from the joint. This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely, and the swelling would recommence. This was always a wrench at all, and gradually recovered, but was always weaker than the other. About fifteen years ago the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrench at all, and I long realized that this was rheumatism settling in the weakest part of the body. Fortunately the use of solaniline was known to me, and I found that it reduced the swelling very quickly. The trouble came so often, however, that I was obliged to carry solaniline in my pocket everywhere I went. I had generally a pack in my waistcoat pocket, but in going to a conference at Buffalo I forgot it, and as the car was damp and cold before I got to Buffalo my knee was swollen to twice its natural size. I had seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself, with the result that I have never had a twinge or a swelling since. This was effected by taking seven or eight boxes.

I need not say that I am thankful for my recovered independence, but I will add that my knee is far stronger than it has been for 35 years. I gladly give you this statement.

Yours,
S. R. CALTHROP.
These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Its Principles and Practices—School of Lie'or Women.

(Kate Douglas Wiggin in Table Talk.)
The training, if it be true training, so adding to the deepest, truest instincts of woman that its hold grows more and more irresistible the further the student advances. As an idea, a conception, it is so large, so many-sided, that after a year, as one bends her energies to its full comprehension, she finds that what she saw at first was but a dim outline of the real thing, as the landscape that looked blurred and confused under the rays of the noon-day sun. It has that in it which ought to make a woman more thoughtful, broader minded, earnest, logical, original, self-reliant and patient. If it does not, then the soil is too barren for the growth of such sweet flowers, but at any rate the nature will be enriched under its influence, and the woman stands revealed, bright, earnest, tender, strong—not perfect, but longing to be so.

There is a woman who has lived with children, beloved because she has loved, getting because she has given, developing because she has thought, happy because she has conferred happiness, good, or at least better, through urge to make others better. No one need be ashamed of enthusiasm in such a work, though her enthusiasm must always be tempered with discretion and earnestness. She must believe in her vocation with all her heart, and foster the deep conviction that she has her hand on one of the levers which is going to move the world toward God's hope and thought of it. If we love the all-good first and best, our life-work, small or large, next, and put into it all the grace and force of a sweet and strong womanhood, then, and only then, can we draw others to a higher level than the one we stand upon, that "The good begun by us may onward flow."

In many a branching stream and wider grow."

Never tell us, then, dear masculine critics, that this sort of work does not pay. Our daughters, should they, instead of using it as a means of livelihood, but rather apply yourselves diligently to the creation of some sort of training school for young men, that the fathers of the future may keep pace in their development with the future mothers.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting. Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion, Free. Scott & Bown, Sole Agents, All Druggists, 50c. & \$1.

Minnard's Liniment Cures Croup.

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Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

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people use ADAM'S Tutti Frutti. It keeps the breath pure and fragrant and rectifies any disorder of the Stomach.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

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—AND—BUCK'S CELEBRATED Happy Thought Ranges, Repairing promptly attended to.

P. D. McLaren & Co., 85 Dundas Street.

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Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up Collars ironed with hot steam. Stand up Collars ironed with hot steam. Stand up Collars ironed with hot steam.

Be Sure

When you want a photograph, go to 180 Dundas street, upstairs. New furniture, new scenes for backgrounds, and new styles. Remember Mr. Hobbs and his company of operating rooms.

Y. Shannon,

1895

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Also Skate Straps, Wrenches, etc. Grand Rapids Carpet Sweeper, Superior Carpet Sweeper, Wringers.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895.

Motto for the Week:

It is a part of my religion to look well after the cheerfulness of life, and let the diabolical shift for themselves believing with good Sir Thomas More that it is wise to be "merry in God."—[Louisa M. Alcott.

The Supreme Court Decision—Mowat's Complete Vindication—A Costly Mistake Avoided.

The Province of Ontario has now good reason to congratulate itself again that it has a man of the prudence and rare legal skill of Sir Oliver Mowat at the head of its legislative affairs. The judgment of the Supreme Court, given on Tuesday, denying the constitutional authority of the Provincial Legislature to enact the Marter Bill, is a strong evidence that Sir Oliver's caution at the time it was before the House was well called for. Mr. Marter, it will be remembered, proposed the immediate enactment of a law prohibiting the issue of all retail liquor licenses in Ontario, both taverns and shops. Every member of the Opposition voted for it, though it was strongly suspected that several of them would not have done so had they imagined it would carry.

Mr. Marter, in his speech on the question, strongly argued that such prohibition was clearly within the jurisdiction of the Legislature, and he and all his party went for taking all the risks of enacting such a law.

Sir Oliver Mowat, on the other hand, expressed grave doubts if the courts would sustain such a law if enacted. He therefore strongly urged that, in view of all the trouble, confusion and expense to the country possible to come out of any such legislation, the question of constitutionality should be first submitted to and decided by the Supreme Court. Though every member of the Opposition opposed any such course the supporters of Sir Oliver sustained him in his suggestion.

The question was ably argued before the Supreme Court in May last, and now after eight months of careful deliberation the Supreme Court gives its judgment that the Marter Bill is ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature. That, no doubt, would have been its decision had that bill become law, had all the liquor licenses been cut off, and had appeal been made to the same high judicial tribunal against the constitutionality of such proceedings. Such a course, had it been carried out as proposed by Mr. Marter and so strongly urged by thousands of temperance people, would have cost the Province over half a million of dollars of expense, besides a year's confusion, as well as much humiliation on the part of all concerned.

The question submitted to the Supreme Court was this: "If the Legislature has not the jurisdiction to prohibit the sale of liquors irrespective of quantities, have they the power to prohibit the retail sale?" The question was answered in the negative, the Chief Justice and Fournier dissenting.

Mr. Marter, on being interrogated by a newspaper reporter, on the day the judgment was published, is reported to have said: "That is a complete surprise to me. . . . However, this decision settles the question for the present, and, unless the judgment is upset by the Privy Council, prohibition is a dead issue so far as Provincial politics are concerned."

Sir Oliver Mowat's vindication is now complete. The temperance people have now good reason to be thankful that he did not first enact the law and then appeal, as in the Streams Bill and boundary award cases. In those cases he felt sure he was right, and it was so decided in the end. In this case he had his honest doubts and he wanted them cleared up first, knowing the demoralization that would result from the uncontrolled sale of liquor if the law were passed and then held to be unconstitutional. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is an evident motto with him. His caution and good judgment saves the country both humiliation, expense, and disastrous confusion.

Turning to the published report of Sir Oliver Mowat's speech on that question, which was made May 1, 1893, we find him reported to have spoken as follows:

"With regard to the bill, he thought that, from the standpoint of

who believed in its principles, it was best that all doubt as to its constitutionality should first be settled.

It might be said that the control of shop licenses was a matter of regulation, but he was afraid that to prohibit the entire retail sale would be a step beyond mere regulation. He then reiterated an opinion he had once before expressed that the Province could deal with the liquor traffic as a matter of revenue only. At present he was not prepared to repudiate that suggestion. "The Province did not want a law that would be mere waste paper. It did not desire a law that would be a dead letter. If this bill were passed without authority, instead of licensing a few they would license everybody. That would not be in the interest of temperance. By submitting a case to the courts a decision as to the powers of the Province would be arrived at quicker than any other way. He hoped for a friendly reference by joint action of the Dominion and Province to the Supreme Court. The bill before the House did not take the municipalities into the matter at all (as the Scott Act, or local option) and that would be one of the difficulties in the way of sustaining it before the courts. His position was that there was ample ground for argument against the jurisdiction of the bill, and it was easily to be seen that there was no party advantage to be gained, his honorable friend would not advise the passage of the measure."

Even Mr. Marter and his friends have now reason to be thankful that he had not his way in this matter. The people of the country at large have reason to be thankful that wiser and more prudent counsels prevailed. It may yet be remembered that the ill-advised Dominion License Act that passed the Dominion Parliament, for the express purpose of humiliating the "Little Premier," as was avowed at the time, did not accomplish any such purpose. On the contrary, it brought confusion on its authors and entailed a bill of expense of some \$300,000 on the taxpayers, besides the confusion of a whole year and the additions of many hundreds of liquor licenses during that time. The Marter Bill, had it been as hastily enacted as so many wished, would have brought still greater confusion, humiliation and costs.

John Burns, the English labor M. P., who has been on a visit to America, was asked to state his position upon the temperance question. He said: "I have been a life-long abstainer from alcoholic drink and from tobacco as well. I feel satisfied that the bulk of the trade union men in our country are temperance men. There is a rapid change going on in that direction."

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has joined the ranks of the temperance reformers by forbidding any of its employes to drink intoxicating liquor while on duty. The rule goes further and says that any employee of the road who is known to habitually use intoxicating liquors, or to frequent gambling places or other places of low resort, either while on or off duty, will be discharged. This is the kind of temperance work that counts, and it is the kind that most large corporations are doing.

A report comes from Ottawa that the Royal Prohibition Commission is meeting just now to prepare its long-looked-for report. The public generally expected that that report was prepared long ago and was now being published for distribution. Two sessions ago the Government assured the House of Commons that the report might be expected before the next meeting, and, if presented, it would be published and distributed at once, so that the country and the members could read and digest it before the next session was convened. Last session came, however, and no report had made its appearance. When inquiries were made during the last weeks of the session the Premier stated in his place that he was looking for it from day to day and was even then in hopes it would be handed in before the close. It came not, however. We have never read or heard of any meeting or any evidence taken since. Is it possible that another session may be convened and the Government still on the ragged edge of suspense, when that commission report may be presented? Those who once had faith in that Royal Commission must have it pretty

quickly.

England and America

The Pros and Cons of a Naval Alliance Between the Sections of the Two Great English-Speaking Races.

The desire to bring the empire and the republic together has led to the publication of a very interesting and suggestive discussion in the pages of the North American Review. It would, however, be a pity to confound the movement for the reunion of the two ocean-sundered branches of the English-speaking race with any specific scheme of Anglo-American naval alliance. The two papers on this subject in the November North American both seem to regard the naval alliance as if it were equivalent to the reunion of England and America, which is obviously not the case.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S CAUTION.
Captain Mahan writes the first paper, and shakes his head over the whole business. He does so not merely because he does not think the time is ripe for the conclusion of a naval alliance, but because he distrusts the consequences of an assured peace. He is a man of war, is the captain, and there is nothing like leather to him. He fails to see that even if the English-speaking races formed alliances there would plenty of work still remain to be done in keeping the rest of the world in order. He says: "Firmly though I am convinced that it would be to the interest of Great Britain and the United States, and for the benefit of the world, that the two nations should cordially act together on the seas, I am equally sure that the result must not only be hoped but also quietly waited for, while the conditions upon which such cordiality depends are being realized by men."

PROGRESS BY STRUGGLE.
The following are the passages in which Capt. Mahan indicates his belief in the necessity of conflict as a means of progress:

"I own that, though desirous as anyone can be to see the fact accomplished, I shrink from contemplating it, under present conditions, in the form of an alliance, naval or other. Rather I should say let each nation be educated to realize the length and breadth of its own interest in the sea; when that is done the identity of these interests will become apparent. In the rivalries of nations, in the accentuation of differences, in the conflict of ambitions, lies the preservation of that martial spirit that alone is capable of coping finally with the destructive forces which from outside and from within threaten to submerge all that the centuries have gained. In this same pregnant strife the United States will doubtless be led, by undeniable interests and aroused national sympathies, to play a part, to cast aside the policy of isolation which befitted her infancy, and to recognize that, whereas once to avoid European entanglement was essential to the development of her individuality, now to take her share of the travail of Europe is but to assume an inevitable task, an appointed lot in the work of upholding the common interests of civilization."

THE NAVAL OBJECT OF A RACE UNION.
He does, however, admit that the union of the English-speaking people, in order to obtain the control of the sea, is an object worth dreaming and working for:

"The preservation, advancement, and predominance of the race may well become a political ideal, to be furthered by political combination, which in turn shall rest, primarily, not upon cleverly-constructed treaties, but upon natural affection and a clear recognition of mutual benefit arising from working together. If the spirit be there, the necessary machinery for its working will not pass the wit of the race to provide; and in the control of the sea, the beneficent instrument that separates us that we may be better friends, will be found the object that neither the one nor the other can master, but which may not be beyond the conjoint energies of the race. When, if ever, an Anglo-American alliance, naval or other, does come, may it rather be a yielding to popular impulse, than as a scheme, however ingeniously wrought, imposed by the adroitness of statesmen."

"We may, however, I think, dismiss from our minds the belief, frequently advanced, and which is so ably advocated by Sir George Clarke, that such mutual support would tend in the future to exempt maritime commerce in general from the harassment which it has hitherto undergone in war."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S SCHEME.
The writer of the other article is Lord Charles Beresford. He thinks that the naval alliance should be limited to the protection of those commercial interests in which both countries are equally interested. He discusses at some length Mr. Carnegie's paper, and says:

"Whether his views be accepted or not, his object is a glorious one, and he deserves the generous thanks of both great nations for starting the theory that reunion would be for the benefit of each."

Sir George Clarke, in his paper (March, 1894), after criticising Mr. Carnegie's paper in the most able way, comes to the conclusion that the best method for bringing about a reunion between Great Britain and the United States would be by means of a complete naval union. In this I agree, but before it is possible there must be extensive preliminaries.

A COMMERCIAL INSURANCE ALLIANCE.
Theoretically his idea is splendid, but practically I do not think either country is in any way ripe for such a detailed scheme, and the mere fact of forcing the details of such a scheme might break down the attempt to form a reunion. It would appear easier for the present to strengthen and promote the sentiment for reunion by endeavoring to lay fully before the public of each country the value and amount of commerce between them that might be disturbed or lost in the event of either of them being engaged in war.

The total British trade with the United States for 1891 equals £168,000,000—that is, nearly one-half of the whole foreign trade of the United States is with Great Britain.

Why should not the United States and Great Britain enter into a defensive alliance for the protection of those interests upon which the prosperity of each so much depends?

I believe that the mere fact of the existence of an alliance such as I have indicated, combining the almost unlimited latent resources of two such great countries, would deter other nations from attacking that which for the moment appeared inadequately defended.

It is much to be feared that in the time coming, when the United States may adopt the policy of free trade, and also build up, as she has apparently commenced to do, a navy sufficient for her needs, it might not be worth her while to undertake the responsibilities of an alliance with Great Britain. Now is the time to bring about an alliance, when its advantages are apparent to both countries.

Sons of Temperance.

PROGRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—We notice by the Halifax Herald that both Grand Division lecturers in Nova Scotia are reporting good progress. Edward Blackadder, the new agent, reports three new divisions in Annapolis county, and Mr. T. M. Lewis, who has been years in the work, reports a new division, a new Band of Hope and the reorganization of a division in Shelburne county. The Herald says: "The divisions in Nova Scotia this winter are working well on temperance lines as well as for sociability and mental culture."

CHANGING QUARTERS.—"Coldstream" Division, of Toronto, is one of the oldest and best-known divisions in Ontario. For the last 42 years it has held its regular weekly meetings in a hall on Brock street. With the new year it changed its quarters to a more modern up-town place—Wardell's hall, up Spadina avenue near College street. There its meetings will be held on Tuesday evenings in the future. A successful social meeting was held in connection with the closing meeting on the 27th ult. The G. W. P., G. S. and other leading members were present and took part in the proceedings.

EAST GREY.—The annual meeting of East Grey District Division was held with Advance Division near Thornbury, on the 9th inst. The attendance was excellent, and favorable reports were made of the work in the jurisdiction. Among the officers elected were: W. P., E. Brockelbank, Heathcote; D. S., F. Dickinson, Camperdown. The session was one of the most interesting and successful ever held. A fine public meeting was held in the evening, addressed by J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., and others.

PEEL DISTRICT.—The annual session of Peel District Division was held at Brampton on the 8th inst. A large number of representatives and members attended. Among those in attendance and taking an active part were J. B. Brooks, G. W. P.; W. H. Bewell, G. S.; H. H. Shaver, J. K. Morley, P. D.; J. Curry, D. S.; T. Mara, J. P. Burbridge, R. Chadwick, W. Harris; L. Embury, county school inspector; J. Foster, county license inspector; Rev. Mr. Stewart, and other prominent workers. The order was reported to be in a good working condition in the county. An excellent reception was given by the Brampton members. The following officers were elected: D. W.

P., Thos. Crisp, Brampton; W. A., Mrs. R. Speers, Elmhurst; D. S., J. Curry, Burnhamthorpe; D. T., S. Harris, Cooksville; Chap., Rev. Mr. Stewart, Brampton; D. C., W. Harris, Meadowdale; D. S., J. Robinson, Malton. In the evening a very successful public meeting was held.

ENCOURAGING ITEMS.—Eden Division, Elgin county, recently held a successful entertainment, assisted by several visiting members from Vienna. Gooderham Division, recently instituted, is flourishing. It held a successful concert on the 28th ult. Greenbank and Harwood Divisions recently held successful entertainments. Uxbridge Division recently welcomed the grand scribe, who made a visit to it.

Here and There

—The Wingham W. C. T. U. hold regular monthly Gospel temperance meetings, which are very popular and successful.

—Another prohibition township was added to the Province on the 7th inst. The electors of East Garafraxa, Dufferin county, adopted local option by a majority of 40 that day.

—The W. C. T. U. have a Rescue Home for fallen and dissipated women in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. They have good reason to be gratified with the results. It is stated that nineteen out of every twenty of the women and girls received have been saved to a better life.

—Rev. Dr. King, who died at Chatham a few days ago, at the advanced age of 82 years, was an active temperance man, as well as an active abolitionist in regard to American slavery. In the Buxton colored colony, in which he took such an active interest, he was for some time the chief officer of the Good Templar Lodge.

—Benjamin Lablanc, a resident of Shefford county, Quebec, a drinking and dissipated man, 40 years of age, has been arrested charged with incest, a daughter 15 years of age being the principal witness against him. On the other hand he charges the daughter with being a bad character. His dissipation has reduced the family to great poverty and degradation.

—Judge Muir, of Hamilton, has just decided that the time when liquor shops must be closed on Saturday nights is solar time and not standard time. This decision quashed a conviction against Edward Gordon, a license holder of that city, whose bar was found open after 7 standard time, but not yet 7:20, which is solar time here. Hereafter, Hamilton's licensed places will be kept open till 7:20 Saturdays and 11:20 other week evenings.

—The mayor of Rochester, N. Y., has resolved to see that all liquor saloons shall be kept closed on Sundays, as the law provides. This has not been done for years past in Rochester, or indeed in any of the large American cities. The saloon-keepers are resolving to "get even" by taking steps to stop all Sunday papers and Sunday street cars as well. All this can be done to advantage, as the experience of Ontario demonstrates.

—Some of the leading American banks are beginning to follow in the footsteps of the leading railways, in requiring that every person in their employ shall totally abstain from drinking. This is no mere sentimental movement. Experience has convinced them that most of their losses through these employes have come about because of drinking in the commencement and fast living in consequence of that. Prohibition is a sound business principle.

—Some leading Chicago ministers and other similar workers have announced that they will shortly open in that city several "temperance saloons," as a counter attraction to the liquor saloons. For the 5 cents usually paid for a glass of liquor a choice will be given of several temperance drinks, which will include also a free lunch. The rooms in the thickest part of the city will be open day and night and will be supplied with entertaining papers and magazines, and games will also be allowed. The rooms will be open to all.

—A desperate encounter recently took place in Arkansas with some illicit distillers, or "moonshiners," as they are popularly called there. Sheriff Jennings, of Vanburen county, with a posse of men surprised the distillers in a lonely mountain glen, getting quite close by before being discovered. The moonshiners opened fire on the officials at once and were quickly fired on in turn. Putnam, the leader of the moonshiners, was shot dead, and some others mortally wounded. The rest surrendered and were taken prisoners, and the still and liquor were destroyed. None of the officers were even wounded. Such decisive action would put an end to both making and selling.

—The Chicago Tribune in its summary of events of last year in the United States, gives statistics of

Total Abstainers

should know that the Abstainers' Graded Plan used by

The Temperance and General Life

gives insurance at a lower guarantee cost than any other plan of any company in existence and before insuring their lives if they are young they will write for particulars to head office, consult an agent of the company.

H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.
HON. G. W. ROSS, President.
Head Office, Manning Arcade, Toronto.

violent deaths. According to its figures there were 9,800 murders in the country during the year—an alarming increase on the year previous. Of these no less than 776 were caused by liquor, while a still larger number were the outcome of quarrels, in which liquor, no doubt, had its usual share of influence. There were also 281 suicides caused directly by liquor, and a much larger number by dependency in which liquor had its indirect influence. In these two classes of crimes liquor is credited with over a thousand dead victims during the year.

—The following resolution has been passed and copies have been sent to Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt and all the members of the Government. "That the sub-committee of the National British Women's Temperance Association hereby expresses its deep regret at the failure to proceed with the liquor traffic (Local Control) bill during the last session of Parliament. It is however glad to notice that such a bill is to be reintroduced and dealt with next session and would with all earnestness press upon her Majesty's Government the immense importance of according the Local Veto Bill a first place in the next session of Parliament so as to give full time to pass the measure through all its stages in the House of Commons."

Good Templars.

A GOOD TEMPLAR MAYOR.—Good Templars overall Ontario will be pleased to hear that Bro. W. F. Brokenshire, grand councillor, has been elected mayor of the prosperous town of Wingham for this year by a good majority.

SOME OLD ACQUAINTANCES.—A number of Canadian Good Templars and other temperance workers have kindly remembrance of the following, whom many of them have met personally and many others know well by reputation: Col. J. J. Hickman, who was for years head of the order and frequently lectured in the various Provinces of the Dominion, is spending the winter in Florida. His address is La Caba. Hon S. D. Hastings, of Madison, Wis., one of the oldest and most honored workers in the order, also well known to many in Canada, is spending the winter with a daughter in Chicago. His heart is yet warm in the work. W. S. Williams, formerly mayor of Napanee, Ont., and for years R. W. G. S., and also G. C. T. of Ontario, is now residing in California. His address is Berkley, near San Francisco. In a recent letter to the editor of this journal he says: "I have never seen a finer country than Ontario, or a finer people, I would like to be among them again to assist in the temperance work."

A CHURCH LODGE.—In Gilliland Memorial Church, Dundee, Scotland, a Good Templar lodge has been organized and is conducted under the auspices of the church, as a part of the work, just as a missionary society, or an Endeavor society is thus conducted. There is there a closer connection and sympathy, apparently, between Good Templar and church work than in Canada.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.—The Grand Lodge of Ohio, in order to create a more lively interest in the work, have offered several prizes. Several are for essays on the following subjects: "An Ideal Lodge Deputy," "An Ideal Lodge Session," "Relation and Duties of Subordinate Lodge to Juvenile Temple." Prizes are also offered to members securing the largest number of new members during the next two quarters. Would not some such action on the part of subordinate lodges also be of value?

In the reminiscences and incidents relating to R. L. Stevenson that have filled the public prints since the news of the death of that much-lamented man, the curiously significant statement floats over from old London that the great novelist's wierd conception of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was traced by its author to "an injudicious supper of bread and jam." The caution should be at once added before an epoch of bread-and-jam suppers sets in that the combination was "mixed" with Stevenson genius; it is to be feared the average man would die of indigestion before his midnight bread and jam would evolve a similar world-thrilling, if horribly gruesome, tale.

W. C. T. U. Department.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

Maine.

Everything that tends to show the result of prohibition is being eagerly sought by both friend and foe of this method of dealing with the liquor business.

Just at present the enemies of temperance are making a mighty onslaught upon the restrictive and prohibitive barriers that the long-suffering people, in the several states of the republic south of us have been so many years in building. In New York State a determined effort is being made for an amendment of the prohibition laws on Sunday. The legislature of the prohibition States have shown a marked desire to placate the liquor element; and courts and judiciaries are trying to "make it easy" for offenders against the law.

Many who ought to, and do know better, are crying down prohibition and crying up high license, on the Gothenburg system—anything that will leave the business free to do its deadly work under government protection.

Bishop Neely, of Maine, has been delivering himself against the Maine law. I inclosed a clipping to Gen. Neal Dow, asking him for a reply. The letter we publish below was the result. Sincerely,

MAY R. THORNLEY.

A letter to Mr. Silliman Blagden, of Boston, from Bishop Neely, of Portland, appeared in the Boston Herald of the 8th inst., with the heading, "Prohibition a Failure."— "Bishop Neely, of Maine, Writes Against the Law," and has been going the rounds of the papers of the country. Will the editor of the press kindly afford me room for such a reply as an intimate knowledge of the facts for many years may enable me to make? I regret very much that my friend, the bishop, should write such a letter without consulting some of his friends who are familiar with the subject in all its phases, since he can know nothing of it personally. As it is, he has been grossly misinformed and misled by persons in whom he trusted. The bishop says:

"It is true, I presume, that spirituous liquors are much less in general use than they were 50 years ago in Maine. But they can still be had of a very impure and pernicious quality, by all who want them, not only in our cities, but, I believe, in a vast majority of our smaller towns and villages."

I will reply to the bishop's averments seriatim:

1. Before the Maine law was enacted, there were in the State 35 distilleries, seven of which, and two breweries were in Portland, some of them large ones. Now there is no distillery or brewery in Maine, nor has there been one in many years. At the same time, large quantities of West India rum were imported; they came to us by the cargo, many of them every year. These liquors were all for home consumption; now not even a puncheon is imported, nor has there been one in many years.

2. Our streets in Portland were lined on either side with rumshops, having obtrusive signs advertising for sale liquor, wines and cordials of many names and qualities. They occupied conspicuous places in our streets, always on street corners if they were to be had. Now, all that is gone; no sign is to be seen anywhere indicating that liquors are on sale.

3. Before the Maine law, it was the general practice in all well-to-do houses to have the sideboard well supplied with wines and liquors of many kinds. Friends, calling for a few minutes or for a longer time, and strangers as well, were always invited to drink at the coming and the parting. It was considered rude in anyone to decline the drink. The host would always press the guest to drink if he did not take the glass freely; then even in summer would caution him on going down the steps not to "slip," as if there was ice to be avoided. They called it "slipping." Now all that is gone, long ago. The doctor, the parson, the business man—all were expected to take their turn at the glass. Now, if a doctor were known to do so, the sick would not trust him. If a clergyman was to live in the old-fashioned way nobody would believe in him; he would be a marked man. If a business man is known to drink his credit is seriously affected; he is marked as sure to go ashore sooner or later.

4. At all social parties in every condition of life the drink was always present, with its usual results to many of the guests. Now there are no liquors at any social gathering, except perhaps among two classes of society, if at all. Ladies were expected to drink with the company; now for a lady to do so would be considered as vulgar. At all public dinners drink abounded, often with excessive hilarity; now, at public dinners intoxicants are not seen. I believe there has been but one exception to this in many years.

5. Portland is the largest city in the State. It is far within the fact to say that there is not one-hundredth part so much liquor sold here now as there was before prohibition, though the city is more than twice larger. I cannot take issue with the bishop as to the quality of the liquors smuggled into

the State and sold in violation of law. I freely concede that they may be as bad as he says they are; I do not know anything of that; I am no judge of it; I have never tried them or any other.

6. Portland is surrounded on all sides by large and prosperous villages and by agricultural towns, all of them flourishing, where no liquors are sold. In Saccarappa and Cumberland Mills in the old time a quart of West India rum was a day's ration for all workingmen; now if such persons drink at all it is exceptional; the grog shops, which were everywhere, are now swept away. The drinking habits of the people are entirely changed; instead of a population of exceptionally hard drinkers we have a population of exceptionally sober men, who have made Maine one of the most prosperous States in the Union, as it was the poorest in the old rum time. Mr. Blaine, in our city hall in the Garfield campaign, said Maine was the most prosperous State in the Union.

7. The Portland Daily Press several years ago said: "In more than three-fourths of our territory, with more than three-fourths of our population, the liquor traffic is practically unknown. An entire generation has grown up there never having seen a grog shop nor the effects of one." This is true now as it was true on the day when it was uttered.

8. In the old rum time, Maine spent in drink the entire valuation of all its property in every period of twenty years, as the nation is now doing in every period of 35 years. Now, \$500,000 will more than pay for all the liquor smuggled into the State and sold in violation of law, no liquors being manufactured in the State. The wages of labor and the profits of business are not squandered in drink, as in the old time.

9. The bishop says: "There will be, I think, a serious reaction against the Maine law very soon." Yes, there were many people expecting that and hoping for it. It was time, they thought, for a change. The people had been pinched in their personal liberty, and cut down in their drink ration long enough. It was thought the numbers were very large who disliked the restrictions of law, who wanted to live and do as they liked, with no reference to the common welfare. "What has posterity done for us? Why should we care for those who come after us? Let the devil take the hindmost." It was thought that a great many men of Maine were of that class, and arrangements were carefully made to lead them off in the interests of rum shops to be "very soon" coming. A great party put into its platform a promise to procure the repeal of constitutional prohibition; to re-enact license for rum-shops everywhere; there should be the freest kind of personal liberty, rum enough and to spare for all. Not satisfied with the publicity of party papers, the programme was put upon handbills and widely distributed. Then these patriots stood back and waited for the "reaction," as little boys do in "touching off" a cannon. The explosion took place, and the party was left with no member of the Senate and only five in the lower house of 151 members! Such was the "reaction" predicted by the bishop, but not of the kind he expected.

I advise my friend, the bishop, when he proposes to write again about the Maine law, to make careful inquiry as to the facts, of those who know what the facts are.

NEAL DOW.

Toronto "Y's" Kitchen Garden Classes.

The kitchen garden class is one of the best places in the world in which to gain a vast amount of useful information in the pleasantest possible manner. Once upon a time anything in the shape of a lesson was imparted to the child in a way that to say the least was not calculated to make him love learning for learning's sake. Now, all this is changed, and the art of imparting useful knowledge has reached the point of really fascinating the beginner, be he or she only 5 years old. The kitchen garden class is the best-known instructor in the science of housework, for there is a science in housework, as in every other line of work, although many have never found it out, but have so long jogged on in a happy-go-lucky way, that trying to reason the matter out with them is really but a waste of time. Many are under the impression that these lessons will soon be forgotten, because they are so easily learned; but this has been proved to the contrary, many mothers having testified that their children have so thoroughly enjoyed the rudimentary exercises, that they, as a simple matter of course, are not only ready but willing to take hold of the more advanced class of work. One objection which has been raised is that as all the exercises are of a musical character, it has the effect of making the work appear altogether different when the various parts have to be performed under different circumstances. Here again, however, come the mothers to our aid. They tell us, that no matter what little household duty the child is engaged in, the action recalls to

mind the song, and in this way, as a matter of fact, the majority of the children do continue to work to music. One mother blesses the kitchen garden songs, as her children now sing merrily together while washing the dishes, whereas they used to spend the time quarreling over certain small points. Anyone who has heard the bright, cherry songs, with their peculiarly catching lilt, can quite readily understand the power they possess over the average child.

The Central "Y's" have three of these classes in full operation. One in the Protestant Orphan's Home, one in the Young Woman's Christian Association Hall. The work is ably managed by Miss Faircloth and Miss Sidney Johnston. It gave me great pleasure to be present at the lesson entitled "Setting the Breakfast Table." On entering the room, I found assembled twenty rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed little maidens, all eagerly watching for the various signals from the piano. Two long, low tables were fenced at each side with small red chairs, and at the back of each chair stood a scholar. Several chords were struck on the piano, each being the signal in answer to which a certain position was taken by the scholars. When seated at the tables, I saw before each child a small oval board, on top of which were two little wooden boxes. As the music continued, a series of rapid evolutions ensued, at the close of which, the afore-mentioned articles had reversed their positions, the oval board occupying the place of honor, while the boxes were used as trestles. It was my first appearance at the class and after a short time the scene began to partake of the "Arabian Nights" form of entertainments, when, according to all we are told, things had a fortunate habit of finding their own places. But I very quickly learned that I was not only in a school of science, but in a school of practical science, for the music came to an end and the small housekeepers were required to give a good and sufficient reason for their every action.

After a thorough drill, which was persevered in until each one present could answer every question in a perfectly satisfactory manner, the tables were left, and the class was (in imagination) ushered into the kitchen to light the fire, bake biscuits, grind the coffee and make it, which was all done by way of a beautiful motion song; the hot biscuits and coffee were carried to the table and placed correctly, and breakfast was served. Next commenced the process of clearing away the remains of the feast and removing the dishes. Everything was carried away in proper order. The silver plate, which truth compels me to state did not look worthy of the hall mark, was carefully packed away by itself. The crumbs were swept up, table-cloths folded and laid neatly in their box, and very soon breakfast, like everything else in this world, had become a thing of the past.

This lesson is a fair sample of each lesson. The course includes washing, ironing, scrubbing, bed-making, table-setting, and in fact, everything in the line of housework. Those who have been present at the lessons have, no doubt, enjoyed them as much as I did, and to those of my readers who have not been there yet I would say, visit as soon as possible, any one of the three classes and you will not fail to receive a hearty welcome. W. M. WILLS, Press Superintendent Central "Y's"

Call for the Third Biennial Convention of the World's W. C. T. U.

THE W. C. T. U. TEMPLE, CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1895.

To the White-Ribbon Women in Every Land:

Beloved Comrades,—The Women's Temperance Crusade has progressed beyond our fondest hopes; it is now a matter of fact that in no large city or town on the globe will the traveler fail to find a group of wives and mothers united in a systematic effort to conserve all that is highest and most holy in the home, and to diminish the power of those malign forces that threaten its perpetuity and peace. The polyglot petition has already wrought its most helpful work by serving as a bond of unity among these widely-separated circles. It has carried the arrest of thought to uncounted millions of well-disposed men and women, and its earnest plea for the abolition of the liquor traffic, the opium trade, and the traffic in the purity of the mother-sex, has penetrated the thought, affections and purposes of a larger number of human beings scattered over a wider area than has ever been wrought by any single effort heretofore put forth by women. The preventive, educational, evangelistic, social and legal work involved in the "Do-Everything" policy of the White-Ribbon movement is understood and practiced by all these groups, which include not fewer than half a million members in all parts of the world. In this enumeration we count the active members, who are women; the honorary members, who are men, and the army of young people and children who march behind the banner inscribed, "For God and Home and Every Land."

The fact that this movement stands for no sectarianism in religion, and is formed to conserve the interests of the masses rather than of the classes, has endeared it alike to Protestant and Catholic and to wage-workers as well as women everywhere. The noontide

hour of prayer has now been adopted by many great societies of religious and philanthropic workers as a time of united gratitude and spiritual uplift, by means of which not only is a channel opened for the incoming of the divine power, but the hearts of the workers are drawn toward each other in unity of inspiration. Thoughts of things and prayers are purposes. The invisible is the only real world. The powers that be are the powers unseen; the harmonization of the world in which we seem to dwell is only possible as our spirits become attuned to the angelic song of "Peace on earth, good will to men," in the real world of which Christ said, "If it were not so, I would have told you." In this spirit and in defense of these principles, we call on any and all who feel "the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love" to meet us in London, "the heart of the world," on June 14 to 21, in Queen's Hall and Exeter Hall, that we may concert measures that will, by the blessing of God, give a stronger impetus than any heretofore realized for the working out of home protection in the customs, the laws and the politics of the lands in which we live.

Article 7 of our Constitution reads: "The biennial meeting shall be composed of the executive committee, national secretaries and treasurers; the World's superintendents of departments; the editors and publisher of the official organ, and one delegate from every 1,000 members of affiliated National Unions."

The British Women's Association will hold its meetings contemporaneously with our own, and all philanthropic societies sympathetically inclined toward the principles we represent are warmly invited to send fraternal delegates.

On Friday, June 14, at Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, the executive committee of the National B. W. T. A. will hold its first session, and on Saturday, June 15, the Executive of the World's W. C. T. U. will meet. On Sunday, June 16, a prominent preacher will be secured for a morning service at Exeter Hall, and a woman's meeting with none but women speakers will be held in the afternoon, these Sunday services to be participated in jointly by the World's W. C. T. U. and the National B. W. T. A.

On June 17 and 18 (Monday and Tuesday) will be held in the all-day session of the B. W. T. A. Council and on Wednesday the 19th the all-day convention of the World's W. C. T. U. To this meeting on the 19th we especially urge all temperance, women's purity and labor organizations to send fraternal delegates. On Thursday, the 20th, the executive of the National B. W. T. A. will hold its final session, and on Friday, the 21st, the World's W. C. T. U. will meet in the executive committee.

The annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association will be presided over by its president, Lady Henry Somerset, and Miss Frances E. Willard will preside at all sessions of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. The leading temperance speakers of England and America will be on the programme, and distinguished leaders from the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Canada, Australasia, South Africa, India, China, Japan and the Hawaiian Republic will be represented; also those of Scandinavia and many other European countries.

That we may realize that "preparation of the heart" which is from God alone, we ask all the home people who have cast in their lot with us to meet in their local unions on Saturday, May 18, and observe the Day of Prayer, holding an afternoon prayer-meeting and evening mass-meeting, and if possible, arranging for a union Sunday service on the following day, May 19; or, if this cannot be brought about, a sermon from each pastor who will help us by preaching on "Woman's Work for the Protection of the Home."

And now, may each an every one of us be able to say in the power of the Spirit, "The Lord hath not given me the spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind." Your true yokefellow,

FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.
ISABEL SOMERSET, Vice-President at Large.
ANNA A. GORDON, Assistant Secretary.
ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

For all information in regard to entertainment in London, railroad rates, etc., please write to the secretary of the British Women's Temperance Association, Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, E. C., England.

Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn, No. 5 Endsleigh Gardens, London, has made arrangements to convey delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. convention from New York city to London; giving them a week in that city, also one week at Geneva, Switzerland, during the session of the Grindewald Conference, three days in Lucerne and in Paris with return ticket to New York at any time desired, and board during the time mentioned at specified hotels at a cost of \$200 for the entire trip.

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

Items.

Brant county will hold its annual convention at St. George on Thursday, Feb. 7. There will be the election of officers and closing up of county business in the morning, and a school of methods in the afternoon.

Ontario county has not held a convention for two years. Mrs. Wakely, the county president, is now arranging for a grand rally at Port Dover on Tuesday, Feb. 19. Election of officers in the morning, school of methods in the afternoon and a public meeting at night.

The counties of Lincoln and Welland have for years arranged their annual and semi-annual conventions together. Their joint gathering will take place at Grimsby on Feb. 21 and 22.

LUMBERMAN'S WORK.

Mrs. Hunter, Provincial superintendent of lumberman's work, has had an unusual experience this season. Before the missionary to the lumber camps was prepared to start for his first trip, literature and comfort bags came in in such profusion that a halt had to be called. Mrs. Hunter says: "I have all the supplies I shall need this season. We only want these articles as an introduction for our real work, the preaching of the Gospel. The men are more ready to listen to one who has done them a kindness, and they very much appreciate the handy comfort bags and the interesting reading matter we send them by our missionary. But if the women who had intended to prepare such articles for the work would only collect what they would have cost, and send the amount to Miss MacArthur for the missionary's salary, I will be very much obliged. The money is coming in slowly this year."

In this connection Miss MacArthur writes: "Please tell the women where to send their literature for the lumberman's work. Today two parcels of 95 pounds came by express to me. I shall forward by freight to Mrs. Hunter, Pembroke."

Will the women please bear this in mind for next year's work? Literature and comfort bags go to Pembroke, and money to Cornwall.

Mrs. Hunter also makes an appeal against old books and out-of-date papers and magazines. It takes more courage than the average lumberman possesses to wade in on a volume or article that was fresh from 10 to 100 years ago.

The missionary this year is Mr. Bromley, who was our agent once before. With him is a Mr. Deakman, a good singer, who helps to gather the men to the public services by his hymns and songs. Pray for these laborers in a difficult and often discouraging field.

A British cablegram this week says in concluding an interesting article on the progress of woman in various parts of the world in 1894, Mrs. Warner Snaod, president of the International Woman's Union, says:

"Thus it will be seen that progress has been literally all along the line in different countries and in most diverse subjects. Success, moreover, has come in competition, so that no allowance need be made on the score of sex. These distinctions, gained without favor, place the position of woman on an altogether impregnable basis. No longer can it be said that women are inferior to men in brain power. Theorists of the type of Dr. Crichton Brown may prove to demonstration that women are unfit for severe mental labor, but they cannot explain away the facts which directly controvert such a view. Yet, in spite of this, there is no social earthquake; the old, old story is as sweet as ever, homes are as well cared for and baby worship has not ceased. God forbid it should ever be otherwise! Even the jealousy-guarded women of the east are feeling the reflex of western thought. Lady doctors are admitted in Turkey. Miss Yoseph will soon practice in Persia, Miss Eddy in Syria, and Dr. Mary Sugana in Japan. In India many native ladies are studying physics; there is a tiny ripple of progress on the Dead Sea of Zenana life and the Maharajah of Mysore has forbidden infant marriages. Everywhere the world moves, and, while recording the triumphs of our own sex, we gratefully remember the chivalrous men who stand by us alike through praise and blame."

BEST Place in Canada to get a Business Education. Short-hand, etc., is at the Central Business College, Toronto, Ont.

Unquestionably Canada's Greatest Commercial School. Catalogues free. Mention this paper. Shaw & Silcott, Principals.

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A MILLER'S STORY.

He Was Given Just One Month to Live.

First Attacked With Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Then Stricken With Paralysis—Hope Abandoned and He Longed for Death to Release Him From Suffering—At Last He Found a Cure and Relates His Wonderful Discovery.

(Sherbrooke Gazette.)

The benefits arising from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are well known to the Gazette. It is a frequent occurrence that people come into the office and state that they have been restored to health by their use. It occasionally happens that extraordinary instances of their curative powers come to our notice, and one of these was related to us recently, so astonishing in its nature that we felt the closest investigation was required in order to thoroughly test the accuracy of the statements made to us. We devoted the necessary time for that purpose and can vouch for the reliability of the following facts, wonderfully passing belief as they may appear:

There are few men more widely known in this section than Mr. A. T. Hopkins, of Johnville, Que. Previous to his removal to Johnville, Mr. Hopkins resided at Windsor Mills and was for three years a member of the municipal council of that place. When a young man Mr. Hopkins was noted for his strength and his activity as a wrestler. His strength stands him in good stead, for he works hard at his business, carrying heavy sacks of flour in his mill for many hours during the day and frequently far into the night. Active as he is, and strong as he is, there was a time not long distant when he was as helpless as an infant and suffered intolerable agony. About three years ago, while residing at Windsor Mills, he was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism. It grew worse and worse until, in spite of medical advice and prescriptions, after a year's illness he had a stroke of paralysis. His right arm and leg became quite useless. Scores broke out on both legs. He suffered excruciating agony, and had rest neither day nor night. He sought the best medical advice that could be obtained, but no hopes were held out to him by the physicians. "He will certainly die within a month," one well-known practitioner told his friends. "He will be a cripple for life," said two other doctors. It is no wonder that, as he says, life became a burden to him and he longed for death to relieve him from his sufferings. This was in August, 1892. About October of that year he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a forlorn hope determined to try them. He did so, and before long he was able to take outdoor exercise. He persevered with the treatment, closely following the directions, and is today nearly as strong as when a young man, and is able to follow successfully and without difficulty the laborious calling by which he gets a living.

Such was the wonderful story told the Gazette by Mr. Hopkins, who attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to satisfy any person who may call on him as to their wonderful effects.

A depraved condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system is the secret of most ills that afflict mankind, and by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatic rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale, over-sallow cheeks. Men broken down by over-work, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brookville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

DEAN'S CURE.

USERS TELL ITS WORTH.

WE DON'T NEED TO

35 Gildersleeve Ave., Toronto, Aug. 11, 1894.

Mr. Dean, Dear Sir:—You remember, I got a bottle of your cure for my mother last Saturday. She seems to be improved and wishes you to send her \$5 worth, c. o. d. Yours respectfully, Miss M. J. ALEX.

This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in 25 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

WM. DEAN, DUNN AVENUE, - TORONTO.

LADIES.

Medicated Silk Sponges for medicinal purposes. Send 3-cent stamp for circular. MADAM DE FROES, 50 Malind Street, Toronto.

LUCAS HOUSE, Temperance.

60-70 TERAULAY ST. (COR. LOUISA) TORONTO, CANADA.

Take street cars from station or boats to Louisa street.

Central situation; northwest corner new courthouse; within three minutes' walk of Massie Music Hall, or Eaton's large store; no inebriates excluded; rebuilt and fitted; 80 rooms; best exposed plumbing; reading-room; well-furnished parlors; hot and cold baths. Our well-kept place. Only \$1 per day. Come and see. A temperance house, conducted by a temperance man.

Lucas & CO., Proprietors.

Phone 83.

VISIT TO OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

CHAS. CLUTHE, 134 King St. W., Toronto, will be pleased to meet anyone RUPTURED in any form or DEFORMED, such as club feet, spinal curvature, white swelling, bow legs, etc. Carries a full stock of Trusses, Supporters and Appliances with him.

Will visit personally.

ST. ANDREAS—Grand Central Hotel, Friday, Jan. 18.
ST. ANDREAS—Grand Central Hotel, Saturday, Jan. 18.
ST. ANDREAS—Grand Central Hotel, Sunday, Jan. 18.

Our Young People.

The Lost Kitten.

I am only a little stuffed kitten, all faded and out of shape. Here I am under the writing-desk, and here I must stay until next sweeping-day.

When I was new and my colors were bright I looked almost like a live kitten. I used to enjoy going out then, but now I am ashamed to be seen.

Once Gertrude left me out in the grape arbor all night, and when they took me in I was very wet and soiled. I have never looked so well since.

Twice when we were riding Gertrude dropped me and the carriage ran over my body. That is the reason my back is so crooked.

Almost every Saturday night I am soaked in the bathtub.

The ear that isn't here was burnt off when Gertrude tried to warm me by the fire in the grate.

Yes, I've had a hard life, and when I see fresh new kittens I feel very sad to think that I can never look like them again.

But I know when sweeping-day does come, and Mary takes me from this horrid place, that Gertrude's brown eyes will shine like stars when she sees me. I know just how she will hug and kiss me, and hold me tight in her arms when she goes to sleep. So I am quite happy waiting here for sweeping-day and Gertrude's kisses; but I can't help wondering where she will lose me next time—

[Youth's Companion.]

The Snow-Flake.

It was a little snow-flake
With tiny winglets furled,
Its warm Cloud-Mother held it fast
Above the sleeping world.
All night the wild winds blustered
And blew o'er land and sea,
But the little snow-flake cuddled close,
As safe as a safe could be.

Then came the cold gray morning,
And the great Cloud-Mother said,
"Now every little snow-flake
Must proudly lift its head,
And through the air go sailing,
Till it finds a place to alight,
For I must weave a coverlet
And clothe the world in white."

The little snow-flake fluttered
And gave a wee, wee sigh,
But fifty million other flakes
Came softly floating by.
And the wise Cloud-Mothers sent them

To keep the world's broad warm,
Through many a wintry sunset,
And many a night of storm.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

Little Deborah's Sunday.

A Hundred Years Ago.

Deborah stood on her tiptoes putting away the shining pewter teapot in the tall dresser. She had to reach way up, for all she was so tall for a little 7 year old girl. Sister Abigail was hanging up the dish-pan and setting away the brown crock of soft-soap.

It was almost time to get ready for church, and Deborah could hear father backing old Dobbin into the high-backed sleigh. It was three miles to church, and they must start early to get through the drifts.

"Deborah! Deborah!" called mother from the buttery, where she was putting up the family lunch. "Run up-stairs, child, and get your best frock. Abigail will hook it for you and smooth your hair. And, child,"—the buttery door squeaked on its hinges as mother opened it wider,—"spread father's spotted kerchief under your bonnet. I mistrust it will be a blustering day."

Deborah ran away for her dress, and was soon arrayed in it and warmly bundled in hood and shawl. Mother and Abigail put on their big, quilted sage-green hoods just as father came in, stamping his cold feet and flapping his elbows.

"It's monstrous cold! You'll need many wraps, mother, and isn't there another stove in the garret somewhere?"

"It's right here, father, all filled with coals," mother said. Her voice sounded muffled in the depths of the quilted hood. "I got it down before breakfast, and Abigail blacked it up real smart-lookin'."

The three little stoves were stowed away in the sleigh just where they would keep the "women folks" cold toes warm. Such funny little stoves they were! Little sheet-iron boxes with holes in the cover, set into square wooden frames fitted with handles like the bail of a water pail. The bright live coals were put into them at home, and would last until the noon recess, between sermons, when they would need to be replaced from some good neighbor's fireplace.

Deborah sat down in the buffalo robes in the front of the sleigh, with father and mother and Abigail behind on the seat, and away trotted Dobbin in the crunching snow. The bells tinkled in a subdued Sunday way, and the old sleigh tipped and jolted in the badly broken road.

I don't believe Deborah's little great-grandchildren today would have known when they got to the meeting-house,

for it was only a great, bare building that looked more like a modern barn than a church. No steeple at all! No beautiful porch with wide steps leading up to it—nothing in the very least like the church we go to every Sunday.

But it looked all right to Deborah. Only she could not help shivering as she thought of the long, long sermon she must listen to with only her little foot-stove to keep her warm. For there was not a bit of a stove in Deborah's meeting-house! Everybody sat on the straight-backed seats, with their feet on the little boxes of coals, and maybe tried to believe they were warm.

Deborah's little great-grandchildren would have wondered even more if they could have followed their small great-grandmother into the church. The pews were square boxes with doors opening into them, and little open rails running along the top of the sides. Deborah's head just came up to the rails as she walked sedately up the aisle.

Father swung open the door of his pew, and the family stepped in. Oh, such queer seats! They ran all round the box up to the door. Some of them faced the preacher, and some were sideways, and some, like Deborah's own particular seat, were squarely back to the minister! There were even little queer "cornering" seats in some of the boxes.

Deborah sat down on her uncushioned, high-backed little bench. She had to hitch herself up on it, it was so high, and when she was all seated and her little foot-stove put under it, her toes had to stretch themselves uncomfortably to reach the warmth.

She turned her head now and then and peeped through the railing, up at the minister, but it made her neck ache to look up so high. For the minister stood away, way up almost to the ceiling in a great tall pulpit that seemed to hang right in the air, almost. Up over the preacher's head was a large "sounding-board," like an enormous umbrella spread out, and down under the pulpit sat three solemn deacons in a row.

That was the "deacon's seat," and Deborah used to watch dear old Deacon Twombly at one end. She knew just about when he would spread his blue cotton kerchief over his head and go to sleep. And then she used to listen for his mild little snores between the preacher's slow words. It helped out the time a great deal.

How Deborah's back did ache, and how numb her little hands were before the long sermon ended! How glad she was—though she tried not to be—when at last they all stood up, and old Mr. Bial Davis tuned his bass viol and the choir sang.

Then the people went slowly out. Deborah's "folks" went over to Mercy Merriweather's to get fresh coals for the foot-stoves, and good Mrs. Merriweather insisted upon their eating their lunch over there in the warm kitchen. The afternoon was just like the morning, only little Deborah's legs grew stiffer and her neck ached harder.

It was almost early candle light when old Dobbin ambled up to the kitchen door. Deborah was hungry enough to enjoy mother's good supper, and tired enough to go to bed right after it.

How different it was from her little great-grandchildren's Sunday! You see, I know, because Deborah—quaint, sweet little Deborah—was my great-grandmother, too!—[Youth's Companion.]

Our Daily Food.

The suggestion has been recently made that the alarming prevalence of the disease known as appendicitis is due to the common use of certain dangerous preparations of flour. This directs attention to the prevalence of adulterations in our food products, and the work which has recently been done in different States, by local food commissions. According to a report of the Ohio Food Commission mentioned in the Outlook, a crusade was instituted against the grocers of the State for selling fraudulent articles. It was found that they were commonly selling vinegar that was a chemical compound, jellies and jams with but a small percentage of fruit in them, lemonade made without any lemons, but with tartaric acid, and so on. They then moved on the druggists, who were selling tonics that were mere concoctions of alcohol; "pre-digested" foods that were dangerous to the system, and tablets purporting to contain certain medicines, when only the merest trace of such drugs could be found in them. There are hundreds of articles of household use which are now prepared in this fraudulent way. A few vigorous commissions to look into them and prosecute the makers and sellers would be of lasting benefit to the race. The English Parliament put an end to this dangerous practice in the United Kingdom some years since by the enacting of the Food Adulterations Act.

HAD LA GRIPPE.—Mr. A. Nickerson, farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months when I bought a bottle of DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of kind has given such satisfaction.

With the Poets.

Katey's Letter.

Och, girls, did you ever hear
I wrote my love a letter,
And altho' he cannot read,
I thought 'twas all the better.

For why should he be puzzled
With spellin' in the matter,
When the manin' was so plain?
I loved him faithfully,

And he knows it—O, he knows it—
Without one word from me.

I wrote it, and I folded it,
And put a seal upon it;
It was a seal almost as big
As the crown of my best bonnet;

For I wouldn't have the postman
Make his remarks upon it,
As I'd said inside the letter
I loved him faithfully,

And he knows it—O, he knows it—
Without one word from me.

My heart was full, but when I wrote
I dared not put the half in,
For the neighbors know I love him,
And they're mighty fond of chaffin',

So I dare not write his name outside,
For fear they would be laughin',
But wrote, "From little Kate to one
Whom she loves faithfully."

And he knows it—O, he knows it—
Without one word from me.

Now, girls, would you believe it,
That postman so conceited,
No answer will he bring me,
So long as I have waited?

But maybe—there mayn't be one,
Because—as I have stated—
My love can neither read nor write,
But he loves me faithfully,

And I know, where'er my love is,
That he is true to me.

—[Lady Dufferin.]

The Last Leaf.

I saw him once before
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all the meets,
Sad and wan,
And he shakes his feeble head
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone,"

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he had prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmamma has said—
Poor old lady! she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin,
Like a staff.
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer.

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Who is the Truest Gentleman?

Go, seek the homes of high estate,
The ways and places of the great,
And find him—find him if you can,
The noblest, truest Gentleman.

Go, seek him in the world of art,
The camp, the senate, or the mart;
And will you find him there? you say;
I answer neither yea nor nay;

The bluest blood that ever ran
Makes not alone a Gentleman!

Or, would you seek a peasant's cot,
To find him one of humble lot,
Who wears a fustian coat, may be,
And deems it no humility;

Who toils all day with willing hands,
And sings across his master's lands;
Is he a gentleman? you say;
I answer neither yea nor nay;

For fustian coat and face of tan
Make not alone a Gentleman!

But if he true and tender be,
It matters not what his degree;
You'll know him, whereso'er he
stands,

By token of his heart and hands.
He guards the weak, he scorns the
proud,
And follows not the fickle crowd;
Reveres true women good above,
And worships one with deeds of love;
—'Tis he, 'tis he, since time began,
He is the truest Gentleman!

—Frederic E. Weatherly.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of kind has given such satisfaction.

A Priest's Noble Work.

The exploit of the brave engineer who piloted his train through the tornado of flame in the Minnesota forest fires and rescued swarms of terror-stricken refugees has made him famous; but the self-sacrifice of a poor parish priest in Hinckley has hardly been mentioned, although there was in it much of the finest quality of heroism.

From the moment when the destruction of the town was menaced by the rapidly advancing wave of flame he ceased to think of himself, and devoted all his energies of mind and body to the protection and rescue of others.

He went from house to house, warning the inmates of their peril, and begging them to take refuge in sand-pits where there was water. While panic-stricken men were harnessing horses and frantically seeking to escape into the burning woods, he was calm and collected, reassuring every one whom he met, yet pointing out the only chance of safety.

He led one group after another to the sand-pits when they were beside themselves from fear and excitement. When one place of refuge was overcrowded, he found another, and begged the stragglers to follow him.

The woods were flaming on every side, and the refugees standing in the water felt in their faces the scorching breath of the storm of fire. The good priest had words of encouragement for all. He held children in his arms; he supported fainting women when they were falling from fright and fatigue; he put the stoutest-hearted man to shame by his coolness, cheerfulness and energy.

With his hat he poured water on the heads of women and children in that fiery furnace. He took the coat from his back and tore it in half. One fragment he dipped in water, and bandaged the forehead of a woman with a child clinging to her. The other half he wound around the heads of two helpless children whose faces were scorched with the heat of the burning forest.

Bareheaded and in shirt-sleeves he stood among the dying, and ministered to them while he had strength to stand, eyes to see, and a voice to utter words of comfort and hope. He was the spirit of self-sacrifice and of ministry to the needy, and whether shown in Catholic or in Protestant it is worthy of high commendation.

The flight of the train through the burning forest was the more stirring story in print, but what could have been nobler or more heroic than this devoted man's work among his flock?

There were deeds of valor and chivalry before the walls of Zutphen in Flanders, but one act of self-sacrifice alone is remembered. Sir Philip Sidney, wounded, dying and burning with thirst, put away from his own lips the bottle of water which had been brought to him in his agony, and gave it to a common soldier covered with gore who had glanced at him wistfully.

Christ's power is equal to any human need and his willingness to help is as great as his power.—[R. R. Meredith.]

Lost.

Monsieur Blouet, Max O'Rell, in "John Bull & Co.," narrates an incident which came under his own eyes in Australia. It needs no commentary.

It is one of those stories which show nature in all her terrible capacity of avenger, and he who can make light of the warning conveyed by it is not a brave man, but foolhardy and ignorant.

A man of about 40, with drawn face, haggard eyes and the sad and sinister expression of a Chinaman in an opium den, presented himself, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the private bar of the hotel where I had put up. He laid down sixpence and was served with a glass of whisky. He added a little water with a shaking hand, carried the glass to his lips and at one draught swallowed the contents. Then silent and without lifting his dull and staring eyes from the ground, he went away.

Half an hour later he returned. His hand trembled more and more, and seemed to refuse to lend itself longer to the task imposed upon it. The hotel keeper, who had noticed my interest in the scene, said to me:

"In the intervals he goes to another hotel and gets a drink. If you have nothing particular to do, remain where you are, and you will see something that will repay you for your trouble."

At about 12:30 the poor wretch appeared at the bar for the seventh time. The sixpence was laid down, the glass filled. The hand went to the glass, but had no longer the power to take it. After many efforts, however, the glass was grasped, but even then the drink could not be conveyed to the mouth.

The drunkard darted a furtive glance from right to left. It seemed to him that no one was looking.

He drew a long silk handkerchief from his pocket and passed it round his neck. With his two hands he held the two extremities. In his right hand he grasped the glass, and drawing the end which was in his left hand, the ingenious drunkard made a pulley of the handkerchief and succeeded in conveying the whisky to his lips. He put down the glass, dragged himself to the door, and edging along by the walls found his way home to get a few hours' repose.

"This thing has been going on for three years," said the landlord, "but the pulley trick he only took up a month ago. It is the last stage. Soon he will no longer be able to swallow, and delirium tremens will carry him off."

A Smile and a Laugh

Harry—I always pay as I go.
Larry (feeling)—Yes, but you don't go.

"I went to Sunday school yesterday," a little girl said to her aunt, "and the teacher asked me 'who made me,' so I just told her nobody made me. I wonder if she thought I was a paper-doll!"

Mrs. Nuborder—That's a very pretty motto you are working, Mrs. Browne-Haash. "Learn to say no." Is it for your son?

Mrs. Browne-Haash—No; it's for the dining-room.

Having heard of a shark, and thinking it would be a fine addition to his "Zoo," little Harold said to his father, when starting for the office one morning, "Now, papa, be sure and bring me home a little ocean with a shark in it, won't you?"

Mr. Highlive (looking up from the paper)—Well, well! Wonders will never cease! They've got so now they can photograph in colors. Mrs. Highlive (glancing at his nose)—I think, my dear, you'd better get your picture taken before the old process is abandoned.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Father—So you have been studying grammar. Then perhaps you can tell me the difference between the regular and the irregular verbs.

Paul—Oh, yes. You get a great deal more bad marks on the irregulars than on the regulars.

Fair Visitor—So you have really decided not to sell your house?

Fair Host—Yes. You see, we placed the matter in the hands of a real estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement of our property, neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home.

The proprietor of a cross-roads store in Kentucky has the following on a bulletin board displayed in front of his store:

"Tucking combs and side-saddles, hair-pins and trace chains, watch charms and sledge hammers, hair oil and blasting powder, cinnamon drops and Colt's revolvers."

It was New Year's morning, and Mollie was looking out of the window with a very disappointed look on her face.

"Why so sad, little one?" asked her mother.

"I's dest lookin' out at de New Year," she replied. "I can't see dat it's any newer lookin' dan de old one."

Little Ben lives in a new house, one of the most modern of modern houses, where light, water, heat and other things are all to be had by turning a knob or touching a bell. He lives in a state of perpetual marvel over these things, and the other night, when suffering from a headache, the little fellow said to his mother, who sat beside him:

"Please turn on the dark, mother; my eyes hurt me."

It is related that two persons, one of them a wheelman and the other an opponent of bicycling, were discussing the chances of injury through riding a wheel.

"Injury? Pooh!" said the wheelman. "I've been riding three years, and I've had only one accident, and that wasn't serious."

"What did you break in that?"

"Only a leg."

"Only a leg! I should think that was enough!"

"Oh, but it was my teacher's leg!"

TRAVELING DEADHEAD.—Mr. Lincoln had several reasons for not admiring ex-President Tyler, and a mention of him on one occasion brought out an anecdote. "A year or two after Tyler's accession to the presidency," said Mr. Lincoln, "contemplating an excursion in some direction, his son went to order a special train of cars. It so happened that the railroad superintendent was a very strong Whig. On 'Bob's,' making known his errand, that official promptly informed him that his road did not run special trains for the president."

"What," said Bob; "did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of General Harrison?"

"Yes," said the superintendent, stroking his whiskers; "and if you will only bring your father here in that shape, you shall have the best train on the road."

Amazing Skill.

A writer on the streets of old Paris gives in Blackwood's Magazine the description of a wonderful juggler, who must, however, have performed the following trick by skill rather than by deception.

He asked the crowd for pennies, that is, pieces worth two sous; he put five of them into his right hand, played with them, tossed them a few times in the air, and then suddenly flung them straight up to a height which seemed above the housetops.

He watched them intently as they rose, and as they turned and began to fall he opened with his left hand the left pocket of his waistcoat and held it open perhaps two inches.

Down came the pennies, not loosely or separated from each other, but in

what looked like a compact mass. He gazed at them fixedly, shifting his body slightly so as to keep under them—he scarcely had to move his feet at all—and crash! came the pile into his waistcoat pocket.

He repeated the operation with ten pennies, and finally he did it with twenty. Yes, positively with twenty! It almost took one's breath away to hear the thud. Never did he miss, and never did the pennies break apart or scatter. They stuck to each other by some strange attraction, as if they had become soldered in air. There was evidently something in the manner of flinging that made them hold together.

After wondering each time at the astonishing skill of the operation, I always went on to wonder what that waistcoat pocket could be made of, to support such blows. The force, the dexterity, and the precision of the throwing—some 60 feet high, as well as I could guess—and the unflinching exactness of the catch were quite amazing. The pennies went up and came down in an absolutely vertical line.

When St. Theresa was laughed at because she wanted to build a great orphanage and had but three shillings to begin with, she answered: "With three shillings Theresa can do nothing; but with God and her three shillings there is nothing which Theresa cannot do."—[Archdeacon Farrar.]

Floral Hints and Helps.

Flowers for the House and Home.

(Specially written for the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD.)

Who does not love flowers? They are beautiful and welcome anywhere. All may have them if they are willing to bestow a little trouble on their cultivation. A large garden and a lot of money are not indispensable, you may have many surprises of floral beauty even out of a few pots or boxes filled with soil and planted with some simple annual; so the question of expense need not deter any from going in for a few flowers this year. The florist's catalogues are now getting around and it is a good plan to study them and decide in good time what we intend to do before the seed-planting season is upon us. Be sure and get your seed from a reliable dealer; one in the locality if possible; the wonderful bargain lots of seeds offered by some houses at ridiculously low prices are a delusion and a snare, and cause disappointment and vexation of spirit. Go in for a few really good and reliable things rather than a quantity you know little about. There are possibilities one would scarcely dream of in such simple annuals as alyssum, asters, mignonette, snapdragon, eschscholtzia, nasturtium, etc., if they are given a little care and attention, such as room for each individual plant, pinching back in their early growth, tying up and support. If also in the blooming season they are given a little fertilizer or liquid manure these simple flowers will surprise us by their size and beauty. Plant a few perennial seeds of the hardy kinds every year, such as phlox, Sweet William, candytuft, aquilegia, delphinium, iris, pinks, and in a few years your garden will be stocked with plants that will come up year after year without any trouble or expense. The perennials are the standbys. With a stock of these and a few showy annuals our gardens may be kept bright and gay from early spring until Jack Frost nips them with his icy hands.

There is not much actual work to be done just now with flowers more than planning the work for spring and summer, and this ought to be done while we have leisure and opportunity. Make a plan of your garden and mark out the positions of the various seeds and plants you intend to have, putting the low growing ones at the front and the taller ones at the back. Allow plenty of room, a single plant of sweet alyssum will cover a square foot of space and other plants in proportion, plants do not grow and thrive so well if crowded. Try also to arrange for a succession of bloom. Notice on your packets of seed or in the catalogues the time of blooming and plant accordingly. By dividing a packet of seed and sowing at intervals of ten or fourteen days the period of bloom may be prolonged considerably. In fact with a little judgment and tact many of the annuals may be made to bloom from June until October or November, and thus our gardens may be objects of sweetness and beauty for many months. The house plants should have careful attention; they should be kept clean by washing and spraying when the weather is not too cold and not given too much water. If they are in a room where a coal stove is kept burning night and day a pan of water should always be kept on the stove to keep the air somewhat moist. A very dry atmosphere and gas is fatal to house plants. The bulbs in pots ought to be growing nicely now and need plenty of light. A cool situation is best for this class of plants; in fact, an occasional freeze will not hurt them. Soon our care will be repaid by the delicious perfume of freesias, hyacinths and narcissus; while the hardy snowdrop and crocus and the glorious tulip will gladden our eyes with their beauty. These early floral gems help to make pleasant the long, dreary days of winter, and I trust all my readers have been wise enough to secure at least a few of them. NARCISSUS.

SHOULD WE

Pray for the Dead?

The response which the Catholic Church makes to this question is, of course, generally known; it is not so generally known that the Church of England also authorizes such prayers and has in times past made them a feature of the Prayer-Book. Canon MacColl has recently written on "The Theology of the English Church Concerning Prayers for the Dead," and he has shown not only that the English Church has never condemned prayers for the dead, and has since the Reformation expressly approved of them, but that they were included in the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI., that they were not condemned in the second Prayer-Book, that they were resorted to for a time under Elizabeth, and that, finally, they have been declared perfectly legal in our own time by the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The spectator comments at length on the canon's argument. We quote from the article as follows:

"The belief in the easy good-nature of God is growing more and more rapidly in Protestant countries, and it is now thought almost superfluous to pray that he will do what any good-natured man would do if he had divine power, namely, rescue every sinner from the awful consequences of his own sin. Men are less and less willing to believe that there are such things as moral laws which God himself cannot reverse—that he cannot forgive, for instance, an unrepentant sinner—that he may not over-ride an obstinately unholty and defiant purpose. This makes the mass of modern Christians too careless to pray for what they regard God as almost unable to refuse. The old doctrine was that it took the most awful travail in the souls of the good, to help in securing the salvation of the evil, if haply it could be secured at all—that the heartfelt penitence and self-abasement of the whole society in which temptation and sin had grown up, was not too great a sacrifice for the purpose of undoing the mischief which its lax and easy-going ways had caused. The belief has been gradually undermined. We have somehow managed to forget how responsible we all are for each other's character, and how needful it is for the whole fraternity of transgressors to surrender themselves to the law which exacts a great atonement for a lax and licentious spirit. Men do not live and die by their own virtues or their own faults alone. They may and often do, live on the virtues of others on which they idly lean, and die by the sins of others in which they permit themselves to be entangled. Every true penitent must feel, to the bottom of his heart, how many there are who would have been better if he himself had been better, and who have either drawn him or been drawn by him into the social whirlpool from which it is so difficult to escape. The very law of atonement which Christ proclaimed when he gave himself a ransom for many, is a social not an individual law. His great sacrifice was not for individuals, however numerous, but for the race which had grown up into a common inheritance of both good and evil, and for everyone who can avail himself of this great sacrifice. Now men can only do so by participating in Christ's own willingness to suffer for others, and Christ's own ardent desire to share with others the joy and glory of the divine life. But all this is a half-forgotten truth to our own day. We are quite willing to throw all the burden of our redemption on God, but are not willing to remember that before we can do so we must show our spirit to share it by entering into the spirit of the great sacrifice by which God has redeemed us.

"There appear to be, however, only two conceivable reasons for the condemnation of prayers for the dead; first, that their destiny is fixed absolutely and irrevocably at the time of death, and the other, that human prayer cannot affect the divine purpose at all. The last reason would dispose as effectually of the reasonableness of prayers for the living as it would for that of prayers for the dead. But that is directly contrary to the teaching of Christ, unless each is to pray for himself alone, which would imply, as Canon MacColl has shown, that men ought to be regarded as a collection of units without any true community of nature; whereas precisely the same reasons which render it right to pray for one's self, render it right to pray for others. As for the assumption that man's future destiny is irrevocably fixed at the moment of death, the only pretense for such a view rests upon a most irrational interpretation of Scripture for which there is no excuse. Since men pass into the other world and pass in multitudes—in a very imperfect state, it is quite contrary to all we know of God's providence that they should be either crystallized in that condition without further purification in the other life than they are in this. That the English Church has so greatly disused, and in practice, at least, discouraged prayers for the dead, must be regarded rather as a reaction against the mechanical views of purgatory which were so prevalent at the time of the Reformation, than as implying either any acquiescence in a Calvinistic teaching which the English Church steadily resisted,

or in a fatalism which strikes at the root of Christianity itself."

The next number of the Spectator, following that in which the above article appeared, contains a communication regretting its publication, and expressing the fear that it "will trouble many minds." The writer also says, among other things:

"Surely we have authority for regarding the situation of those who have passed away from us as at least very different from that of those for whom our daily prayers are made here. I think there is more to be taken into account than any easy optimism on our part in their position as regards God—by whom, as the great Father of Spirits, every spirit must be so thoroughly and entirely understood. This is the case also on earth, but we do not realize it and dwell in the certainty of it, as they must do between whom and him there is no longer any veil of flesh. Then the removal of that veil of flesh removes the temptations that beset it—perhaps, I hope, removes all temptations—so that what between the cessation of these endless earthly will-o'-the-wisps which lead us astray here, and the new comprehension gained of God's meaning and of his purposes toward the individual soul, there must be added facilities and privileges which we can with difficulty estimate. If this is so, might not many find in systematic prayers for the dead a certain presumption as of those who, being as yet but as servants in the house, should take upon them to persuade the Master of it to be gracious to his own children?"

Briefly replying to this communication, the editor of the Spectator says: "Is it not quite equally true that praying for the living is the presumption of those who take upon themselves to persuade God to be generous to his own children? Yet this has been enjoined upon Christians, and not exclusively for the living."

Not a Mathematician.

Mr. Birkbeck Hill (an Oxonian), in his recent book on Harvard College, admits that nothing could surpass the grossness of the ignorance of many of the undergraduates who may have come up, or rather have been kicked up, from the most famous schools. Mr. Hill says that he used to hear one of the first mathematicians of Oxford piteously lament the fate which condemned him to try to pound a little arithmetic into the heads of young men whose understandings had been hopelessly disordered, or were congenitally feeble. "Why, sir, do you not use your common sense?" he one day asked impatiently one of his pupils. "I did not know that common sense had anything to do with arithmetic," was the reply. Another undergraduate, fresh from Eton, was seen by his tutor adding up a column in which he had entered two shillings and sixpence six times over. He was thus laboriously arriving at the cost of half a dozen pairs of stockings which he had just bought. "Why do you not do it by multiplying?" asked the tutor. "I do not know what you mean," the youth modestly answered. When the process was shown to him, and all the mystery of the multiplication table was unveiled, he was much taken with the extraordinary facilities which it afforded.

Sow a Habit—Reap a Character.

Prof. William James, of Harvard, in his text-book on psychology, says: "Could the young but realize how soon they will become mere walking bundles of habits, they would give more heed to their conduct while in the plastic state. Every smallest stroke of virtue or of vice leaves its scar. The drunkard Rip Van Winkle in Jefferson's play, excuses himself for every fresh dereliction by saying 'I won't count this time.' Well, he may not count it, but it is being counted none the less. Down among the nerve cells and fibres the molecules are counting it, registering and storing it up, to be used against him when the next temptation comes. Nothing we ever do is, in strict, scientific literalness, wiped out. Of course, this has its good side as well as its bad one. As we become permanent drunkards by so many separate drinks, so we become saints in the moral, and authorities and experts in the practical and scientific spheres by so many separate acts and hours of work."

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of 25 cents.

NO ALTERNATIVE.—Uncle Peleg (to hotel clerk)—No, sir, I don't stay in no hotel where I can't blow out the gas. Dyer think I'm going to sleep with all that light a burnin'!

For the thorough and speedy cure of all Blood Diseases and Eruptions of the Skin take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. Mrs. B. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time; commenced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and she is now completely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Ague or any low Fever.

First Actor—How well you acted last Thursday. Better than on Thursday.

Second Actor—I was paid Wednesday.

The Odd and Curious

A French statistician says that the number of men and women in France is more nearly equal than in any other country in the world.

It is computed that every year the earth receives about 146,000,000,000 shooting stars, which fall on its surface, slowly adding to its mass.

An error of a thousandth part of a second in an astronomical calculation would mean an error of 200,000,000,000 miles in the distance of a star.

"Don't," says a shoemaker, "go early in the forenoon to have boots or shoes fitted. In the latter part of the day the feet are at their maximum size."

Australia is the only country in the world to which ruminating animals are not indigenous, and yet cattle and sheep of various breeds thrive there amazingly.

The late Sir Bernard Burke is reported to have said that over half the crests and coats-of-arms borne by families in this country and England are fictitious.

According to a recent determination of Prof. Richarz, the smallest possible quantity of electricity, which may be termed an atom of electricity, is such that 430 multiplied by a million three times, that is, by the cube of a million, will give the number of these atoms contained in a coulomb. That such a thing as an atom of electricity exists is the opinion of no less an authority than Prof. Von Helmholtz.

The Indians of Guiana have a curious system of numeration. They count by the hand and its four fingers. Thus, when they reach five, instead of saying so, they call it a "hand." Six is therefore a "hand and first finger," seven a "hand and second finger," ten is "two hands," but twenty, instead of being "four hands," is "a man." Forty is "two men," and thus they go on by twenties. Forty-six is expressed as "two men, a hand, and first finger."

"There is practically no limit to the speed that can be attained on a railroad," said Edison in a recent interview. "It is wrong to assume that there is. The only limit there could be would be the point at which the engine and cars break up or fly to pieces. I think that great speed will finally be attained, and it will be from coal. The discovery of a way of converting coal directly into electricity will be the turning-point of all our methods of propulsion."

Wonderful stories have been told concerning the extreme delicacy of the scales used by the mints at Philadelphia and London. That at the first-named place is said to tell the exact weight of a hair. The London wonder shows a difference in the weight of a card after the name has been written on it. The most accurate scale in the world is now being discussed in England. It is so finely balanced that it shows the weight of a candle or taper to be less after the flame has been extinguished.—[Detroit Free Press.]

A new disease called "telephone-ear" is said to be prevalent among some telephone girls. It is caused by the constant strain due to keeping the receiver at the ear eight or nine hours a day. In San Francisco, where the trouble was first noticed, buzzing in the ear and headaches were the first symptoms, and in some cases abscesses formed on the drum of the ear, and operations were necessary. The disease became so prevalent that girls who had not been afflicted quit work rather than run the risk of contracting the disorder, and it was not stamped out until the telephone company let the girls take an hour of recreation after every two or three hours of work. No such trouble has been experienced in the East, for every precaution, in the way of rest and improvements in instruments, has been taken against it.

Six mules that had for four years hauled cars in the lower workings of a coal-shaft near Lacon, Ill., were brought to light recently. In all that time the mules had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the Davy-lamps that the miners carried. The sun was in its zenith when they reached the surface. The astonished mules closed their eyes to shut out the flood of light and kept them tightly closed while they were led to the pasture-lot a mile distant and turned loose. There they stood trembling, as if afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half-opened their eyes and peered around in amazement. When they had become accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads. Toward sundown they broke into a chorus of joyous brays. After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kicking, jumping, whirling around like teetotums, and rolling on the sod as if they had gone mad. The sun and pure air were more to them than food, and they refused everything put before them to eat.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

Women and Work.

The rich of today may be the poor of tomorrow, and it is absolutely necessary for self-preservation that girls born in affluent circumstances be taught some trade or profession, whereby, in case of reverses, they may earn honest livelihoods. How many girls in society, if thrown upon the world, could earn \$5 a week? Can they cook? Let their own tables tell the sad and indigestible tale. Are they good chambermaids? How is it possible, when going up and down stairs gives them backaches? Have they scientific knowledge of the pianos over which they have wasted priceless hours? Have they a thorough knowledge of their own language? Does a smattering of French qualify them for teaching? Ah, I know all about it. I have gone through the phases of early luxury and subsequent battling with the world. So keenly do I feel the shortcomings of my own sex and the utter misery consequent upon them that were I a mother possessed of millions my daughters should all be taught the indispensable art of cooking, and whatever art, profession or trade for which they displayed aptitude. As a rule women are incompetent workers, not because they have not the brains, but because they are superficially educated. The wonder to me is that women do so well, considering their miserable training and the traditions of society that are absorbed with their mother's milk. A girl's demoralization begins with birth, and is almost thoroughly accomplished when she puts on long dresses. As a baby, she is made to look pretty; as a child at dancing-school, she hears about beaux and beauty; at day-school, there is much less mental training than there is study of "style" and vapid accomplishments. The consequence is that boys starting with no greater natural advantages than their sisters, far outstrip them on arriving at maturity. Nothing less than inherent genius has saved the female sex from driving idiocy. Nature has been so generous that it is about time common sense and education came to its assistance.

And, first of all, women in what is called "society" must themselves learn, and then teach their daughters to respect work, irrespectively of sex. Why should the man merchant be socially ostracized? Is it a virtue in Mr. Stewart to sell drygoods, and a crime in Mrs. or Miss Drayton to sell bonnets? A Chinaman would come to this conclusion were he a looker-on in New York. Not long ago I advised a young friend of mine, suddenly reduced in circumstances, to go into the millinery business. "You have exquisite taste," I said; "the occupation is thoroughly womanly, if you please, ladylike, and in a few years you will make more money than you can in any other way." "I dare say you are right," replied my society-ridden friend, "but I cannot bring myself to it. My relatives and acquaintances would not speak to me."

Brownbeaten by tradition, this young woman went out as governess, and a sweet life she leads, being bullied by the children and patronized by the parents. A woman competent to superintend the education of children ought to be treated with distinguished consideration, but society thinks differently. Will Christian Associations take up this matter and make working girls feel that they are to be honored, not pitied, because of their ability to earn bread? There is too much patronizing bestowed by the rich upon the poor. Institutions like the Christian Associations of this country are not charities. They are only exponents of a duty the wealthy owe to fellow creatures in less fortunate circumstances, and excellent as some of them are they do not begin to cover the ground laid out for them. When I see the sacrifice and patient endurance of delicate girls living honorable lives in miserable tenements, I believe in the divinity of humanity. The amazement of society ought not to be at the debasement of the few, but at the heroic virtues of the many. Women alone can help women. Let false social barriers be removed, and the lack of thoroughness will not be a crying evil. A woman is none the less womanly for being a good worker. No one can excel who is not in earnest. Does not the earnest woman make the best sister, daughter, lover, wife and mother, as well as the best artist and artisan.

Our Hymns and Tunes Not Popular.

We do not hear our young people singing hymns as they go about the house, or as they are at work. They are not heard in the shops as they used to be, where work is largely automatic. The hymns and tunes are not popular. They were popular not many years ago. The reason for this change is to be found, no doubt, in the character of both the hymns and the tunes, but especially in the latter. The new music is technical, not emotional. The tunes are harmonies, not melodies. The air does not stand alone; does not fill the ear or satisfy the desire when sung alone. It is lacking in fullness, and breaks down here and there when without the other parts of the harmony. The harmony involves a succession of half-tones, of accidentals, of notes.

It may as well be said, plainly: "A great many of us extremely dislike by far the larger part of the new church

music, and deplore the tendency in it toward an exhibition of technical skill. It may, also, be as well understood that German chorals are not popular among Americans, or approximations to them. Many of the tunes of the English composers are not popular with Americans. Is it not worth while to endeavor to secure hymns and tunes that will be popular? We do not go to church to practice singing, but to sing. We desire tunes we can sing, and without taking a course of lessons."—[The Christian Intelligencer.]

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REV. DR. TALMAGE A HOST IN HIMSELF.

A Graphic Description of His Methods While Preaching.

A SERMON FULL OF FIRE AND VIGOR TO ILLUSTRATE.

Repentance, Remorse, and the Return of the Godless Sinner to His Vice
the Topics of His Discourse—A "Terrible Example" Was Present,
and While the Doctor Was Describing the Drink-
ing Habit the Ushers Had to Remove a
Drunken Man—Breathless
Hearers—His Best
Effect.



REV. DR. TALMAGE AS HE APPEARS IN PREACHING.

The last and greatest adventure of his adventurous life was taken by Rev. Dr. Talmage a few weeks since when he announced that he had forsaken Brooklyn forever, and that he would preach in the New York Academy of Music at 4 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. His open sermon was a splendid exhibition of his peculiar methods and power, and the audience was a genuine Talmage audience. Many of the members of his former churches were in the front seats and in the boxes, and as in the former churches, strangers filled the most of the seats of a vast auditorium. There was the old familiar cornetist, Prof. Peter Ali, and the old familiar organist, Henry Eyre Brown, now playing the piano. The theatre drop curtain was down. There were a table and a much-upholstered chair against the curtain and in the middle of the stage. The piano stood to the right, and a music stand for the cornetist was near it.

Into this very simple stage setting at 4 p. m. exactly walked Dr. Talmage, in a frock coat so long of skirt that it hid his knees, and so long of sleeves that his cuffs were at no time visible. He carried a small teachers' Bible, with flexible leather covers. There was a timid, hesitating round of applause, which he in no way acknowledged. He sat down, covered his face with his hand a moment and then announced and read the first hymn. "Need Thee every hour." Then he prayed, and there was another hymn and a collection.

It was a right generous collection, that showed that the strangers appreciated the fact that Dr. Talmage had come over from Brooklyn with equally fervid and far more convenient oratory. The lesson Dr. Talmage read was the parable of the prodigal son, which he read in a tremendous voice that reached every corner of the vast auditorium, and, as he read, commented upon it. It was noticed that while he was reading a young man with a dark mustache, sitting well down the centre aisle, rose and staggered up and through the door.

He was gone, as it afterwards appeared, for refreshment at a near-by saloon, until the Doctor had got well into his sermon. After he had disappeared with an umbrella, a venerable gentleman with the middle of the ribs, tip-toed down the aisle and took the vacant seat. Twenty minutes later, when Dr. Talmage was thrilling boxes and stalls with a description of a man in the throes of the drink habit and striving with God for delivery, the young man with the dark mustache reappeared, staggered down the aisle and looked about for the seat he had left.

He looked in vain, and presently got angry. "I protest," he said loudly. At this the old gentleman took a fresh grip on his umbrella and shook his head. The drunken man "spotted" him at once.

"I protest," he said, turning towards Dr. Talmage.

"Remain perfectly quiet," said the Doctor, stretching out his arms towards the rising congregation. "Will some one remove this poor benighted soul?"

Two of the ushers in dress suits appeared and took the drunken man, one by either arm.

"I protest," said he again. They contained him to go up the aisle, and Dr. Talmage said:

"This unfortunate creature gives an illustration of what I have been saying. He is in the toils of a degrading habit. Would to God that not only he, but all such in this house, would throw themselves upon the Almighty this day."

There was a prolonged applause at this, and the Doctor went on with his sermon. He referred to the drunken man again in his closing prayer, asking God to save him. The sermon was a fine illustration of Talmage at his best. He took as his text two sentences from Proverbs. The first, "When shall I awake?" to illustrate the state of repentance and remorse the sinner has; the second sentence, "I will seek it yet again," to illustrate how the godless sinner turns to his vice once more after these repentant fits.

During the sermon Dr. Talmage made many effective pauses after those striking

climaxes of word and gesture. Always there was a death-like stillness in the house. In the sentimental parts of the sermon, the Doctor's broken voice and hasty dash of tears from his eyes found sympathy in the many handkerchiefs applied to wet feminine eyes and the quick blinkings of the men.

Dr. Talmage, standing alone on the stage, with the background of an Oriental scene on the curtain, was a host all in himself. His shoulders, his arms, his hands, his legs and feet, but especially his face and voice, were ever forming new and had clean play through his loose, mobile lips. His coat fitted him loosely, and was twisted this way and that as his shoulders shrugged or alternately rose and fell or were bent forward or thrown back.

He stamped his foot again and again. He paced from one side of the stage to the other. His arms were now whirling about his head and now flung into a knot upon his chest or against the small of his back. "Those absolute companions will play checkers on your coffin-lid," he said, with rasping hisses and both fists quivering in the air. "And chuckle at your damnation," he went on, drawing himself up to shout the words, pointing both forefingers at the floor, stamping his foot and shaking his head.

"He is riding a monster," Dr. Talmage's arms were whirling and his fingers were writhing. "Wild and bloodthirsty!" He threw out both arms, tossed back his head and stamped his foot. "Going at a death-leap!" He imitated the motions of a galloping horse, while his features worked in an agony. "A death-leap!" he repeated in a hoarse voice, and then, for a second or two, without any words, he made the gestures of leaping, while his face expressed horror.

Again and again he made these wordless gestures, carrying out in pantomime an idea he had already expressed, while the audience was breathless.

"Lose Heaven!" he said, with arm and forefinger far above his head in menacing gesture. Then he walked a few steps in silence, half-turned from the audience, and again shook his forefinger, accompanying it with a shake of the head. Then he took down his arm, faced the audience and began upon another paragraph.

His best effect was got with his picture of the farm-house from which the boy has gone to make his fortune in the city, and how the old people sit thinking of the boy and how they pray for him. He walked slowly to and fro as he added detail to detail in a quick, jerky voice. Then he gave the invitation to salvation, and described the boy wandering in the graveyard, crying to the two voiceless mouths that could not hear him. At this his voice broke, his hands were clasped in front of his face, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. "Dead! Dead!" he moaned, wringing his hands. "Dead! Dead!"

Here is the sermon in part:

"Oh! what glorious news it would be for some of these young men to send home to their parents in the country. They go to the post-office every day or two to see if there are any letters from you. How anxious they are to hear. Nothing would please them half so much as the news you might send home to-morrow that you had given your heart to God. I know how it is in the country. The night comes on. The cattle stand under the rack, through which burst the trusses of hay."

"Then at 8 o'clock—for they retire early in the country—at 8 o'clock they kneel down and commend you to that God who watches in country and in town, on the land and on the sea."

"So," one said to a Grecian general: "What is the proudest moment of your life?" He thought a moment and said: "The proudest moment of my life was when I sent word home to my parents that I had gained the victory." And the proudest and most brilliant moment of your life will be the moment when you can send word to your parents in the country that you have conquered your evil habits by the grace of God and become eternal victors.

The service lasted an hour and a quarter.

PEOPLE'S KITCHENS

A Problem That Has Been Successfully Solved in Vienna.

Twenty-five years ago great distress among the working people of Vienna led Dr. Josef Kuhn to investigate the terms on which meals were supplied to them. He found they were charged twice as much as the real cost of their food. He therefore started, in 1872, the People's Kitchen Association, to provide the working classes with nutritive, palatable food at prices they could pay. He and four friends subscribed 500 florins each, and with this capital started a restaurant in a factory district, where good dinners could be had for three pence. The movement spread. There are in Vienna now eight People's Kitchens under this and five under allied associations. An average of 20,000 people are fed by these kitchens every day.

Dr. Kuhn's organization is a happy combination of honorary or volunteer agency of paid service. Its members are subscribers and number some 400. "The management of the affairs of the association is vested in an Executive Committee, which is chosen at a general meeting of the members. This committee consists of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, an auditor, two secretaries, two professional advisers (an architect and a doctor), the local directors, the lady superintendents of the eight kitchens belonging to the association. These are all honorary officials, but attached to the committee are three—a general secretary, a bookkeeper and a kitchen inspector—who are paid. The members of the executive occupy the position of the directors of a public company, and are responsible for the entire working of the kitchens."

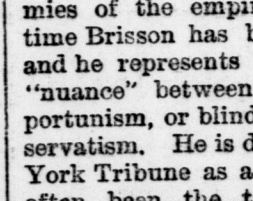
The kitchens are open from 6 to 8 for breakfast, from 11 to 11.45 for school children's dinners from 12 to 2 for dinners, and from 6 to 9 for supper. An average breakfast (soup or tea, roll and brown bread) costs 8 cents; an average dinner, 7 cents, with a menu never twice the same in one week, giving choice of three items out of "groat soup, pea soup, beef with pea, venison with macaroni, raisin puddings," and so on; an average supper, four cents. "Each dish is perfect in its way, carefully prepared, and delicately seasoned. All the ingredients are of the best quality; and they are cooked by highly trained professionals, who rank, in point of skill, with those employed in the clubs and epicures frequent."

The school children are received on special terms, and have a menu of their own. They come trooping in with their tickets. "All there are on terms of equality, for charitable give to teachers for the children of the poor are just as bright as those wealthier parents buy for their own sons and daughters. The little ones themselves do not know who pays for their dinners. Thus in Vienna a solution has already been found for the problem which is so sorely perplexing our School Boards.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Henri Brisson.

M. Henri Brisson, who has just been elected president of the French chamber of deputies, has presided over that body twice before—in 1879 and 1881. His present election marks one more step taken towards radicalism and socialism by the representatives of the French people. Still, it is somewhat inaccurate to call M. Brisson a radical, and even a revolutionist, when he was a writer on the "Avenir" and a friend of Gambetta, Ferry and other students who, in 1855-58, took luncheon in the Rue Jacob, and frequented at night the apartments of Jules Simon, Florentin, Hippolyte, Carnot and other enemies of the empire. But since that time Brisson has become more sedate, and he represents a political shade of "nuance" between radicalism and opportunism, or blind and obstinate conservatism. He is described by the New York Tribune as a doctrinaire and has often been the target of jokes and caricatures on account of his Calvinist origin and puritan manners. This has prevented him from becoming popular, and from exercising the political influence which was due to his real liberalism, his great intellect, and especially his never-suspected honesty. M. Brisson is not a man to advise and apply any measures outside of the legal and ordinary ones, and is capable of carrying out practically the progressive ideas which he advocates. He is a prominent advocate of the Peace League; and when he was prime minister in 1885 he supported the aggressive colonial policy against Madagascar and Tonquin. M. Brisson will preside over the chamber with suitable dignity and impartiality, but he will lack the personal prestige which increases the influence of a speaker and assists him in maintaining the decorum necessary to debate in a parliament.

M. BRISSON.



M. BRISSON.

New Use for Aluminum. The adoption by the Prussian Government of boots with aluminum pegs or nails for the use of their infantry suggests a number of new uses for this metal. An enterprising manufacturer of shoes is to have his goods sewed with aluminum threads or fine wire. It is extremely durable, much lighter than any other equally strong material and will neither corrode nor lose its strength from dampness. Another use for aluminum is for the tops of umbrella ribs and the wire and wheel by which they are held in place. It is a well understood fact that many umbrellas are spoiled by the rusting and breaking of the wire that holds the ribs. The adoption of a noncorrosive metal will add greatly to the durability of these articles.—New York Ledger.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 27.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xvi, 13-23—Memory Verses, 13-16—Golden Text, Math. xvi, 16—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

13. "When Jesus came unto the coasts of Caesarea Philippi, He asked His disciples, saying, Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" After feeding the 5,000, walking on the sea and discoursing about the bread of life Jesus went toward Tyre and Sidon and healed the daughter of a Syrophenician woman, fed 4,000 and cautioned His disciples against the temptation of the Pharisees and Sadducees, the false teaching of hypocrites and rationalists. Then, having passed to another section, He asks the question of this verse.

14. "And they said, Some say thou art John the Baptist, some Elias, and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets." Just as varied are the opinions of men now concerning Him, for while many hate Him and turn their backs upon Him many who profess to be His friends will not believe that He is God, and many more who confess with the mouth that He is God as well as man are not slow to say that in some things, as a man, He was mistaken or spoke according to the mistaken notions of His times, while others who would not dare to say any of these things will not believe that He is the coming one to sit on David's throne.

15. "He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am?" As far as we are individually concerned, the great question is not what others think of Christ, but what we think of Him, for "every one of us shall give account of himself to God" (Rom. xiv, 12). He will deal with each one separately and personally, and the great question for me is: "What do I think of Christ? What is He to me? What is my relation to Him? Is He my friend and Saviour, or do I act as if it was nothing to me whether He lived or not?"

16. "And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." By comparing verses 9 and 16 we see that "the Christ" is synonymous with "the King of the Jews." By comparing verses 33 and 36 of John x we see that in their eyes "the Son of God" meant "equal with God," so that Peter's confession meant at least thus much: "Thou art the King of the Jews, the Divine Man to sit on David's throne."

17. "And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven." Flesh and blood, or the natural man, cannot reveal unto us heavenly things, even as it is written in I Cor. ii, 13. God only can teach us of Himself by His Holy Spirit, but He is ready to teach all who are ready to be taught.

18. "And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Greek words translated "Peter" and "rock" are not quite the same, for the word translated "Peter" means a bit of rock, a rolling stone, a cliff or ledge, a solid rock. The church was not to be built upon Peter, a rolling stone, but upon the solid rock, Christ, whom Peter confessed to be the Christ, the Son of God. Notice that the church was not, then, built on being built, for He said, "I will build my church."

19. "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." We know from Acts ii and x that Peter was the first of all the apostles to preach the gospel both to Jews and gentiles, and thus He opened the door to all, and this is the power of keys. As to the binding and loosing, we know that the same power was given to the church as a whole in chapter xviii, 18. Every believer is authorized to proclaim the gospel (Rev. xxi, 17) and to point the repentant sinner to the passages which declare him loosed from his sins and the impenitent to the passages which declare him still bound by his sins.

20. "Then charged He His disciples that they should tell no man that He was Jesus, the Christ." He had confessed to the woman of Samaria that He was the Messiah (John iv, 26, 30); He had to the Jews given many proofs that He was their Messiah, and they only turned their backs upon Him, so that He will declare it no more. See chapter xii, 16-19. If the truth is not received when simply presented, there is the danger of the truth being withdrawn and a delusion received in its stead (II Thess. ii, 10, 11). Jesus Himself is the truth, and there is none other, for God can be known only in and through Christ.

21. "From that time forth Jesus began to show unto His disciples how that He must go unto Jerusalem and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes and be killed and be raised again the third day." See the same facts repeated by Him in chapters xvii, 22, 23, and xxi, 19, and notice in verses 24, 28, of our lesson chapter that there is no way to the kingdom but by the cross and that self-renunciation. While the kingdom is delayed, postponed because of Israel's rejection of her king, the heirs of the kingdom, the members of His body, the church, must be content to be treated as their Master was and live as He lived, not unto himself, but unto God.

22. "Then Peter took Him and began to kneel, and say, Lord, this shall be unto Thee. The margin says, 'Pity Thyself.' It is the nature of the natural man to pity one's self rather than deny self. It is too much the case with Christians also that they live unto themselves, indulge themselves, please themselves, rather than please Him who hath called them, so that God alone can tell whether they are Christians at all or not. Christians should bear in mind that 'we who live are always delivered unto death for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh'—that we should not henceforth live unto ourselves, but unto Him who died for us and rose again" (II Cor. iv, 11, v, 15).

23. "But He turned and said unto Peter: Get thee behind me, Satan. Thou art an offense unto me, for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." See what the Lord thinks of pitying oneself. It is not from God, but from Satan, the adversary of God and man. He hates the Christ life, and if he cannot destroy will do all he can to hinder it. "Not I, but Christ, who liveth in me," is the true Christian motto, and only those who thus live can be a glory to God and a blessing to their fellows. It is like man to get and enjoy and gratify himself; it is like God to give and minister unto and make others glad. "For the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many" (Mark x, 45).

No Doubt About It.

A Mimico, Ont., Man Speaks From Experience.

HIS SUFFERINGS, MISERY AND AGONIES ARE BANISHED.

He Says: "Paine's Celery Compound Has Made Me a New Man."

The strong testimony of men and women who have endured sufferings and agonies from disease for months and years, is always the means of rescuing and saving the lives of others who suffer, and who have not found the true means of escape from death.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Mimico, Ont., desires to point every sufferer to that true life-giver Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that can truly banish disease and suffering and give new and healthy life; he writes as follows:

"When Heaven sends us into the world an agency for banishing suffering, misery, and disease, I think every afflicted human being should know of it.

"I thank God that in my time of pain and suffering my attention was directed to Paine's Celery Compound. For months I was in such a condition that I could not work. My trouble was pain between the shoulders and general weakness of body. I went to several doctors but their medicines were used in vain.

"I continued in suffering and agony until I was recommended Paine's Celery Compound. The first two bottles I used worked wonderfully in relieving my pain, I gained strength and had an assurance of brighter days.

"I have continued with the marvelous medicine until the time of writing, and feel myself a new man. I can positively affirm that Paine's Celery Compound has been the means of saving me from being crippled in body. It is a medicine that I can honestly recommend to every sufferer, and I can never forget what it has done for me."

THE NEW "EXAMINATION."

According to an exchange, new pupils in the schools of the future will have to submit to this examination:

Teacher—Johnnie, have you got a certificate of vaccination for smallpox?

"Yes, sir."

"Have you been inoculated for cholera?"

"Yes, sir."

"Been treated with diphtheria serum?"

"Yes, sir."

"Has your arm scratched with cholera bacilli?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you a written guarantee that you are proof against whooping-cough, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and old age?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you your own private drinking cup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you promise not to exchange spoons with the boy next to you, and never use any but your own pencil?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you agree to have your books fumigated with sulphur, and sprinkle your clothes with chloride of lime once a week?"

"Yes, sir."

"Johnnie, you have met the first requirements of the modern sanitarian, and may now climb over yonder rail, occupy an isolated aluminum seat and begin making P's and Q's as your first lesson."

"Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and Dyspepsia."—Mr. Samuel T. Cassey, of Belleville, writes: "In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrup & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now after using eight bottles my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now 73 years of age I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well-known in this section of Canada, having lived here 57 years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommending your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

The horse refuses the water hemlock that the goat eats with avidity. The tobacco plant is avoided by all save the goat and man.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earaches, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Between 1846 and 1876 scores of patents for producing electric light were taken out in almost every country in Europe.

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

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

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Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

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"MAJESTIC".....Jan. 30
"DAVID STEWART".....Feb. 6
"TEUTONIC".....Feb. 20
"BRITANNIC".....Feb. 27
"Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.
From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates: £30 and upwards return, £50 and upwards; second cabin rates, £20 and upwards; £30 and upwards; round trip, £70 to £80, according to location of berth. Teutonic, Germanic and Britannic, £50 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steamer agent lowest rates. Company's office, 41 Broadway New York.

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Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, calling at Moville.

From Portland and from Halifax
Nunimidian.....Jan. 31
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RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, £10 and upwards; second and upwards; single, £5 and upwards; return, £10 and upwards. Second cabin, £5 and upwards; single, £2.50 and upwards; return, £5 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates, every thing found.

All steamships carry first cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers.

Leave Toronto Wednesday morning to connect with Portland—Thursday a.m. C. P. R., or Thursday evening G. T. R. for Halifax.

STATE.

New York, London, and Glasgow.
State of Nebraska.....Jan. 31
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Cabin passage, £5 and upwards; return, £10 and upwards. Second cabin, £2.50 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates, every thing found. For tickets and every information apply to

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Through connections and fast trains to all points

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CUNARD LINE

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 5:30 a.m.
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CURBIA.....Saturday, Feb. 2, 10 a.m.
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UMBRIA.....Saturday, Feb. 16, 11 a.m.
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RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, £50 and upwards; second cabin, £30 and upwards; single, £25 and upwards; return, £50 and upwards. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the condition, and for Mediterranean ports.

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NO CAUSE TO REPENT.

SOME FOOLISH SHEEP MEN WHO
THOUGHT THEY HADAn Intensely Sensible Article on the
Sheep Fold and Its Value—An Animal
That Pays as a Scavenger—Money For
the Farmer.

A great many men are repenting that they ever went into sheep raising and are trying to get rid of them. It is the last thing on earth they should repent of. One of the wisest things a farmer can do is to buy eight or ten of some mutton breed of sheep and determine that hereafter his family shall have first-class mutton whenever they want it. If half the farmers in every state in the union would each buy ten or twelve mutton sheep and mate them with a buck of any of the mutton breeds, wherever they can buy the most conveniently, and grow the lambs for meat for the family, they would do the mutton interest the best turn that could be done. It just now, and would do one of the best things they could possibly do for the family. With the exception of two or three of the hottest months in the year any good-sized family or healthy boys and girls can get away with a lamb at any time. It requires a little experience to know just how to dress it, but it is an experience that any farmer can easily acquire. The pelts properly tanned would come handy in a good many ways, and there is not a farmer in the country who would miss what a small flock of sheep of this kind would consume. The fact is that they would save in the way of cleaning up a farm more than they would use. This seems to us to be the true solution of the mutton problem just now. It would not only provide meat for the family, but would give the farmer experience in handling mutton sheep, and when the tide turns, as it will, no matter what congress may do, he would be ready to take advantage of the advance which must certainly come and put money in his pocket.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Winter Dairying.

Most farmers who have tried winter dairying find that they can get more money either from selling milk or butter from cows that calve in September or October than from those that calve in spring. The summer prices of all dairy products are much lower than they are in winter. Milk must be freshly produced every day. It is equally true of butter that what is well made in winter brings better prices than what is kept over from summer. It is not a difficult matter with ensilage and grain feeding to make yellow butter in winter as good in quality as that made from cows at pasture. The white, poor butter made in winter comes from feeding the cows on hay mixed with weeds, which injure its flavor. There must also be cows enough so as to require frequent churning. Where milk from one cow only is used the cream has to stand too long before being churned, and good butter is impossible from cream thus kept.—American Cultivator.

The Separator Creamery.
We favor cooling the cream to a low temperature immediately after separation and ripening it in a few hours, using starter when the season and condition of the milk require it, for the following reasons:

1. The solids in cream other than fat are subject to rapid decomposition.
2. This decomposition is not favorable to the keeping quality of whatever it affects.
3. Butter always contains a proportion of solid matter that is not fat and the less this has advanced towards decomposition the better the flavor of the butter and the longer will this flavor be retained.
4. This decomposition in cream is very rapid at a high temperature, while at a low temperature it is retarded.—Ontario Dairy School.

The Brewer's Fat Horses.

Among the many horses in Toronto used for drawing brewery wagons, one never sees a thin or bony animal. They are all big, round, sleek looking fellows, apparently capable of drawing twice the amount of beer they do. The reason for it is simple. These horses are fed very largely on what is known as "brewers grain," the residue of the brewing process, a nourishing but unsaleable product of the brewery. When the labor of beer-making is ended gallons of these grains in liquid form are poured into closed wagons and carried to the stables, where they are fed to the horses. They are fattening and give brewery cart-horses that roundness which is the marvel of many who do not understand the true cause of it.

Potash vs Soda.

Prof. Maerker of the Halle experiment station seems to have demonstrated by some experiments on sugar beets that nitrate of soda had the effect of reducing the contents, while kainit was beneficial in the desired direction. This seems to be because the plants take up considerable soda from the nitrate which unites them for absorbing a sufficiency of potash, and as the latter is necessary for forming sugar and starch, the deficiency appears. In the use of kainit, which contains plenty of soda, the plants seemed to absorb but very little compared with the potash. It is growing more and more evident that soda cannot take the place of potash as an element of fertility.—American Agriculturist.

To Kill the Smut of Oats.
Please remember before sowing oats in the spring that smut can be killed by sowing the seed in hot water of the temperature of 135°. It is to be spread and dried, the spreading being done at once. The water must be kept at substantially this temperature. Five minutes will answer for a temperature from 135°, while a double time is required if the temperature falls four or five degrees.—Mirror and Farmer.

ROOTS.

Their Feeding Value Discussed in a Practical Way.

There are many substances which if chemical analysis be taken as the sole guide for feeding value, would appear to be of real value, yet it is sometimes found that either the animals will refuse to eat them altogether, or fail to do well when restricted to them. It is important then that foods should be appetizing, that they should be relished by the stock. Again one cannot consistently advise the use of articles of food, at least to any considerable extent, unless it can be profitably produced or purchased at a comparatively reasonable figure in the markets.

The chemical analysis of roots has proven satisfactory, they are relished by stock, they can be profitably grown, and when fed out to farm animals experience has shown that the results obtained have come up to all reasonable expectations. I find them valuable as a food for all farm stock. Horses soon learn to like them and it has been a custom with me to feed about two good sized young roots to a horse every day. All the cattle get rutabagas, seldom more than sixty pounds of cut roots a day, depending on the age and size of the animal. I aim to feed the cows what sugar beets they will eat up clean. The brood sows get a few roots every day and seem to eat and relish them as well as grain. Poultry are fond of a light feed of finely chopped beets at frequent intervals.

While I advocate the feeding of roots to all farm animals, where succulent food in some other form is not available, yet I believe that roots are pre-eminently a most valuable and an economic food for sheep. At the Michigan experiment station, in an experiment conducted to ascertain the relative value of ensilage and roots for fattening lambs, the roots gave much the most marked results. Not only this but the economic value of roots as a factor in the ration of fattening lambs was conclusively proven. It is very expensive to construct a silo and get suitable machinery, while in raising and feeding roots no great initial outlay is occasioned and the roots furnish valuable succulent food.—American Agriculturist.

Care of House Palms.

A New York woman who has kept her bay window filled with the same palms for 15 years, tells the Evening Sun that their long life is only a matter of proper care. She has the advantage of electrical light and steam heat, making a better atmosphere for palms than do gas and the furnace, but beyond this it is necessary to keep them moist at the root and out of the cold air. Twice a week she fills the top of each pot with water; once a fortnight, with a flower-sprayer, she cleans the leaves, which must drip dry. When housed for the winter, near the window for sunlight to reach them, she never allows a draft to blow on the palms, and except on the balmy days, no window is opened to dust until they are removed to a place of safety. If in spite of this care they droop, the florist is sent for, and if he finds moisture and drainage good, he will look for worms, which are a palm's greatest enemies, but can be cut out without great detriment to the plant. Clean water, an even, warm temperature and sunlight will suffice for health of any house palm.

A Word to Beginners.

Those who begin farming find so many new expenses that they are always cramped for money. It is here that many make their greatest mistake. It costs too much to buy the best stock, so they begin with that which is not so good, because it can be bought with less money. Sometimes the stock is so poor that it subjects them to loss from the start. In that case it takes all they can make by cropping to offset losses on stock. Most of the profit that farmers can now make must be from the increase in value of their farm stock. If they begin with the best, but few in number, they can make this increase faster than is possible in any other way.

An Egg-Producing Mess.

The Wisconsin Agriculturalist says: Take a piece of liver, rough lean meat or any cheap portions from the butcher and boil it to pieces, or to a broth. Add sufficient salt to season, and cooked turnips or potatoes also may be added. While boiling add sufficient of a mixture of equal parts of middlings and ground oats to thicken the mess to a consistency, the thicker the better. When cold, feed it at night, giving the hens all they will eat.

The Elements of Success.

The successful farmer of these latter days must be intelligent in his methods. He must produce the best and at the least cost. He must decrease his expenditures and increase his profits. He must quit raising scalawag stock that is always a drag on the market, and instead, must produce the kind that is always in demand at the highest price.

Natural Mistake.

Clerk—If this mistake occurs again you will have the cost charged up to your account.

Bellboy—What's matter?

Clerk—I told you to take a bottle of claret to 44, and a bottle of red ink to 18, and you got the thing mixed.

Breed the Best.

It costs more to feed pounds of a scrub animal than it does on a grade or thoroughbred. The breeder of scrub stock loses at both ends of the business—at the grain bin and at the market.

A Good Export Apple.

The Newton pippin is being praised as an export apple. This is due to its firmness, keeping qualities and good flavor. Prices realized for this apple have sometimes been very high.

The Truth.

With the sheep breeder now working to produce the best and most mutton, it is more necessary than ever that the breeders of all kinds of meat producing animals should breed the best.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT.

THE EMPIRE REFORMER NOT SUCH A
CRANK AFTER ALL.A Nice, Motherly Woman Who Does Not
Tackle a Subject Until She Knows Something
About It—A Friendly Critic on
Her Personality.

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant has a champion. He is a writer for a daily paper in Birmingham, and he says, after interviewing her: "Mrs. Chant is delightful; a nice, motherly, merry little body, who does not tackle a subject until she knows what she is talking about. She is the wife of a doctor, who is in sympathy with her objects, and does not mind the hard things said about his wife. For years her house in London has been a refuge for fallen women who show a real desire to return to a cleanly and wholesome life."

Mrs. Chant justified the writer's praise by some eminently sensible things which she said on the subject of amusements. She has been accused of various ancient Puritanical notions con-



cerning entertainment, and it is a relief to have her come out and show herself anything but a crank.

"You know," said Mrs. Chant, "I delight in music and singing and dancing and nice dresses and pretty scenery. It is all so charming to the senses. All that I want is to clear certain of the music halls of the unclean features which debar decent folks from attending and enjoying the performance. A short time ago I was at the Palace in London, and I was charmed and delighted with what I saw. As to the living pictures, they were beautiful and there were only three to which I objected. It is significant that these were received almost in silence by the audience; all the rest were enthusiastically cheered. The great mass of the audience at music halls do not want impurity on the stage, and they do not applaud it. Not long ago, in the living pictures, when the 'Lost Chord' was portrayed and the song was sung it was encored three times. The house was wild with excitement."

"Purged of its grossness, I like a music hall immensely. We cannot always be on the stretch. Wagner opera and problem plays do not fill the whole scheme of entertainment. Who could object to coarser songs, to the best of the Christy Minstrel songs, to sleight-of-hand performances, to ballets free from suggestiveness, to bright, happy music, really funny comic songs, with a pathetic ballad or two thrown in? The living pictures (save for one or two which might be deleted) are charming—the gratification of one's artistic senses by eye and ear at the same time. The possibilities of such entertainments are infinite. And why should they call us Puritans? It is our opponents who are the Puritans. The Puritans of Cromwell's time said that wickedness was inseparable from dancing and music, and so would have neither. Our opponents also say the two are inseparable, but differ from the Puritans, inasmuch as they will have both. We, on the contrary, would like one without the other."

On the subject of the ballet, Mrs. Chant is equally liberally disposed. She says:

"Do I object to the ballet? Nothing is further from my mind. I can imagine nothing more delightful or artistic than the mimes' dance at the Lyceum, or the ballet of the nymphs in Benson's 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' Behind those there are no suggestions of indecency—nothing in the drapery, nothing in the action, which can offend. When music-hall ballets offend it is because of the motive that is suggested. I don't object to tights, as such. I know that when you dance very vigorously you must not be impeded by clinging petticoats about your ankles, or even about the knees. If need be, I think I could devise a costume which would give this freedom and yet clothe the limbs, although I am not one of those who think it a shame to have legs."

All of which would seem to indicate that Mrs. Chant is a most sensible reformer.

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Proud Mother—Little Dick is the most ingenious boy. He'll be a great inventor.

Practical Father—If he has a bent for experiment, I'll make a doctor of him. A doctor gets paid for his experiments; an inventor doesn't.—Good News.

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Crandall—Yes, I am sure of it, for she reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks.—Truth.

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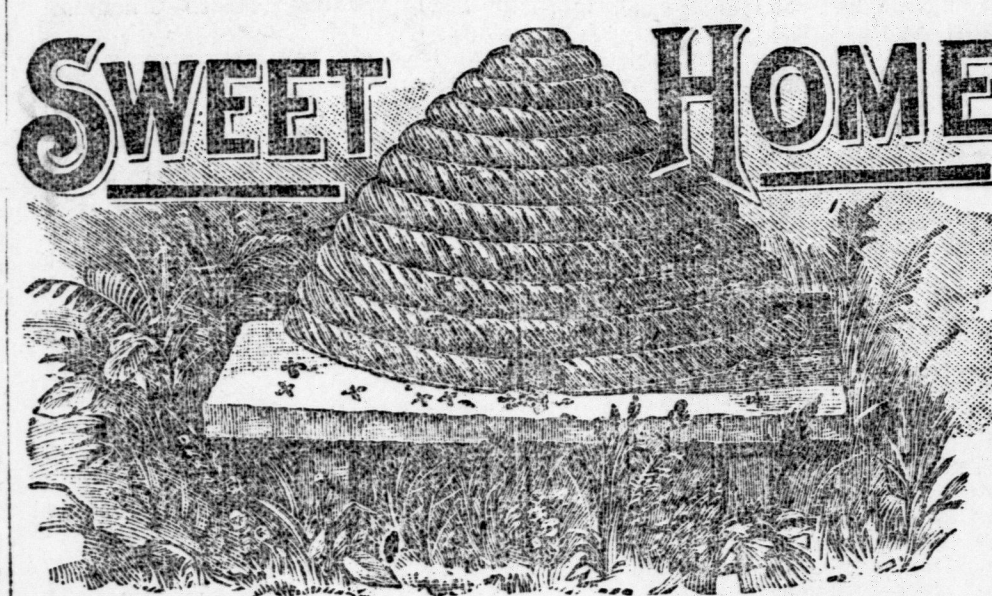
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RAILWAY

TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED Nov. 18, 1904.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B.)	4:02 a.m.	4:07 a.m.
Wabash Express	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation	4:15 a.m.	4:16 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A.)	12:17 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Day Express	10:45 a.m.	10:46 a.m.
Wabash Express (A.)	4:25 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
Mixed (C.)	6:45 a.m.	7:20 p.m.
Detroit Express	10:50 p.m.	

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A.)	2:16 a.m.	
Accommodation	2:16 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
Lehigh Express	10:45 a.m.	
Wabash Express (A.)	11:10 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Accommodation	12:25 p.m.	2:25 p.m.
Pacific Express (A.)	6:30 p.m.	
Mail	6:30 p.m.	
Accommodation	7:55 p.m.	

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B.)	4:02 a.m.	
Accommodation	8:05 a.m.	
Atlantic Express (A.)	11:20 a.m.	
Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	
Mixed	5:35 p.m.	
Accommodation	7:55 p.m.	

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B.)	2:20 a.m.	
Accommodation	2:20 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B.)	10:45 a.m.	
Accommodation	10:45 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
Pacific Express (B.)	6:10 p.m.	

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express	9:45 a.m.	8:05 a.m.
Mail	6:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail	11:10 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
Express	2:05 p.m.	
Express	6:40 p.m.	
Express-Mixed	9:15 p.m.	6:55 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton-Depart		
4:45 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
6:45 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Hamilton-Arrive		
4:45 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
6:45 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	12:30 p.m.

These trains for Montreal.

* These trains for Montreal.
(a) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(b) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes
no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(c) Carries passengers between London and
Paris only.

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ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.

Stations.	Rel No 1	No 7	No 3
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	4:45 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Southampton	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
St. Catharines	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Chatham (C. P. R.)	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Windsor	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
London	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

Trains North.

Stations.	No 2	No 1	No 3
London	4:45 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Windsor	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Chatham (C. P. R.)	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
St. Catharines	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Southampton	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

	Leave London	Leave St. Thomas
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:55 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
New York and Boston Special (daily)	7:45 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
Pas. Kasner Express (daily)	7:45 p.m.	3:35 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

	Leave London	Leave St. Thomas
North Shore Limited (daily)	9:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Fast Western Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:55 p.m.	3:50 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	7:45 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily)	7:45 p.m.	4:10 a.m.

[NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 303
Richmond street.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY R.Y.

Taking effect Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1904.

	Leave London	Leave Port Stanley
Express	6:25 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Express	8:45 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Express	11:10 a.m.	12:15 p.m.

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

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SHE WAS SYMPATHETIC.

But Had Personal Reasons for Anxiety Concerning Strangers.

There had been a slight accident to the incoming suburban train; one or two people were cut by flying glass, but the other passengers escaped with a slight shaking up. The danger was now all over and the passengers were all telling each other just what they had said or done when the accident occurred.

"I was just as cool as I ever am," said a pretty blonde. "Why, after I had started out I ran back for my satchel because I am going to a dinner and it has all my pretty things in it."

"I wish I'd done the same," growled the stout man across the aisle. "I was so busy trying to climb out of the window that I forgot all about it. Say, has anybody seen—"

"My goodness!" cried the pretty blonde, "my satchel looks so queer, like it had all been flattened out. What if my lovely chiffon waist is ruined?" She opened it hastily and closed it with a scream.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," said the conductor, coming up, "but this must be your satchel in the seat you had before. This one is—"

"Mine," said the stout man across the aisle. "It has my samples in it. I travel for a suspender house, miss, and it wouldn't have done you much good."

But the pretty blonde was pressing her hot cheek against the cold window pane and made no reply.

"I was not scared at all," said the man with the big ears. "I always choose a seat in the middle of the car where you can't—"

"I knew we'd have trouble when we started," said the woman whose back hair was coming down. "I never dreamed of fire yet but—"

"I thought we'd be late, for sure," said the pretty blonde to her companion, "and I knew that Ella would never believe our story of an accident."

"She'd see it in the papers," said the stout man.

"But not until she had frozen us all evening."

"What I am worried about," said the brunette, "is not the dinner, but those poor men who were hurt. I can't think of anything until I find out if they are badly injured. Oh, won't somebody go and find out?"

"I will, miss," said the stout man across the aisle. "It is a real relief," he whispered to his companion, "when all the rest are thinking only of self to find that lovely girl so anxious about the injuries of utter strangers."

He was back in a few moments. "Neither of them much hurt, miss," he said, smiling, "only a good deal shaken up and slightly cut."

"Oh, thank you! You don't know how much relieved I am."

"It does you great credit, I'm sure."

"Yes. You see my father is one of the directors of this road. He is always grumbling about the hard times and I knew that if those men were much injured and the road had heavy damages to pay he would make it an excuse to refuse to let me go abroad in January and—"

But the stout passenger heard no more; he had stolen away into the car.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. — One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A. Mitchell's.

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At very close prices. Made and Trimmed in his usual first-class style. Evening Suits a Specialty.

Agricultural Hints.

Meeting of the E. M. Farmers' Institute.

A Number of Interesting Topics Practically Treated.

The Care of Cows—Dehorning—Rotation of Crops—Fruit Growing on the Farm—Good Roads—Bees, Etc.

A goodly number of farmers gathered yesterday at Byron at the meeting of the East Middlesex Farmers' Institute. The president, T. Baty, called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. The first speaker, Mr. D. S. Ferguson, introduced the subject of "Feeding and care of dairy cows" in a very practical manner. He believed, however, that the farmers had not taken advantage of the many hints given by him. He recommended: 1. Warm stables, in which water will not freeze, and then ventilate in warm weather. 2. Be regular in watering, milking and other operations. Stables should be cleaned out twice per day, and brushing will pay. 3. Don't expose cows to inclement weather, whether in January or July. 4. In his experience he found ten quarts a day for a herd through the year about all a man may expect. Steaming or boiling feed does not pay for the trouble. Out dust and shorts in proportion of three to one forms a very cheap food, but the speaker had to discontinue it on account of foul seeds being in the dust. Another cheap food is corn fodder, the corn being sown "thinly" and having grain. The speaker's standard feed is bran and shorts, fed twice a day, with hay, oat straw and corn fodder three times. Grain should be fed moist. Soiling, in his experience, is profitable, especially keeping cows in cool nights in spring and hot nights of summer. His soiling crops are clover, red clover, peas and oats and fodder corn, but he strongly recommended lucerne, second crops soon growing upon former cuttings.

Question—Do you find rich feed increases the butter fat in milk?

Mr. Ferguson—I do.

Mr. Gibson—I do, after careful experiments, found to be a fact that above a normal percent good feed will not increase the butter fat in a cow. He advises the culling out of all cows that will not give a good percent of fat.

Mr. Rennie gives his cheapest feed as red clover, cut, and mangels, pulped and mixed every second day.

DEHORNING.

Mr. J. G. Munro next introduced the subject of "Dehorning" in a manner that interested all, and proved that the act of mercy and of much profit to owners of horned cattle. To do the work requires a single stall, a stanchion, a pulley and rope to draw the head of animal tight. A box is placed under the head, and then with a butcher's saw, twelve or fourteen inches long, cut off the horn, taking with perhaps one-quarter inch of the skin. The animal will be in no danger of the horn to hurt it. Put nothing on in shape of tar flour. He recommended the work to be done between December and January to avoid the flies. He considered dehorning causes very little pain for, if done in a quiet manner, the cow will not decrease in milk.

Question—Do you advise the use of the slipper? Answer—No. In old cattle it breaks the skull.

R. Gibson is a strong advocate of the system, but thinks May the proper time to dehorn.

Chas. Simmons has been long a convert to dehorning, having lost many dollars as a shipper from the effects of horns, but considers that if the operation is done in hard, frosty weather that cattle ought to be kept in.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Mr. Rennie, from the Model Farm, Guelph, took up the subject of "Rotation of crops and clover growing." In his traveling through the country he finds farmers in non-dairy sections much discouraged. In former days the fallow was considered an indispensable part of a farmer's rotation of crops. Among the Jews one year in seven the land laid idle. In England it was made a condition with all tenants. But he was glad to say that later methods of farming do not require this expensive method. He has proved on his farm that a four-year system will quickly make worn-out farm fertile. Clover and field roots are better, considering cost, than phosphate or nitrate of soda. The system of rotation is: First year, clover, cut for hay; second year, clover, first crop cut or grazed, and second crop allowed to remain on ground and plowed under in fall. The fertilizing value of one ton of clover is worth, at current prices for fertilizers, \$7. He advised eight pounds of red clover, three pounds of alsike and three pounds of timothy to be used in seeding an acre. Third year, roots, including potatoes, mangels, turnips, carrots, peas, corn and all head crops, giving as the secret above all other things shallow cultivation. His method of growing potatoes is shallow cultivation on sod or well drained land; on land that is apt to be wet, after potatoes are planted he runs a subsoil plow between the rows, thus opening up the land so that it drains the more easily. The fourth year in the rotation is given to grain, seeded with clover. Grain, he thinks, is sown too thickly, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of oats is sufficient. Thin sowing gives clover a chance to develop so as to withstand the severe autumn later. This system does away with all expensive fertilizers. The profit of the system depends largely upon proper curing of the clover, an indispensable adjunct of which is the hay-tedder. He cuts clover in the morning, following half a day afterwards with the hay-tedder and rake, and cutting up while yet green in small cocks, which are left a few days to cure, and then draw in barn or stack while yet green. Clover, if not rained on, will not spoil with its natural sap. Cut while in bloom and thus cure it is the best stock feed, and is worth \$2 more than good timothy. Salt is sprinkled on the clover as it mows in, one pall to three loads.

Question—Do you consider your seedling too heavy? Answer—No. I would rather seed heavier, as all seed does not grow. The feeding off of young clover does not compensate for injurious effects of the tramping of stock.

Question—What do you feed your stock in the morning?

Answer—Horses, sheep, hogs and cows receive ensilage, pulped roots, cut straw and hay mixed, layer about and well mixed.

FRUIT GROWING.

Mr. McNeill, of Windsor, gave an address on "Fruit Growing on the Farm." Apple growing, if properly pursued, is the most profitable fruit for the general farmer to grow. There is money in summer and fall apples for most farmers, unless especially situated. Evaporating is proving profitable. Orchards are not taken care of as they should be. Apple scab and codling

moth are the chief enemies of fruit. Spraying will give from 75 to 80 per cent of fruit. The mixtures for spraying are: First, the bordeaux mixture, made as follows: Six pounds sulphate of copper, 4 pounds extra good fresh lime and 40 gallons of water. Dissolve sulphate of copper in a wooden vessel; a sack which just touches the water dissolves lime in a quantity of water, and strain before adding to copper solution. The lime is added to the mixture to keep it from damaging the foliage. A good pump having a bore of two and a half inches, or stroke of five inches, and lined with brass (which is essential), will cost between \$10 and \$12. The first spraying is given before the buds burst. One pound of sulphate of copper is used with 40 gallons of water. No lime is necessary. The second spraying is given just before the blossoms form with the bordeaux mixture. The third spraying is given when the blossoms drop and the fruit is the size of a pea. The bordeaux mixture being used, to which is added three or four ounces of paris green to destroy the feeding moth which now appears and lays its eggs upon the upper end of the fruit. The egg in two or three days hatches out, and remains on the outside of the fruit for a few days before entering, giving the poison a chance to do its deadly work. The fourth spraying is given ten or twelve days later and consists of the bordeaux mixture and paris green as before. If mixture is wet give an extra spraying. Spraying during fruit bloom is useless and against the law. The apple scab affects also the leaf, so that by continued spraying we get a healthier tree and better fruit. Five dollars is sufficient to pay for labor and material in spraying an acre. A series of experiments were carried out by Mr. Craig, in conjunction with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, in the Niagara district, in which the net profit of an orchard yielding fifty barrels of apples was 500 percent on each dollar invested in spraying. Spy apples should not be planted in a block alone, but should be alternated in rows with other kinds. The pollen on blossoms does not fertilize its kind. The most profitable apples for farmers to grow, in his estimation, were: 1st, the Baldwin; 2nd, Powankee; 3rd, Ben Davis. He would rather grow the Ben Davis at 50 cents than most other kinds at \$1. It is poor flavored, but has good color, is very prolific, and a splendid shipper.

EVENING SESSION.

GOOD ROADS, BEES, ETC.

Mr. J. G. Munro gave an interesting address on "Good Roads," which was well appreciated.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann gave a lengthy address on "Bees, their anatomy, manner of gathering honey, and uses in fertilizing flowers. He advised that more engage in the industry, but only those that were prepared to give their close attention, and most profitable hobby. The profit from 100 colonies is equal to the profit from an ordinary 100-acre farm.

Mr. McNeill, of Windsor, spoke on the "Farmers' Library," his handling of which was in conformity with his usual ability.

DEHORNING THE FARM.

Mr. Wm. Rennie made his address on "Dehorning the Farm" very interesting, bringing within a very little expense the farmer can make his home a picture of art, far exceeding city homes in real beauty. He increased the value of his farm twice by nicely laying out the ground, planting trees and painting the buildings. His favorite mixture for seeding the lawn is white clover, blue grass and red top in equal quantities, and as a veteran seedsmen this pointer ought to be remembered. To make a nice Norway spruce hedge, build a wire fence fifteen inches inside of which plant Norway spruce trees 2½ feet apart, and when they reach the top of the fence clip, cutting also all limbs that appear through the fence. Clip in September, plant in the end of May. On the windward side plant a hedge of Norway spruce 4½ feet apart. As the ladies sometimes take charge of the garden by planting berry bushes between apple trees (which is his method) the men will be forced to cultivate them. He recommended cultivation for orchards, as most successful apple growing has a great future in this country, as the territory is limited in this continent.

Excellent music, which was well received, was given by Miss Marie Murray, of Wilton Grove, and Capt. T. E. Roberts, of Iderton, and, all joining in the National Anthem, a very interesting and profitable meeting was brought to a close.

If Dr. Price's were not the best baking powder extant it would not be able to retain the laurels it has gained.

Late Canadian News.

An Ottawa Woman Suffocated in Her Burning Dwelling.

The Manitoba Legislature will meet on Feb. 6.

The Norwegian colony in Bella Coala, B. C., is prospering.

On Feb. 1 free postal delivery will be inaugurated at Vancouver.

Rev. G. J. Bishop, of Queen Street Methodist Church, Toronto, has declined the call of Bridge Street Church, Belleville.

There is a serious blockade on the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the mountains near Revelstoke. The officials have not been able to get a train through for a week.

Albert Thorne, while skating on the bay at Toronto on Thursday, collided with another skater and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was taken to the General Hospital.

The following persons were each committed and fined \$50 and costs by Magistrate Jas. Wilson, of Millbrook, for hunting deer out of season: H. Bishton, Wm. Evans and John Frazer.

It is understood that the Governor-General, in lieu of a subscription to the Thompson memorial fund, has offered to defray the cost of the further education of Sir John Thompson's two sons until they have both been admitted to the bar.

The home of Jos. Geroux, Rochester street, Ottawa, was gutted by fire Friday morning, and Mrs. Geroux was taken from it dead. She apparently came to her death by suffocation from smoke. She was found near the door in a sitting posture. So far as known Mrs. Geroux was the only person in the house, her husband not having been home for several days. She was 31 years old.

Chief McKinnon Bounced.

HAMILTON, Jan. 18.—The investigation into the charges made against Chief of Police McKinnon, of Hamilton, was resumed today. Mr. McKinnon's explanation was unsatisfactory, and his resignation was called for.

Mrs. Meyer Set at Liberty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Mary Meyer, wife of Dr. Henry C. Meyer, who is now serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison, has been discharged by Judge Ingraham. Mrs. Meyer was accused by Karl Muller as an accomplice in killing, by poisoning, Ludwig Brandt, or Emma.

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY
Fair; little higher temperature.

FOR MOTHER

We have Jackets—good fashionable jackets—suitable for every mother in or out of London. Our business, as might be expected, is greater in the city than out of it, because here we and our excellent stock are better known. When we state we are going to do big things for our patrons, rest assured that is exactly what we will do. We purpose doing big things this week, not only for our customers but everybody requiring a choice wrap for winter. Reductions are the order of the day in our mantle and cloak department. We are offering now an elegant \$15 jacket for \$7 50; has fur collar and fur reverses, pearl buttons, is of long length, and of cloth guaranteed not to spot. Other reductions just as remarkable—\$18 jackets for \$9; \$25 jackets for \$12 50, and so on.

FOR DAUGHTER

We have looked well after the wants of all classes and ages. Three-quarter black and brown Beaver Jackets, sable storm collars, double breasted, close fitting, for \$5, good value at \$10, the old price. Good and very fashionable \$11 50 Jackets, black and colors, for \$5 75, with wide reverses, edged fur, high fur collar and three-quarter length. You can get a good jacket from us if you only want to pay \$1 90 for it. In Children's Ulsters we have some choice lines from \$1 87 up, according to size of child. Our entire stock of Ladies' Ulsters at half price. All styles in colors and black at \$5, were \$10. The balance of our fur-lined Cloaks from \$8 up. Only a few left.

Get One Now.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

Use and Abuse of Toothpicks.

The toothpick, judiciously used, is of undoubted value. Of the materials used as toothpicks the best is the quill, with the sharp point removed, but with this, as with all other forms, care must be observed. By indiscriminate application the gums may be so irritated and injured as to cause recession and thus increase the existing trouble, or inflammation of the tooth membrane may be caused, a most annoying condition and one in which the still more vigorous use of the toothpick gives temporary relief, only in reality to add fuel to the fire. Metal toothpicks are good because blunt-pointed, but are too thick to pass between teeth at all close together. Wood need only be mentioned to be condemned, for it is a by no means uncommon occurrence for small fibres to become detached and jammed between the socket and tooth, leading to chronic periodontitis and even loss of the tooth if the condition is not recognized.—Lancet.

Modern Courtship.

"What did you mean by saying she won his love under great difficulties?" "They did most of their courting on bicycles."

Their Hard Lot.

The other day the Countess of Warwick, better known by her former title of Lady Brooke, and who is now Lady Mayoress of Warwick, made a public address in which she complained that the pace set by the "pavements" forced the old aristocracy to live beyond its means.

"We are not a rich aristocracy; we are many of us deadly poor; we are many of us little better than splendid paupers," exclaimed the fair Countess, with as much pathos in her voice as she could muster. Indeed, she made those present feel quite sorry for her hard lot. Truly, the old order changeth.

Vaseline for the Toilet Table.

Vaseline should have a place on every well-regulated toilet table. Rubbed into the eyebrows and on the lashes it stimulates their growth. It is sometimes good to take internally, as a remedy for colds. It is an excellent salve for burns and cuts. It should not be used much on the face, however, as it produces a growth of hair.

AS VIEWED BY A NOVICE

FOOTBALL DISCUSSED FROM AN UN-ENTHUSIASTIC STANDPOINT.

A Modern Game That Has One Point of Contact With Baseball—The Qualities That Make a Man Eligible to Become a Football Player.

Modern football is in one respect like baseball, in that it affords abundant facilities to kick on the umpire, but otherwise it isn't like anything else on earth. The young men who participate in the game are selected with great care, nobody being eligible who cannot withstand the kick of a mule between the eyes or in the pit of the stomach. Other requirements are a luxuriant growth of hair, any color, and muscular tissue sufficient to meet a freight train on the down grade and knock it off the track. The football is an oval, leather-encased chunk of atmosphere, the possession of which seems to be a subject of continual contention.

Two corpulent youths, called the centre rushes, take the ball between them, each being in a stooping posture, heads together and legs very wide apart. The teams bunch up in the rear of their respective rushes, one of whom, at a given signal from his captain, snaps the ball back between his legs. A secret code of signals, called off by the captain, conveys the information, not only when the ball is to be snapped, but also which player is to take it and attempt to get around or break through the line of the opposition. The trouble begins in the centre of the field, between the goals, which are 330 feet apart. The referee sounds his whistle, the captain whose team has the ball calls off his jargon of numbers and a riot is forthwith inaugurated.

The unfortunate youth who has been selected to carry the ball makes a break at the line of the enemy and it at once pounced upon by the other twenty-one men and the referee, all of whom fall down on him and kill or cripple him if possible. Then the referee, who is provided with a cane for self-defense, pokes around among the wriggling arms and legs, ascertains who has the ball and announces in a fine tenor voice so many yards lost or gained. The fellow who is on the bottom of the pile is brought around with artificial respiration, the team line up and the good work goes on. A broken leg or fractured skull entitles a player to withdraw in favor of a substitute. Occasionally a dispute arises over some technical point, whereupon the passions of the respective sides flock around the disputants and howl for a rope to lynch the referee. It is entirely immaterial which way he decides. There is always throughout the game a manifest disposition to kill him and every man's hand is against him.

The life of a football referee is not a happy one; it is considered a great joke to accidentally fall on him and shove a No. 9 football shoe down his throat.

There are a great many fine points about football. One of them is to pick out for slaughter the best players of the opposition. The methods of doing this are varied and unique. The point of an elbow, applied to the pit of a man's stomach when

he is running at full speed has been found to be very effective. But it is useless to enumerate further; the foregoing hint is sufficient. A touchdown is made when one side succeeds in carrying the ball behind its goal. This counts four points. After the touchdown the ball is carried out a certain distance into the field and the royal arch kicker of the team attempts to send it over the goal bar. If he succeeds two additional points are secured.

The British Museum Cat.

One of the best-known and most popular domestic pets in London is the British Museum cat. It is just about twelve months ago since the animal, which has apparently strayed from somewhere, attached himself to the porter's quarters, facing Great Russell street. Being a huge, gray, beautifully marked cat, he was encouraged to remain instead of being unceremoniously driven off, as assuredly would have been his fate had he been possessed of fewer personal attractions. From the first the animal has been a favorite with the attendants and the general public; now he constitutes one of the attractions of the great establishment and is eagerly sought for by occasional visitors, both adult and juvenile.

Lately the cat has considerably extended the sphere of his rambles. He occasionally invades the reading-room, where he receives the attention of a stroking from even the most reserved and studious habits. At nights the animal parades the galleries and by an odd fancy seems to prefer the Egyptian room, where so many embalmed sanctified specimens of his tribe are exhibited.—The London Chronicle.

A Wire Fly Wheel.

Among the most recent and novel applications of wire, perhaps none has greater interest in the mechanical world than that presented by the new wire fly wheel lately created at the Mannesman Tube Company's works, Germany. Heavy fly wheels driven at high velocities obviously present dangers of breaking asunder from the great centrifugal force developed. The wheel at the factory mentioned consists of a cast iron hub or boss, to which two steel plate disks or cheeks, about twenty feet in diameter, are bolted. The peripheral space between the disks is filled with some seventy tons of No. 5 steel wire, completely wound around the hub, and the tensile resistance thus obtained is far superior to any casting. This huge fly wheel is driven at a speed of 240 revolutions per minute, or a peripheral velocity of about 2.8 miles per minute, which is nearly three times the average speed of any express train in the world. The length of wire upon such a constructed fly wheel would be about 250 miles.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The cost of supplying water to the House of Commons is over \$10,000 a year.



R. J. Y. & CO.

OUR ANGOLA SHIRTINGS

Deserve more than passing attention, and the quantity we are selling warrants our belief that we have not only far the best value, but also the nicest patterns in the city. These lovely goods are very wide in width (which is quite an advantage in cutting), and they also possess the merit of not shrinking in the washing, and are also perfectly fast in colors—nice soft durable goods that make the nicest shirts and night dresses. Prices range 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

ASK TO SEE THEM.



SOME PEOPLE

Can afford to pay stiff prices for their Table Linens, but our plan is to ask a very small profit on this class of goods and sell a lot of them and be selling them all the time. Some houses put on a large profit and then every once in awhile mark them down to about where we had them all the time.

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE

In buying Table Linens from us.

WE SELL THEM CHEAPER than other people do.

WE BUY THEM RIGHT WE SELL THEM RIGHT

20C,

25C,

35C,

40C,

All Leaders.

COTTON SHEETING, 36 INCHES WIDE, GOOD QUALITY, Five Cents COMPARE.

SIXTEEN YARDS FINE WHITE COTTON, YARD WIDE, FOR One Dollar COMPARE.

R. J. Young & Co

ONE DOLLAR

COMPARE

ONE DOLLAR

COMPARE

ONE DOLLAR

COMPARE

ONE DOLLAR

COMPARE

ONE DOLLAR

COMPARE

DELICIOUS.

'SALADA'

(CEYLON TEA)

Is for sale by all Grocers.

Unscrupulous dealers may advise you to take other teas, prompted by the larger profit they make on them, but try delicious "SALADA" once. In lead packets only—black or mixed.

Her Life's Love

"I wonder ought I to go to her funeral?" However, consulting the letter, which had traveled to Cambridge and back, he found this was impossible. She must have slept with her father for some days already. "Poor cousin Silence! What a queer name by the bye. I wonder what she was like, or if I ever saw her?"

And then, by a sudden flash of memory, he recalled a circumstance which in the confusion and anguish of the time had entirely slipped away—how, not many hours before his father had died, there had crept into the kitchen a lady—an old lady, nearly as old as Mr. Jardine, and curiously like him. At sight of her a wonderful brightness had come into the dying face. "Cousin Silence!" "Yes, Henry," was all they said, but she knelt beside him; and they kissed one another, and he lay looking at her till the last gleam of consciousness faded away. After that he did not know for some hours—the end beside Mrs. Jardine, watching him till the end. And after the end, Roderick remembered she had taken his mother out of the room and comforted her, staying a little while longer, and then leaving, no one thinking or speaking much about her, either at the time or afterward.

Now recollecting his father's look, and hers too, the whole story, or possible story, presented itself to the imaginative young man in colors vivid as life, and tender as death alone can make them. And when, carefully opening another letter, he found it was from the lawyer of the same name, Jardine, stating that the late left him— "Roderick Henry Jardine, her second cousin once removed—the whole of her small property, as also a diamond ring, which his father gave me many years ago," he was deeply touched.

"I wish I had known her! I wish I had had a chance of being good to her—poor Cousin Silence!" thought he.

And as he sat watching the light of the dying day, which died so peacefully, so gloriously over the western hills, he, with his life just begun, pondered over the two lives now ended, the mystery of which succumbed at, but never to be known, except that they were safely ended.

When the sun set, going down like a ball of fire which dyed the river all crimson, and the sudden gray chill of an October twilight came, Roderick started up, a little ashamed of himself, and still more ashamed when he found he had entirely neglected to ask the time of the return train, to Richardson.

"Just like me, mother will say!" and, half laughing, but vexed, for it always vexed him to vex his mother, he tore along as fast as his long legs could carry him, to the railway station. The train was going out, and it was at the risk of his life—to say nothing of a penalty of forty shillings—that this foolish young fellow contrived to leap into it, breathless, exhausted, having nearly killed himself in his endeavor to do so.

So he reproached so himself at least; and felt a most tremendous martyr all the way to Richardson. It did not occur to him that simply looking at his watch and the timetable would have saved him. But as it was, we are apt to overlook the little things on which, like the coral islands of the South Sea ocean, our lives are built. How far we build them ourselves, or fate builds for us, God only knows.

Tearing up to a cab to his own door (for rather his mother's—she already began slightly to feel the difference), ringing as if he thought the house was on fire, and being met by the impatient butler with the information, "Yes, sir, dinner is served; Mrs. Jardine waited half an hour, and then asked Mr. Thomson to take the foot of the table. All this did not, however, prevent him from walking into the blaze of gas-light—that dazzle of crystal and plate—that strong aroma of dainty dishes and excellent wines and claret of conversation, which made up a Richardson dinner-party, he was not the best frame of mind to enjoy the same.

His mother was so busy talking, and the si-ver-ette epergne was such an effective barrier between the upper and lower end of the table, that she never noticed how her son-in-law-elect quitted his place and her son slipped into it, till the deed was done. Then Roderick might have received a good hearty scolding, not undeserved, had not something in him—was it his father's look?—repressed the rebuke. She merely said, "Oh, my son is there, I feel better late than never." And the dinner went on.

When the ladies had retired, he still kept his place and passed the bottle—which he loathed—to older gentlemen, and young ones, too, who evidently did not loathe it—listening meanwhile to talk which, whether it was his own fault or not, he could not get up the smallest interest, this young Cantab, who for three years had lived in what was a little better atmosphere than that of Richardson—socially, as well as physically—a good deal to be pitied.

So was his mother, too, when, having succeeded in luring the guests up-stairs, he—her only son, went and hid himself in the drawing-room and sulked, as he overheard her say, lamenting over him as a black sheep, in the loudest of whispers, to a lady he particularly disliked.

But it was not sulking, for he had his father's sweet temper. It was only the utter weariness of spirit, which, in ungenial circumstances comes over the young as well as the old.

And then, with the habit he had of passing over things at the time and recurring to them afterward, there came into his mind a sentence in the letter from Miss Jardine's lawyer, explaining that in making her will she had said to him that her only other kindred were some distant cousins, living, she believed in Switzerland, whom, if they were poor, she left to Roderick's kindness.

"Capital idea. I'll go straight to Switzerland and find them. It would at least be something to do."

And the more notion of this brightened

up the young fellow's spirit and warmed his heart—he was, I fear, but a foolish young Quixote after all; so that when his mother called him to do civility to the departing guests, he came forward with an air of cheerfulness, such as he had not worn all the evening. Ay, even when he had to escort the most trusted guest to the very marriage door, from an unsteadiness of gait, politely ascribed to gout, but which Roderick, with a contempt so sad to see in the young to the old, even when the old deserves it, soon perceived it to be something else.

"Mother," cried he, indignantly, as he returned to the drawing room, where the ladies stood on the hearth of their banquet-hall deserted, hot, weary, a little cross, and not a little glad that old fellow entered your door! He has not an ounce of brains, and less manners. Didn't you see he was drunk?"

"What an ugly, vulgar word! And to say it of Sir James, who holds such a good position here, and is Mr. Thomson's father, too? Roderick, I'm ashamed of you!" "And he is more than ashamed, he is angry. Oh, Bell, and with a sudden sense of brotherly tenderness, half regret, half compunction, he laid his hand on the shoulder, 'have you thoroughly considered this matter? Are you quite sure of the young man himself? These things run in families. Suppose he should ever turn out a drunkard—like his father!'"

"And even if Sir James does enjoy his glass—why—so do many other gentlemen. It isn't like a common man, you know, who never knows when to stop. Now, Sir James does. He is not drunk, as you call it, only merry."

"Roderick," said his mother—and when she gave him his full name he knew she was seriously displeased—"I think you are one of the first families in Richardson, and live in the best style. Isabella is making the most satisfactory marriage of all her sisters, and I desire you will not say one word against it."

"Very well, mother." And with a hopeless sigh Roderick changed the conversation.

(To be Continued.)

Beyond Comparison
Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, &c. &c.

The Turkish government is the least enterprising of any in the world. It has not electricity, nor gas, nor sums of money have been offered for electric lighting and telephone privileges, and they have all been refused.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla Catarrh Remedy is the best medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Dozens of cows' heads in terra cotta, bronze, gold and silver, were found at Mycenae. They are believed to be the symbol of the goddess of the city.

Why will you allow a cough to locate 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 removed. This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unassisted for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

Many glass ornaments found in the Etruscan tombs contain small objects or images in the interior. How these ornaments were made is still a mystery.

Minard's Lintment Cures Burns, &c.
Probably the most extraordinary journal in the world is published weekly at Athens. It is written entirely in verse, even to the advertisements.

HURT DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart, by mail, for one cent. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

Doctor (shaking his head)—"Well, my dear sir, I can do nothing more for you." Patient—"W-h-a-t! Good gracious, doctor!" Doctor—"No, really, my friend, you are in perfect health."

Pile! Pile! I ching Pile!
SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue the disease forms, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At once applied, it cures in 30 minutes. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

Young lady—"I should like to give my intended a little surprise before our marriage. What would you recommend?" Lady friend—"Don't wear your false teeth just for once."

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving the pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief, use this is your remedy. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

Purulent pneumonia is now prevalent in Paris. It originated with a cargo of green parrots landed some time ago at Bordeaux, and spread to all the towns to which they were sent.

Minard's Lintment Relieves Neuralgia.
Old horsehoars are sold in Boston for \$5 apiece. They are used for children's playhouses, henhouses and cowsheds.

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

A boon to the residents in the north is the new butcher shop, 569 Richmond street, where first-class meat can be procured. W. A. FORTNER, ywt

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A call solicited, 492 Talbot street.

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

If you want any jewelry repaired, a watch or clock cleaned, take it to T. R. BRYAN'S, 308 Dundas street. Satisfaction guaranteed. ywt

NEW FRUITS.
California Prunes, California Apricots, California Peaches.

NEW TABLE AND COOKING FIGS AND RAISINS
NEW CANNED GOODS.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.

Presentation.

Commercial Travelers Honor Their Ex-President.

Mr. Struthers Presented with a Costly Silver Service.

A Smoking Concert and Supper Follow—Address.

The members of the Western Ontario Commercial Travelers' Association, as an adjunct of their smoking concert and supper last evening, presented their retiring president, Mr. R. C. Struthers, with a costly silver service. The presentation took place in the secretary's office, at 7:30, in the presence of the following gentlemen: J. M. Dillon (president), Samuel Munro (treasurer), P. J. Conroy (first vice-president), Harry Line, Wm. Gray, Albert Neighon, Wm. Craig, C. C. Hazard, Wm. Lind, Max Munro (director of the Montreal association), J. K. Spry, J. Robinson (St. Thomas), W. H. Sheppard, George Lang, Thomas Phalen, George Burns, R. D. Kilgour, D. J. Cowan, C. C. Wood, P. J. Moore, T. W. Hastings, T. R. Parker, W. H. Oke, T. Hookin (St. Thomas), John Paul, E. R. C. Struthers and many others.

Mr. Samuel Munro, as chairman of the committee, made the presentation, and accompanied it with the following address: "We are met here tonight to honor ourselves by testifying to our ex-president, Mr. R. C. Struthers, the high estimation we have of his conduct of the affairs of the association during his presidency. I was one of the many members who solicited him to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the office, and, speaking for myself and the gentlemen associated with me, we were strongly impressed with the opinion that if he accepted such nomination, and was elected, he would bring to bear on behalf of the association, his long term of business, and his many business-like qualities which have so eminently distinguished him in connection with his own affairs, and which have made him one of our foremost wholesale merchants in Western Ontario, and made him a record of which we are all proud."

"Well, gentlemen, I need not say that the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the position during his long term of three years, has more than justified the hopes and predictions of his friends and met with the unanimous approval of the association generally. That this has been done by the sacrifice of a great deal of valuable time goes without saying, and that we are all business men, and know what are all business days of keen competition and necessary close application. It has been our almost universal practice in some tangible manner to demonstrate to our retiring president that we are not altogether ungrateful of the necessary faithful and unselfish devotion to our interests. It is well known to all the officers and leading members of the association that Mr. Struthers, with his real modesty and reticence, would have preferred to have been allowed to retire without any such testimony as we are here tonight to make, but the desire to take the action we are now consummating was so strong and universal, that it could not be resisted, and in this respect, if we are doing violence to his feelings, we must be pardoned."

"I am proud to say on behalf of the association that the opportunity to join in this demonstration has been universal and has evoked the greatest enthusiasm. It is the fervent wish of the association that Mr. Struthers may long be spared to aid us by his support and wise counsel."

(Applause.)
Mr. P. J. Conroy then read the following address, which was illuminated and beautifully engrossed:

"To R. C. Struthers, Esq., ex-President of the Western Ontario Commercial Travelers' Association."

"Dear Sir:—We have the honor, as directed by the general meeting of the association, formally to convey to you the unanimous and cordial expression of recognition of the able and business-like manner in which you have discharged the onerous duties of president, during your three years' term of office."

"We beg to request your acceptance of the accompanying silver service as a slight mark of such recognition and of the esteem and respect in which you are held by the association and wholesale trade generally."

"Wishing yourself and Mrs. Struthers and family all happiness and prosperity. Signed on behalf of the committee."

"SAM. MUNRO, Chairman.
"ALF. ROBINSON, Secretary."

"London, Jan. 18, 1895."

As the concluding portion of the address was read a couple of the members removed the covering from the silverware, and the different articles shone with dazzling brilliancy as the light fell upon them.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen," said he, "I think you have drawn on your imaginations considerably in this address; it seems rather far-fetched. Of course I cannot say that this is altogether a surprise to me, because there was mentioned at the annual meeting something regarding a testimonial. But I thought that time, gentlemen, that it would merely be a small token in remembrance of the friendly relations that have existed between us for the last three years. But I assure you, gentlemen, this is a very great surprise to me—a very great surprise indeed, and very much more than I deserve. I cannot say that the last three years I have only done my duty, and Mr. Chairman, I have tried to do my duty, and tried to do it impartially. (Applause.) I have had good men associated with me on the board—(applause)—and also very capable officers (I refer particularly to our worthy treasurer, Mr. Munro). I come to the conclusion that they have assisted me in every way, shape and manner. On behalf of Mrs. Struthers and myself, I thank you very much for this valuable present, and I am sure that we will always have the kindest feeling towards all the members of this association. We will not only treasure it as an account of its intrinsic value, but also because of the source from whence it came—the W. O. C. T. A., with its nearly one thousand members, who have been the means of gladdening a great many homes through their existence, as they must have paid out during the life of the organization some \$100,000—that is in making a comparison with the travelers that I employ in my own business. That money is spent through the country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. And in making that comparison of course it is made on the supposition

that the travelers spend their salaries in the same proportion as they get through their expense money. The travelers of the whole of Canada sell most of the products that are manufactured in Canada, and when you come to think of the influence of the manufacturers of this country it will be found that the travelers occupy a very important position. (Applause.) And in addition to that, they sell most of the imported goods that come to this country. They also expend annually in their expenses and salaries in the vicinity of \$20,000,000 a year—nearly as much as the whole duty collected on goods imported into this country. (Applause.) So that when I say that they are an important body I think that you will agree with me on that point. And I think the time has come, gentlemen, when instead of electing members of Parliament from all other classes of business, it will be quite in order to elect members of the Commercial Travelers' Association—(applause)—hear)—and to send them down to Parliament to make laws, to tell the railways what fares they shall charge and how much baggage they shall allow travelers to carry. (Laughter.) And members of the association will not have to get down on their knees and ask the railway company what they have got to pay or how much baggage they will be allowed to carry."

(Applause.) Mr. Struthers spoke of the city of London as the prettiest he had ever seen—and he had traveled extensively. He again returned thanks and was again applauded.

Messrs. Dillon and Lind also spoke felicitously.

The members then adjourned upstairs, where an enjoyable smoking concert was held. Supper was served and a pleasant time was spent by everybody.

The silver service is a most beautiful one. It contains thirteen pieces and was especially made by the Meriden Company for exhibition at the World's Fair. There is no duplicate. The service included the tray, epergne, tea, coffee, hot water, sugar, cream and spoon holders, and on another tray, a coffee and chocolate pot, water pitcher, goblet and cake basket.

"THE COW."

How to Develop Her from Babyhood to Maturity.

At the Dairywomen's convention, which has just closed its annual session at Stratford, Mr. C. H. Everett, of Wisconsin, addressed the convention on "The Cow."

He would begin with the calf, place it at the cow's head when born, and milk the calf. We want to make a dairy cow of this calf. Always pick out the best heifer calves and breed them to a good sire. The young heifer could be bespelled very easily for milk. It should be fed the mother's milk for a week. About 10 days after add a little skimmed milk, and three weeks after feed it skimmed milk with oil meal, and when it is 4 weeks old, feed it oats. In addition to this feed bran and hay. Exercise was also necessary. The important point was to be able to milk the heifer the year through. Teach her to milk sixteen or eighteen months at a time. In preparing feed, give them clover, and he cut it when it was in full bloom, as it reached its highest feeding value then. He used hay caps with weights to sweat hay in cocks, when cut, then dried to the extent of moisture being taken out of it, leaving the leaves and blossoms whole and fresh, and making the best fodder in the world for cattle. Sweating also caused clover to hold its color. The caps were coming into universal use in the State of Wisconsin. Under one of these caps hay will not be so wet in an all-day's rain. By heating the hay in the field, and properly airing it in the field, it would not heat severely in the mow. Clover hay was the best forage plant and best manure plant on the farm. It was the cheapest food they could raise. Pea meal had a feeding value of \$18 and oil meal \$25 a ton. Spouting of corn, he said that the methods he used in Wisconsin would be of advantage to them here. He plowed in clover in head. He explained in detail and at length the cultivation of corn from the planting to the time for cutting, affording many practical lessons. He never pruned the corn roots, as nature never intended them to be cut off. He advocated shallow cultivation. The finer we could make our surface soil, the more moisture we could get for our corn. Referring to milk, skimmed milk, he said, had a high feeding value, as well as a manurial value. It was worth at least 25 per cent of feeding value. He strongly opposed the feeding of sour whey, as it had no feeding value. Sour whey, if properly sterilized, had a feeding value. The fertility of the farm was the farmer's bank. It conclusion, he desired to say that he was gratified to be with them on an auspicious occasion of this kind in the interests of the farm and dairying. He received the best of attention, had been courteously received and hospitably entertained. It was true Canadians had looked them at the World's Fair on cheese. However, they intended to meet the Canadians again in friendly competition, and would beat them if they could.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is estimated that more gold and silver have been sunk in the sea than are now in circulation on the earth.

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THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are fixed upon South American Nervine—Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age—When Every Other Helper Has Failed It Cures—A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their existence, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring them to good health. The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying it for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centers, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying the seat of all disease is the nerve centers, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying the seat of all disease is the nerve centers, situated at the base of the brain.

Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centers, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centers healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centers. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful curative qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great, certain, curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

South American Nervine is sold by all reliable Druggists, among which number in London we would mention Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff.

DO THE FAIRIES HELP TO MAKE
Baby's Own Soap?

IT'S SO NICE!

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

ELECTRIC BELLS \$2 75

For a limited time only we are able to put in a first-class Electric Bell at \$2 75. Remember this is first-class work.

A. J. GREENAWAY & Co.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

244 LUNDAS STREET. TELEPHONE 681.

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Don't Get Mixed.

Don't think That because we are known as "Dyers" we are only dyers. We are in the cleaning business and dry and wet clean all kinds of wearing apparel - dress suits, ball dresses, ostrich plumes, etc.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DIED.

GLOVER—On Jan. 18, at her residence, 384 Oxford street, Mrs. R. Glover, aged 46 years. Funeral on Monday at 3 p.m.; service at the house at 229 Oxford. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

BROOKS—On Jan. 18, at the family residence, 215 William street, Gordon Wingfield, only son of John H. and Mary Brooks, aged 6 years and 10 months. Funeral private.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street.
Telephone 118.

NOW IS THE TIME TO
"SAVE FUEL"

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

Smith Bros.

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

The Dominion Life Co.

Is the winning life company in London just now. The rates are low. Their plans are the best. Women are insured at same rates as men. Big cash deposits with Government, also splendid surplus to their credit. **17 FIFTEEN** Pensions issued by the London office for December. Two applications already for January. Office, 45 Richmond street.

A. B. POWELL
District Manager for London and
Western Ontario.
N.B.—Ten live agents wanted.

WOOD

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

Coal at Lowest Prices

GEO. McNEIL

Cor. C. P. R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, 477 Richmond Street
Phone 333.

Electric Wiring and Fixture

CONTRACTORS,

92 Dundas Street,
Electric Bells put in and Electric
Bells repaired.

ROGERS & DOSS

Telephone 577.

REX BRAND

SUGAR-CURED

Hams and Break-

fast Bacon

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Their process of preparing and curing gives them that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted. Cured by

MOORE & COMPANY

LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

Pictures Framed

—AT—

R. LEWIS,

434 RICHMOND STREET.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.
Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney trouble it excels. Price 15c. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Largest and Cheapest

—STOCK OF—

Good Black

and Colored

SILKS

IN LONDON.

Priddis Bros.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS,

361 Richmond St.

Spring Suits, 60c a pair.

Union Club, 60c a pair.

Racing Suits.

Hockey Suits.

Hockey Sticks and Pucks.

Skates sharpened and repaired at

GURD'S GUN SHOP.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread

5c. per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 618

FAIR, LITTLE HIGHER TEMPER-

ATURE.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—11 p.m.—The storm

center which was over the Northwest

States last night has moved rapidly east-

ward and is now centered over Lake Erie.

A fall of snow has occurred generally in

Western and Southern Ontario and has

apparently been heaviest in the vicinity of

Toronto and moderately cold weather has

prevailed throughout the Dominion.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Edmonton, 10° below—5° below; Calgary,

12° below—zero; Qu'Appelle, 10 below—0°;

Winnipeg, 6°—22°; Toronto, 18°—25°;

Montreal, 2°—10°; Quebec, zero—8°; Hal-

ifax, 16—22°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—1 a.m.—Probabilities

for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes

region (covering the peninsula and as far

east as Belleville) are: Moderate winds;

fair, with a little higher temperature.

FURS!

The time of cut prices is

now upon us. Some of

you may want a fur

garment; if so, now is the

time to select one. You

might as well try to look

for a needle in a haystack

as to search for a living

profit on our goods. It is

not too late to get a new

and attractive fur cape.

E. Beltz

Manufacturing Furrier.

—A cup of really good tea is not only

comforting and agreeable, but it is also

very beneficial to one's health, but for

years past Canada has been noted for the

poor class of teas used, which have a bad

effect upon the nerves. During the past

few years—in fact, since "Salada," Ceylon

tea, has been introduced—Canadians have

shown their appreciation of fine tea. It

has been admitted by eminent physicians

that no tea is so free from harmful qualities

as Ceylon Tea, and no Ceylon tea is so

beneficial, as well as delightful, as "Salada,"

which is sold only in lead packets, thereby

preserving all the delightful fragrance that

tea has on the estate.

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STABLE

FITTINGS, healthful, durable, attractive

and cheaper than other fittings. Send for

our new catalogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable

Fittings Co. (Ltd.), No. 6 Adelaide St., E., Toronto.

Turkish.

Mr. Sharkey has added to his shaving

parlors complete Turkish and sulphur

baths. These baths are built on the most

approved plan, and no pains will be spared

to make them the best in the city. Nothing

is more invigorating or refreshing than a

Turkish. Come and try these baths and

you will be satisfied of their worth. Sharkey's

Arasde Barber Shop is the best in the city.

Hybridized Gladiolus seed and seedlings,

French Camma, named, and seedlings, from

one of the choicest collections in America.

List free. H. H. GROSS, Simcoe, Ont.

94a J 19 F9

The Latest Novelty—Hockey stick

pins. At WARD'S jewelry store, Rich-

mond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

We do the finest watch repairing in the

city.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....Business Office

134.....Editorial Rooms

175.....Job Department

London and Environs

"Beware the microbes in a kiss!"

Cold-hearted Science cries.

Alas! where ignorance is bliss,

What folly to be wise!

—The C. P. R. will run an excursion to

Detroit on Tuesday for \$2.

—Principal Millar is announced to lecture

on Wordsworth in Grosvenor Hall on

Friday, Feb. 1.

—Travelers report that heavy snow

storms are raging up north, and the rail-

ways are pretty badly crippled.

—Ald. Callahan entertained a large number

of friends to a party at his residence,

Piccadilly street, Thursday evening.

—The first heat of the three-mile city

skating championship will be contested at

the Westminster rink on Friday evening

open. A gold medal is offered.

—A boy named Pomeroy was run over by

a busheigh yesterday on Adelaide street.

An exaggerated report gained currency

during the day that the lad was killed.

—The Chatham bankers are unable to

play the London bankers at the Westminster

Rink this afternoon. The local men

have arranged a match among themselves.

—Evangelist Park and wife are still

conducting revival services in Wellington

Street Methodist Church with good results.

The services will be continued next week.

—On account of the unfavorable weather

last evening the members of the Memorial

Church C. E. Society postponed their in-

tended visit to Central Rink until Tuesday

evening next.

—The Young Liberal Club has appointed

seventeen of its most prominent members

as delegates to the big convention which

opens in Toronto on Feb. 5. London

Liberals are bound to have a good representation.

—One of the performers at the greatest

Scottish concert in the Grand Opera House

on Wednesday evening next is Capt. Rob-

son, county clerk of Middlesex. It is

rumored that he has borrowed Sheriff

Cameron's kit for the occasion.

—Rev. Allan Bell, D.D., of Wisconsin,

Minn., who is to occupy the pulpit of St.

Andrew's Presbyterian Church tomorrow,

is a Canadian, having been born in London

township. In the west he has proved him-

self a very able man. While in the city he

will be the guest of T. H. Purdon, bar-

rist, King street.

—The Liberals of East Middlesex pro-

pose holding their convention at the Young

Liberal Club rooms here on Saturday, Jan.

26, for the purpose of placing a candidate

in the field. It is expected that all the

different conveners and delegates will try

to be present, as the indications point to

an early general election.

—The manager of the Newboys' Hall

begs to acknowledge the receipt of the fol-

lowing additional donations, for which he

returns his sincere thanks on their behalf:

Cash \$1, \$5, \$5, \$2; other contributions,

cupboard, clock, clothes, coat and vest,

suit, coat, cakes and bedclothing, biscuits

and sugar, buns, writing-desk, washstand,

sewing bar, dust pan, oilcloth and oak

cupboard and sundry printing matter, meat.

—Mayor Little has consented to occupy

the chair on the occasion of General

Booth's visit to the city, at the meet-

ing which will take place in Queen's

Avenue Methodist Church on Mon-

day night, January 23, for the

purpose of having the general explain

his "Darkened East and Schenck." Judge

Elliot, Rev. W. J. Clark and other repre-

sentatives will also take part. This meet-

ing, according to the present arrangements,

will be a representative one, members of

each denomination being specially invited.

His scheme itself is one which is calculated

to bless and help out a certain set

of people who are poor and down-trodden.

The latest advice states that General

Booth is feeling the strain of his prolonged

tour very much, and it has been found

necessary to cancel some of his engagements

in Western Ontario. It is, however, almost

certain that the London appointment will

be all right, and Mr. Booth will have the

pleasure of hearing the general.

Excursion to Detroit.

On Tuesday and Wednesday next week

an excursion will be run from this city to

Detroit for \$2 for the round trip, via the

Grand Trunk Railway. Tickets will be

good on afternoon trains Tuesday and all

trains on Wednesday, returning up to

Thursday. The occasion is the laying of

the corner stone of the new Masonic

Temple. The Masons of Bothwell and

Glencoe will join the Masons of this city in

making the excursion a success. One

thousand homing pigeons will carry the

news to all parts of the State as soon as the

corner stone is laid. Information can be

secured from E. De la Hooke.

The Travelers' Ball.

The first annual ball of the Western On-

tario Travelers' Association, to be held in</