SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1898.

WHOLE NO.1

VOL XXXIII., NO. 56.

BORN. LUNEY-On Dec. 18, 1895, at the family resi dence, Grand avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Luney, a son.

DIED. CHADWICK-On Dec. 28, Martha, beloved wife of Rowley J. Chadwick, aged 47 years. Funeral from the family residence, lot 10, con. 2. London township, on Monday, 30th, at 2:30; services at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

BRICKENDEN-At 326 Queen's avenue, London, on Dec. 28, 1895. Alice Helena, daughter of George F. and Alice H. Brickenden, aged 4 years and 5 months. Funeral private.

The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. Nadvertisement less than 10 words. UNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST Church—Services II a.m. and 7
p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. The pastor,
Rev. E. B. Lanceley will preach at both services. Subjects — Morning, "Bethlehem's
Babe": evening, "The True Woman." The
musical service will contain: "Te Deum,"
"Eli," Buck; "Hark, the Hosts of Heaven Are
Singing," solo; "Christian, the Morn Breaks
Swee ly O'er Ihee," quartet. Evening, "With
Sheathed Sword"; "Naaman," Costa; "Star
of Bethlehem," solo; "Where Angels Watch,"
duet.

T. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D.,
pastor, at both services. Morning at 11; subbot, "This Year Also." Evening at 7; subject,
"Impossible." Sabbath school and pastor's
class for Bible study at 3 o'clock in the aftermoon. Everybody welcome. moon. Everybody welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WELLINGTON and Hill streets—Rev. J. H.
Moorhouse, rector. Morning service at 11,
"Te Deum and Jubilate," Field; anthem, "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings," Peel: offertory, 'Golden Threshold," Lohr. Evening, 7—
"Cantate and Deus," Bridgewater; offertory,
"Noel," Adams.

A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH
-Rev. A. J. Terryberry To A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH — Rev. A. J. Terryberry, Toronto, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The musical service will contain: "Little Town of Bethlehem," Shuey; "Star of Bethlehem." Adams, solo. Evening—"O Zion," Lorenz; "Christmas Song," Adam. with violin obligato, solo; "Love Divine," Stainer, duet. MIRST METHODIST CHURCH-GRAND Opera House; il a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Daniel.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sun-

T. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Seats free. All welcome.

REV. W. J. Clark paster will ac-1 Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, will conduct services 11 a.m., "Conversion of Saul," and 7 p.m., "1895, and What We Have Gained in It"; at 3 p.m., open meeting Sabbath school; responsive service; address by Rev. W. J.

Church—Rev. D. Robertson, pastor. Services at 11 a m. and 7 p.m. All are wel-

come. CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All wel-

LIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Evening, "An Impressive Warning." Baptism at even ng service. Scats fice. All welcome. ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH

-Pastor, Charles Smith. Morning subject, "Goiden Silence"; evening subject,
"Dumb Dogs." Strangers welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCHvening. Il a.m. subject, "Time Wisely Used"; p.m., "Ten Maidens."

OLEORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Rigsby both services. Morning anthems, "Even me," Ashford; ovening, "Tarry With Me," Parks, due, Though Your Sins Be As Scarlet," Doane, Messrs. Collins and Macdonald.

T. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL - MATINS -Venite, Gregorian; Psalms: 'te Deum, Roberts in D; Jubilate, Roberts in D; anthem, "Mercy and Truth Are Met Together; Kyrie, Kramer; Gloria, Goss. Preachers—Morning, the Dean; evening, Rev. Canon Dann.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-Rev. J. Pedley. Morning, 'Thirty Years' Preparation'; evening, 'Doctrine of Equality." Pastor's Bible class 3 p.m.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. advertisement less than 10 words.

RAND OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT—

Mr. and Mrs. Rovert Wayne and their excellent company, in "Rip Van Winkle."

Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE — MONDAY, Doc. 30th. The laughing comedian, jolly, jovial Joseph Hart, late Hallen & Hart, in the jovial Joseph Hart, late Hallen & Hart, in the successful musical farce-comedy, "A Gay Old Boy." Direction, D. W. Truss & Co., managers of Wang, Princess Boume, Andrew Mack, etc. All new songs, new music, special scenery. The most refined and complete musical farce-comedy ever sent en tour. Prices-First two rows circle, \$1; balance lower floor. 75c; balcony, 50c, gallery 25c. Seats on sale Friday.

(RAND OPERA HOUSE-THURSDAY, Jan. 2-The distinguished artiste and popular society favorite, 'Rhea," supported by an excellent company of players, direction of Rich & Maeder, presenting her great success, "Josephine, Empress of the French." Prices— First two rows circle, \$1; balance lower floor, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Tuesday.

OLD COUNTRY TICKET - VERY LOW-EST rates always quoted; finest and fastest steamers. Do not forget to call before buying. Frank B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, next "Advertiser." ywt

DALACE DANCING ACADEMY-NEW Year's term commences Monday, Jan. 6. Gentlemen Monday, ladies Tuesday; advanced class Wednesday evenings. Children Saturday afternoons. Dayton & McCormick.

TORIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345 Princess avence. A thorough system of teach-ing the modern glide waitz and all fashionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

Meetings.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. A NCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS— Court Magnolia meets in Duffield Block next Tuesday evening. Young men, come join

A NNUAL MEETING LONDON TOW A SHIP Agricultural Sec ety, Oddfellows, Hall, Iderton, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1894, locioca, r.m. Officers elected, etc. E. IRONSIDE, Sec.-Treas.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

WILSON'S SULPHUR BATHS ARE excellent, benefiting all who take hem. 320 Dundas street. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS Open Saturday and Sunday to 1 p.m. Comfortably heated. PLECT, O-THERMO BATHS STRENGTH-EN the train, nerves and circulation, and are of great value to health. (2) Dundae street. Het baths, five for \$1. They are ex-

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion ic per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. TENERAL SERVANT-APPLY 386 KING 87c

WANTED-GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family. Apply at 567 Queen's avenue, two doors east of William street. 87th WANTED-GOOD GENERAL SERVANT _Small family; references required.

NOW FOR XMAS—RING UP THE OLD reliable, Dwyer's Intelligence Office. On hand: Cooks, generals, housemaids, diningroom girls, girls for all kinds of work; 591 Richmond street. Phone 1121.

WANTED AT ONCE - GOOD DINING
ROOM girls and chamber maids to go
out of city; also generals and girls for all kinds
of work. Armstrong's Intelligence office, 56 of work. Armstrong's Intel Dundas street. Phone 386.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. ST: DENT WANTED - MOORE & Henry, architects and civil engineers. b TEACHER WANTED FOR 1896 IN S. S. No. 7, Westminster. Applications received to Jan. 2. Duties to commence on the 7th. State certificate, salary and experience. F. Elliot, secretary. Wilton Grove. 88c ORGANIZERS WANTED-PROFITABLE,

permanent employment. Apply by let-Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King Write for our book "How Fortunes Are Made." Newton, Bennington & Co., 47 Broadway, New York. way, New York.

TROM NOW TILL AFTER CHRISTMAS we will make to order pants from \$2.50 to \$3; don't miss this offer. R. H. SEMPLE, merchant tailor, 291 Wellington street. A GENTS-WANTED-\$20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street.

Female Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. IWO SMART GIRLS WANTED-AT THE Dominion Laundry. 88u

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. NO LET - GOOD STABLE, CONVENI-ENT locality. Address box 29, "Adver

TO LET-SMALL STORE WITH PLATE glass front and good dwelling. 316 Dundas street.

FOR RENT-COTTAGE 13 ACRES NEAR city; also two-story brick, nine rooms, on Oxford street. Apply 312 Oxford street. 83u TORE TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT dwelling. No. 237 Dundas street. Apply next door, J. C. Trebiloock, greeer. 878 ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church-Rev. D. Robertson, pastor. FFICE TO LET-DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albion Building; also rout room on first floor Albion Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession Apply T. H. CARLING, at the brewery. 33:f

100 LET-COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent \$13. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 42tf 10 LET-RESIDENCE, 484 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply Fraser &

Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED STENO-GRAPHER (lady) wishes office work for a few hours daily; remuneration according to service required; unexceptional testimonials. Box 76, this office. VOUNG GIRL WISHES A PLACE IN country where there are no small children. Address "Advertiser," box 124.

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

PATENT STEEL BROILER-THE MOR-GAN steel broiler and toaster is the best ever invented; something new. Samples on market Thursdays and Saturdays. Examine it, when if suited you can order one. D. CAMP-

OR SALE-CHEAP-FIVE LARGE glass sash and two panet doors, at 185 Dundas street. FOR SALE-ORGANETTE, EIGHT STOPS.

plays any tune, walnut case, five feet high, cost \$125; \$40 takes it; good as new. Fine upright plane, being sold for taxes, cost \$400: \$175 takes it. A. R. TAYLOR, 192 Queen street E.. Toronto.

FOR SALE—80 TO 100 QUARTS MILK—Apply P. O. box 292, or this office. 87u HIWENTY-FIVE SETS SINGLE HARNESS from \$7 to \$17, our own manufacture. J. DARCH & SONS, 377 and 379 Talbot street. OR SALE - GROCERY FIXTURES-Shelving, counter, show cases, large

Shelving, counter, show cases, large window, etc. 215 Colborne street. FOR SALE -ONE HUNDRED THOROUGH-BRED chickens at sacrifice prices. Address JAS. PARK, 171 Dundas, or 215 Colborne

street. FOR SALE-FIREPROOF SAFE-GOOD as new, Taylor's make; outside dimenas new, Taylor's make; outside dimensions. 35x47 inches; will sell cheap. Apply J. H. CHAPMAN & Co., 126 and 128 Dundas street.

UMBER-WHOLESALE ONLY - CAR or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Col-umbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, biles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont. New York SALE—QUIET AND SOUND—
Will be sold cheap. Apply 637 Elias street.

Wanted.

First insertion 1e per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. WANTED- A SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, ANTED—A SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, and half acre of land, near London. London South preferred. Apply stating price to Chas. James Fox. Delaware, Out. 86c

Agents Wanted

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. WANTED-AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSI-NESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good temuneration. Apply I. W. Burke, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. WANTED - GENTLEMEN OF GOOD

address to place building and loan stock. Men of experience preferred. Salary and commission. Address "Birkbeck." 169 Ibundas street, London, Ont. 19tt ---INSURE IN THE---

Liverpool & London & Giobe Ins. Co FIRE. Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000

EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Telephone, No. 507.

Business Chances.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. FLECTRO-PLATING AND MUSICAL instrument repairing business for sale. First class connections and good paying business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars address J. D. Thompson, 285 Yonge street. Toronto.

street, Toronto.

WANTED - FARMERS' SONS OR other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$75 a month would be an inducement. Write me with references. Could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSCOTT, 155 Bay street, Toronto. 64bc eod 631

Real Estate For Sale.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

ACRES OF MARKET GARDEN land within two miles of the city, to be sold cheap on easy terms; 123 acres in the township of Dunwick, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber. Apply H. M. Douglass, 110 Dundas street.

Educationa l.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY LECTURES W in all faculties, beginning Jan. 7.
Special classes in English literature and classics in afternoon and evening. Extra mural course in arts. Apply to Rev. CANON SMITH, Regi-trar, Oxford street.

RS. EVANS WILL BE READY (D. V.) to receive her pupils on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896. HORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London. Situations secure for graduates when competent. Wm. C. Coo, ywt principal.

London Real Estate Exchange. CHEAP RENTS - HANDSOME NEW brick residence, 512 Piccadilly street, 8 reoms and bathroom, \$12; No. 110 Cartwright street, modern 10-roomed brick residence, everything first-class, \$15; No. 445 Central avenue, \$8. W. D. BUCKLE.

\$200 EACH BUYS TWO FINE LOTS. 5200 St. James streets, just east of Maitland street: grand chance for speculation. W. D. BUCKLE.

FOOT LOT-HYMAN STREET-CENTER of bleck; one of the best lots on the screet; just the place for a nice home. W. D.

northest corner of Oxford and Colborne streets; 156x150, with lane; one of the finest sites in the city; easy terms. W. D. BUCKLE.

Marriage Licenses.

ARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 549 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No wit-

nesses required. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H BARTRAM. 99 Dundas street. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

I ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN jeweler, 420 Richmond street. MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED BY Chas. F. Colwell, at Residence, 370 Adelaide Street, London. Witnesses not necessary.

Accountants.

GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT AND Auditor, Insurance agent, 5 Masonic Temple building. Agent for Northern Assurance Company, Keystone Fire Insurance Company, Provident Savings Life Assurance Society Strict attention given to all business. Strict attention given to all business. n me for rates. Telephone No. 1,176. Call on me for GEO. W. HAYES.

W MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT,
413 Richmond street,
or 640 Talbot street, London. A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT—
136 Elmwood avenue, South London.
Telephone 1009.

Palmistry.

PROF. SEGNO, SCIENTIFIC PALMIST—Parlors, 187 Queen's avenue. Consultation hours, 10 till 8.

Laundries. TAKE YOUR WORK TO HOP SING-252 Satisfaction guaranteed.

ONDON WEST, 1896-TO THE ELECT-ORS—As a number of matters in this constituency have yet to be straightened up, at the request of my friends, and of others who may not have previously been counted as my friends, I consent to offer my services as Reeve for another year. Circumstances prevent me making a personal canvass, but I solicit the support of all who are interested in the future welfare of the village. Your obliged and faithful servant, D. C. MacDonald.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co. DIVIDEND NO. 47.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this company has been declared for the current half year ending 31st December, and that the same will be payable at the company's office on and after Thursday, 2nd January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

By order of the Board.

W. A. LIPSEY, Manager.

78c ytt bw

OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 37.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend nas been declared at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for half year ending 31st December, 1895. M. J. KENT, Manager. 76u 14 28

THE DOMINION Invesiment

DIVIDEND NO. 47.

ATOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this society, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the society, opposite the city Hall, Richmond street, London, on and after the 2nd day of January, 1896. January, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed from the

17th instant to the 2nd of January, 1895, both days inclusive. NATHANIEL MILLS, London, Dec. 13, 1895. Manager.

Your vote and influence re-

spectfully solicited for H. M. Douglas

As Alderman for 1896.

Montreal Centre Declares for the Progressive Policy.

Hon. James McShane's Majority Is 336.

Tremendous Gathering to Celebrate the Victory.

An Ovation to the Successful Candidate -Congratulations From Every Directions

Montreal, Dec. 28.—The Liberals of Montreal Center yesterday achieved the most remarkable victory in the history of Canadian politics. They faced a Conservative majority of 1,214, gained by Hon. J. J. Curran in 1891, and elected Hon, Jas. McShane by a majority of 336, against a candidate of the fame of Sir Wm. Hingston, supported by all the means at the command of an unscrupulous Government in the very stronghold of the National Policy. It is a black eye from which the Government cannot recover, and now the cry is "On to Jacques Cartier." The election of Mr. Charbonneau, the Liberal candidate, there on Monday

is certain. AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING. The first returns which reached Liberal headquarters were not very encouraging, but the magnificent major-ity of 292 rolled up by the east ward aroused their hopes, and it soon became evident that Mr. McShane would have a large majority. The hall was packed so that the messengers with the returns could not get in. While they were struggling for admission the figures had been posted up outside giving Mr. McShane a majority of over The electors went wild with enthusiasm, and there were loud cries of "Speech, speech." It was out of the question to speak in the hall, as it was

crowded to suffocation with a frenzied crowd, and ten times the number were out on St. James street. Mr. W. A. Weir, the chairman of the west ward, therefore asked the people to go to the St. Lawrence Hall, where Mr. McShane would speak to them from one of the windows, This they tried to do, but an equally large crowd had gathered there. With the greatest difficulty the member-elect succeeded in entering the hall. When he appeared at the window the scene which met his eyes has seldom been equalled in Montreal. From St. Peter street as far as the postoffice St. James stret was thronged, and traf-

fic was entirely suspended. THE SPEECHES. tors for the magnificent result which he declared sounded the death-knell of

speaking first in French, thanked the French-Canadians for electing his fellow-Irishman, Hon. Jas. McShane. The result, said Mr. Devlin, shows that Laurier is the man for the country, and there were deafening cheers.

MR. McSHANE.
Cries of "McShane! McShane!" became so strong and insistent that the new M. P. was compelled to step to the window. His appearance was the signal for great cheering. He thanked the electors for electing him after a hard and fierce battle such as few men ever before had fought. He thanked not only the Liberals, but also those who had previously been Con-servatives who had come to his support. He was abused day after day by the Gazette, but the common sense of the people, the mechanics, business and professional man, thought otherwise, and today he was a member of the House of Commons. He would be a faithful servant of the people who sent him to Parliament and a faithful follower of Mr. Laurier. Every sentence of Mr. McShane's speech cheered to the echo, and when he con-

cluded there was pandemonium. Mr. Devlin called for cheers for the Queen, which were given with a will. Mr. McShane and a couple of friends then tried to take a cab to go home, but the crowd was so dense along St. James street that vehicular traffic was impossible. They walked along to Victoria Square, followed by 2,000 people, cheering and shouting. "Wh the matter with Jimmy McShane?" "What's

AN OVATION. At the square he managed to get into a cab, but his enthusiastic supporters unhitched the horse and took charge themselves. The cabman was hoisted on top of his horse, a sorrylooking, roan-colored animal, and led the procession up Beaver Hall Hill, along Dorchester street to the Windsor, followed by a large crowd. Mr. McShane was compelled to make another speech here. He said that dur-the campaign he had never said an unkind word to anyone. "The people stood by me. That is my answer to those who tried to crush me." He was then allowed to enter the Windsor, and the crowd melted away, and he soon afterwards escaped to his home.

CONGRATULATIONS. Among the telegrams of congratulation which Mr. McShane received were the following:

Arthabaskaville, Que., Dec. 27.-My most hearty congratulations on your banks to all our boys. (Signed) Wilfrid Laurier. Londonderry, N. S., Dec. 27 .- On my way home I have just heard the good news. Heartiest congratulations to you and the Montreal friends on your splendid victory. (Signed) W. S. Field-

Halifax, Dec. 27.-Accept my warmest congratulations and those of Nova Scotia Liberals on your splendid victory. It is the conclusive token of the Government's downfall, if such were Electors No. 2 Ward | needed. Let Jacques Cartier follow suit and carry Laurier's banner to glorious victory. (Signed) J. W. Long-

ley. Woodstock-"You are the stuff." (Signed) James Sutherland. A SIGNIFICANT VERDICT.

An analysis of the vote shows that Mr. McShane was supported by all classes of the community. The French-Canadians of the mast ward endorsed

tions into a Liberal majority of 292. The most desperate efforts were made to depreciate the Liberal leader in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen. The Minerve devoted column after column to him on the school question, shricking that he was a traitor to his race and his religion. Happily the elec-torate thought otherwise. In the center and west wards, where the electors are largely Protestant business and professional men, the combined Conservative majority of 455 was reduced to 128. These wards are the stronghold of the National Policy, and every Minister of the Crown who spoke here, and everyConservative paper gave vehement warning of the disastrous effects which would be sure to follow the adoption of the Liberal trade policy. The result shows that genuine business men have no such fears. The workingmen of St. Ann's and Point St. Charles withstood the temptation of money poured out like water among them and changed Mr. Curran's majority of 733 into a majority of 172 for Mr. McShane. This ward was the great battle ground of the campaign. The Conservatives had a fund of \$25,000, a large part of which was spent here, while

the Liberals had scarcely a cent. Intimidation and corruption were employed in the most approved style, as in the old days. The Conservatives in St. Ann's were well organized, while the Liberals had little or none. But the extraordinary canvass of "The People's Jimmy" was irresist-

VOTE BY WARDS, The figures by wards are as follows: Hingstone. McShane. West. 592 St. ▲nn's. 1,889 Totals......3,059 Conservative majority in 1891, 1,214; Liberal majority in 1895, 336. The Last Two Elections.

Following are the results of the last two elections in Montreal: EAST. Curran 284 Guerin 258 CENTER. Curran Guerin Total vote cast 591 Majority for Curran, 123. WEST. Curran Guerin ST. ANN'S. Curran 2,159 Guerin 1,426 Total vote cast 3,585

Majority for Curran, 733. Total vote in division, 5,686. and Mr. Cloran the result lows: Curran Majority for Cloran (Lib.). 68. CENTER.

Total vote cast 569 Majority for Curran, 59. WEST. Curran Cloran 214

> Majority for Curran, 435. ST. ANN'S. Curran 2,427 Total vote cast 3,849

Majority for Curran, 1,005.

Total vote cast

Total vote in division Total majority for Curran (Con.), 1,431. The news of the great Liberal victory in Montreal Center was bulletined at the "Advertiser" office before 7 o'clock, causing much interest in poli-cal circles. Hon, Mr. McShane has many acquaintances here, who heard with pleasure of his triumph, but the signal victory for the Liberal platform in a hitherto Conservative stronghold, also afforded great satisfaction to many citizens. As soon as the result

was known, Mr. Hyman, M.P., sent the following telegram to the victor: "The People's Jimmy for ever. "C. S. Hyman." Dr. Geo. C. Davis, President of the Young Liberal Club, sent the following telegram to the Liberal leader:

'Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Arthabaskaville, Que.: "The Young Liberals of London congratulate the coming Premier. Conciliation, not coercion, wins. "Geo. C. DAVIS, President."

To Hon. James McShane, Dr. Davis telegraphed: "The Young Liberals of London congratulate you. We will do the same for Hyman. GEO. C. DAVIS, President.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE. The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto World (Conservative), in chronicling the defeat, blames Ottawa misgovernment for it all, and adds: "Had any other man in the division except Sir William Hingston consented to be the standard bearer, he would have been beaten by 1,300, instead of 300. As for Jacques Cartier the result may be different,, but nothing need cause a surprise.'

A VIGOROUS "OLD LADY." The Bank of England, "The Old Lady of Threadneedle street," will celebrate the 200th anniversary this year. The founding of this bank was decided upon in 1694, and, upon the subscribing of £1,200,000, business was begun the next year. The present begun the next year. The present building occurred by the bank was built in 1734. Although there are many handsomer edifices in the world that the "Old Lady," as all know who have seen it, it is as strong as a fortress, and, in fact, has resisted two sieges by armed citizens in the course of its history. The capital of the bank at present is £14,533,000, with a reserve of £3,414,660. The bank is conducted by a governor, sub-gov-ernor and 24 directors, and 1,169 persons drawing a combined salary of 500,000 are employed in the institut in.

"OLD HUTCH" SICK.

Chicago, Dec,. 28.—B. P. Hutchinson, doubtless the most widely known veteran of the Chicago wheat pit, is the policy of Mr. Laurier on both trade, seriously, if not critically, ill at the and school questions by turning a Conservative majority of 26 at the general elec-

Christmas.

There are always some presents to be purchased between Christmas and New Year's. Customers will find our selections of gifts both appropriate and beautiful. Remember, we are always headquarters for good things.

CHOICE PERFUMES, HAIR BRUSHES,

(ebony and rosewood)

SMOKING SETS, MILITARY BRUSHES,

> To close out we will sell all the handsome novelties in our windows at exceptionally low prices.

Chemists, etc., London, Cnt. 2 DRUG Corner Park Avenue.
Branch, corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

PERSONATOR PARDONED.

Dominion Government Lets the Notorious Chamberlain out of the Penitentiary.

Winnipeg, Dec. 28,—Charlie Chamber-lain, the personage who came to Winnipeg in 1893 for the purpose of defeating Hon. Joseph Martin by personating, and who was caught red-handed, released on bail, for eited it and was subsequently arrested in Toronto, brought here for trial and condemned to three years in penitentiary, is in the city today. His sentence seems to have

THE RAILWAYS.

The Erie and Huron are doing a big business. The freight run for the past few weeks has been unprecedented. "We have no use for a high bridge," Total majority for Curran (Con.),1,214. says Superintendent Atwater, of the In the contest between Mr. Curran Grand Trunk, "as it would take so was as fol-much time to run around the city in case of a bad blockade in the river we might as well run up to our own tunnel to cross. Talking of the bridge, President Ledyard says: "A toll will be charged other railroads using it to assist us in paying running expenses. All trains will be brought into the depot. It will only consume about six

THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER.

An English Town on the Stream that

Venezuela Claims as the Boundary. The Essequibo River in Guiana, is a river that has come into political importance because Venezuela claims the entire course of the river as the boundary line between her possessions and those of British Guiana. The maps of last century show this river as the boundary line, but long ago the British crossed the river and appropriated

the country far to the west of it. The Essequibo is the most important river in this region, but its wide stream is impeded by falls, so that though it is about 700 miles in length, it is available for navigation only about seventy-five miles above its entrance into the sea. Its estuary is about eighteen miles wide. Like all the rivers of Gui-ana, the Essequibo is noted for its numerous meanderings, and islands big and little strew its sinuous course. As the river has 365 islands, it has one

for every day in the year.

At the place where the Massaruni River joins the Essequibo, British Guiana maintains a penitentlary, where about 300 convicts, European, Hindu, Chinese and negroes, are kept. Only a few miles distant is the British town of Bartica, and the English have been trying, with considerable success, to make a little city of it. It has about 2,500 inhabitants, three hotels, a hospital, stores, streets, well laid out, and an Anglican Church. The British have been pushing into this country, as though there was no doubt they would

always keep it.
The falls in the Essequibo are such an impediment to navigation that many miners have left the promising gold region west of the Essequibo for the more accessible gold fields near its northern Cuyuni affluent.

Steamers Arrived. At Dec. 27. At From
Ch. Louis. New York Southamp on
Chr. stiania New York Hamburg
Furnessia. Moville New York

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.

Pure Baking Powder (the best) at Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

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

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

The world owes every man a living, but it takes work to collect it. IN THE FAMILY Mothers, Fathers and Children all speak in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral

Balsam as the best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, quinsy and all throat troubles. Price, 25 cents. People who set out to rise in the

world quite often land in the attic.

Right Around Us.

Presents and Kind Words for Popular School Teachers.

Wewsy Notes Contributed or Culled From Various Sections of the County.

Mr. Richard Smithrim has asked the Metcalfe Council to remit him some \$30 doctor's fees, incurred by his child being bitten by a supposed mad dog. J. Rogers, who has taught in school section No. 19, North Dorchester, for the past three years, was on Friday last presented by his scholars with a watch chain and necktie sachet.

Frank Campbell, of Belmont, who has taught in school section No. 27, Yarmouth, for the past three years, was the recipient of a purse of money from his scholars on the last day of

On Christmas Day a family reunion of more than ordinary interest was held at the residence of Mrs. Luton, brother of the hostess, presented his six nieces with gold watches and chains, the recipients heing Mr. Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parrot, Mount Brydges. Komoka is becoming a very noted place for societies. chains, the recipients being Mrs. Geo. King and Misses Lottie and Josie Gil-King and Misses Lottle and Joseph Luton Dark & Co. handed out a good many liland, Vienna; Miss Willena Luton Dark & Co. handed out a good many liland, Vienna; Miss Cora Fawcett, of Belmont, Christmas boxes to their customers on and Miss Cora Fawcett South London. Christmas Day. It's only a short time At the closing exercises of the Brick street school on Tuesday afternoon, the trustees expressed themselves as highly pleased with the services rendered by the teacher during the past year. Practical addresses were delivered by the Messrs. Bogue, Mair and Learn. A pleasing feature was the presentation of a watch and chain, accompanied by an affectionate and complimentary address by the pupils to Mils Boler, who is severing her connection with the

BIRR

plying the Birr school with wood for Mr. 1896 was let to Mr. A. E. Wilson for here. \$3 50 per cord.

Some idea of the business on the Lucan and London stage line can be formed by the fact that the mail and passenger stage arriving in-Birr at 5 o'clock in the evening from London, carried 52 passengers on Tuesday, Dec. 24, besides a large amount of freight.

The recent rain and mild weather took every particle of frost out of the ground, rendering the roads almost impassable. But nevertheless, a large number of jolly huntsmen assembled at the headquarters, the Wheel Inn, Birr, at 2 o'clock on Christmas Day, for the chase. The intended route had to be slightly changed, however, on account of some good farmers not feeling disposed to let 40 odd horsemen gallop through their "medder lands," which, under the circumstances, could not be disputed. So the club decided to have sport of some kind, as that was what they came for. Judges vere appointed, and the several races that took place were witnessed by a large and admiring crowd. The first race, eight furlongs, was won by Joseph Desjardines, on his new hunter Cleopawas delighted with the races. No pool to be congratulated for the able manner in which they performed their task. Sports of all kinds were indulged in after the races on Christmas Day. Mr. John C. Bell and Mr. Sandy Coleman

Messrs. Joseph Linden, Joseph Desfardines. Abraham Linden and Freddie Desjardines attended a party at the residence of Mr. McNee on Christmas night. The boys report an excellent

came out conquerors in the majority

The Birr Epworth League intend having a concert on New Year's night. Everybody come. Mr. D. C. Bell, whose valuable horse, Dr. Scott, met with an accident in London—owing to "those new-fangled street cars," as he says-has almost

The local sports are talking of having a grand turkey shoot on New

There was a large attendance at our school meeting yesterday. A few had grievances to air, but on the whole Bell, who has served us faithfully for the past three years whenever called upon, was re-elected by a large major-ity. Mr. F. J. Campbell deserves credit the creditable state in which he had his books, they having never been kept in better shape. Mr. Campbell has also had a deal of bother in looking after repairs, etc., all of which has given general satisfaction.

A large number of our young people attended the concert under the auspices of the W. O. W. in the Oddfellows' Hall, Ilderton, attracted by the people favorite comedian and solo artist, Mr. Sim Fax, who never fails to please an audience. He has several new songs, and his rendition of the various numbers elicited hearty applause. Mr. Bert Little, solo violinist, rendered several difficult numbers in a creditable manner. As a violinist Mr. Little has a great future before him. After the concert the young people danced till the rooster said his "howdy to the sun.

The popular proprietor of the Wheel Inn, Birr, says the commercial busi-ness has been better than ever for the past week or so. Mr. Burr thoroughly understands his business, and travelers all make it a point to stop over with him whenever convenient.

Mr. Edward Goulding is one of our crack rifle shots, and would like to hear from some in the same line who

think they are better.

The managers of the Birr open rink ere commencing to smile again.

DORCHESTER.

rchester, Dec. 27.-Miss Eva Dufseld is spending the Christmas holi-days with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mr. Geo. Wade was elected school

trustee for 1896, Mr. O. M. Maybee re-The sale of the effects of Mr. Geo. Crawford, our baker, who disappeared

so suddenly last week, took place to-day. A small crowd was present and low prices were realized. Mr. Crawford leaves numerous creditors to re-

Messrs. Sutherland & Gilmore shipped a carload of cows to the western markets yesterday.

City, Iowa, spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. Graham here.

The entertainment in connection with the Methodist Sunday school on Christmas night was a decided suc-cess in every praticular. The fancy ing subdivision No. 1, George Fraser at fan-drill of six boys and six girls, in No. 2, and John Moore at No. 3, passed. elegant costumes, under the direction The council extended a vote of thanks of Miss Sara Neely, cannot be too to the reeve and deputy reeve for the highly spoken of. Every move was very able and gentlemanly manner in like clock-work and showed great care which they have performed their duties in training. The selections by the Guy in the county and township councils

A clarge number of London sports held a shooting match at Mr. W. C. Drake's hotel this afternoon. After a few hours of enjoyment with the "trigger," the party partook of a sumptuous supper, supplied by the genial host, who is thoroughly competent in this line of his business. The partty left for home by the 9:30 train. The Gladstone cheese factory ship-ped a carload of cheese here today.

KOMOKA

Komoka, Dec. 26.—Mr. John McKel-lar is still confined to bed. Mr. W. Heath is spending his Christ-mas holidays at his home in Delaware. A number of young people of this place met at the house of Mr. John Franks, and spent a very pleasant Christmas evening.

The old buildings which Sutherland Bros. have torn down and removed makes a great improvement to this village. We hope they will still keep on in this great work of necessity.

Mrs. James Lince has gone to Petrolea to spend a few weeks visiting her

relatives and friends.

Miss J. Parrott, assistant school teacher, has gone home to spend her society here.

since they started the grocery business here, and are doing a good trade.

GLENCOE.

("Advertiser" Agent, John McNeil.) Glencoe, Dec. 26.-Misses Minnie and May Dixon, London, spent Christmas at their home here.

Misses Ida and Maud O'Neil, Port

Huron, are home for the holidays. Miss Maggie May McKellar is visiting in Port Huron. Mr. T. A. G. Gordon spent Christmas

in Strathroy.
Mr. J. M. Tait spent yesterday with Birr, Dec. 27.—The contract of sup- his brother and family in St. Thomas. and line the sidewalks along the route. Mr. Deacon, Toronto, is visiting Miss Ella Rogers is home for Christ-

POND MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler and family, of

Pond Mills, Dec. 28.-Dr. C. A. Elliot, who has been practising in Dakota with success, is visiting his parents and many friends in the locality of his childhood.

The Pond Mills Cheese Company have shipped all of their cheese. Alex. Mc-Callum, the maker for the present season, is engaged for the ensuing

Adam Baby and wife leave today for a leisure trip to the State of New York.

TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

LONDON. London Township Council met Dec. 16. All the members present. The resignation of Bart Robson was accepted. The sum of \$30 was granted to H. Needham and J. Rotto draw tile and put in a tile ditch. Mr. Dann was tra. The second race, one mile, was won by Ernie Bell, on Quito II. The third race, one-half mile, was won by Frank Coleman, on his fashionable young hunter. The fourth race was broken by falling on east town line, won by Albert Bell, on Filotilla; dis- with power to settle the same. Orders tance seven-eighths mile. Everybody for the following amounts were issued: "Advertiser" Printing Company, \$5, selling was allowed, and the judges are advertising re taxes; C. C. Hodgins, reeve Biddulph, \$10 31, half cost of two culverts and gravelling; D. Burnett, 96 cents, for gravel; J. Hayes. 25 cents, for gravel; F. Paisley, \$12, for four sheep injured by dogs; Wm. Willis & Co., \$9 25 for lumber; Wm. Foster, \$1 50, for timber to repair bridge; C. M. Simmons, reeve Lobo township, \$6 18, half cost small bridge; T. J. Clatworthy, \$12 99, lumber and posts for railing at bridge; D. Walde, \$91 78, for tile for ditch; G. L. Shipley, \$2 59, balance for gravel; D. G. McNeill \$21, for services as medical health officer; George Oliver, \$2, for drawing plank and repairing bridge; Mrs. Ridler, \$5, for support of self and children; Wm. Hobbs, \$5, for damage to horse and harness at bridge; Wm. Talbot, \$1 50, for plank and repairing culvert; A. Cumming, \$2 06, for stationery and postage, \$4 for services as janitor and \$6 50 for services as samtary inspector. The members of the were paid their salaries and date. The bylaw appointing council fees to date. deputy returning officers and fixing things went on swimmingly. Mr. Jas. politing places was passed. Council

adjourned. James Grant, Clerk. Kincardine people are getting interested in an electric railway which it is proposed to have constructed between Port Perry, on Lake Scugog, near Whitby, on Lake Ontario, to Kincardine, on Lake Huron, through Newmarkstt, Bradford, Beeton, Shelburne, Priceville, Durham and Walkerton to Kincardine. It is also proposed to run a branch from Priceville through Meaford or Owen Sound to Southampton in the county of Bruce. thence through Tiverton and Kincardine to Goderich, also a branch from between Walkerton and Teeswater to give Kincardine connection with the Canadian Pacific. Each town interested is to subscribe \$500. Tiverton people subscribed their share in 22

minutes. EAST WILLIAMS. The Municipal Council of East Williams met at Nain on Dec. 16, all the members present. The following accounts were paid: John F. Ross, twothirds value of fourteen lambs and one sheep killed by dogs, \$32; John Parsons, plank, 73 cents; D. McEwen, Lobo, half cost 131 loads bravel, \$3 93; D. Wells, repairing culvert, \$1 50; S. Thomson, culvert, \$1 25; A. McIntyre, watching gates, 50 cents; J. Smith, repairs to road, 75 cents; W. Watson, repairing culvert, 50 cents; Duncan Ross, ditch, \$3; Colin Stewart, repairing building, etc., \$6; John Cruick-shank, plank, 50 cents; E. Bolton, plank, 50 cents; W. Gray, filling washout, \$1 50; James McLean, filling washout and deepening culvert, \$5: J. Singular, deepening culvert, 75 cents; S. Armstrong, repairs to McKay's hill, 75 cents: Catharine and Ann McDonald. indigents in Carlisle, \$5 each; D. Sutherland, gravel, \$8 10; D. F. Stewart, gravel, \$25 76; also gravel, 50 cents; Hugh McDonald, for an outlet, \$4; Alex. G. McKenzie, putting tile across road and right of way, \$7 40; John McKenzie, tightening building, \$10; Joseph Haskitt. repairing building, \$19; A. McLeish, wire fence, \$12 60; John B. Shipley, gravel and stripping pit, \$7 15; D. McKenzie, plank, \$14 58; O. Potten, repairing building, \$4 50; John Stewart, gravel, \$5 64; Wm. Harmon, one sheep killed by dogs, \$2 50; John Rook, renarkets yesterday. Pairing hill at graveyard, \$3 50; A. M. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Sifton, of Valley Ross, ditch, \$2; Nell Monk, 333 loads gravel, \$19 98; seven and a half days' overseeing, \$9 37; D. McGregor, right of way to Wyatt's pit, \$4 50; John Mc-

Leish, gravel, \$3 50. Bylaw appointing

brothers were heartily encored and for the past year. Also to Mr. Wyllie, pleased the audience immensely. Proceeds \$38 15.

A clarge number of London sports duties. Council then adjourned. D.

Wyllie, clerk, WEST NISSOURI.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 16. A communication from John M. Shoebottom, claiming damages for injuries sustained by his wife by falling on the public road, was filed. The reeve was instructed to issue orders for payment of the following accounts: Humphrey & Spice, for gravel, \$4 50; Journal office, St. Marys, for printing, \$37 90; W. Smith, error in dog tax, \$1; Free Press Printing Company, \$5 50; Thomas Paterson, for gravel, \$25 92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5 85; Wm. Wiseman, error in dog tax, \$1; James Smith, for gravel, \$27 64; Henry Brock, for right of way to gravel pit, \$2; James Dawson, for five square yards of land for gravel, \$30; John Brown, as valuator of damages to sheep by dogs, \$2; Mrs. Richardson, for gravel, \$16 31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1 60. Bylaw No. 95, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nominations of candidates for the of reeve and councilors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communi-cation from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for the return of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

CHINESE SWEETHEARTS' QUEER GIFTS.

They May Be Sausages or Even Vegetables, but Never Candy.

Ah Leen is a good little girl who lives in the Presbyterian mission, away from the pomps and vanities of all this wicked world. Every Sunday, however, she goes religiously to church along with the other girls who have been rescued by the kind-hearted ladies of the Occidental board. The passing of this procession is an opportunity eagerly seized by the eligible bachelors of Chinatown, who turn out en masse each good one cherishing the intention of seeing Miss Culbertson for the hand of the girl who strikes his fancy most. One gay and sprightly bachelor was Mr. and Mrs. Butler and family, of particularly struck a couple of months Simcoe, spent Christmas Day at Mr. ago by the beauty of Ah Leen. He watched the procession pass with eyes only for her, and when she had entered the sacred edifice, instead of resigning himself to go home, he made a mighty effort to overcome the prejudices of early education, and followed into the church. From that date a change has come over the bachelor. longer burns punk at the shrines of his countrymen, for does he dissipate money in having his fortune told; in fact, he has become in every way worthy of Ah Leen, to whom he is soon

Courtship, as it is understood in Chi-

routine at the mission, in which a compromise is made between American and Chinese customs. The bridegroomelect may see his future bride, he may even converse with her from opposite sides of the room, but the proprieties would be completely outraged if the betrothed couple were to shake hands. Two or three times a week the flance makes a call from five to ten minutes in duration, and if he is desperately enamored he never goes empty-handed. Sausages are a gift that is highly appreciated, and Chinese vegetables are also much esteemed. Fruit is frequently brought to the engaged ladies, both in the Presbyterian and Methodist missions, but it would outrage Mongolian etiquette to bestow candy. The lovemaking is generally monosyllabic on the part of the young lady, and even the man finds his gift of conversation languish. At the Presbyterian mission a charming young Chinese girl named Ah Cheng, a professional interpreter, satisfies etiquette by being present during all the interviews. Many Chinese merchants have offered to lay their hands and hearts at Ah Cheng's feet, but she has seen so much of lovemaking as an onlooker that she refuses to go through the ordeal of entertaining a flance on her own account. Even the touching romance of Ah Leen has not inclined the little interpreter to follow her example.—San Francisco

WHERE HEART DISEASE IS UN-KNOWN.

A Beulah Land in Contrast With This Age of Fret and Fume.

Where is this Beulah Land? Thouswill inquire, for Heart Disease is striking down its victims in every corner of the land, and its terrors grow apace. Beulah Land to the victims of heart disease is to be found in the use of that remarkable medical discovery, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which is miraculous in its effectiveness. In desperate cases it gives the quickest relief-really within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken—and in a short time banishes the disease. Where the symptoms are less pronounced, every wise man and woman will take this medicine as a certain means of freeing the system of any elements of heart trouble. Only one positive statement does this medi-cine justice—It is an absolute cure for heart trouble.

The Canadian Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity) head office for Canada, Toronto, is a thoroughly Canadian and British association, with a membership of 850,000, and capital assets nearly £9,000,000. This order deservedly occupies the first rank among fraternal beneficiary orders. The size and condition of its membership, the large amount of benefits which it annually distributes to its beneficiaries, the promptness with which it pays its losses, convince its members that they have reliable indemnity under its crtificates. The officers and members are to be gratulated upon the magnificent building up of an order with 850,000 members, and should be encouraged by all loyal Canadians in their support of this truly British-Canadian order, established in England more than 140 years ago, and in Canada some 54 years ago. We notice the Canadian executive have been pleased to secure the services of that well-known and popular fraternal beneficiary organizer, Mr. J. Arthur McMurty. He takes full charge of the organizing and lodge work, and will be known as the Grand Organizer. Mr. McMurty is now engaged in holding public meetings throughout the province, and is meeting with most flattering success.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegeta-ble Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bil-ious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin county, Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

There's lots of religion in a good meal of victuals if it is given to the right man at the right time.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

Sam Lee Is the Only Tonsorial Artist in Philadelphia.

Trade-His Stock of Razors-Cannot Cut

"Chinatown" is one of the most interesting sections of the whole city. It has its own institutions, its own government -subject, of course, to the city's laws and officers-its own customs and its own trades. None of the latter is more interesting than that of the Chinese barber. Though American tonsorial artists surround them on every side, Celestials heed them not. They patronize their own bar-

The American and the Chinese barber are alike in but one particular, and that is that both wield the same implement characteristic of that honored profession. In other respects they differ materially. Their



mode of living and system of workmanship bear no relation whatever to each other, and their standing in their respect-

ive communities is widely divergent. The personal peculiarities of the Chinese and the American barber have nothing in common. The Chinaman considers it the acme of ill-breeding to utter even a guttural sound while shaving a patron. On the other hand, neither will he countenance any interruption of his work. He will not talk himself, and does not want and will not have anybody else talk under his nese circles, is a somewhat tame and practical affair. There is a regular treatment. The reason for all this reserve and respectful bearing is interesting. The Chinese barber looks upon himself in the

light of a high professional man. He cannot forget the fact that he spent several years in the assiduous study of his profession. It is an understood thing by a Chinese barber that whenever he has the honor and good fortune to graduate from a "Poi," that is, a first-class barber shop, he is the personification of all that is great and noble. He walks in a more elevated sphere than all his brethren.

There are a few samples of these Celestial experts in this country. Their skill as barbers is unquestionable, but they cannot cut hair. Perhaps the reason is that a Chinaman never cuts his queue. There is only one Chinese barber shop

in Philadelphia, notwithstanding the fact

that the Chinese population here and in

the suburbs is sufficiently numerous to maintain a half dozen of them. The local shop is located in a dingy little room on the second floor of 915 Race Street. The shop is owned by Sam Lee, a haughty, fullblooded Chinaman, Mr. Lee has three assistants, who squirm and salaam at the first look of disapproval from their chief. A "Press" reporter visited the barber shop the other day. As he ascended the dirty staircase the first thing he encountered was the obnoxious fumes of opium which pervaded the atmosphere of the place. Upon entering the outer room the reporter was greeted by an infuriated Chinaman, who had been ruthlessly disturbed out of a blissful dream superinduced by an over-indulgence in opium. He was not Mr. Lee, for that worthy was busily engaged putting the finishing touches to a fellow countryman's shining

forehead. The little Chinaman yelled to the intruder in broken English :-"What you Melican wan here?" "That's all right, John," answered the reporter. "I want to get shaved."

and then turning to his boss, asked: "Do he Lee?" Lee never looked up from his work, but pointed with an ominous grin to a string of razors that were hanging from a rack

"No you don't," said the Chinaman,



behind a door. The guard made a dash towards the razors, but had not secured one before Lee had finished the job he was working on. Lee then came forward and asked :-

"What tis?" "I want to get shaved," answered the

reporter.
"Me no do, me no understand Melican

man," said the boss barber. "That's all right, John; I'll wait

while," and the reporter invited himself to a chair. 'John' began to get angry then, but the arrival of an almond-eyed patron put a temporary stop to all impending hostilities, as Mr. Lee's assistant retreated to the inner sanctum when the boss took the matter of dealing with the stranger in hand. One very strange thing in the work of a Chinese barber is that the proprietor not only bosses the job but works the hardest in the shop. When the second customer took the chair-there is only one in the shop—the reporter proceeded to look around him. There was no patent tilting chair in the Chinese shop. The chair has no cushioned head-rest for the patron to dream on while his face is being scraped. An ordinary wooden chair suffices for the stial who wants a shave, and he site



C. Macfie & Co.

LONDON, WE HAVE ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's & Ladies' Waterproof Garments

Guaranteed not to go hard or rip in the seams.

Fur Capes, Coon Coats, Golf Capes, Grav Goat and Black Cow Robes.

our Trade Solicited .

ades or lotion bottles are to be seen anywhere, for the Chinese never use anything of that kind. The walls are decorated with any number of spider webs and flaming posters bearing Chinese characters. There were two little shakedown beds in the

place, and some pans, pots and kettles. The collection of razors is something wonderful and peculiar. About twenty-five different kinds and makes of razors are hanging behind the door. Some are American, others English, some native Chinese and others Japanese. The Chinaman needs to have a very keen edge on his razor, for he never uses soap-nothing but warm water. When Lee had saturated the growth on the second customer he proceeded to work. Occasionally he cast a vicious look at the reporter, but he never attempted violence. He carefully shaved the customer's head until it glistened like a billiard ball. The face and neck were similarly treated, but without being wet a second time. It is a very unusual thing for a Chinese barber to draw blood while shaving, and if by a slip a barber does cut the skin he becomes almost frenzied.

The man Lee was shaving did not have a very smooth pate. It had dents in it as though the man had seen troublous times. He is a well-known character in "Chinatown," and has the reputation of being a pretty bad Chinaman. So when the barber was working around one of these scars he accidentally made a slight incision on the side. The trifling flow of blood that came almost drove the barber to desperation. He smashed the razor that made the cut and then grabbed up a huge cut and then grabbed up a huge day. The water of the gulf knife that lay on a table. The reporter was wondering if the barber intended to comnearly two hundred feet deep, but mit suicide, when that individual speedily those machadores manage to fill gave it to be understood that if any life their goat-skin sacks by diving to the was going to be lost it would be the reporter's. The reporter was an alien, and he was held reponsible for the blood. Mr. Lee yelled to his assistants, who were "hitting yelled to his assistants, who were "hitting these submarine fountains is thought the pipe" in a little back room. They to be in the hills of Osmond. 400 or 500 came, saw and understood. Each one grab-bed a razor and followed the chief to battle. It was a case of do or die with the reporter. He did.

OUEEN VICTORIA'S MAIL

Few Communications Except From Royal-

ty Ever Reach Her Royal Hands. Of Queen Victoria's post-bag it is said that, if Her Majesty personally answered all the letters addressed to her, she would have enough to do to last her two long lifetimes. Sometimes the daily mail, as far as personal letters are concerned, numbers 40 missives; on another occasion the mail bag may only contain a few addressed to Her Majesty. During the year, however, something like 6,000 letters are conveyed in the royal mail bag to Windsor, Osborne, or wherever else the court may be, but of this large number many are addressed to members of the household and

others engaged at the court. It is a curious fact that the letters addressed to the Queen may be divided into two classes. One-by far the larger of the two-consists of the communications evidently from Her Majesty's personal friends, fellow-sovereigns, members of the peerage, etc., who are honored by the Queen's friendship. To the other class belong communications sent by people with real or pretended grievances, lunatics, etc., which it is doubtful if the Queen ever sees. Everything entering the royal residence is, of course, seen by the private secretary, who naturally prevents all but the persona communications belonging to the first class from going any farther. It is worthy of note, in this respect, that the midlde class rarely, if ever, trouble the Queen with letters of any kind.

A Cuban Reminiscence.

Exactly forty four years ago this summer a Cuban revolution was progressing under General Lopez, a veteran Carlist soldier in rebellion against Spain, General Concha (after whom eigars were named) had command of the Spanish troops. Nowithstanding the neutrality laws, expeditions of men from New Orleans, Mobile and Jacksonville, Fla., set out with arms and supplies and arrived in Cuba to aid General Lopez. One formidable regiment of volunteers, recruited in the Mississippi valley under Colonel Crittenden, who had fought in the Mexican war, landed. But the Creole inhabitants of Cuba held aloof, and little by little the forces of Lopez were decimated and captured, for Cuba was crowded with Spanish soldiers. Early in the campaign fifty of the American volunteers were captured and shot—the Spanish files of soldiers shooting them in the back and treating their bodies with savagery. This roused a deep feeling of resentment throughout the country, and President of the age.—Philadelphia Record. Fillmore found it difficult to restrain the most open violation of the neutrality laws. Sympathetic public meetings were held in all the principal cities. At an immense mass meeting in the city hall park, such men as Charles O'Connor and Francis B. Cutting were vice-presidents, and Abram Wakeman, afterward congressman and postmaster, was a secretary. Lopez was captured and garroted in Havana and the revolution ended. But at present the terest in the rebellion, while the Cleveland Administration seems to emulate the Fillmore Government of that period in sympathies with Spanish misrule.

New goods just arrived-Fearman's ham, chicken and tongue sausages, 12½c each; Lima beans, 4 lbs for 25c; also cucumber pickles, 15c per doz; mixed tea, 18c per lb, or 5 lbs for 75c; good coffee, 28c per lb. We sell for spot cash. T. M. SHOMBOTHAM.

HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

Where They Have to Dive to the Bottom of the Sea to Get Fresh Water.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is said to be on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian Gulf, where, for 40 consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above 100 degrees in the shade night and day, and to run up as high as 130 degrees in the middle of the afternoon. A writer in Lippincott's gives the following information concerning the means of getting drinking water at this

place: "At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid part of this most torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is some-thing unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of 100, 200, 300 and even 500 feet, but always with the same result—no water. This serious drawback notwithstanding, a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst from the bottom of the gulf more

than a mile from the shore. "The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. 'Machadores' (divers), whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the lifegiving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated, and bring away with them hundreds of skin bags full of the water each bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over the fountain jets-this without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mik with it. The source of they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history."

NANSEN, THE EXPLORER If Alive, as Reported, He Will Have Strange Tales to Tell

The report that the wife of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, had received in Christiana, a message from her husband, brought by a carrier pigeon, is hard, indeed, to believe. If it is true, then Dr. Nansen must be almost out of the icy polar seas and headed for the European coast. But it is now three years since any tidings have been received from the intrepid Norse explorer. It was in the spring of 1893 that he started out from the harbor of Christiana, in his little steamer Fram, manned by eleven brave comrades. The last letter received from him was written on Aug. 2 of that year, at the south end of Nova Zembla, just as he was about to enter the western part of the Arctic Ocean known as the Kara Sea. By his orders, dogs were left for him at the mouth of the Olenck River. Siberia, but he did not call for them. He had, however, 34 Siberian sledge dogs. More significant, therefore, was the fact that he never reached the New Siberian \$slands, one of the obfective points. There would seem to be little doubt that he was caught in the ice soon after entering Arctic waters, and was thus carried northward by the drift, If still alive, he is spending his third winter amid the darkness of the polar seas, or is bound homeward, safe from the ice and night of that mysterious realm.

The Fram was equipped with dynamos and capstans for the generation of electricity; and Nansen expected to have are lamps shining through the Arctic night. The vessel herself was no eggshell, like the Jeannette, which lived for nearly two years before the disastrous crash came. The Fram had proved her strength and ability to withstand great pressure. Further-more when Nansen set out he believed he would not return to civilization for four or five years. Last winter 1: was thought by the Arctic geographers that Namsen had reached Franz Josef Land, and that he had met, perhaps, Explorer Jackson, on the south shore. But Jackson was only recently heard from, while no tidings have been waited to us, save this dubious report, of the fearless Nansen. If alive, he is bringing home a marvelous tale. His narrative of his crossing of the interior Greenland constitutes one of the greatest adventure books of our generation; but his new tale, even though he should not have found his suppos-

A MOVING MOUNTAIN. This Province is stated to have a moving mountain. It rises near the Cascades, a gigantic mass of dark basalt, six or eight miles long, 2,000 feet high, and with a three-pronged pinnacle to tempt the adventurous. ear by year this mountain is moving down toward the river, and some day will dam it and form a vast lake. he forests at its foot are being gradu-Creole inhabitants of Cuba take more in- ally pushed beneath the water, and are fringed with submerged stumps. The railway that runs along it has been displaced to the extent, in parts, of ten feet within a few years. The cause of the phenomenon is supposed to be a gradual subsidence of the sofit sandstone at the base of the mountain, which is continually washed away by the swiftly-flowing waters of Columbia River.—Vancouver World.

An Alabama father has taught all his hildren to read with their book up-

In Fairest Ontario.

Five Brothers Meet After Twenty-Five Years' Separation.

Hymen Has Been Doing a Rushing Holiday Business.

Electric Railway Scheme for Connecting a Number of Western Ontario Towns.

On Monday, Mrs. Charles Norry, of Raleigh, aged 23, died after a short Rev. C. Segsworth has accepted the

call of the Baptist Church in Wyom-W. I. Mergan, collector of Adelaide township, has returned the roll with everything paid up.

Rev. J. A. Banton, formerly of Lon-don, has been called to the pastorate of the Walkerton Baptist Church. The Aylmer Canning Company closed their factory for the season on Tuesday after a very successful year's

Mr. Wm, Snyder, assignee for the Wegenast estate, Waterloo, has sold the entire property for \$8,600 to Mr.

Adam Klippert. Over 700 cords of wood were delivered at the Wingham Salt Works during the couple of weeks of sleighing this winter.

Mrs. James H. Bartlett, of Souris, and Miss Josie Thompson, of Ingersoll, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. Hiller, Carlton street, Winnipeg.

The bylaw to aid by way of a loan of \$5,000 the Zoeilner Furniture Manufacturing Company of Mount Forest, was carried by a majority of 28. Geo. Brundreth, aged 30, of the Middle Road, near Valetta, died of consumption on Sunday. Deceased was to have been married on Christmas

Fred Dupuis, of Tilbury, on Tuesday, shelled 100 bushels of ear corn and realized 81 bushels, 15 pounds of shell-ed corn. Experts say it is the closest and heaviest corn on the ear they have

The following separate school trustees for St. Thomas were elected by acclamation: S. B. Pocock, John D. King M. Dunn, Wm. Reath, P. Mc-Manus, C. W. Regan, Dr. Amyot and James Overend.

Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson, aged 75, died in St. Thomas on Thursday. She was the widow of the late Solomon Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was born in New Brunswick, but had lived in St. Thomas for 58 years.

Sidney Silcox, formerly teacher in the St. Thomas public school, and laterly teacher at Whitby, has accepted the position of science master of the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, at a salary of \$900 per annum.

Rev. G. E. McCullough officiated at his first wedding in Dresden Christmas evening, the event being the marof Miss Annie McKinnon to Donald McNeil. Miss Campbell was bridesmaid, and J. McDonald acted as

Christmas afternoon Miss Julia Ripley, of Dresden was married to Mr. Roe, of Chatham. Miss Rebecca Roe, sister of the groom, acted as brides-mald, and Mr. Ripley, brother of the bride, was groomsman. Rev. Mr. Mctavish performed the ceremony.

Sarnia township's financial statement this year shows that the reservof tine sale of \$21,911 of Perche and Pulse Creek drainage debentures realized for the township \$24,286 53, and that there was \$136 24 of accrued interest. shares of Plympton and Moore townships on these drains are \$6,668.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review says: A little Barnardo boy, named Arthur E. Holden, on the 9th of March went to live with Mr. Thomas George, of Dereham. The boy alleges that he has been cruelly abused since. The little fellow's both feet were badly frozen, as a result, he says, of husking corn at night in the barn. He cites other cruekties. Mr. Owen, of the Barnardo Institution, Toronto, has telegraphed that the case shall have

prompt attention. D. Richards, of the Oxford Soap Works, Woodstock, had a visit Wednesday from five of his brothes, all of whom spent a pleasant Christ-mas. Twenty-five years ago the five brothers met in Woodstock, and this was the first subsequent occasion in which they were together. The party includes Harry (ex-mayor of Both-well), Fred of Cunoden, Charlie of Killarney (Man.), a very successful farmer, Will and Thomas of St, Marys. They have all been success-

ful in business. Christmas weddings at Chatham: At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cape, of Taylor avenue, their eldest daughter, Miss Eliza, was married to Henry Mann. Rev. J. H. Sowerby performed the ceremony. Miss Nellie Cape acted as bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by his brother, Charles Mann. A. J. Scrase, of Leamington and Miss Minnie Wellwood, Princess street, Chatham, were made one. The bride was assisted by Miss Addie Mains, while Charles Scarse, of St. Thomas, brother of the groom, acted

as best man. Christmas weddings at Stratford: At the residence of James Embrey, Douro street, his eldest daughter, Edith May, to Norman McDonald, of McDonald Bros., Mitchell. Rev. W. J. McKay, pastor of the Baptist Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maud, while Wm. Manson supported the groom. At the residence of Wm. Aikdaughter, Bella, was married to Ivan

A dramatic club Shepley, of Kingsville, Essex county. the ceremony was performed by Rev.M. L. Ledtch, pastor of Knox Church. No bridesmaids or groom.

DUTTON.

Dutton, Dec. 27.—The Christmas ento tainment under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Knox Church, which was held in the Opera House on Christmas night, was a great success, both intellectually and financially. Some very choice selections were rendered by choir. Mr. D. Campbell gave a very fine baritone selection on the horn. accompanied by the piano. Two fine vocal selections were given by J. Douglas Ruthven, of Dutton, one of the tenor singers of the 'Varsity Glee Club, Speeches on the different countries were given—by Edward Teetzel, on England; Rev. Thomas Wilson, Ireland; C. St. Clair Leitch, Scotland, and N. A. Campbell, Canada. Two tableaux were given on the three countries, which were excellent. Proceeds

of the evening, over \$50.

Messrs, Thomas Wooldridge, Silas

visiting his friends in the village. These can be George Ling. of Columbia College, N. & Lawrence

Y., is spending his holidays at his home in Wallacetown.

The Christmas entertainment in con-nection with the Methodist Sunday school, held in the Opera House on Monday evening, was a grand success. Each part was perfectly done, showing that great pains had been taken. Great credit is due to Mr. Cape, who

was the instructor.

J. E. and D. J. Saunders, of London, are visiting their sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Wilson. The Misses Conn are visiting in De-

Miss Fannie Hollingshead, of London, spent Christmas at home.

Mr. Pickle, of Brantford, Christmas with Henry Hollingshead.

THAMESVILLE.

("Advertiser" Agent, P. R. Braddon.) Thamesville, Dec. 27.—Messrs. Campbell and Inad, employes of the Columbia Handle Company, returned to their respective homes in Port Stanley and St. Thomas.

Morpeth, passed through town yesterday morning. Mrs. Pudum was buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral sermon will be preached in the English Church

The funeral of Mrs. J. Dickson, of

The Band of Hope met yesterday and received their Christmas gift, a box of oranges. The snow is making the roads as

bad as the rain. The Columbia Handle Company shipped a large consignment of handles to the old country yesterday. Miss May Kerr, who is attending school in Chatham, is spending Christmas with her friends here.

WYOMING.

"Advertiser" Agents, E. C. Rice and James Fisher.) Wyoming, Dec. 27.

At the last regular meeting of the local Masonic lodge the following offiers were elected for the ensuing year: M., Dr. Coghlan; S. W., R. S. Pritchard; J. W., J. Hunter; chap., Rev. J. M. Gunn; treasurer, Thos. Hewitt; tyler, A. C. Climie.

Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell returned from their wedding trip last night, and we offer our congratulations to St. John's Sunday school entertainment will be given in the school room

on Monday evening, Dec. 30. Mr. J. P. Jermain shipped a carload of hogs yesterday. tions heard. Rev. E. A. Choun will preach in Watford on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Gallin has entered on his duties here.

Mr. Wes Bennett, of Watford, spent Christmas at his home. Mr. Arthur Moore spent his Christmas holidays at Watford. Miss Mary Cuthbertson is visiting in

BLENHEIM.

London this week.

Blenheim, Dec. 26.-The excellent peace for which our town is noted was rudely disturbed Tuesday night by a young man (?) who, while in not too sober a state, drew an instrument which he generally uses in the capacity of a tonsorial artist, and flourished it at several young men. The result was the issuing of a warrant and the fleeing of the young desperado to Uncle Sam's domain.

Christmas passed off rather quietly here. The only sources of amusement appeared to be the Christmas tree entertainments in the Methodist and the Baptist Churches. Both had bumper houses, and everyone seemed to be satisfied. In the Baptist Church Miss Pennman, elocutionist, of Detroit, was

the drawing card.
The wedding in Trinity Church yesterday of Mr. Jackson and Miss Skipper attracted a large number of interested spectators.

Blenheim, Dec. 28.—The Leamington mail carrier, who generally arrives here about 4 p.m., was about five hours yesterday, on account of the very roads. This certainly shows the necessity of having this mail carried

A case in the police court, which had been adjourned from Monday last, did not pan out today, for the simple reason that the prosecutor failed to put in an appearance.

Snider Bros., who lately started a laundry in town, report a brisk trade. This is certainly a great deal better than sending goods out of town, as has heretofore been the practice.

The goods and chattels of Samson Gosnell, of Harwich, some time ago assigned to W. D. MacLachlan, have been advertised for sale on the market square on Saturday next.

The reeveship of Blenheim will be hotly contested by two heavyweights-Messrs. Senior and Haggart. As is common in such cases, both are confident of

It is doubtful if our proposed town hall will be built according to the plans submitted by Architect Wilson, as it is thought such a building will cost upwards of \$9,000, while it was to cost but \$6,700. However, we will be better able to tell when all the tenders are in.

PETROLEA PICKINGS.

A Wedding-Assured Success of the Firemen's Ball-A Dramatic Club Being Organized.

("Advertiser" Agents, Lowery Bros. and E. W. Attwood.) Dec. 26.—Married in Petrolea on Wednesday, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, East End. Miss Annie Caldwell to Melville Boges, all

of Petrolea.

Master W. Thompson, of London, is here on a visit to his mother. The central firemen's ball on New Year's night promises to be a grand success.

Mr. Phil. McKaig, of Warand is spending a few days in town with friends Mrs. Jere McAuliffe, of New York, is

in town visiting her parents, Mr. and A dramatic club is being formed in town by a number of young people, to be called the Petrolea Junior Dramatic Club, and are going to start practicing right away. They are an enthusiastic lot of young men, and are sure to make a success in their un-J. B. Morford, M. C. R. superintend-

ent, came in his private car Thursday night to attend Mr. and Mrs. H. Corey's private ball. If we spent the time in improving

the present that we do in regretting the past, the future would take care of itself.

WEAK AND TIRED.

Dear Sirs,-I can heartily recommend Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. For a long time I felt so weak I could hardly keep up, every little thing tir-ing me out. I took two bottles, and the fatigue and tired feeling left me, and have never returned. Mrs. E. Churchill, Springford, Ont.

If you are bald, or find that your hair Messrs, Thomas Wooldridge, Silas Browne and R. M. March were elected public school trustees for 1896.

Gusten Walsh, of Trinity Medical College, Toronto, is spending his vacation at home.

Duncan McCallum, of Beamsville, is visiting his friends in the village.

George Ling of Columbia College W. Lawrence.

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Feland's parlors, 21-1-2 Dundas street, the can positively restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest. These can be procured from Cairneross. YWE

Annual Meeting of the Western Ontario Bar Association.

Ontario Government Legislation Heartily Approved of.

Reporters Wanted for the County Judges Criminal and Other Courts-Important Resolutions Adopted -Election of Officers-Midsummer Meeting in Stratford.

The annual meeting of the Bar Association of Western Ontario was held at the court house yesterday afternoon, and a large amount of business of importance to the members of the bar was transacted by the following: Matthew Wilson, Q.C. (of Chatham), president, Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., Richard Bayly, Q.C., M. D. Fraser, G. N. Weekes, Ed. Flock, John Idington, Q.C. (Stratford), J. H. Flock, I. F. Hellmuth, G. G. Macpherson (Stratford), J. H. Tennent, Ed. Weld, F. P. Betts, H. B. Elliot, T. H. Purdom, U.

A. Buchner, James Magee (crown attorney of Middlesex), John Macpherson, Col. John Macbeth, A. B. Cox, Percy Moore (secretary), John Cameron (Strathroy), M. K. Cowan and A. Clark (Windsor), Sydney Smith. Q.C., (Stratford), Colin Macdougall, Q.C. (St. Phomas), Walter Mills (Ridge-

town), P. Mulkern, Duncan Stuart, Elliott (Exeter), and J. A. Thomas. The report of the secretary, Mr. Percy Moore, showed that during the first six months of the year nineteen sittings of the weekly high count had been held in London and 78 motions heard. In the second half of the year 15 sittings were held and 22 mo-

The legislative committee had a very lengthy report, dealing with several very important matters. The committee noted with pieasure the fact that the working of the London weekly sittings of the High Court had been on the whole, satisfactory. The usefulness of the act, however, had been greatly impaired by the omission of a provision which would enable practitioners in the western countles to make motions as of right in London, and by the necessity of making in Toronto all motions in which infants and idiots are interested. As a remedy the committee suggested an amendment to the act providing that where the solicitors for all parties reside in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex. Elgin, Perth, or Huron, they may make the motion as of right in London without going to Toronto and without asking consent of adversaries. The various acts passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1895, relating to the administration of justice, were commended and supported the interest of the public, while some material amendments would be found as greatly in necessary, the act should be(so far as not now in force) proclaimed forthwith in order that all defects may be made apparent in practice before the meeting of the Legislature in 1896. The committee also considered that reporters should be provided for all county courts and sessions, and county judges criminal courts, and where deemed necessary by the crown attorney, for magistrates' courts. It was also recom-mended that each official reporter should be appointed and sworn to be

a special examiner for the county in which he acts. Mr. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., and Mr. W. J. Clarke moved that in the opinion of the meeting the time had come when an official guardian resident therein should be appointed for the western counties of Perth, Huron, Middlesex, Elgin, Kent, Essex and Lambton, and that the inspector of prisons and public charities should be represented by a solicitor, resident in one of the said counties in respect of estates of lunatics in those counties; that in the opinion of this meeting such infants' and lunatics' estates would be more economically adminis-tered and with better results under the supervision of a local guardian

or solicitor, as the case might be. The resolution was carried unani-cously, and a committee composed of Messas. G. C. Gabbons, M. D. Fraser, R. Bayly, J. H. Flock, and I. F. Hell-muth was appointed to present it to the bar of each of the western counties and endeavor to secure their assist-wards obtaining the desired

amendments. Another resolution was also passed, "That county judges should have power to issue and continue injunctions the solicitors for all parties reside in the county, subject to the pow-er of the judge of the High Court to

dissolve or vary the injunction.' The legislative committee was directed to take such steps as were considered necessary to bring the proposed amendments to the attention of the Legislature.

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous choice of the following: President-Matthew Wilson, Q.C.,

Chatham (second term). First Vice-President-M. D. Fraser,

Second Vice-President-A. H. Clark, Windsor. retary-Treasurer-Duncan Stuart

gislative Commuttee-John Iding-Q.C., Stratford; Matthew Wilson, Q.C., James Magee, Q.C., Hon. David Mills, Q.C., R. Bayly, Q.C.; J. F. Lister, Q.C., Sarnia; Wm. Douglas, Q.C., Chatham; Colin Macdougall, Q.C., St. Thomas; E. Sydney Smith, Q.C., Stratford; M. D. Fraser, T. H. Purdom; J. P. Mabee, Stratford; I. F. Hellmuth; Josiah Adams, Sarnia; P. Holt Goderich; J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll; T. W. Carrothers, St. Thomas; A. H. Clark, Windsor; R. H. Collins, Exeter; M. K. Cow-an, Windsor; G. C. Macpherson, Strat ford, and — Elliott, Exeter.

Practice and Procedure Committee-Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., T. G. Meredith, M. D. Fraser, I. F. Hellmuth; J. M. Glenn, St. Thomas; J. L. Murphy, Windsor; Walter Mills, Ridgetown; C. M. Garvey, Sarnia; J. T. Garrow, Godertch; H. P. O'Connor, Walkerton; G. G. Macpherson, Strafford; Thomas Wells, Ingersoll; F. W. Gearing, Strat-

ford. Finance Committee—R. K.Cowan, F. P. Betts and Ed. Flock. Stratford was named as the place for the midsummer meeting, which will be

held early in July.

Last evening the local members of the association entertained the visitors at the London Club.

For coughs, colds, sore throats, etc., use KUR-A-KOF. Sold by Anderson & Nelles

Creates Panic in a Baltimore Theater,

And 2,500 Persons Engage in a Desperate Struggle for Life.

Twenty-Three of Them Crushed to Death and Many Badly Injured.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28.-Twentythree persons were crushed and trampled to death in a panic at the Front Street Theater last night. Several others were injured, some of whom, it is believed, will die.

The United Oriental Opera and Dramatic Company, of Boston, under the management of A. Schongold and Abram Tansman, was billed to present the Jewish opera, "Alexander," and the theater was filled. About 2.500 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the overture. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater, and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured

CRIES OF "FIRE!" were heard in the upper galleries, and in an instant the excitment became intense. Someone r shed to the gas meter and turned off the supply, plunging the main body of the house into darkness. The stage jets alone remained lighted, being fed from another meter. Instead of allaying the excitement caused by the sheet of flamef rom the leaking pipe, the turning off of the gas and consequent darkness only served to add to the confusion. The audience arose en

masse, and made A MAD RUSH FOR THE EXITS. The actors rushed to the foot-lights and shouted, "Sit down; there's no danger," but the excited throng paid no heed to the advice, and continued their wild scramble for the doors. The gas was quickly turned on at the meter, and as the theater again became illuminated an indescribable SCENE OF HORROR

was presented. Men, women and children, crazed by fear, were fighting and strugling in the aisles and in the stairways in their efforts to reach the open air. The actors on the stage and a few cool headed persons in the audience added to the turmoil by shouting their commands to "Sit down!" and cursing those who were most vigorous in their efforts to get out. The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every door-way jammed with the frantic Poles Russian Jews, who mainly comprised the gathering. Strong men in the rear of the panic-stricken mob climbed upon the shoulders of those in front, crushing down weaker men, women and children to the floor, to be trampled to death by those still further in the rear.

POLICE TO THE RESCUE. For several minutes the wild fight continued. Then a few policemen forced a passageway to the main entrance and began dragging forth those who were jammed in the doors. A rushing stream of humanity flowed out on Front street until all those who were able to move reached the open air. A hurry call for policemen brought a large squad to the theater, by this time, and a fire alarm had also been sent in, bringing some engines to

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD. The excitement in the street was almost as great as in the theater, as relatives began searching for those from whom they had become separated during the mad rush. Fathers and mo-thers rushed about looking for their children, and attempted to re-enter the theater in their search for the missing mes. The crowd grew so great that the police, fearing a riot, ordered the fire engine hose to be turned on, and in that way the struggling mass was driven back from the theater entrance. SICKENING SIGHTS.

Meanwhile officers had entered the theater and encountered a sickening sight. In every direction were found bodies from which life had been crushed. A majority of the victims were young men and girls and small children. The dead and injured were carried to the front of the house and removed to the city hospital and morgue as fast as the ambulances and patrol wagons could make the trip. Great crowds followed the ambulances and patrol wagons, and stormed the entrances to the hospital and morgue in their anxiety to learn if their relatives or friends were among the injured or dead.

THE VICTIMS. Twenty-three dead bodies were finally taken from the theater. Ten persons more or less injured are at city hospital, two of whom may die. Several others were taken to their homes in carriages suffering from contusions or broken bones. The death list will probably exceed 25.

SILENT ALL! It is a noticeable fact that the Conservative Cabinet Ministers who are doing the talking in Montreal Center, Jacques Cartier and elsewhere, have failed to make any reference to Hon. Mr. Ross' Montreal speech. Were the facts too much for them, or is there no room left for more argument since Ontario's Minster of Education put Hon. Mr. Laurier's platform before the public? Hon. Mr. Ross' remarks cannot be refuted, hence the necessity of the Conservative Ministers' silence.— Kingston Canadian Freeman.

If we cultivate the habit of only see ing the best in people, we shall be surprised to find out how good the world is after all.

"77" will break up a Cold that hangs on.

Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon re-ceipt of price, 25c. or five for \$1. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

The Queen's (hoice

DO YOU

WILLIAMS PIANOS THE BEST.

THEN GET AN

TERMS EASY. PRICES RIGHT.

Special for This Month Only \$350 Piano for \$300

THIS IS THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

__ARE_

(anada's Favorite

171 DUNDAS ST.

Strictly First-class

Wanted

Twenty Thousand Eyes

Of seems brazened when it speaks from imperfectly-made

short-lived instruments. Not a piano leaves our factory

Bright and calculating, to look over our store and see how we succeed in keeping down prices at every point without depreciating values. Furniture combines all of the qualities of an appropriate CHRIST-MAS PRESENT, being both ornamental and useful. We have a special line of New York novelties to hand---very attractive. Don't delay. See our display, anyway. It's free... At 174 to 180 King St.

John Ferguson & Sons

Jusic's Golden Tongue

but is first subjected to the severest musical tests. EVERYTHING THAT'S DEMANDED

IS REALIZED IN

BEILL PTANOS

THIS HAS LED A PROMINENT DEALER TO SAY

BELLE" OF ALL PIANOS IS THE "BELL PIANO"

AND IT'S TRUE TOO.

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Ltd. 211 Dundas Street. London, Ont.

A REGULAR HOWLER!

The Wind Reached Eighty Miles an Hour

PERCY T. CARROLL, Manager.

at New York. New York, Dec. 28.-The storm of Thursday night was the most severe ever known in this vicinity. At 2 o'clock the velocity of the wind was 80 miles an hour, five miles higher than the highest record for this city. The

At Long Branch the maximum velocity of the wind during the night was 72 miles an hour.

At Camden, N. J., the car shops of the Pennsylvania railroad in Pavonia were blown down, and many cars were wrecked. It is estimated that the

temperature fell 14 degrees.

damage to property in the city will amount to \$20,000. Western New York was drenched with rain all day. At Whitehall, N. Y., several buildings were unroofed. The losses will probably reach \$10,000. The roofs of ice houses at Rhinebeck, Ger-mantown and Stuyvesant were blown off by the wind, tearing down telegraph wires and landing across the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Both tracks were blocked by the debris, and all

layed several hours. At Schenectady, N. Y., the most serious accident was the blowing down of the Central Hudson block signal tower. Thomas Haskett, the operator, was probably fatally injured.

of the early morning trains were de-

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. The "Advertiser"

Goes Everywhere, and is

Read

Everybody. It is,

therefore, as an Advertising Medium,

without

Peer, Whether

Cost Measure of Publicity

be

Considered.

Just Arrived 100 cars fresh mined Scrantor Coal; also 1,000 cords No. .

Maple Wood, cut to order, alowest prices. CAMPBELL & CHANTLE

176 Bathurst Street, Branca Office-'a John St. London West

2 EDITIONS DAILY 2 Leading Daily of the West

(Established 1863.) JOHN CAMERON, Founder and Manager-

Sixteen Pages- Contains Full Market Reports and all Latest News. Special attention given to Western Ontario

"The London Advertiser is considered by those competent to judge to be the best paper n Ontario outside of Toronto."-The Fourth Estate. New York.

LONDON ADVERTISER PRINTING CO..

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

London, Saturday, December 28.

A Sweeping Victory.

Never before in the history of Canada has so signal a victory been scored as that which was achieved by the Liberals of Montreal yesterday.

A bye-election for the Dominion House of Commons took place in Montreal Center, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, to a judgeship. The constituency is the largest, as it is the most important of the manufacturing, commercial and industrial centers of Canada. If the verdict of any body of men is entitled to respect, the decision of this representative city constituency must have great weight.

The seat was vacated by the men in power at Ottawa with apparently absolute trustfulness that it would continue to maintain its record as a very strong Conservative constituency. Past results, indeed, gave warrant for the conclusion. The majorities for the candidate of the high tax party have hitherto ranged from 1,200 to 1,600, and at the last general election Mr. Curran's majority was 1,213. But, as in every other constituency throughout Liberal majority of 273. Canada, the views of the people in Montreal Center have been undergoing a change. This was soon made evident when the Dominion Government came to look around for an acceptable candidate. Instead of finding absolute unanimity among their old-time friends the Ministers at Ottawa discovered that many of them were luke warm, while others were hostile and ready to east in their lot with Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. After hunting high and low for a candidate, and after many rebuffs from those who had come to view their policy with distrust, if not alarm, the Conservative managers at Ottawa finally pitched up Sir William Hingston, though he was strongly averse to entering the field. It was necessary for Mr. Bowell and his friends to make seventeen pilgrimages to him before he answered in the affirmative, but when Sir William consented it was acknowledged on all hands that he was the very strongest man that could be placed in

The resulting campaign was one of the warmest that has ever been fought in Montreal. The men in power thought they could defeat the Liberal candidate, ex-Mayor James McShane, by villification, by misrepresentation, or by exaggeration of his shortcomings, and the Ministerial condoners of the Langevin-McGreevy and Curran bridge steals made repeated journeys from Ottawa to aid in the campaign of detraction. They have had their answer. In this great center of manufactures and commerce, and where the homes of thousands of honest workingmen who know James Mc-Shane best are situated, the seat until now held by a member of the Ottawa Government has been won by a handsome majority. A hostile Conservative majority of over 1,200 has been wiped out, and Mr. McShane triumphs with a Liberal majority of 336.

The result is an indorsation of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal platform and a foreshadowing of the outcome of the long-delayed General Elections whenever the Bowell-Caron combination summons courage to let the whole people speak.

The most crafty of the appeals made to the electors of Montreal Center by the high tax leaders were addressed workingmen electors. The workers were told that the triumph of the Liberal candidate meant the shuting up of the factories and the ruination of the country. These foolish and unfounded cries fell on deaf ears, however. The workers in Montreal Center, by their votes, sald they simply took no stock in the wild outcries of the despairing high tax emissaries. They know, as we here know, that the country needs a change,

By the Way.

The country needs a change,

One good result of the present negotiations betwen Great Britain and the United States will be a better definition of the "Monroe dootrine" than has hitherto been on record. This doctrine was outlined by President Monroe, and emphasized by several of his successors, but differences of opinion have existed as to how far it should be applied. If a full, fair, and peaceable international discussion of the relation of old world powers to nations on this continent results in a complete understanding that will tend to keep down friction in the future, it will be heartily welcomed by every right-thinking person.

It is to be regretted that in chronicling the defeat of the Dominion Government in Montreal Center, the London Free Press should be moved to stigmatize the victor in the campaign, Hon, James McShane, as "Barabbas." The new M. P. no doubt has his failings, like most men; he is a warmhearted Irishman, of strong personality and of unbounded kindness of disposition, and in helping his friends he may at times have overstepped the bounds of propriety, just as greater men have overstepped them, but surely he must have many redeeming qualities, or the people of this great commercial and industrial constituency, who know him best, would not have preferred him to a man of so excellent standing as Sir William Hings-....

The Montreal Star Almanac for 1896 has just been issued. It is a most comprehensive work of reference, and will be of invaluable use to the Canadian public.

Last year the Dominion Government spent the extraordinary large sum of \$38,132,005. Of this amount \$10,745,,244 went to pay interest on the national

Three of the six bye-elections for the Dominion House of Commons have now taken place. Though all three were held till now by supporters of the men in power, in not one of them has the policy of the Government been indorsed. North Ontario elected Mr. Mc-Gillivray because he refused to indorse the Government, and pursued a two-faced course. In Cardwell, hitherto a typical Ontario Conservative constituency, the Government went to the wall, and Mr. Stubbs (McCarthyite) was elected. And now, in Montreal Center, the biggest city constituency in the country. Hon. James McShane. the Liberal candidate, turns a Conservative majority of over 1,200 into a

Among the year books issued for 1896 is "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide." Walter H. Smith, the weather prophet, is dead, but his work is carried on by James H. Oxley, an intimate associate of the deceased prognosticator for many years. It will be interesting to note how he fills the departed astronomer's boots.

It is expected that as went Montreal Center yesterday, so will Jacques Cartier go on Monday next.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, who until recently was a strong supporter of the Ottawa Government, now asserts in the Toronto Star that the Cabinet is both "corrupt and half-witted." The country needs a change.

....

There is no specific cure for swelled head, but two such defeats as Dr. Montague has experienced in one week should materially reduce the size of the doctor's cranium.

Eight Ottawa Ministers visited Montreal Center. There was a change of over 1,600 votes. What would have been the change if the entire Cabinet had migrated eastward?

The only portion of the Cabinet that played an important part in Montreal which remains calm and collected after the battle is the Government car "Cumberland,"

Dr Montague used the Government car "Cumberland" to move his potatoes to Ottawa. If those vegetables have not been consumed, he had better take time by the forelock and use the luxurious carriage for transporting them to Dunnville again.

.... Did you ever hear us say that "the country needs a change?"

Lord Salisbury is not saying much these days about the Venezuela question, but if recent cable dispatches be true, there is a large pile of sawdust under him.

Mr. McCarthy says that Dr. Montague has been an expensive luxury. No one ever accused the doctor of being a necessity.

Mr. R. S. White, ex-M.P., says that the McCarthyites won their last seat in Cardwell by the defection of Liberal and not Conservative votes. How does he account for the big slump in the Conservative vote, then?

If the Dominion Government seeks to boom the dead meat business by buying at the reckless prices it paid for live turkeys in Cardwell, there will be another big deficit next year.

Conservative papers say that Mr. Willoughby was too heavy a load for the Government to carry in Cardwell. heavy a load for him.

Significant Happenings.

When Sir John Thompson, the Conservative leader, died a year ago, his seat for Antigonish, N. S., was promptly won by Hon. D. McIsaac, a representative Nova Scotia Liberal.

Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General in the Administration at Ottawa, resigned hisseat for Montreal Center, and Hon. James McShane, Liberal, promptly captures it.

Still another member of the Dominion Government, Hon. Mr. Patterson. resigned his seat for a Government appointment, and though the election to fill the vacancy has been so delayed that West Huron will be disfranchised during the early portion of the ensuing session, there is every indication that this constituency, too, will go against the men in power.

Could the remainder of the aggregation not be prevailed upon to resign in a body and save further trouble and expense?

Our Race as Improvers. A writer in the Boston Transcript. while commenting on the fact that Great Britain has a "covetous eye" on Ashantee, makes this acknowledgement: "The Nyassa country has made great progress under the British administration. There are now seventeen steamboats on Lake Nyassa, and throughout the country there is a vast extent of peaceful and prosperous villages, and a happy, contented people, who are saved from the horror of cannibalism and the slave trade." The fact is that Anglo-Saxon rule, wheresoever it has been established. has been an improvement upon the civilization which it replaced. In this definition, we include the United States. No one can deny that the condition of the inhabitants of Florida, of Texas, of New Mexico, of Alaska, was not improved by the establishment of regular government within their respective bounds after the United States acquired control. The genius of the English-speaking race is primarily devoted to home-building and to trading, and wherever the race goes it exercises a salutary influence on its surroundings. But if the extension of the rule of the elder daughter has been an improvement upon the condition of affairs which preceded it, in an even more marked degree has the influence of the rule of the original Anglo-Saxon stock been exerted in savage or semi-savage communities in all parts of the world. Is there a country on the face of the earth that has not been improved through being controlled by Anglo-Saxon justice and common sense? Our Boston contemporary has instanced the Nyassa territory, but that is only a small porof the Dark Continent to which the Anglo-Saxon has brought light. Even ancient Egypt has prospered under Anglo-Saxon sway, and the hardworking felaheen earnestly pray that they may never again be taken out of the control of the justice-loving English-speaking rulers and placed under the corrupt and oppressive thumb of the Turkish Sultan's em-

This knowledge that Anglo-Saxon rule has invariably been an improvement upon that which it supercedes, has reconciled many critics of Britain to questionable acts resorted to in the carrying out of the policy of trade freedom. What but the knowledge that they are better off under an indulgent British system than they would be under arrogant chiefs keeps the vast multitudes of India faithful to British rule? As John Bright was wont to say, not force of arms, but honest, intelligent, progressive government are the best guarantees that India will remain true to Great Britain. If it were possible to place Palestine and the other Turkish provinces under steadfast, honest government, such as British officers have set up in Egypt, in South Africa and in India, the Armenian question, and all other questions arising out of the clashing of religious prejudices, might be settled satisfactorily without the firing of a shot.

The secret of Angio-Saxon success is that the English-speaking race are born managers of men. If they manage them for their own good, as well as for the incidental benefits arising from peaceful settlemenet of disturbed territories and for the international commerce which flows in the wake of every Anglo-Saxon adventurer, there can be little cause for complaint.

Who will say that Cuba would be ruled as she has been by Spain during the last century if either Great Britain or the United States had been intrusted to manage the affairs of that island, so richly endowed by nature, yet so cursed by misrule?

THE "GAME" IN WEST HURON. The London "Advertiser" intimates that emissaries of the Bowell Government are in West Huron doing everything they can to induce a Patron candidate into the field. The present candidates are Cameron for the Liberals, and Weismiller for the Conserva-In a straight fight Cameron could carry the riding with one hand behind his back. But if a Patron candidate can be induced to take the field this would divide the Liberal vote, the Liberals and the Patrons being alike anxious for tariff reform. It was this dividing of the vote in North Ontario that allowed the high tariff candidate to be elected, and with the help of the Patrons the same game can be played in West Huron.-Dundas Banner.

NOTICE-If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, be-Mr. Willoughby rather inclines to the opinion that the Government was too levers, Swiss, English or American

Thirty Towns of Porto Rico May Revolt.

The Cuban and Porto Right Juntas Amalgamated - Contrad Story State-

Havana, Dec. 28.—Captain-General Martinez de Campos, commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, is making a good many confusing statements which are apparently contradicted by his acts. When he came to this city from Matanzas, he said the Government troops were in such advan-tageous position that Gomez would have to make a hasty retreat or surrender. The public was given to un-

derstand that the insurgent forces were already retreating.

It is not generally believed that Gomez and Maceo have been driven back, or that their advance upon Havana has even been checked. If that were true the Government trees and comtrue, the Government troops and commanders would not be concentrating at Havana and working night and day to strengthen the defenses of the city. They are evidently expecting a siege, and are making the best preparations possible for a fight in their last ditch. Havana once in the hands of the insurgents and the harbor defenses in their control, the chief event of the war is decided. The harbor entrance is absolutely impassable for a hostile

Maceo and Gomez have control of the railway and telegraph lines of the greater part of the island, and this gives the insurgents a great advantage in executing maneuvers, The insurgent forces are estimated here at only from 10,000 to 12,000, and it is hard to understand why they should be able to drive back upon this city a force of 80,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers, but still they have been driven. The Government officers explain that the sud-den advance of Gomez was only a raid for the destruction of plantations and to throw laborers out of work, so that they would be compelled to join the

insurgent army. In the meantime all the available forces have been landed and are organized into antillery companies to defend the city in case of an attack. The Spanish officers ridicule the idea of a siege, but at the same time are make ing extraordinary efforts to meet such

a contingency. New York, Dec. 28.—A local paper says: Members of the Porto Rican revolutionary party have organized junta, and are purchasing arms and fitting out an expedition. They believe that a decisive blow can be struck for liberty, now that Spain's energy is devoted to quelling the insurgents in Cuba.

It is positively known that Senor Estrada Palma, on behalf of the Cuban junta, has entered into a compact whereby both parties will co-operate in aiding the causes of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Cuban junta realizes that it has secured powerful allies in the war against Spain. With the development of an insurrection in Porto Rico, the efforts of the Spaniards to put down the war in Cuba will necessarily be weakened, and troops will be sent from the island of Cuba to Porto Rico. President Henna says that 30 towns

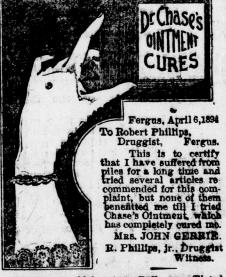
in Porto Rico are ready to revolt when the proper time comes. Cuba's success means Porto Rico's triumph," he said. "We will aid Cuba will aid us. When we are repared for battle, our people will rise, armed with guns and ammunition sent from this and other countris."

Alfred D. Hassack, of Vancouver B C. who represents several leading Toronto houses on the Pacific slope, and who is at present back there on a visit, "While they have no boom in British Columbia, they have more available gold in sight than South Africa ever saw. By this time next year people from all parts of the world will be flocking to the slope." He says Vancouver now has a population of 20,000 and during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, over 700 new houses went up.

What Keeps You Healthy?

Just salt, which purifies flesh, muscle bone and blood. Dont hurt yourself with poor brands. Get the best in the world-Windsor Table Salt. All pure. Ask your grocer for it.

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



"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought innumerable medicines and soaps, and took the child to medical specialists in skin diseases, but without result. Finally, a week ago, I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the first application showed the curative effect of the Remedy. We have used only one-sixth of the box, but the change is very marked; the eruption has all disappeared, and I can confidently say my child is cured.

(Signed) MAXWELL JOHNSTON. 112 Anne St., Toronto

Sold by all dealers, or on receipt of price, 60c Address, EPMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

YOU WANT THE BEST

That money can buy, especially if you are buying Cigars. Some brands are none too good for the price. Try a box of Tuckett's HERALDO LONGFELLOW, and we know you'll be satisfied. Special boxes for the holiday trade. Sold

SAM K. STEWART, 2021/2 Dundas St. Managara Ma

SATURDAY

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

Underwear, worth \$2,

worth 25c.

worth 60c,

worth 50c,

CAPS-Men's Silk Sealette Caps, worth

TIES-Gents' Pure Silk Ties, new goods,

TIES-Gent's Pure Silk Ties, new goods,

BRACES-Gent's All Silk Braces, worth

CREPE DES CHENE-8 pieces 27 inch

All Silk Crepe Des Chene, in evening shades, worth 75c,

PLAIDS-10 pieces All Wool Scotch Plaids.

TWEEDS-5 pieces Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, worth 60c, see west center win-

FLANNELS-10 pieces German Flannels,

REMNANTS-1 table Remnants Dress

Goods, all qualities and prices, very nice

TWEEDS-7 pleces Scotch Cheviot, regular

LACE CURTAINS-20 pairs only, Lace

MUSLIN-7 pieces Art Muslin, worth 6c,

ENDS-One lot Curtain Ends, about 2

FLANNELETTE — Fine goods, fancy

FLANNEL—Grey Twill Flannel, 26 inches

LAWN-Victoria Lawn, 43 inches wide,

COMFORTERS—Down Comforters, 6 by 6

feet, proof art sateen, worth \$6, Tonight \$4 75

TOWELS-Damask Towels, red borders,

SHEETING - Twill Sheeting, 2 yards

CLOTHS-Bleached Damask Table Cloths,

SERGE-Navy Serge for boys' Suits, worth

WRAPPERS-26 only, Ladies' Wrappers, Paisley patterns, large sleeves, wide

skirt, all sizes, a bargain at \$2 50,

yards in each, very nice rich goods,

patterns, worth 12½c,

worth 18c,

worth 20c.

wide, worth 22c.

8 by 4, worth \$1 75,

Curtains, special, worth \$1 35,

suitable for wrappers and tea gowns,

Tonight \$1 25

Tonight 45c

Tonight 50c

Tonight 15c

Tonight 15c

Tonight 60c

Tonight 47c

Tonight 35c

Tonight 39c

Tonight 25c

Tonight 25c

Tonight 25c

Tonight 99c

Tonight 3c

Tonight 25c

Tonight 7½c

Tonight 12%c

Tonight 10c

Tonight 121/20

Tonight 18c

Tonight \$1 25

Tonight 15c

Tonight \$2

HOSE-Ladies' All Wool Ribbed Cashmere | UNDERWEAR-Men's Heavy All Woo Hose, double heel and toe, worth 40c, Tonight 32c

MITTS-Men's Heavy Lined Kid Mitts, HOSE-Boys' Ribbed Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, Tonight 20c

HOSE-Children's Plain Wool Hose, double

heel and toe, worth 20c, Tonight 15c HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knee, heel and toe, worth 40c,

Tonight 27c

HOSE-Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 60c, Tonight 40c

GLOVES-Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c, Tonight 10c GLOVES-Children's All Wool Cashmere

Gloves, worth 150, Tonight 10c HANDKERCHIEFS-Cream Brocade Silk

ANDKERCHIEFS—VI.
Handkerchiefs, worth 15c,
Tonight 10c HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 30c, Tonight 15c

HANDKERCHIEFS-Fancy Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, Tonight 15c

JACKETS—Ladies Cardigan Jackets worth \$1 25. Tonight \$1 VESTS-Ladies' Scotch Lamb Wool Vests. Worth 85c,

Tonight 650 ULSTERS-Men's Good and Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6, Tonight \$4 25

ULSTERS — Men's Very Heavy Grey Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6 50, Tonight \$5

ULSTERS-Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, Tonight \$8

PEA JACKETS-Men's Heavy D. B. Pes Tonight \$4

UITS-Men's Fine Imported D. B. Tweed Suits, worth \$12 50, Tonight \$10

PANTS-Men's Good All-Wool Pants, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1

ULSTERS - Men's Fine Storm King Friese Ulsters, worth \$6 50, Tonight \$4 75 ULSTERS-Boye' Fine Storm King Frieze

Ulsters, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$3 75 OVERCOATS - Boys' Fine Tweed Cape

Overcoats, worth \$4 50, OVERCOATS-Boys' Fine Tweed Over-

coats, worth \$4. Tonight \$2 PANTS-Boys' Good Blue Serge Pants,

worth 50c. Tonight 35c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' Silk Initialed

TIES-Gents' Fine Silk Ties, worth 50c, Tonight 39c HANDKERCHIEFS-Gent's Plain Hemstitched, Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 40c,

Tonight 25c MUFFLERS-Gent's Fine Cream Silk Mufflers, worth \$1 25,

GLGVES-Gent's Heavy Fleece Lined Kid Gloves, worth 75c, Tonight 50c

COATS-22 only, Ladies' Coats, worth \$12,

Tonight 79c

COATS—25 only, Ladies' Coats, worth \$9, large sleeves, latest styles, Tonight \$5 COATS-Ladies' Coats, 14 only, worth \$15,

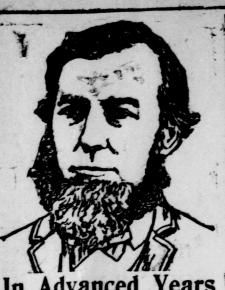
melon sleeve, Tonight \$10

COATS - Children's Eiderdown Coats Tonight \$2

TERMS CASH

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.



Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Pointers From the Weekly Review of Dun & Co.

Dun & Co.'s report says: Toronto advices are that prices are firm and unchanged, and bank discounts are heavier than a year ago. Mild weather has served to interfere with general trade at Montreal, and at Quebec city shoe manufacturers report lack of orders. General trade throughout the Province Quebec is somewhat duller than usual. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$ 1,000,000, a decrease of about 9 per cent from the week before, but an increase of 65 per cent from Christmas week last year, the week in 1893 and also in 1892. The Dominion of Canada reports 1,876 business failures in 1895-an increase of only 24 over last year, 13 per cent., while the total liabilities amount to \$15,347,000, or 13 per cent less than in 1894,

In regard to the United States, Dun & Co.'s report says: At various cities-notably, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Chicago-anticipations as to the character of trade early in the coming year are hopeful, but it remains to be seen whether the downward movement of demand and prices and the delay in putting the currency on a sound basis, all of which have begun to show themselves on trade conditions, permit of as early and mark-gains in staple lines of trade 1896 as have been confidently anticipated. Business failures in the country for a completed year number 13,013-an increase of more than 2 per cent, notwithstanding this is the second year following the panic. The increase of two per cent in number is accompanied by a gain of 6 per cent liabilities, and which averaged 1.20 in every I00 engaged in business during five years. From 1890 to 1894, inclusive, and was 1.50 in the panic of 1893, has risen to 1.23 of every 100 in business this year. The percentage of assets to liabilities has risen from 53 per cent one year ago to nearly 56 per cent, as contrasted with 65 per cent in the year 1893. Bank clearing totals are favorable. The aggregate \$1,145,000,000, while it is 3.5 per cent less than last week, shows an increase of fully 36 per cent over Christmas week in 1894 and 47 per cent

A POSSIBLE CABINET MINISTER

Hon. David Mills, M.P., Joins Other Leading Members of the Dominion Parliament in the Strong Indorsement of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The Sage of Bothwell, as his familiar friends sometimes speak of him, the Hon. David Mills, who is almost certain to again become a Cabinet Minister, should a change of Government take place, was a sufferer from ca-tarrh, and to a public man it proved most annoying. He freely tells, however, the very quick relief he secured when he commond to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It is is one of the great virtues of this medicine that it does not trifle with the patient, but gives relief almost instantly, and calls for no prolonged period to effect a

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh. Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness, Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Rich men tell us that they are never happy, and wish they had only a humble station in life. But we notice they keep accumulating wealth just the

How to Cure Skin Diseases.

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

A clear conscience never wants to quarrel with anybody. Ask for Minard's and Take no Other.

Due Care Your wish is my care. I try to follow instructions, and it has been my success. All patrons can speak a word in my favor.

Herchant Tailer.

The Porte in Very Bad Financial Shape.

Gladstone's Latest Utterance on the Armenian Question.

The News of the Fall of Zeitoun Confirmed—Lady Somerset Deplores War.

LADY SOMERSET DEPLORES WAR. Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's W. C. T. U., has received a cablegram from the vicewhose history is involved the highest hopes of humanity. God grant we may stand united to fight oppression every-

ARRIVAL OF THE FURNESSIA. London, Dec. 28.-The Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, Capt. Harris, arrived at Moville at 6:35 yesterday morning. The Furnessia sailed from New York on Dec. 12 for Glasgow, via Moville, and was due to arrive at the latter port on Saturday or Sunday last. Although about five and a half days behind her regular time, no anxiety

was felt as to her safety.

A dispatch from Hamburg says that the steamer companies forming the transatlantic pool have resolved to prolong the existing rates for four months. The General Transatlantic Company has joined the pool. CANADIAN MISSIONARY MAL-

TREATED. London, Dec. 28.-Dispatches were forwarded from Constantinople on Nov. 20, stating that a Canadian mission-20, stating that a Canadian mission-ary, Rev. John Campbell Martin, had been terribly beaten and imprisoned at Fekke, near Hadjin, Central Tur-key. Mr. Martin is a Anadian by birth and residence. He was born in Heatherdale, P. E. I., Canada, Dec. 26, 1860. He was appointed a missionary by the American board of Boston, while on the field in 1894. His home was in Dundee, Que., Canada. Mr. Martin's complaint is that he was robbed of his teakers, or passport, with evil intent, forced to abandon his work, threatened, assaulted, imprisoned, deprived of necessary food and sleep, and subjected to various forms of ill-treatment and indignities for more than three days, and all in the name of the Government. RUSSIAS ATTITUDE TOWARD

ARMENIA. London, Dec. 28.-The St. Petersburg agent of the Armenian Defense League reports that a deputation of Armenian ecclesiastics who were sent on a mission to the Russian capital to implore the Czar's protection, were coldly re-ceived. Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-pressed the opinion to the deputation that Russia had already made large sacrifices in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte. He added that if publicly invited by at least three powers, including Great Britain, the Czar would be able to practically ad-minister the disturbed provinces of Anatolia. But he must be assured of

the support of Europe. The Chronicle interprets this as meaning that Lord Salisbury will ask the Czar to do for Armenia what the Emperor of Austria has done for Bos-Herzegovina.

THE FALL OF ZEITOUN. London, Dec. 28.-Telegraphing under date of Dec. 26 a correspondent at Constantinople says it is reported that the Armenians who held possession of Zertoun when it was captured by the Turkish forces were unable to make use of the two cannon which had been mounted for the defense of the place, being untrained in the use of such weapons. According to the dispatch the Armenians fled from Zeitoun on Dec. 21. The Porte has information that the women of the beleaguered city made their escape prior to the time the U.S. Minister in Constantinople received promises from the Porte that the missionaries would be protected at their various

The Daily News has a dispatch saying that a great number of the Armenians fled from Zettoun before it was recaptured by the Turks. These refugees have reached Killis, in Haleb where the Turks will make an attack upon them. The dispatch says that the capture of Zeitoun was due to the superior strength of the Turkish artil-

THE PORTE PINCHED FOR FUNDS. London, Dec. 28.-A Constantinople dispatch says: The financial situation continues to be very bad. The various projects of the Porte to raise money by granting monopolies for the sale of petroleum, alcohol, etc., have collapsed for the present, although it is believed that negotiations upon the subject will

shortly be resumed. The Porte has succeeded in collecting £20,000 from the various vilayets, which money was devoted to paying the month's salaries of the officials here. Nothing has been said about paying the soldiers and others, who are arrears, and, in consequence, the feeling of discontent in the army is understood to be on the increase, and the situation is by no means a bright one.

The Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that it is rumored that the Rothschilds have agreed to advance £2,000,000 to the Turkish Government against a new tax on petroleum. Another rumor is to the effect that Russia will guarantee the Rothschilds £1,000.000 apiece of the Turkish war indemnity. The correspondent does not vouch for the ac-

iracy of the rumors. GLADSTONE'S LATEST LETTER. London, Dec. 28.-Murad Bey, formerly Ottoman commissioner of the Turkish debt, who recently fled from Constantinople to Paris, sent to Mr. Gladstone a few days ago a pamphlet which he had published in Paris, en-titled, 'The Yildiz Palace and the Subime Porte," with a view to enlightening public opinion on Turkish affairs. In the course of his reply, acknowledging the receipt of the pamphlet. Mr. Gladstone disavowed any feeling of enmity towards the Turks and Mussulmans generally. He said: "I have felt it my duty to make it known that the Mohammedans, including the Turks, suffer from the bad government of the Sultan. I have heartily wished success to every effort made towards ending the great evil. Still Turks and other Mohammedans are not, so fer as I know, plundered, raped, murdered, starved and burned but this is the treatment that the Sultan knowingly deals out to his Armenian subjects daily. There are degrees in suffering, degrees in baseness and villainy among men, and both seem to have reached their cli-max in the case of Armenia."

Installation of the Officers of the Various Masonic Lodges

By R. W. Bro. A. W. Porte, 33, S.W., as Installing Officer,

Officers Also Installed in London West and East London-Resolution of Sympathy With Bro. Edmund Burke,

The officers of the six city Masonic lodges were installed last night in the Blue Room of the Masonic Temple. The installation was very numerously president, Lady Somerset, saying: "We join prayers and influence to yours to avent the greatest calamity possible to P. G. S. W., was installing officer, and the world, a war between nations in R. W. Bros. P. W. D. Broderick and Dewar officiated as Grand Director of Ceremonies and Grand Secretary respectively. Among the Past Masters present were: R. W. Bros. Munson, Hungerford and Geo. C. Davis; V. W. Bros. W. H. Chittick, A. Ellis, J. Overell and A. G. Smythe, and W. Bros. Luscombe, McWhinney, Greer, Jeffery, Swayze, Campbell, Morgan, Carrothers, Stephenson, O'Brien, Paull, Kingston, C. W. Davis, J. A. Nelles, Dr. Weekes and others.

The following masters were called to the different chairs by the installing officer, and officiated as such during the evening: W. Bros. A. G. McWhinney, S.W.; Joseph Dambra, J.W.; J. A. Nelles, S.D.; C. W. Davis, J.D.; W. H. Morgan, I.G.; A. B. Greer, treasurer, and Dewar, secretary. Bros. Hungerford, Munson, Carrothers, Campbell, Jeffery, Paull and others also assisted during the ceremony.

A touching resolution of sympathy with Bro. Edmund Burke, Past Master of St. George's Lodge, No. 42, in his present illness was unanimously adopted. When the ceremony was concluded a vote of thanks was also passed to R. W. Bro. Porte and officers who assisted in the installation. A list of the newly-installed officers

of the various lodges follows:
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 20.
W. Bro. D. J. Blackwell, W. M. W. Bro. A. Swayze, I. P. M. Bro. Alex. Findlay, S. W. Bro. John Jones, J. W. Bro. Henry Macklin, Chaplain. Bro. Geo. Shaw, Treasurer. V. W. Bro. M. D. Dawson, Secretary. Bro. James Shaw, S. D. Bro. R. A. Bayly, J. D. Bro. Oliver Ellwood, I. G. Bro. Alfred Tune, D. of C. Bros. Tancock, V.S., J. Lapthorn,

W. Bro. A. B. Greer, Rep. to B. B. Bro. Geo. Shaw, Rep. to M. T. Co. W. Bro. John Robertson, Tyler. Bros. R. A. Bayly and O. Ellwood,

Auditors. ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, NO. 42. W. Bro. John Bland, W. M. W. Bro. Wm. Hayman, I. P. M. Bro. Henry Hayman, S. W. Bro. David L. Chapman, J. W. W. Bro. Thos. R. Parker, Chaplain. Bro. Wm. Skinner V. W. Bro. Andrew Ellis, Secretary. Bro. Chas. Buskard, S. D. Bro. Jas. Nicholson, J. D. Bro. E. B. Plewes, I. G. Bro. Chas. Ward, D. of C. Bros. M. W. Althouse, J. E. Adkins,

Stewards. R. W. Bro. A. B. Munson, Bro. M. W. Althouse, Auditors.
W. Bro. W. Skinner, Rep. to B. B. W. Bros. E. Burke and S. Baker, Rep. to Fin. B. W. Bro. T. H. Luscombe, Rep to M.T.

W. Bro. John Robertson, Tyler. KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 64. W. Bro. W. F. W. Findlater, W. M. W. Bro. Jos. Dambra, I. P. M. Bro. A. D. Hodgins, S. W. Bro. John Paull, J. W. W. Bro. Chas. C. Reed, Chaplain. W. Bro. A. A. Campbell, Treasurer. W. Bro. John Overell, Secretary. Bro T W Scandrett S D. Bro. B. S. Murray, J. D. Bro. U. A. Buchner, I. G.

W. Bro. Jas. H. Ferguson, D. of C. Bros. R. A. Gray and Dr. Neu, Stew-W. Bro. W. H. Morgan, Rep. to M. T. W. Bro. W. H. Morgan, Rep. to B. B. W. Bros. W. H. Morgan, Geo. Laing and C. W. Davis, Rep. to B. F. Bros. U. A. Buchner, Thos. Woolley.

W. Bro. John Robertson, Tyler. THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195. W. Bro. Geo. T. Brown, W. M. Bro. E. B. Smith, I. P. M. Bro. R. J. Munro, S. W. Bro. John Higginbotham, J. W. W. C. L. Gill, Chaplain. R. W. Bro. A. W. Porte, Treasurer. R. W. Bro. R. B. Hungerford, Secre-

Bro. O. R. Brener, S. D. Bro. W. A. Bleuthner, J. D. William Allan Young, I. G. Bro. Edward Manigault, D. of C. Bro. W. C. Barron, Organist. Bros. H. C. McBride and J. G. Ross, V. W. Bro. John D. Clarke and Bro.

McWhinney, Auditors. W. Bro. John Robertson, Tyler. ST JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 209a. W .Bro. Wm. J. Clarke, W. M. W. Bro. John Graham, I. P. M. Bro. Alex. McDonald. S. W. Bro. J. D. Balfour, M.D., J. W. W. Bro. Wm. O'Brien, Chaplain. W. Bro. A. E. Cooper, Treasurer Bro. John Siddons, Secretary. Bro. Arthur W. White, S. D. Bro. Q. C. Morrow, J. D. Bro. W. J. Logie, M.D., I. G. Bro. Frank B. Whiting, D. of C. Bro. Wm. D. Taylor, Organist. Bros. Thos. H. Welden, W. G. Eard-

Bros. R. D. McDonald, Wm. Spittal, Auditors. R. W. Bro. J. S. Dewar, Rep. to M. Bro. Chas. F.Colwell, Rep. to B. of B.

W. Bro. John Robertson, Tyler.
UNION LODGE, NO. 380.
W. Bro. Geo. F. Morris, W. M.
W. Bro. Neil McNeil, I. P. M. Bro. W. C. Flitzgerald, S. W. Bro. Harry Newell, J. W. V. W. Bro. O. J. Bridle, Chaplain. Bro. Hugh Stratfold, Treasurer, Bro. James Ward, Secretary. Bro. Stephen Grant, S. D. Bro. Harry Ryan, J. D. Bro. A. Waspe, I. G. Bro. R. D. Hillier, D. of C. Bro. E. Green, Organist. Bros. W. L. Pearson, Geo. Heard, Stewards.

Bro. M. Haystead, W. Bro. Geo. Norton, Auditors.
W. Bro. H. Stratfold, Rep. to B. B.
W. Bro. John Robertson, Tyler.
CORINTHIAN LODGE.

V. W. Bro. O. J. Bridle installed the officers of Corinthian Lodge in their rooms at the corner of Adelaide and Dundas street last evening. He was was assisted by Wor. Bro. Metherall, V. Wor. Bro. Alex. Irvine, and V. Wor. Bro. C. H. Simpson. Among those present were Wor. Bros. Toll, Kennedy,

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Cloudy to fair and mild.

Good Wishes.

were expressed in a thousand ways on Christmas. This store contributed in no small degree to the sentiment. Our stocks were so generous and suitable, trade reached a very high point despite the unseasonable weather. We tender our hearty thanks for your appreciation of our efforts to please you in your purchases, and wish you all the joys of the season.

The few odd lines of Holiday Novelties remaining—those bound to be left over-go on our counters today at clearing prices. No better time and no better place to select NewYear's presents.

See Our Dolls.

When it comes to Dolls there are none to beat our. Washable faces, kid bodies, open and shut eyes, almost natural hair-notice we say almost natural-because to say natural would deceive. But you can't tell the difference.

Blondes

15C

Brunettes

20C

We don't want to put any of them away. You shouldn't let us at the prices.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149-151 Dundas St.

Thos. Jones and others. The officers in stalled were: J. B. Munro, W. M. T. Jones, I. P. M.
A. T. Cooper, S. W.
F. Davis, J. W.

Geo. Whittaker, Chaplain. O. J. Bridle, Treasurer. H. C. Simpson, Secretary. A. Brener, S. D. Ira Irvine, J. D. E. Blanchard, I. G.

R. Johnson, D. of C. H. Williams, Organist. J. Whittaker, M. Watson, Stewards. P. Toll, J. Morrison, Auditors. Jos. Simmonds, Tyler.
J. B. Munro, H. C. Simpson, Trus-

At the close of the initiation over 80 brethren sat down to supper.
KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, NO. 378. R.W.Bro. John Simpson, P.D.D.G.M., installed the officers-elect of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 378, in their hall. London West, last evening, being assisted on the occasion by W. Bros. W. T. Duff and B. J. Nash:

W. Bro. A. R. Galpin, W. M. Bro. John Hobbs, S. W. Bro. J. E. Webber, J. W. Bro. J. C. Elliott, Chaplain. R. W. Bro. John Simpson, Treasurer Bro. W. Nicholls, Secretary. Bro. F. Andrews, S. D. Bro. A. Loughrey, J. D. Bro. J. H. Farrell, I. G. Bro. J. K. Spry, D. of C. Bro. E. J. Forsythe, Organist.

Bros. John Kelly and John G. Pritchett, Stewards. W. Bro. W. T. Duff and Bro. A. B. Powell, Auditors. W. Bro. Alex. Currie, Tyler. W. Bro. B. J. Nash, Rep to B. of B.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

RHEA'S FINE PERFORMANCE. Rhea's "Josephine, Empress of the French," is unquestionably powerful and faultless. The charming artiste has devoted many months in preparing Mr. Haven's excellent play for this season. It is stronger than ever, the interest is deep from first to last, and Rhea has not only the support of a remarkable strong company, but one peculiarly capable of interpreting the Napoleonic period. Rhea's costumes are simply perfection. Arrangements have been made with Rhea's managers, Rich & Maeder, for her appearance at the Grand Thursday, Jan 2. The divorce of Napoleon and Josephine, and the announcement of the birth of the king of Rome, by the firing of twenty-one cannons, are among the great scenes which will be given. It will be in every way a most complete and elaborate production.

JOSEPH HART MONDAY NIGHT. Some good fun is promised those who see Joseph Hart in "A Gay Old Boy," at the Grand Monday. It is a rollicking comedy, which gives Mr. Hart full scope for the exhibition of his ability. The star plays the title roll, that of a ridiculous old man who is foolish enough to get married twice. His first wife stipulated in her will that her widower could inherit her fortune only on condition that he refrains from re-marrying for two years after her death. The gay old boy not only disregards the stipulation, but takes unto himself a French actress as wife. He has several grown daughters and his chief efforts are directed toward keeping them in ignorance of his folly. His friend, a German physician, not knowing of the marriage, and having been violently in love with the actress in the past, much to the disgust of the hero of the play, renews his suit. The actress is in the house, disguised as a chambermaid, and everybody gets very much mixed up. The story, while farcical, is said to be sequential and extremely diverting.

What She Said.

Mrs. R. Peck, E. Fifteenth street, New York City, visited Canada last year, and had the good fortune to pick up something which not only suited her, but her neighbors also. Writing the manufacturer of Nervil-ine she says: "I bought three bottles of Nerviline while in Canada and treated my neighbors to some of it, and all think it the best medicine for internal or external pain they have ever used." Nerviline deserves such a commendation, for it is a most powerful, penetrating, and certain remedy for pain of all kinds. Take no substitute.

MILES OF HAIR.

WONDERFUL GROWTH ON THE TOP OF PADEREWSKI'S HEAD.

A Large, Square Head-Length, Strength and Weight, Beautiful and Unique Shades of Hair-Effect on a Beholder-Its Rate of Growth.

Again has Paderewski, the great pianist, come to enthral us with his wonderful playing and his no less wonderful

"But the very hairs of your head are all numbered," says the bible. The Sunday World proposes to explain the task which the recording angel who is assigned to number Mr. Paderewski's hairs finds before him.

A representative of this paper who has devoted much profound thought and study to phrenology, physiognomy and allied subjects visited Mr. Paderewski for the purpose of studying his head and his hair. The great pianist is not less amiable than he is gifted. He told his visitor that American audiences are the warmest and most sympathetic he has ever known, and that their enthusiasm encouraged him to better work. Most artists say the same thing, but he was evidently sincere. While he spoke the listener observed Mr. Paderewski's crowning glory, calculated its weight, length, quantity and quality.

M. Paderewski will no doubt pardon this attention to a personal detail. Many learned critics will write about his playing, but they will not give serious attention to his hair. It has frequently been the subject of witticisms, but the Sunday World for the first time treats it in the sober and earnest spirit of a seeker after scientific truth. The women of America who have given such enthusiastic appreciation and support to him will eagerly welcome this information. That glorious aureole of hair is already enshrined in their hearts. Now they will keep its memory fresh by cutting out this article

and pasting it in their scrapbooks. To begin with, his hair is unique in color. Nothing at all like it was ever seen by the writer. The prevailing tint is a light orange yellow but there are many shades gently passing into one another. You catch glimpses of old gold and of a shade like the color of a tremendously hot

It grows down low over the forehead, and the line where the hair ends is curi-



TABULATED STATISTICS OF PADEREWSKI'S HAIR.

Estimated total number of hairs . . 200,000 to end..... miles Area of head bearing hair ... square Number of hairs to the square inch 1,250

Average length of hairs.....inches Longest hairs.....inches Combined resisting power of hairs lbs. avoirdupois..... 50,000 Total weightounces

ously curved here. The bare skin takes

two deep and sudden turns inward over the temple. These bare spaces mark the beginning of baldness in most men. It is therefore possible that Paderewski will some day lose his hair. The thought is desolating but it will be a long time yet. The quantity and arrangement of the hair come next in importance to its color. It sticks straight up from the forehead and bends backward at the top. Every hair has half a dozen curves in it. The effece can only be compared to that of a fire, with short, flerce light-colored flames

chasing one another swiftly upward. The greater part of it appears to grow to a length of eight inches and it reaches down the back of his neck to his collar, where it is as long as any where else. As a considerable portion of the hair is always in a state of growth, a reasonable calculation of its average length would be

five inches. Paderewski has a very large square head. The average human head has a hairbearing surface of 120 squares inches. His

scalp has an area of 160 inches. There are 600 hair follicles in a square inch of a dark person's scalp and 700 in a blonde person's scalp. The blonde, of course, has finer hair than the other. This would give a total of 80,000 tollicles to a blonde with 120 inches of scalp; but as many follicles emit two more hairs, the total must be greatly increased, and 120,-

000 is a conservative estimate. Accepting these calculations, Paderewski, who is a blonde with very fine hair and an unusually large head, would have about 200,000 hairs. That is at the rate of 1,250 to the square inch.

The average length of them is five inches, and their total length, if placed end to end, would be 1,000,000 inches, or, approximately, 153/4 miles.

The weight of Paderewski's hair may be disappointing. A woman's head of hair seldom weighs more than five or six ounces, and three ounces is a liberal allowance for his. The strength of the hair is a most astonishing fact. An eminent doctor informs

us that a single hair will bear a strain equivalent to four ounces. Paderewski's' 200,000 hairs should therefore be able to withstand a strain of 50,000 pounds. Paderewski's hair grows at the rate of seven inches a year. It would require ten years' accumulation to stuff a cushion of

respectable size, and such a souvenir is hardly to be hoped for. The quotable market value is not great. Eight-inch hair only sells for 25 cents an ounce, while 36-inch hair sells for \$7 or more. The market value of Paderewski's hair is probably increased by its color, but apart from that it would undoubtedly be of inestimable value as a souvenir. If the planist should ever be hard up, of which fortunately there is no present prospect, he has only to offer his hair for sale. Many

None Ever Like It. Contributor-Tell me candidly, is there anything original in that manuscript? The Editor-Yes, the spelling.

an American woman would give a fortune

A 1-4 buys a bottle of KUR-A-KOF for colds; sold by Anderson & Nelles.

152 Dundas St.

Our Great Clearing Sale

> A-humming. Opened with a rush under the most favorable circumstances for the buyer. Everyone satisfied that the prices are

Everything being sold at a sacrifice

here; you have an opportunity of trading early in the season when the stock is large and the prices very small.

A large lot of Dress Goods, worth 30c, for 18c.

All-Wool 75c goods, for 25c, and many other lines.

Ladies' Heavy Cloth Jackets, a few of last season's going for

New styles Heavy Kersey Cloth Jackets, at \$2 50, \$3 75, \$4 50, \$5 50. A large assortment to select from.

Great bargains in Millinery. Trim. med Hats, latest styles, from \$1; Bonnets, \$2, \$2 50 up.

Fall **Publications**

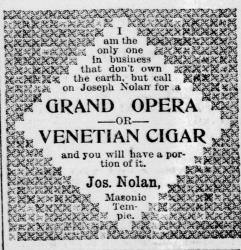
NOW READY. Old Man Savarin and Other

Illustrated...
Cot and Cradlo Stories. By
Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill. With
portrait and illustrations by A. Dick-Botanical Descriptions by Mrs. Traill. Embellished by ten fullpage plates, drawn and colored by hand by Mrs. Chamberlin. Fourth

edition, printed from entirely new type. Size of book, 143x11 inches. 6 00 Here and There in the Home Land. By Canniff Haight. In one volume of 540 pages, with 250 superior photo engravings. Cloth \$3; sheep \$4; half morocco...... 5 00 History of the County of Lunenburg. By Judge M. B. Des-Brisay. Second edition, greatly en-larged. With map and several full-

Causes and Presention, By Edward Playter, M. D. 1 50 William Briggs, Publisher 29-33 Richmond Street West, Toronto,

And All & Booksellers.



Spectacles in Gold, Silver and Steel Rims. C. H. WARD. Optician. 374 Richmond street.

New Undertaking Establishment 284 Dundas St.—Spencer Block Telephone—1,150.

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

HAVE YOU sore Threat, Pimples, Copper-HAVE YOU Colored Spots, Aches, Old Scres, Ulcers in Bouth, Hair-Vailing! Write COOK EMEDY CO., 897 Masonic Temple. Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capi-tal, \$300,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

A Nais anca

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

Physicians'

Prescriptions

Family Recipes

184 DUNDAS ST.

Insurance.

Canadian agency for Halsey Bros.'

Homeopathic Remedies

Fire at Pottersburg

A Thirteen Thousand-Dollar Blaze

at Glass' Pottery.

War house and Contents Consumed

-Narrow Escape of Mr. Glass' Res-

idence from Destruction - \$6,500

Pottersburg was visited by a destructive

At the time mentioned Mr. Alf. Denley,

who lives on the east side of Dale street,

was awakened by what he thought was a

sound produced by the family cat chasing a

blind his thoughts quickly traveled from the

cat to a catastrophe. From the window he

could see the large werehouse in connection

with S. F. Glass' pottery in flames. Mr. Henley made a hurried toilet and hastened across the street to Mr. Glass'

residence. He awoke the family to a sense

of their danger and the awakening came

The burning building was of frame, one story high, and 54x240 feet in dimensions.

It covered a large portion of ground, and ran north and south. The building was to the southwest of Mr. Glass' house, and the

wind was strong from that quarter. Never

did fire burn so quickly, Mr. Denley asserts.

He was first on the scene, but almost

immediately the whole village was aroused.

The Glass residence received a severe scorch-

ing in rear. The family moved out hurredly.

Several times the flames broke out, only to

be repulsed by a bucket brigade. Luckily the water lasted until the crisis was passed.

No attempt could be made to save the

warehouse, and this morning only a smok-

ing ruin and piles of heat, cracked earthen

ware and terra cotta goods mark the scene of the blaze, Mr. Glass reckons his loss

as \$4,000 on the building and \$8,000 or \$9,

The insurance amounts to \$6,500-\$5,000

The fall trade had been slow and the

stock in hand was large in consequence.

The fire will hot effect the employes of the

pottery, as extra wor kwill now be neces-

The origin of the fire is a mystery. A

stove had been burning a couple of days in

the finisaing room, and as the fire started

in the south end of the building, where the

stove stood, the theory that it originated

Baltimore's Horror.

The Death List Incressed to 27-More

May Die.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28 .- The horror

at the Front Street Theater last night

is increased, rather than abated, by

today's developments. The list of

two or three more who are lying in the

city hospital are so desperately injured

that their names may serve to swell it ere another night has passed. The

morgue, however, is clear, and all the

been recognized by friends or rela-

DIABETES CURABLE,

Given Up to Die-Uses Dodd's Kidney

Pills and is Cured by Eight Boxes. Kirkfield, Dec. 23.-Mr. Duncan Mc-

Kenzie, miller and lumberman of this place

had returned from Kansas lately. Had

pounds in weight. Was given up by his

physician as well as by specialists in To-ronto, and by himself and friends. Now

comes a change. He says in a letter to

Dodd's Medicine Company: "After commencing with your Dodd's Kidney Pills, I got help inside of two weeks. I took eight boxes

in eight weeks; am completely cured, not a

failed in health and strength, had lost fifty

tives.

with it is pretty generally accepted.

on stock and \$1,500 on building. The North America Company carries \$4,00, the Cale-

donian \$1,500 and \$1,000 in the Guardian.

000 on the stock.

sary to get out orders.

blaze at 3 o'clock this morning.

Hardware

Our annual stock taking is now going on, and we will AUGHTER HARDWARE

for one week to reduce stock. COWAN : BROS.

127 Dundas St. The Yellow Front.



If you carry one of our Watches. Its far worse to have a watch that doesn't keep good time than to have none at all. We guarantee every watch bought here. Re pairing a specialty.

H. DAVIS & SON (ESTABLISHED 1831)

170 DUNDAS ST

Commerce and Finance.

New York Stock Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

Atchison Ry			Dec.	28.
C. B. and Q. 74½ 75½ 73¼ 73¼ 75½ C. and N. W. 97¾ 94½ 97¾ 98½ 97¾ 98½ Chicago Gas. 65 65½ 64¼ 64½ 64½ 64½ 64½ 64½ 64½ 64½ 64½ 64½ 64½				
C. and N. W. 97½ 98½ 97₺ 98₺ 64₺ 64₺ 64₺ 64₺ 64₺ 64₺ 64₺ 12₺ 22₺ 24₺ 22₺ 12₺ 1. and N. 43₺ 44₺ 43₺ 44₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12₺ 12				
Chicago Gas. 65 65 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 65 64 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65				
Cen. Electric 24½ 25½ 24½ 25½ Land N 43½ 44½ 43½ 44½ 43½ 44½ 43½ 44½ 44½ 43½ 44½ 44½ 25 23½ 25 Pacific Mail 26½ 26½ 26½ 26 26½ 26 26½ 26 26				
L. and N. 43½ 44½ 43⅓ 44⅓ Manhattan 100½ 102 100½ 102 100½ 102 100½ 102 Missourr Pacific 24 25 23⅓ 25 Pacific Mail. 264 263 26 26 Rock Island 653 664 664 664 664 Reading 44 6½ 4½ 5½ St. Paul. 665 665 68 665 67½ Tenn. Coal and Iron. 26½ 27½ 26½ 27½ Wabash 16½ 16 10½ 15½ Wabash 16½ 16 10½ 15½ Western Union. 31 85⅓ 84 85½ Distillers. 15½ 16 15½ 16 15½ 16 U.S. Leather 65⅓ 64½ 65½ 64½ 65½ 64 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½ 65				
Mashattan				
Missourr Pacific. 24 25 23½ 25 Pacific Mail 26½ 26½ 26 26 26 26 26	Menhetian 1001			
Pacific Mail				
Rock Island				
Reading				
St. Paul				
Tenn. Coal and Iron. 261 271 261 271 Wabash. 151 16 151 153 Western Union. 31 853 84 854 Distillers. 153 16 153 16 154 16 U. S. Leather. 653 644 653 64 80 27 176 Tobacco Trust. 761 771 764 77 Tobacco Trust. 761 771 764 77 Toronto Stock Market. 222 2164 00				
Western Union			261	
Distillers		16	151	157
U. S. Leather 634 644 634 64 Sugar Trust 1004 1021 1003 1024 Tobacco Trust 764 77 764 77 Toronto Stock Market. Stock Market. Toronto Stock Market. Toronto Dec. 28. Ask. Off. Molsons 222 2164 Ontario 82 80 Molsons 169 162 Commerce 136 136 1354 Imperial 182 1814 Dominion 245 242 Standard 165 161 Hamilton 154 150 British America 120 1154 Western Assurance 1671 167 Canada Life. Confederation Life. — Consumers' Gas 201 198 Dominion Telegraph 127 126 Montreal Telegraph 127 126 Montreal Telegraph 127 126 Montreal Cable Company pre 50 Northwest Land Company com Canada Pacific Railway Stock 524 51 Commercial Cable Company 160 157 Montreal Street Railway (new). Toronto Street Railway (new). Toronto Street Railway (new). Toronto Street Railway (new). Farmers' Loa and Savings Farmers' Loa and Savings Farmers La & S. 20 per cent 154 Huron and Erie La & S. 165 Huron and Canada, L. and A. 110 108 London and Ontarlo 110 Ontario Loan and Debenture 1244	Western Union 31	85%	84	851
Sugar Trist		16	151	
Toronto Stock Market.				
Toronto Stock Market. Toronto, Dec. 28. Ask. Off.	Sugar Trust1004			
Montreal				77
Montreal	Toronto Stock	Mar	ket.	
Montreal	'	ORON	ro, Dec.	28.
Ontario 82 80 Molsons 240 235 Merchants 169 162 Commerce 130 1351 Imperial 182 1811 Dominion 245 242 Standard 165 161 Hamilton 154 150 British America 120 1154 Western Assurance 1671 167 Canada Life — — Confederation Life — — Consumers' Gas 201 198 Dominnon Telegraph 127 126 Montreal Telegraph 127 126 Montreal Telegraph 127 126 Northwest Land Company, pre 50 — Northwest Land Company, com — Canada Pacific Railway Stock 52½ 51 Commercial Cable Company 150 155 155 Montreal Street Railway 160 157 Montreal Street Railway (new) 72½ 72½ <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
Moisons 240 235 Toronto 240 162 Merchants 169 162 Commerce 136 135 Imperial 182 181 Domminon 245 242 Standard 165 161 Hamilton 154 150 British America 120 115 Western Assurance 167 167 Canada Life	Montreal		222	2161
Toronto				80
Merchants	Molsons			
Commerce				
Imperial				
Dominion				
Standard	Imperial	• • • • • • • •	182	
Western Assurance	Dominion	• • • • • • • • •	165	
Western Assurance	Uamilton	andre	154	
Western Assurance	Rritish America		190	
Canada Life. — Confederation Life — Consumers' Gas 201 Dominon Telegraph 127 Montreal Telegraph — Northwest Land Company, pre 50 Northwest Land Company, com — Canada Pacific Railway Stock 52½ 51 Commercial Cable Company 155½ 155 Bell Telephone Company 160 157 Montreal Street Railway 217 Montreal Street Railway (new) 72½ 72½ Toronto Street Railway 72½ 72½ Dominion Savings and Investment 81 81 Farmers' Loan and Savings 81 Farmers' Loan and Savings 165 Huron and Erie 20 per cent 164 London and Canada, L. and A 110 108 London and Ontario 101 London and Ontario 101 Ontario Loan and Debenture 124½	Western Assurance		1671	
Confederation Life 201 198 Consumers' Gas 201 198 Dominion Telegraph 127 126 Montreal Telegraph 50 Northwest Land Company, pre 50 Northwest Land Company 50 - Canada Pacific Railway Stock 52½ 51 Commercial Cable Company 155½ 155 Bell Telephone Company 160 157 Montreal Street Railway 217 Montreal Street Railway (new) 72½ Toronto Street Railway 72½ 72½ Dominion Savings and Investment 81 Farmers' Loa and Savings 51 Farmers L. & S. 20 per cent Huron and Erie L. & S 165 Huron and Erie 20 per cent 154 London Loan 101 London and Ontarlo 101 Ontario Loan and Debenture 124½				
Consumers Gas	Confederation Life			
Dominnon Telegraph			201	198
Montreal Telegraph. Northwest Land Company, pre	Domimon Telegraph		127	126
Northwest Land Company, pre	Montreal Telegraph			
Northwest Land Company, com. Canada Pacific Railway Stock 52\frac{1}{2} 51	Northwest Land Company	, pre	50	_
Commercial Cable Company	Northwest Land Company.	com		
Bell Telephone Company 160 157				
Montreal Street Railway (new). 217				
Montreal Street Railway (new). 723 724 725 725 726 727 728 728 729 7				
Toronto Street Railway				217
Dominion Savings and Investment	Toronto Street Pailway	iew)	7.78	791
Farmers' Loan and Savings. Farmers L. & S. 20 per cent. Huron and Erie L. & S	Dominion Savings and Inc	ogtmo	148	
Farmers L. & S., 20 per cent. 165 Huron and Krie L. & S. 165 Huron and Erie, 20 per cent. 154 London and Canada, L. and A. 110 108 London Loan. 101 London and Ontario. 110 Ontario Loan and Debenture. 124½				
Huron and Erie L. & S. 165 Huron and Erie. 20 per cent 154 London and Canada, L. and A. 110 108 London Loan 101 London and Ontarlo 110 Ontario Loan and Debenture 124½				
Huron and Erie. 20 per cent	Huron and Krie L. & S			165
London and Canada, L. and A. 110 108 London Loan 101 London and Ontario 110 Ontario Loan and Debenture 124½	Huron and Erie, 20 per cen	t		
London Loan 101 London and Ontario 110 Ontario Loan and Debenture 124½	London and Canada, L. and	1 A	110	
Ontario Loan and Debenture	London Loan			
Ontario Loan and Debenture 1242	London and Ontario		110	
	Ontario Loan and Debenti	1re		1241
			e. 20 at	1354;

SALES—Morning — Commerce. 20 at 135½; Western Assurance. 50 at 166½, 50 at 166½; Commercial Cable. 50, 25 at 155. Afternoon—Commerce, 3 at 135½; Imperial, 10 at 181½; Dominion, 20 at 242; British America. 20 at 116; Western Assurance, 50 at 166½ 50 st 167; Dominion Telegraph. 4 at 126; Commercial Cable. 75, 25 at 155; Toronto Railway, 75 at 72½; Dominion Savings, 20 at 81; Huron and Erie, 8 at 165; Huron and Erie. 20 per cent. 2 at 154. Erie, 20 per cent., 2 at 154.

COMMERCIAL

Local Market

Local Market.
(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Friday, Dec. 27.
Wheat, per bu60c @ 63c
Oats, per bu22c to 24c
Peas, per bu 48c @ 51c
Barley, per bu32c to 35c
Rye, per bu 39c to 45c
Corn, per bu35c @ 40c
The attendance of farmers and gardeners
was light for Saturday. Demand very

good. Poultry receipts light; prices higher. Butter and eggs in fair supply. No change in prices. The bulk of the receipts in grain were

eats that sold at 68c to 70c per cental. Wheat receipts light; wanted at \$1 05.

Peas, a few loads offered; sales made at Barley feeding at 65c to 68c; malting and Thipping at 70c to 73c. Corn dull at 60c to 65c.

Dressed hogs scarce at \$4 25 to \$4 50.

May in good supply, selling slow at \$13 6 \$15 per ton. Quotations: Wheat, white, per 100 lbs... 1 00 to 1 05 Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs ... 1 05 to 1 05 Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs ... 1 05 to 1 05

w neat, spring, per 100 ins 1	00	fo.	1 69
Oats, per 100 lbs	69	to	71
Peas, per 100 lbs	80	to	85
Corn, per 100 lbs	65	to	70
Barley, per 100 lbs	65	to	70
Rye, per 100 lbs	70	to	80
Beans, bu,	60	to	70
Buckwheat per 100, lbs	55	to	60
VEGETABLES AND FRUI	T.		
Apples, per bag	80	to	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	20	to	30
Tomatoes, per bu	20	to	30
Carrots per bu	20	to	30
Turnips, per bu	15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	35
Onions, per bu	35	to	50
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs.fresh, single doz	20	to	22
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	18	to	20
Figgs, fresh, store lots, per doz	15	to	15
Butter, single rolls, per lb	18	to	20
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets	16	to	18
Butter, per lb. large rolls or			
crocks	15	to	10
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	14	to	16
Honey	12	to	18
Cheese, per lb	9	to	6
Lard, per lb	9	to	99
Ducks, per pair	40	to	64
Chickens, per pair	35	to	50
Furkeys, per lb, 6c to 7c; each	45	to	1 25
HAY AND SEED	2 00		11 00

 Lamb quarter
 7 to

 Pressed hogs, 100 tb
 4 00 to

 Hides, No. 1, per lb
 to

 Hides, No. 2, per lb
 3 to

 Hides, No. 3, per lb
 2 to

 Ebeepskins, each
Lambshins, each
Wool, per lb
Tallow, rendered, per lb

Flour, Breakfast Gereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc. 373 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 662 Saturday's Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, Dec. 23.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.70 today.

Toronto Grain Market. Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—Wheat—The offerings are small and holders are inclined to ask higher prices; red is quoted at 64c asked and 63c bid west, and white is quoted on the Northern at 67c; Manitoba wheat is steady; cars of No. 1 sold Toronto and west today at 71c, and is quoted at 72c grinding in transit and No. 1 northern at 71c.

Flour is quiet; cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3, Toronto freights.

Millfeed is dull and long cars of shorts are quoted west at \$13 to \$14, the latter for fine, and bran is offering lower at \$11 to \$11 50.

Barley is dull and lower; No. 1 is quoted at 43c to 44c, and some choice No. 1 was offered east at 45c; No. 2 is quoted outside at 49c.

Buckwheat is quiet; cars are quoted outside at 32c.

Rye is in demand and steady at 48c for cars Corn.—There is not much doing, and the market is quiet at 33c for cars west.

Oats are dull; white offered west today at 22½c, and mixed are quoted at 22c.

Peas.—The offerings are small; the demand is moderate, and the market is dull at 48c to 50c for care now the nod west.

Consignments

Of Butter, Eggs. Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO. 32 West Market St., Toronto.

American Produce Markets. CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Trade in wheat was slow today, but the tone was firm and the close showed an advance of to. Corn and oats were a shade higher for May and to lower for cash. Provisions were stoady.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 Dec., 54%c; Jan., 54%c; May, 55%c

⁷/₈c. Corn—No. 2 Dec., 25½c; Jan., 25½c; May, 25

Corn—Ro. 2 Dec., 17c; May, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)e to 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.

Oats—No. 2 Dec., 17c; May, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)e to 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.

Mess pork—Dec., \$7 60; Jan., \$8 45; May, \$8 82\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.

Lard—Dec., \$5 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); Jan., \$5 25; May, \$5 47\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.

Short ribs—Dec., \$4 22\(\frac{1}{2}\); Jan., \$4 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.

Short ribs—Dec., \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 22\frac{1}{2}\$, \text{Ind}\$, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ 47\frac{1}{2}\$.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat. 54c to 55\frac{1}{2}c; No. 3 spring wheat, 54\frac{1}{2}c to 55\frac{1}{2}c; No. 2 red wheat, 57\frac{1}{2}c to 60\frac{1}{2}c; No. 2 corn, 25\frac{1}{2}c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 32c; No. 2 barley, 35c to 39c; No 1 flaxseed, 94c; prime timothy, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 45; mess pork, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 30; short ribs sides, \$\frac{4}{2}\$ 20 \$\frac{5}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 30; short ribs sides, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 21 \$\frac{5}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 437\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 437\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 23; short clear sides, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 437\frac{1}{2}\$

824; 8	hort clear sides.	\$4 374
9,000	Wheat	.126,000
0.000		
9.000		
2,000	Wheat	. 68,000
	Barley	. 33,000
-Sr	ring wheat dull	: No 1
No. 1	northern, 621c.	Winter
	9,000 0,000 9,000 2,000 2,000 5,000 BUFF 8. — Sp No. 1	0.000 Oats

wheat—Fair demand; No. 2 red, 62ge. When wheat—Fair demand; No. 2 red, 67c to 70c; No. 3 extra red, 68c; No. 3, 65½c.
Corn—Firmer; No. 2 yellow, 30½c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 corn, 31; No. 3 corn, 30½c.
Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 22½c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 22c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 28.—No. 1 white wheat, cash, 65c; No. 2 red, cash, 64c; May, 662c. TOLEDO.
Toledo, Dec. 28.—Wheat—Cash, 64½c; May,

Corn-May, 28tc. Dats-May, 20c. Milwaukee, Dec. 28.—Wheat—White, 544c;

May, 57\(\frac{1}{3}\)e.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 28.

Flour— Receipts, 23,000 barrels; sales, 1,500 packages; State and western quiet.

Wheat—Receipts, 18\$,800 bu; sales, 1,000,000 bu; ruled active and strong on big weekly exports, strong cash situation, foreign Wall street buying and bad Argentine crop news; March, 66\(\frac{1}{3}\)ec to 67\(\frac{1}{3}\)ec; May, 65\(\frac{1}{3}\)ec to 65\(\frac{1}{3}\)ec; July, 64\(\frac{1}{3}\)ec to 65\(\frac{1}{3}\)ec; Solono bu; sales, 250,000 bu;

Corn—Receipts, 113,100 bu; sales, 250,000 bu; was quiet, but firmer in sympathy with wheat; Jan., 341c to 348c. > Oats — Receipts, 122,400 bu; sales none; dull; track white state and western, 25c to

84c.
Beef—Quiet; family, \$10 to \$12.
Pork—Steady; family, \$9 50 to \$10.
Lard—Steady; prime western steam, \$5 50,

nominal.

Butter — Receipts, 3,323 packages; steady; Butter — Receipts, 3,323 packages; steady; State dairy, 16c to 22c; State creamery, 19c to 24c; western dairy, 11c to 19c; western creamery, 17c to 25c; Elgins, 25c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,504 packages; steady; large, 74c to 10c; small, 74c to 10½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 2,508 packages; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 20c to 25c; western, 20c to

Sugar-Raw strong; fair refining, 34c; centrifugal, 96-test, 34c; refined, firm; crushed, 54c;

powdered, 5c; granulated, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.
Coffee—Dull; No. 7, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.
Hops—Weak; State, common to choice, 1894
crop, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 5c; 1895 crop, 4c to 10c; Pacific coast 1894 crop, 3c to 5c; 1895 crop, 4c to 10c.
LEAD—Steady; bullion, \$3 05; exchange \$3 15

English Markets.

LIVERPOOL Dec. 28 - Closing,

Bacon—Quiet but steady; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 26s.

Short ribs—28 lbs, 26s; long clear light, 28 to 45 lbs, 26s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 31s.

Shoulders—Square, 18 to 18

4 to 16 lbs, 31s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s.

Hams—Short cut. 14 to 16 lbs, 38s.

Tallow—Fine North American, :2s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess.

Pork-Prime mess, fine western. 50s; do Lard—Quiet; prime western, 27s 6d; refined n palls, 288 6d.

Cheese—Quiet but steady; demand poor; finest American white, 44s; finest American

colored, 45s.

Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good 60s. Turpentine spirits—20s 6d. Rosin—Common, 4s 7½d.

Rosin—Common. 4s 7½d.
Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s.
Linseed oil—20s.
Petroleum—Refined. 8½d.
Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3½d; hind Bleaching powder-Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £2 5s.

Chicago Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.
CHICAGO Dec. 28. Open, High, Low. Close, Wheat-Dec 583 26 281 18½ \$8 55 8 87 5 25 5 47 4 27 4 52 183 \$8 45 8 80 5 22 5 45

Please write us for 505 BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO:

Puta, 581; calls, 591.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 27.—No quotations can be given for cattle at today's market, owing to the extreme duliness of the trade. About the only desl made was a lot of 16 head of cattle, which had been left over from the market two weeks ago. They were all young stock, from 3 to 5 years, and the holder let them go at \$150 to \$2 per cwt. Hogs are still in fair demand; about 400 were on sale, which went for \$3.65 per cwt for choice, \$3.50 for thick fat, and \$3c per ib for \$3.50 for thick fat, and \$3c cure.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.—The Smithfield Club show was an excellent show in every respect, and the standard of excellence attained by all the exhibits—cattle, sheep and pigs—was, from a breeders' point, unusually hign. The principal feature of the show, however, was the "Block Test" competition, in which 18 cattle and 21 sheep were entered. Amongst the cattle, a Chillingham white steer shown by the Earl of Tankerville stood out conspicuously, by reason of its peculiar cross, being the produce of one of the wild white cattle by a Shorthorn bull. The other cattle were Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Shorthorn, West Highland, Devon and Cross-bred. All of them were a bit too fat, and when they came to be judged by their post morten appearance and weight it was evident that oil cake had been the staple item of their food. The prize was relegated to the West Highland bullock, which, although only 2 years and 4 months old, weighed alive 1,536 pounds, and came out dead 1,070 pounds, thus averaging over 70 per cent of meat to its live weight. In the mutton classes the exhibits were simply masses of fat and very coarse meat, How breeders can go on reproducing such a wasteful class of mutton is past all comprehension. We do not wonder, however, that graziers who have to fit the butcher with a merchantable sheep prefer our naturally fed, clean, well-bred, light Dominion sheep. -Mr. Will H. Sallmon, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Yale University, is spending the holidays at his home, 553 Hill

-Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Radcliffe, of this city, and Miss Jessie Scholz, who is attending Hellmuth College, are at Stratford for the holidays.

-The London West nominations will be held in Collins' Hall on Monday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock. Another lively meeting is expected.

-The Wayne Company presented 'Drift-ing Apart' to a crowded house at the Grand last night. "Rip Van Winkle" will form the bill at the closing performance tonight.

-A large number of young people thoroughly enjoyed the fifth sociable of the season given by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick at the Palace Dancing Academy last

-It is understood that Mrs. John Labatt of Queen's avenue, who has been in poor health for some time, will leave for the Mr. D. H. Elliott, live stock and meat salesman, of Liverpool and London, writes as follows: The state of the horse market is terrible United States next month to consult specialists. beyond all description, owing to the large amount of sickness among the horses and the number dying, consequent on the recent exposure to the heavy weather while on shipboard, and the anxiety with dealers at the present time is to make sales for whatever the horses will bring.

-The gold medal presented by Mr. E. MacRobert, ex-chairman of the London School Board, to the pupil gaining the highest marks in the Collegiate Institute entrance examinations for No. 4 ward is very handsome one. The winner is Miss Jessie Anderson, the clever daughter of Mr. James I. Anderson, bookseller, city. The medal bears a suitable inscription.

-The out-of-town members of the Western Ontario Bar who attended the association's annual meeting yesterday were entertained by the members of the Middlesex Bar at the London Club last night. Mr. J. H. Flock, Q.C., president of the Middlesex Association, presided, and among those in attendance were Judge Edward Elliott, John Idington, Q.C., Sydney Smith, Q.C., and G. G. Macpherson, Stratford; A. C. Clark and M. K. Cowan, of Windsor; Elliott, of Exeter, and Walter Mills, of Ridgetown.

-Joseph Degurse and G. J. Leggatt, solicitors for the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad, have returned to Windsor from Montreal, where they attended the arbitration between the Lake Erie and Michigan Central Railways. The arbitration was as to the terms upon which the M. C. R. can run over the Lake Erie into London. The arbitrators were S. Barker, of Hamilton, for the Lake Erie, —. Laing for the M. C. R., and Sir Joseph Hick-son the third arbitrator. No official statement has yet been given out.

-The Christmas entertainment of Christ Church Sunday school was repeated last night, with Santa Claus omitted. A pleasant feature was the presentation, by the teachers and officers of the school, of seven volumes of Ryan's commentaries on the gospel to Mr. A. G. McCormick, the retiring superintendent. A complimentary address accompanied the gift. Rev. Mr. Moorhouse sketched the history of the Sunday school. His kindly reference to the former rector, Rev. Canon Smith, was warmly applauded.

-Thursday night at Port Stanley a banquet was tendered to Mr. R. C. Mc-Roberts, the retiring principal of the Port Stanley public school, by the citizens of the village and his friends in the adjoining townships. The affair took place at the Hotel Loney, and name is Duncan Summers; that he has a over sixty sat down to a menu that wife and children living in Canada, and that family rat in the pantry. When Mr. Denley reflected great credit on the proprietor, he has, by his flattering, smooth manner, family rat in the pantry. When Mr. Denley was fully awake he became aware of a cluded all the representative people of The police investigated the matter, and bright glare outside, and when he raised the the district and was a remarkable tribute to the popular guest. After doing ample justice to the bivalves and other choice viands, an excellent toast list was proceeded with. Reeve Shepard occupied the chair, and Councillor Alex. Taylor the vice-chair. Both of these gentlemen made as few remarks, referring to the loss the Port would sustain in Mr. McRoberts' removal. Speeches in a similar strain were made by a large number of leading residents, and the guest of the evening replied gratefully. Mr. Mc-Roberts has spent eight years in Port Stanley, during which he has earned the estem of all classes and the affection of his pupils. He will enter the railway mail service next month, and may be located in London.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. The Hon. David Mills will deliver an ad dress before the young Liberal Club on Tuesday night on the Monroe doctrine. There will be songs duets, instrumental selections and other means of amusement. The intention is to have a programme similar to that given at the last meeting of the club. Mr. Mills will speak for twenty minutes, after which those present will be entertained by the members of the club, Every Liberal will be heartily welcomed.

MONDAY'S NOMINATION. The nominations for mayoralty, water commissioners and aldermen of No. 1 ward will take place in the City Hall from 10 to 12 o'clock on Monday morning. Other ward nominations will take place during noon hour. Percival's store, on Queen's avenue, will be the scene in ward 2; the Colborne street school in ward 3; the Princess avenue school in ward 4; the East End Hall in ward 5, and Conner's house, on Bruce street, in ward 6. Speech-making will take place in the City Hall during the

morning. DEATH OF REV. DEAN SCOTT.

Rev. John Scott, D.D., who will be re-membered by old time Presbyterians, in this city as the pastor of St. Andrew's Church for a number of years, died in Hamilton on Thursday, aged 79 years. Mr. Scott was called to St. Andrew's in 1850, when he was a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. He accepted the call and was ordained and inducted first pastor of the congregation on Oc. 110 of the same year. Two years identified dead has grown to 27, and after he took charge the church became too small, and a gallery was put in. This addition met the demand for a time, but in 1866 and 1867 the congregation had grown to such proportions that the erection of the present edifice was decided upon. The corner stone was laid by Mr. Scott. on May 25, 1868, before a large gathering. Under his able ministrations the church rapidly continued to grow until 1875, when ghastly army of disfigured human forms which lay there last night have Mr. Scott resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. Allister Murray. Subsequently Mr. Scott went to Bruce county, where he spent several years as pastor of a congregation. He then resigned from active work and removed to Hamilton, where he lived up till the time of his death. Mr. Scott was a man of many sterling qualities, an able preacher, and highly respected by all. The funeral took place today to Port Elgin.

Steamers Arrived. Dec. 28.
Miss.ssippiNew York
ThingvallNew YorkCo

Minard's I iniment is used by Physic ian Painless extraction of teeth. Gold and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 192 1-2 Dundas street. ywt

MARRIED. PARKER-LEAVENS-By the Rev. A. Cunningham, on Dec. 24, 1895, Mr. John Henry Parker to Miss Susan Margarete Leavens, youngest daughter of E. Leavens, all of this

Prompt and Special Attention___

GIVEN TO ORDERS FOR

Evening and Wedding Suits.

Slater Bros., Tailors, 399 Richmond Street

Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.

Subscribed Capital -\$2,000,000 Paid=Up Capital - - 1,200,000 Reserve Fund 450,000

MONEY LOANED

ON MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE. Interest only, yearly or half yearly, as agreed upon; or will be loaned on the monthly or quarterly installment system (which includes principal and interest) for a stated period of years WM. F. BULLEN, Manager.

Office-Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane, London.

Ruined Her Daughters.

Serious Charge Against Duncan Summers, Formerly of London.

Accused of Luring Three Canadian Sisters to Live With Him-Placed Under Arrest.

Chicago, Dec. 27 (Special).—A special telegram from Creston, Iowa, to the Chicago Chronicle, says:

A decided sensation was sprung today by the arrest of Prof. Harold Land, director and leader of the Ladies' Military Band, a prominent musical organization of this city. Land represented himself as a widower and introduced two young ladies, who have been living with him, as his sisters, Helen and Mabel. Mayor Scurr received a letter from Mrs. Gilmore Smith, of Wingham, Ont,, this morning, in which she claims the girls are her daughters, who disappeared from home over a year ago, and of whom she could obtain no trace, and inclosed a letter from the younger sister, Mabel, complaining of the cruel treatment she received from her elder sister and Land, and implored her mother to aid her. Mrs. Smith represents Land to be an assumed name; that his right

the girls have confessed they are not Land's sisters, and that the letter is true. The girls are decidedly prepossessing in appearance, and indignation against Land is high. Land is about 35 years old and has a pleasant appearance, and his band is composed of some of the most popular young ladies of the town. He was unable to secure bail and is in jail. The girls were also both arrested, but easily secured bail, as public sympathy is decidedly in their

favor. The letter from Mabel Gilmore to her mother in Wingham implores the latter to send money enough to purchase a ticket for home. She admitted that she and her sister were living with Land, but said that Land had refused to keep her longer and had told her to go, but she had no money or clothes. Her sister Helen was cruel to her,

The mayor of Creston has received the following letter from Mrs. Smith in Wing-

ham: Mayor of Creston, Iowa-Dear Sir: You will no doubt be surprised at hearing from a stranger, but I hope you will forgive my boldness when you hear my sad story, con cerning my dear daughter, who disappeared from her mother's home in St. Paul about eleven months ago, and I could not hear any tidings from her until yesterday. I enclose this sad letter, which I received from her, for your perusal, and I am going to ask your assistance to rescue her from that man she is living with, or demon, I should call him. He has betrayed three of my daughters-Lillie, Ellen and Mable. He has decoyed them from their homes and ruined them. Ellen is nearly 19, and seems contented, but poor Mabel seems heartbroken, from the tone of her letter. My daughters had a step-lather that drove them from home. They had to hire out, for he would not keep them, poor creatures. They have had a sad life of it this last five years. My husband died the 20th of last month—just a month ago today since he was buried. Mr. Smith was my second husband, but this Land, he is a scoundrel of the blackest dye. His right name is Duncan Summers, a married man. He deserted his first wife and two children in 1886, as near as I can find out, and abducted my daughter Lily May. He was a professor of music in London, Ont., and my daughter was living with Rev. Mr. Richardson. I should like to know what he have done with her. Now, I entreat you, for the love of heaven, to help me rescue my dear Mabel and Ellen, if she will come, for it seems so sad to think of two young girls drifting away in infamy. I can think of nothing more at present, only if I had the money I would go to Creston and have Land punished to the full extent of the law. But if you could get the chief of police to go and get Mabel and take her from him I will give him full authority, and make him pay her way home, and believe me ever yours truly, MRS. GILLMOR SMITH,

KUR-A-KOF for coughs, Kur-a-Kof for colds, etc.; price, 25c, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teath. Use Odoroma for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently

Confectioners.

Weddingsa nd Parties a Specially Just received a large consignment of English and French Cosaques, Bon-Bons

Public Me eting.

To His Worship the Mayor of the City of London.

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned electors of No. 6 ward, of the city of London, desire that you would direct that a public meeting of the electors of said ward be summoned to meet in the Trebilcock Hall, on Monday, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., for the discussion of municipal matters.

matters.
F. B. Leys,
D. H. McLeod, et al. E. Parnell, Jr,

To F. B. Leys, E. Parnell, jun., D. H. McLeod and others. Gentlemen-In compliance with the above equisition, I hereby appoint

Monday Next, the 30th Inst, at 8 o'clock, p.m., at Trebilcock's Hall, for the public meeting of the electors of No. 6 ward for the purpose above requested.

J. W. LITTLE, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Dec. 28, 1895.

88u

Just Received at the City Warehouse. Three cars of Portland Cement, 1 car Queen ston Cement, 1 car Hamilton Golden Cement 1 car New Brunswick Calcined Plaster, 2 cars Scotch Fire Brick and Clay, also Sewer Pipe, Beachville Lime, Acton Lime, Plastering Hair, etc. Patronage solicited.

W. J. ELEMENT,

78 King Street, West, Opposite John Campbell's carriage works.

I Personally_ Cut every garment that is made up at my store, as well as fit it and look after the details. This is only one reason

why my prices are reasonable. O. LABELLE. Merchant Tailor - - - 372 Richmond Street

SELLS

GOOD

A Good Thing ..

> The early closing movement. The next best thing is to buy

Pathurst and Clarence Sts. CITY OFFICE: BRANCH: Next "Advertiser," Abbott's Factory

Richmond St.

Dundas St.



BUY THE BEST-IT COSTS NO MORE.

421 Richmond Street. 316 Burwell Street

At 523 Richmond St.

ladies will find a complete and ver farmenable sto k of Fall and Wint Millinery. Inspection invited.

149Dundas St., London MISS SKIMIN



Is one way to call attention to your goods, but a better way is to beat all competitors in the price and quality of your stock. We are content to leave the question to our customers and ask only an examination of the goods and prices. We are making a clearing sale of Pictures, Picture Frames and Easels at reduced prices.

E. N. HUNT 190 Dundas Street.

A King's Centleman.

"Will you really? Oh, thank you, thank you, dear aunty! and I am very sorry if I was short or cross with you last night; but I thought you would never take it kindly, and-

'And you were bound to have your own way, whether or no, just as you always did," interposed the dame, who was acting partly under instructions, partly from a real, although very gnarled and twisted affection for Molly. "But one thing is sure," pursued she, when the two had kissed again, and you nor your young man neither. Reuma'shes after salt hay; and we three will have a cosy little meal, and then I'll have old Dolly saddled and we'll all go to the squire's together."

So Molly, clinging still to this phanpitable wish, and come inside the house and partake of the morning

Francois listened, patted her cheek, smiled, and-yielded? Oh, no! but calmly said:

'My darling, I told you that I never should set foot beneath that man's roof, nor will I; and as for eating his bread—pah, it would choke me!" 'But his mother-it is she whom I

wish to please; and I have no mother, whom you have wed. She will never Francois, and it is so strange and sad be a fashionable dame or look like for a girl to go to her husband with one. never a woman's face to kiss good-bye

she will. I do not say nay to that; and go you in, and eat and drink at her table, and play at mother and daughter with her if you can. I will

"Nay, I have a project. When I went to saddle my horse this morning, I "You are gentler horn than I have loved so longingly, and sought so carefully, is she not?" found a silly old man patting and feed- cois, and must teach me to amend my ing him, who presently let me know rude ways and blunt speech," replied that he was Amariah, of whom in the Molly with proud humility, and her old times I heard so much; and he, it eyes filling with tears.

seems, had already scented out my "I can teach thee nought half so imseems, had already scented out my presence, and tottered over here from after us; and, among other confidences. away the tears, much to the delight he intrusted me with his intention of of Margery Sampson, the landlady's making a fire in the dear old kitchen where I first saw you, and preparing her hand, announced smilingly: himself some breakfast. He spoke of "Mistress Le Baron's bedroom is plenty of fresh eggs in the barn with a chuckle of satisfaction, arising, probably, from the memory of many a stolen feast upon, and I remembered your innocent surprise one day when no eggs were forthcoming for your invalid's breakfast. Well, with plenty of fresh eggs and some other matters which Ameriah will forage for, I shall construct an omelet which will make the few remaining hairs upon that old man's head stand erect with wonder and awe. You remember my telling you how to make an ome-

'Yes, and my notable failure. But will try again if you will teach me."
"And, that I may be a worthy teacher to so fair a pupil, I will go immediately and perfect myself in the opera-tion." And, doffing his hat, Francois leaped upon his horse and rode away, traits—the love of talking about one's leaving Molly half vexed, half grati- self and the delight of relying upon leaving Molly half vexed, half grati-fied, and saying to herself as she reentered the house:

"Always so gentle and so courteous. but always having just his own way,

and never mine." And hour or two later a little caval-cade set forth from Dam Hetherford's door, consisting of that worthy woman herself, decked in an antiquated robe of green silk, with a structure upon her head called a caleche, from its resemblance to the hood of the vehicle of that name; after her the lovers, riding firm and square upon the big black horse which had brought him from Boston, and she upon a pillion, bashfully supporting herself by an arm around his waist. Finally came Amariah, bestriding a blind and halt old steed which he had borrowed for the expedition, and urged along by incessant thumps and whacks.

love," said Francois, lifting her from the pillion at the squire's gate, I trust that you rest content. You have not gone to your nuptials without

a bridal procession."
"We only needed Tabitha to make it
perfect," replied Molly, with a little laugh half a sob! Dear old Tabby! she saw the real marriage, and ought to have lived for this; but I am going

Xmas Fruits.

BEST QUALITY

Selected Raisins. Cleaned Currants. English Candied Peels, English Flavoring Extracts, Fare Spices, English Herbs.

Filzgerald, Scandrett & Co 160 Dundas St.

to have her daughter sent after meass soon as we have a home."

CHAPTER XXXI.

"And how is my good friend and patient, Mistress Tilley?" asked Dr. Le Baron, as he drew rein before the Bunch of Grapes, and saw the landlord joyfully come forward to meet him. "Marvelously better, doctor, marvelously!" replied the publican, beaming all over with delight, "and wearying for a sight of you. Why, sir, I have a will to be jealous in hearing nought but your name upon her lips from morn till night, and when will he be back, and how many days are gone so far, and praises of your looks, your voice, your ways-

"Spare me, good friend, spare my blushes," laughed the doctor, springing to the ground and helping his companion to alight. "And if you will give my wife and me room in your pleasant house we will abide tonight with you, and I shall see good Mistress Tilley two or three times at least."
"Your wife, sir! Aha! The gossips
will be at rest now, for they could not

make it out why you were traveling down the Cape only to come back again in a week or ten days, as you said; but it is all the better, all the better. "All the better for me, no doubt; but for whom else?" asked the doctor in some surprise, as he led his wife on through the low-browed hall into the parlor, so cool and shady in the summer noon, with its sanded floor, and dark old furniture, the asparagus-boughs hanging from the great beam

running through the middle of the ceiling, the nosegay of roses in a bow-pot upon the hearth, and the floating muslin curtains across the windows. "Who beside myself is all the better for my marriage, good mine host?" asked the doctor again, as the land-

lord, smiling and bowing, would have here left his guests. "Why, sir-but I may not tell. It is each had wiped her eyes; "you are not yet a secret, but soon to be known to the usual number of boys, however, going away without your breakfast, your worship—that is, when—" and from 7 to 18 years of age, who came stammering and bowing and tumbling ben was away at daylight to the over his own toes, John Tilley contrived to get himself out of the room and closed the door behind him.

"It is some present, or perhaps a feast, planned for my return, and wherein my wife now shall share," tasm of a home and a mother, went said the doctor, as he helped Molly to out and tenderly besought her lover to yield his pride, as she had done hers, and hat, and then deftly and gravely to this old woman's pleasure and hos- arranged her bright brown hair, a little disheveled by the wind.

"I wonder how my darling's face would look under the towering head-dresses worn by the fashionable dames abroad just now," said he, taking the round chin in his hand and seriously regarding his wife's fair face. But she somewhat sharply withdrew a step, and coloring vividly said:

"Content yourself in the beginning, Francois, with the simple country girl

"So jealous lest I should regret mine on."

"Well, child, let her come with us if proving the fault that was not, except in your own fancy!" said her husband gently. "My Mary is not one of the women of fashion whom I detest; but she surely is the sweet and gentle and docile wife whom I have loved so

portant as nature has taught thee alhouse, wherever it may be, to look ready," whispered her husband, kissing "Mistress Le Baron's bedroom is

ready, if she cares to go to it."
"Ha, pretty Margery!" exclaimed the doctor, turning around without least embarrassment, while Molly's tears were dried by fiery blushes, "and how goes the world with thee, child? And is the dame ready to see me yet?" "Oh, yes, sir! and more than ready; and she bid me ask if you would look in upon her now for a moment " "Indeed I will, Margery, if you will

take my wife to her own room. Your sister is where I left her, I suppose?" madam.

"Yes, sir; you know the way. Come, The delight of a woman in the society of her favorite physician is one of those amiable waknesses of the sex at which men may mavel and sneer, but which they never hope to eradicate. since it springs from two feminine masculine strength and skill in directions where the domestic authorities are obliged to confess incompetency or feign superiority. The father, husband or brother sets down that peculiar feeling at the nape of the neck, that odd buzzing in the ears, or that tendency to tears and pettishness in the early morning, to imagination, nerves, or some other "glittering generality" of contempt; but Dr. So-and-So listens gravely to all the symptoms, asks questions, recalls former interviews. pays a little compliment, assures the invalid that she is too delicately constituted to bear any rough or careless treatment; and finally shakes twelve little powders into twelve little papers, numbers them carefully—for mind of man refuses to contemplate the mischief ensuing from the irregular consumption of those powders—and retires, leaving his patient soothed, cheered, and already far upon the road to recovery. She has her \$2 months to recovery. She has her \$3 worth, and the unsympathetic monster who has to pay it is justly muleted for his unfeeling conduct.

(To be Continuta.)

Make Yourself Strong If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache. b Each man has his niche or corner in this world, and it is his business to search it out and then fill it. Many a woman thinks she would like to go to a foreign land for the Lord who is not willing to be a missionery

in her own home. The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle'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, hoarsenes, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. Our love for humanity is truly wonderful, inasmuch as our neighbors' faults trouble us far more than our

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

It Was in London West, and Was Very Lively.

Members of the Council Discuss Municipal Matters.

Deputy Reeve Murdock's Uncomplimentary Reference to a Government Official.

Reeve Macdonald Admits Owing the Village 30 Cents-Pending Law Suits-Councilor Moore Gives the Deputy Reeve a Dressing Down -Mr. Hamilton's Say.

The electors of London West had a mass meeting in Collins' Hall, Blackfriars street, last night, "for the purpose of discussing the municipal affairs of the village," as it was announced by the chairman. As a mass meeting it was a failure, for there were not ner in which he alleged the village had over 75 ratepayers present. There was been robbed of nearly \$3,000.

the usual number of boys, however, the usual number of age, who came Nicholls, the ex-treasurer, against from 7 to 18 years of age, who came to see the promised fun, but at any stage of the proceedings there were in numbers was more than made up character. Look to your own relatives in enthusiasm, for the meeting was who have been connected with the vilabout as lively as any ever held in the hall—and that is saying a good deal. There were only five speakers-Deputy Reeve Murdock, Councilor Hamilton and Councilor Andrews, who made themselves the government for the year and ruled the roost, and Reeve Macdonald and Councilor Moore, who were in the minority as a rule. Between interruptions the speakers managed to give an account of their stewardships during the year, while personalities were indulged in to a certain extent, much to the delight of the small boy. Squire R. F. Lacey occupied the chair, and demanded a good hearing

for the speakers. The hands of the clock pointed to 3:30 when Reeve Macdonald mounted the platform and addressed his hearers, as "gentlemen," but as friends, who had done him the honor of twice electing him as their reeve.' He first took up the question which had caused

NO END OF TROUBLE in the council this year—the proposal to consolidate the village debentures—and he gave figures to show that by his scheme not being adopted the corporation had lost \$2,300. He had offered to leave the proposition to any business man in London as to whether or not it would be the best thing for the people. But no; he had three stubborn men to oppose and nothing was done. The speaker highly respected Councilor Hamilton, he said, but there was another in the council who had promised to support him in the measure, and instead turned around and played the part of a Judas Iscariot for fear that he was going to be assessed a little higher on his property than he had been in previous years. Mr. Macdonald referred to the opposition he was to have in the reeveship contest by the candidature of Mr. W. J. Saunby but he hoped that the ratepayers would not "swap" horses while crossing the stream. He had started to clean up the village affairs, and he wanted to finish the job. He spoke of the fact that the village had several lawsuits on its hands-the street railway was going to be fought in the courts, and so were two or three blackguards who wanted damages. The reeve ventured to assert that he had never put the

village to \$1 of costs in his life. "But I see you charge \$10 for going to Toronto," said ex-Councilor Smith. OWES THE VILLAGE THIRTY

CENTS.

"Yes," said the reeve, "that was for going to Toronto last year. I spent \$5 70 for railroad fare and \$4 for hotel expenses—Oh, yes, I still owe the village 30 cents." (Laughter.)

"But don't you think that before we get any further into debt we had better assign?" asked Mr. Alf. Butler.
Mr. Macdonald—But we are going

ahead all the time.

Deputy Reeve Murdock didn't think there was any necessity of reviewing the village affairs after the reeve's explanation of how things had been done. He referred to the amount expended last year for auditing the books of the corporation; "but," said Mr. Murdock, "there had not been any pickings in that. The suckers had not been fed,

ing an assistant in the audit, who was paid \$50 for sitting around doing noth-Ex-Councilor Smith asked how it was that the assistant to the Govern-

ment auditor was the same man that had passed the village books for five Mr. Murdock replied by going into the question of law costs, and held that instead of nothing, as claimed by Reeve Macdonald, the lawyers had

gobbled up a large sum, and \$385 had With my pipe and my pouch in my pone to audit the books, and no returns had been received.
"Yes, we did," interrupted Reeve Macdonald; "we got \$500 just the other
"Yes, we did," interrupted Reeve Macdonald; "we got \$500 just the other But the brand that is dearest to me, day." "GIVE ME A CHANCE."

will not listen to you."

"But I can speak as good as you,"
said Mr. Murdock, and the crowd enself Mr. Murdock, and the crowd enself Mr. Murdock, and the crowd en-

joyed a good laugh. The deputy reeve picked to pieces But something I yet have to see the financial statement and said that Is a brand that will fill every longing it was not worth the paper it was on, Like the plug that is stamped "T. & athough the paper was of a very poor

quality. "Isn't that statement correct?" he was asked by the reeve.
"No, it isn't correct," replied Mr.

"I'll bet you \$500 at ds," said the reeve, as he rose and dipped one hand in his pocket and shook the other at

Mr. Murdock made further unfavorable references to Mr. Laing, when Mr. Butler interrupted him with "Say, if Mr. Mowat knew you were on the platform abusing his officials, he would have you arrested."

In my journeys by land or by sea, To compare with the heart of all baccys, The pure golden leaf "T. & B."

They say tobacco will shorten One's life, and I know that is true, have you arrested."

marks of Mr. Murdock in regard to Mr. Laing, the Government auditor, who, Mr. Moore said, was a gentleman in every respect, and occupied one of the best positions in Canada. Then for Mr. Murdock to abuse him was be-

took office," continued Mr. Moore; I might say that Mr. Laing did not come to London until Feb. 10. And it was partly at the deputy reeve's request that he was brought here. Then there was talk of the electric railway to Springbank, and a rumor that the workmen would be paid only 80 or 85 cents a day; and Mr. Murdock said that was what the village laborers would have to come down to.
"That's a lie," said Mr. Murdock;
"nothing but a lie."

Murdock had a son, who, I am sorry to say, was taken ill with typhoid fever, and what did Mr. Murdock do? went to the reeve and asked for the hospital.

When Mr. Moore made this statement about it?" he said, as he struck the platform a hard blow with the stick. "I have the bill for my son's keeping in my pocket," he continued, as he shook his cane in the speaker's face. "Yes, but you asked for the order," replied Mr. Moore.

After the uproar had subsided, Mr. Moore turned his attention to the man-

whom the village now has an action to recover \$900 which it alleged he owes the corporation. "Stick to the truth many vacant seats. What was lacking and do not try to deprive a man of his lage—nothing but a lot of scoundrels."
Mr. Nicholls disappeared through the wishing his constituents a happy New Year, took his seat.

IT DIDN'T COST MUCH. treasurer, had not cost the village very novel, it was "to be continued." He (the speaker) had figured pretty prominently in the consolidation scheme, and he had a hard time in getting the rate struck at 26 mills. But the people told him to stick to his guns, and he stuck to them rather than submit to the scheme advocated by the reeve and Mr. Moore. What was the result? The rate was fixed at 26 mills, and the people were paying their taxes nobly; and Mr. Hamilton believed that they would have preferred paying 30 mills rather than have the consolidation. Looking at the statement published, it would be seen that ther were no trips to Toronto or any other place, simply because there was no majority to back up the trip-goers. He claimed credit for saving the village from the grasp of the money-lenders, and asked the electors to vote for Mr. W. J. Saunby for reeve. Councilor Andrews spoke briefly, and

CHASED BY A TIN BUG. A Woman Terrorized by a Mechanical

the meeting broke up at 10:30.

Toy-Ludicrous Scene on Broadway. Among the soul-terrifying mechanical toys which infest the pavements of lower Broadway, none is so distressing as the green beetle, which is a favorite among the fakirs in that locality.

One might look for straightforwardness in a bug whose entire powers of locomotion are included in a spool and an elastic band wound up tight, but somewhere in this simple combination lurk possibilities of diabolical ingenuity. A few twists of the fakir's fingers and the bug is ready for business. At first he trundles along at a good pace, evincing a disposition to shape his course on circular lines; but let a crustylooking man or a timid-looking woman draw near and all that is most devilish in the spool, which passes for the beetle's heart, comes to the surface. The bug slows down as if there were hardly an iota of motion left in it until the victim is within easy reach when it darts forward and gets the unfortunate passerby in a state of distraction by rattling about under his or her feet. One of these bugs chased a woman up on the stone coping that bounds Trinity churchyard the other day, and tried to climb up after her while she clung to the railing and screamed:

"Take it away! Oh, somebody chase it "It ain't nothin' but tin, lady," said the fakir who owned the beetle. "It ain't agoin'

to hurt yer none. Buy one to take home to the children." "I won't move a step till you hold it," insisted the woman. "I don't care what its made of. It chased me. Take it

And the fakir had to hold his sin creature down to the sidewalk while the terrified

woman braved the perils of a crowded crossing and reached the other side of the street .- New York Sun.

I have traveled all o'er this wide world, I have wandered through every zone,

For I'm fond of my baccy, I own, The one I prefer to all others, Is the plug that is stamped "T. & B."

"Now," said the deputy reeve, "just keep quiet and give me a chance. I I have smoked in my own native is-"But you can speak as long as you like," said the reeve; "the electors "Cut Cavendish," "Golden Leaf," "Shag."

co,

I have smoked the West India Ha The Hindoo Cheroots and Burmese, I have smoked "Hubble-bubbles" and

"Hookahs,"
Lying stretched on divans at my ease But I never yet found a tobacco, In my journeys by land or by sea

have you arrested."

Councilor Moore, the Minister of Finance, was the next speaker, with Mr. Hamilton a close second for the honor. He didn't intend to indulge in personalities when he came to the hall, but he expressed surprise at the re-

CANADA'S POSITION.

cording to a New Yorker.

New York, Dec. 27.-The following letter appears in the Sun: "Singular as MR. MURDOCK CALLED DOWN. letter appears in the Sun: "Singular as "Mr. Murdock spoke so strongly it may seem, the most ardent supportagainst the Government audit, and said ers of the Monroe doctrine are found." that the auditor was here before he in Canada. A Canadian official who has enjoyed the confidence of four Conservative Cabinets, said to me that Canada has a greater interest in that doctrine and is a greater beneficiary from it than any other country. He put it this way:

'Canada is in a most unique and advantageous position, enjoying practically complete autonomy, and the same time being under the protection of the two most powerful nation. The British connec 'nothing but a lie."

Mr. Moore—And then Mr. Murdock aggression by the United States, while sat at the county council for four or the Monroe doctrine assures her the five days, during most of which time protection of the United States he tried to secure signatures to a peti- against aggression by any other powtion to increase the county councilors' pay from \$2 to \$2 50 a day. That is the kind of a man he is. Further, Mr. Canada would invoke the Monroe doctrine for her protection."

This is a logical view, and you will observe that just now the Canadian Government says nothing and attends an order to have the boy removed to strictly to business. They do not want the Monroe doctrine assailed, because it saves them the cost of warlike prepthe deputy reeve approached the plat-form. "What the h— do you know clared between us and Great Britain the next train would bring envoys from the Canadian republic to conclude treaties of peace and commerce with her older sister republic."

> PARSON DAVIES' SISTER MURDERED New York, Dec. 27.-Wm. Hallinger, according to an interview in the World, has identified the body of the woman found mangled on east Fourteenth street on Saturday as that of Mrs. C. Davies Robinson, a sister of "Parson" Davies, the wellknown sporting man. Evidence continues to accumulate tending to demonstrate that the woman was murdered for a small amount of money supposed to have been in her possession.

DIED TOGERMEED Mr. Nicholls disappeared through the doorway, and Mr. Moore, after dealing with several other minor matters and night Henry Bolthouse and Port Thayer, aged 28 and 30 years respectively, were drowned in Spring Lake. In the afternoon, with several other young Councilor Hamilton found fault with the small crowd and the poor way in intention of spending a part of Christwhich the meeting was advertised. He mas with friends four miles from here. had been chairman of the Board of Bolthouse and Thayer started to row Works, the body which, according to back here for a keg of beer. They rethe sheet published by the reeve and mained but a short time and started Bolthouse and Thayer started to row back, but did not return. A searching much. Many things were left out of party last night found the hat Bolt-that statement, but probably, like the house had worn, and the beat, caphouse had worn, and the beat, cap-

> Try to admire your neighbor's good points-you will never forget his bad

The man who really disbelieves thing quits worrying about it.

A Natural Gas Expert makes a Dis--every in Canada

Natural gas has become so important a factor that many have turned from other vocations in life to study and perfect the modes of transmitting it to our larger cities, but out of the many, very few become experts, and only those of peculiar adaptabilities can hope for success. Mr. T. J. Driscoll, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is one of these favored few. In the Pennsylvania oil regions he is well known, and the fame of his ability at piping natural gas spread to Canada. He was engaged by the Ontario Gas Co., working at the city of Windsor, Ontario, to pipe gas for that place and Walkerville, and while performing this operation, he made the discovery of a remedy which he states made him feel like a new man with an ambition in life. We give his story in his own words: "I have been suffering with a kidney affliction which has troubled me more or less for years. I had tried many of the remedies on the market for such complaints without any relief. During an engagement with the Ontario Natural Gas Co., while piping the city of Windsor for natural gas, I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. I pronounce them a boon to mankind, and something which should be in every household. I feel like a new man, with an ambition in life, and wish you every success which is due to such a wonderful medicine.' Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

For sale by W. T. Strong, druggists.



Navigation and Railways

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Call ing at Moville. From Portland From Halifax

Numidian..... Laurentian..... Jan. 23 Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE. First cabin, single, Derry and Liverpool, \$50 and upwards; return, \$100 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glagow, \$30; return \$55. Steerage at lowest rates.

STATE LINE SERVICE.

New York to Glasgow. State of Nebraska.....

Cabin passage, \$40 and upward; return, \$30 and upward. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage lowest rates,
For tickets and every information apply to
AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock corner
Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker,
southwest corner Richmond and Dundas
strests, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street

AMERICAN LINE. New York—Southampton (London—Paris).
Twin screw U. S. mail steamships. Sailing
every Wednesday at 11 a.m.
First cabin \$60 and upwards; second cabin

\$35 to \$50.

 St. Louis
 Jan. 1
 New York
 Jan. 22

 St. Paul
 Jan. 8
 St. Paul
 Jan. 29

 Paris
 Jan. 15
 Paris
 Feb. 5

 RED STAR LINE

New York to Antwerp.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
First cabin \$50 and upwards; second cabin \$38. Southwark..... Westernland. Jan. 15
Jan. 1, 10 a.m.
Berlin......Jan. 8
International Navigation Company.

Pier-14, North River. Office-6 Bowling Green, N. Y. Agents-Thos, R. Parker, south-west corner Richmond and Dundas streets; E. De la Hooke, corner Richmond and Dundas streets; F.B.Clarke, 416 Richmond St., London.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL The Niagara Falls Route."

At Single-Fare to Canada Stations, Detroit and Buffalo

Going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, returning Jan. 2, and at Fare and One-Third Going on Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, returning Jan. 7, 1896.

For all particulars call at City Office, 395 Richmond street, or Depot, corner Bathurst and Clarence streets—Phone 205. JOHN PAUL, City Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVEN.
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Can. Pass. Agent.

New Year's Holidays

Single First-Class Fare

Single First-Class Fare and One-Third Going Dec. 28 to Jan. 1; returning until On Dec. 31 and Jan. 1

Going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1; Returning Jan, 2,

Special rates to Chicago and other western points, good to return until Jan. 2, 1896. Offices, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dun-das streets and G. T. R. Depot. CANADIAN

Christmas and New Year's Holidays

Special Rates For All, Single First-Class Fare. Going Dec. 24 and 25, Returning Dec. 26, 1895 Going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, returning Jan. 2, 1896

Single First-Class Fare and One-Third, Going Dec. 21 to 25, Going Dec. 28 to Jan. 1, Returning until Jan. 7, 1896. Special Rates for Students and Teachers Single First-Class Fare and One-Third. Going Dec. 13 to 24, Returning until Jan. 13, '96

Special Rates for Commercial Travelers Single First-Class Fare, Dec. 20 to 25, Returning until Jan. 7, 96

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond street,

WHITE STAR LINE Royal and United States Mail Steam ers for Queenstown and Liverpool. GERMANIO Dec. 25 *TEUTONIO Jan. 1 BRITANNIO Jan. 3 *MAJESTIC Jan. 16 GERMANIC Jan. 22

*Superior second cabin accommodation on Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$75 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$35 and \$40; round trip, \$65 to \$75, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$50 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Company's office, 41 Broadway. New York.

For further information apply to

EDWARD DE LA HOOKE. SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON.

Clock corner Richmond and Dundas streets

"Love's Labor Lost"

Should you purchase a present for your friends that would not be

appreciated by them? Be sure and see the greatest display that was ever made in Canada of novelties for Christmas presents-Shaving Stands in bird's eye maple and oak, Fancy Cabinets, China Closets, Writing Desks, Book-Cases, Music Cabinets, Ladies' Toilet and Work Tables, Five O'clock Tea Tables, Fancy Rockers and Chairs, and an endless variety of articles suitable for presents at

this season. Do not fail to visit our retail showrooms and view these goods before making a selection for your friends. Everything offered at specially low prices.

The London Furniture Mnfg .Co.,

Retail Warerooms-184 to 198 King Street, London.

Half of the Teas sold as Ceylon are such in name only.

CEYLON TEA IS YOUR SAFEGUARD

Lead Packets Only. By all Greeers.

Hot Meat Pies, - - 5c Oyster Stews, - - 15c

YATES Market Bazar OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. yt

A. B. Powell

Does all kinds of insurance brokerage and represents the following fire com-panies:

The Guardian, of England,
The London & Lancashire, England. The Atlas, England.
The Quebec, of Canada.
Sole agent in London for the Manufacturer's

Sole agent in London for the Manufacturer's Accident Company.
Guarantee bonds given from \$500 to \$20,000.
Appraiser and agent for Canada Permanent Loan Company. \$100,000 to loan on real estate and security at low rates of interest.

Ground floor, 457 Richmond street.

Ladies Are Insuring

and with the Confederation Life, six recently having made application to us and were accepted. It's a good investment, without care or anxiety. Infor-

mation cheerfully given.
Office, Market Lane, ground floor. FRED H. HEATH, General Agent. GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent. Phone 757.



This Brand of Flour BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

J. D. SAUNBY 257 York Street. TELEPHONE 118.

USE NO OTHER.

IT'S A FACT That we can make you a Suit or Overcoat at from \$2 to \$5 less than down town mer-

PRATT & WILKINS 304 Dundas Street.

DEMOVAL -

W. Fairbairn Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

New Year Coming Again.

Useful and Elegant Articles for Presents. Some HALF PRICE;

Artist Oil Color Boxes, Water Color and Crayons, Dressing Cases in Plush. Large and Beautiful Assortment of ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS

Picture Framing at Special Low Prices. R. LEWIS, 434 Richmond Street.

ELECTRIC

Guaranteed to Make Your Hair Cur

Rogers Electric Co



Stark's Powders

ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT. Each box centains a box of powder for the im-nediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache mediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness, Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never failing treatment for Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Billious and Typhoid Fevers. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pills mixtures bronges are but they act of

Only 25 cta.; Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Brug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no Dyuggists. Prepared by R. Stark, M.O.C.P., Chemist



Fur Lined, worth \$10 for \$5 Fur Lined, worth \$12 for \$6 Fur Lined, worth \$14 for \$7 Fur Lined, worth \$16 tor \$8

Come Early For Selections.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St

Wood Top Skates..... Steel Spring Skates.

Boys' Jackknives

 Boys' Jeckknives
 10 to
 25

 Girls'
 t Knives
 20 to
 35

 Genta
 Pocket Knives
 25 to
 75

 Finest tazors
 \$1 00 to
 \$1 50

 Air Rifles
 1 25 to
 2 25

 Flobert Rifles
 2 50 to
 4 00

 Open Every Night. Call and Examine.

No Trouble to Show Our Goods. Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas Street, London, Phone 205.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS 361 Richmond St.

FAIR TO CLOUDY AND MILD. Toronto, Dec. 27—11 p.m.—The disturbance mentioned last night has since passed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its energy at the same time decreasing. Another dis-turbance now covers the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. The weather is nowhere cold, and over the greater portion of

the country it is fair. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 24-34; Calgary, 22-30; Qu-'Appelle, 10—32; Winnipeg, 4 below—26: Inin home will spend a few weeks with Parry Sound, 16-30; Toronto, 28—35; relatives in Woodstock. Montreal, 24-30; Quebec, 26-44; Halifax,

30-46. PROBABILITIES. Toronto, Dec. 28-1 a.m. - Strong southerly to westerly winds; fair to cloudy and mild; light sleet or rain in some places,

chiefly at night. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread 4c per loaf retail.

Beltz's Fine Furs At Cut Rate Prices.

E BELTZ

Manufacturing Furrier,

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

If church members only tried as hard to attend prayer meeting as they do to get up an excuse for not going, how few would stay at home. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

The new baking powder people are talking up as making such delicious pastry is liam-three ways of getting it-come, drop a card or 'phone 502.

Take your prescriptions to shuff's new pharmacy, dundas corner william. OAK HALL.

Making a great drive in boys' fine warm Frieze Ulster Overcoats, storm proof, deep collars. Just the coat your boy needs for winter

blasts. Size, 22 to 24-\$3, \$3 50. Size, 25 to 28-\$3, \$3 50, \$4 Size, 29 to 30-\$4 50. OAK HALL.

148 and 150 Dundas street.

Happiness consists as much in expectation as it does in realization.

Capes. Ruffs, Storm Collars, Jackets, Gauntlets, Caps.

Garments Made to Order & Remodeled

46 DUNDAS STREET.

London Advertiser. Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:

Street: Car **Tickets**

Are on sale at De la Hooke's (G. T. R. ticket office), corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

-H. L. Cater, Toronto, is spending the holidays with his parents, 341 William street.

-Mr. John A. Croden, manager for R. S. Williams & Son, is already in the field as alderman for No. 3 ward. Mr. Frank J. Maguire, Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting Mr. Samuel Stewart, 155 Maple street.

-Miss Kate and Miss Sara Gleeson, of -Mrs. John McKay and son Herald,

-The marriage took place Miss Nellie Clement, Woodstock, to Charles Lightheart, London. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Woodsworth. John Clement, of Toronto, assisted the groom and Miss Annie Clement, sister of the bride. performed the duties of bridesmaid. There

were about 60 guests present from London.

Philips, of Toronto, and before return-

Buffalo, New York and other places. -The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors, residing ln Canada, is reported for the London "Advertiser" by P. J. Edmunds, international patent so licitor, London, Ont.: Canada patents—Bell Telephone Company of Canada, switch board plug; James W. Easton, Toronto, Ont., electric motor; Noxon Bros., Ingersoll, Ont., seeding machine (extension); T. S. Linscott, Brantford, Ont., "Men of Canada" (book copyright); Hattie & Mylius, Halifax, N. S., toilet preparation (trade mark); United States patents-W. Litchfield, Winnipeg, Man, machine for bending pipes; B. Murphy, Orillia, Ont., watch-case regret on leaving the member spring; J. W. Provan, Oshawa, Ont., trip The address was as follows:

—At the last regular meeting of Lodge Trafalgar, No. 51, S. O. E., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Past president, Bro. Madge; president, G. Duckett; vice-president, E. H. Wingett; secretary, Thos. May; treasurer, B. Gidley; chaplain, F. Onn; 1st committeeman, H. S. Horwood; 2nd, J. G. Pritchett; 3rd, E. Parnell; 4th, J. Walters; 5th, L. R. Anderson; 6th, W. Onn; inside guard, J. Court; outside guard, Harry Gardner; surgeon, Dr. Piper; auditors, Bros. Pritchett, Grigg and Madge; trustees, J. J. Biggs, R. Hobbs and E. Parnell; delegates to Grand Lodge, E. Parnell and Madge; alternates, Bros. Pritchett and Onn.

MARKETMEN AS ADVERTISERS. taken place in Washington, where prayers for you will follow you. It is the least one of the daily newspapers are that you will always think of them as your a number of dealers who have stalls personal friends and well wishers. Be kind in the markets, and who evidently find enough to accept this Bible as a small token this method of calling attention to their dainties a profitable one. If publicity of this sort be a good thing in one city, it curbs to be a good thing in one city. it ought to be a good thing in another; in fact, it ought to be a good thing in any community large enough to support a market house—and a daily newspaper. LONDON BOYS IN TROUBLE.

The Detroit News says: "The worthless check game was successfully worked on Saloonkeeper Charles Lange, of 737 Fort street west, Dec. 11. Three men, dressed as laborers, with blackened faces and carrying dinner pails, dropped into the saloon and ordered "schupers." In payment each presented a check, one for \$14.75 and the others for \$12 50 each, signed and stamped "R. H. McDonald & Sons." Lange accepted the checks and on the next day presented them at the People's Savings Bank. Then he learned that he had been swindled and ing up as making such delicious pastry is he informed the police. Similar transac-sold only at shuff's, corner dundas and wiland the arrest of Fecteau followed. And now Harry and George Donnelly, brothers, of London, Ont., have been brought from Cleveland on suspicion of being the other swindlers and the police say Lange has positively identified them. Harry Donnelly is 27 years old and a cigarmaker. His brother is six years older and a molder." The Donnelly brothers are well-known here and were recently implicated in an assault

LONDON WEST PRESBYTERIANS. The annual tea meeting of the Presbyterian Mission Sunday School was held last evening in the Temperance Hall, London West. It was very largely attended. Tea was served in abundance, and at the close

Will be given free only next Saturday to all purchasers of one pound of

Bark-Well's Baking Powder.

This is a most exquisite toilet preparation for whitening and beautifying the skin and complexion. Suitable for either ladies or gents, and no person desiring a beautiful skin (and who does not?) should be without

WINTERINE.

Instantly cures all chafing and chapping of skin, and gives a beautiful whiteness to the coarsest and roughest skin and complexion. Remember one bottle free on Saturday to every person buying one pound of

Christie's Fancy Shortbread, Rowat's High Grade Coffee, Peerless Count Oysters. California Navel Oranges, Keiller's Orange Marmalade,

Choice Malaga Grapes. We have just received a large assortment Christie's High-Class Biscuits. We also keep Bremer's (Chicago) Saratoga Flakes, Butter Wafers, Lunch Biscuits and Hand-Made Chocolate Wafers.

T. A. Rowat & Co. 228 Dundas Street - - - Phone 317

all present received a well filled bag of dainties. During the evening addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Johnston, of St. Andrew's Church, and Rev. Mr. Talling, -Miss Lizzie McKellar, Sarnia, and of St. James' Church. Rev. Dr. Proudfoot occupied the chair and introduced the following programme: Recitation, Annie Milroy; recitation, Malvia Duff; dialogue, -Miss Kate and Miss Sara Gleeson, of Sarnia, have returned from Switzerland and song, Miss M. Boston; recitation, Charlie will spend the winter with their sister, Mrs. Howie; recitation, Miss Jennie Blackwell; James Wilson, London. George Ramsay; recitation, Nellie Stratfold; of 583 Elizabeth street, have left on an extended visit to her mother, Mrs. dialogue, Miss J. Boston and two boys; duet, Miss J. Boston and Mr. G. Stickels; recitation, Rosie Boston; dialogue, five girls; recitation, Louis Parke; song, three girls; recitation, May Duff (by request); reading, Mrs. Simpson; recitation, Wilbert

Evans; recitation, James Ramsay. MR. MOXON HONORED

By the Choir of the Dundas Center Methodist Church-Address and Presentation.

The choir of the Dundas Street Center Methodist Church last evening presented Mr. Wm. Moxon, their popular choirmaster, with an illuminated address and testimonial. Mr. W. H. Skinner expressed the deep regret felt by every member of the choir at the departure of Mr. Moxon from among them. The address was accompanied by a handsome reference Bible. Mr. G. Kirk read the address and the presentation was made by Miss Grange. Mr. Moxon replied in a few words expressing his deep regret on leaving the members of the choir.

Dear Mr. Moxon,-As you are about to sever your connection with us as organist and choirmaster, we on behalf of the members of the choir wish to express the deep regret we feel at your departure from among us, and to assure you that we entertain for you feelings of high personal regard both as musical conductor and as a Christian gentle man. During the years that you have been choirmaster your uniform kindness and sympathy have been highly appreciated by all, and it is with no feigned regret we take leave of you tonight. We are sorry to part with one whose character is so irreproachable and whose artistic ability is so marked. By numerous courtesies your goodness of heart has been evidenced and the harmony of our practices has been disturbed by no discordant note. A novel evolution in advertising has Our best wishes attend you as you go. Our among the regular advertisers in at earnest desire of the members of this choir

FROM

Rev. Arthur Goulding, B. D. Chaplain The Penetentiary, Stony Mountain, Manitoba.—"It affords me very great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your invaluable medicine-K. D. C., which, if taken together with the pills, is warranted to remove the most stubborn case of Dyspepsia. I cannot say that I had arrived at that stage when the disease had become chronic—but I have suffered intensely nevertheless. I had been under medical treatment for some time, with but little relief-when my attention was directed to your cure. I tried it and it has almost effectually cured me, and I can heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from dyspepsia."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA K. D. C. Or Money IS FOUND IN K. D. C. Refunded-

Highest indorsements. Write for testimonials and gaurantee.

K. D. C. Co., Ltd., Boston, U. S., and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Can.

A great many people think it is all humbug about prices being less on Bargain Day, but they are mistaken. You see, it is like this: When we started business in London we found that the majority of the working people made their purchases on Saturday, this is also the day when the farmers do most cf their shopping. This being the case, we found that we had to employ a large staff of clerks who had to work until late on Saturday night and were idle on Monday. As our expenses are less on Monday, we wished to divide the business up, which would allow shorter hours for our employees and save the gas bill. To induce the people to come on Monday, we had to reduce our prices, but we find it pays. You see, when you come to our store on Monday, and find prices marked down, you are enabled to buy twice as much. In this way we only get half the profit, but sell twice the amount. The following is a haphazard list from our immense stock. For Monday only.

Black Dress Goods

For Monday Only. 44-Inch Black Henrietta..... \$0 25 42-inch Fine Black French 46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta.. 44 inch Black Soliel Silk, fig-44-inch Silk Warp Henrietta.. 56-inch Palmeral Costume Serge, in black and navy blue, fast dye..... 44 inch Reversible Black Cord 1 00

Plaids

laius		
For Monday Only		
25 pieces Tartan Plaids	\$0	20
50 pieces Tartan Plaids, very fine		2
6 pieces Fancy Plaids		3
54-inch Scotch Tartan		8

Fancy Dress Goods

For Monday Only. Snowflake, tweed effect, light \$0 25 27 pieces Fancy Tweeds, all woo!, light or dark..... 54-inch Small Check Tweed. 54-inch Heavy, dark colors

Shawls

For Monday Only. Honeycomb Breakfast \$0 25
Shawls Size Wool Shawls, in cream, pink, fawn and blue Extra Heavy, Large Size Honeycomb Wool Shawls, all shades.... Fancy Wool Shawls, filoselle Hosiery

For Monday Only. Children's Wool Hose, the \$0 10 pair.... Ladies' English Ribbed Cash-mere Hose, double sole.... Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, all sizes..... 18 Ladies' Heavy Cashmere Ladies' All-Wool Hose......

Ladies' Underwear

For Monday Only. I adies' Fleece-Finish Vests, 2 \$0 25 Ladies' Wool Drawers, very 48 heavy.....Ladies' Wool Vests, very heavy.....Ladies' Fine All-Wool Vests... Ladies' Wool Drawers...... Ladies' Wool Vests..... Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests Children's Natural Wool Vests....

Oilcloth and Carpets For Monday Only.

Best Oilcloth, square yard \$0 20 Linoleum, square yard 35 Blinds, complete..... Union Carpet, new patterns, 1 yard wide, yard Smyrna Hearth Rugs (30x60).. English Drugget, for robe

Crockery

For Monday Only. Half Dozen White Ironstone China Cups and Saucers, with handles, not seconds... White Ironstone China Bowls White Chamber, medium size 19 Beautifully Decorated Cuspidores.... 12 Handsomely Decorated Toilet Set, 10 pieces.... 1 69 Very Fine Magnolia Jug. all

Glassware

For Monday Only. Six-Piece Tea Set..... Stand Lamp, complete 19 Beautiful Amber Glass Tea 64 Half Dozen Engraved Tumb-25

Tinware

For Monday Only. Large Tea Kettle..... \$0 15 Three-Story Cake Dish..... 15 Large Dish Pan..... 10 Pair Plates.... Saucepans..... Victor Flour Sifter...,.... Galvanized Iron Coal Hod 25

Graniteware

For Monday Only. Very best Graniteware Teapot .. Preserving Kettle..... Pudding Dish.... 15

Furnishings

Large Teakettle....

For Monday Only. Men's Heavy Blue and Grey Shirts and Drawers, 45c, or Street, for or 3 for.

Men's All-wool Cardigan Jackets, worth 50c, for. 69 Men's Heavy Shirts and Drawers, ribbed..... 25 Men's Wool Lined Kid Gloves .. Home-made Mitts..... Men's Mufflers....

Clothing For Monday Only Boys' Overcoats, with or with-Men's Frieze Ulsters, Storm King... Men's Frieze Ulsters, twoed Boys' Heavy Tweed Pants, all Men's Heavy Tweed Pants.... Men's Heavy Weight Tweed Pants....

Toilet Soaps For Monday Only.

Baby's Own......\$0 Stanley Tar Soap..... Glycerine and Honey..... Vino:ia..... 10 Mara's Special, 10 bars for.....

The T. E. Mara Co.

LIMITED,

153 Dundas Street, 155 Dundas Street, And Market Square

London.

Special Attention to Mail Orders - 'Phone 1,043

In Woman's Realm.

The latest skirt shown by French designers requires ten yards of twenty-twoinch-silk for a skirt forty inches long, writes Emma M, Hooper in December Ladies' Home Journal. It is cut in nine gores, with the straight center of each breadth being in the center of the gore. Make the sides slightly bias, which will give them a handsome flare. Be sure that bias seam comes at the center back and that the lining is cut just like the outside.

SKATING COSTUME.

With wider goods two gores can come out

of the same width. The skirt is five yards

wide and should be interlined stiffly ten

inches deep all around. The front and

belt and the back laid in three narrow

box-plaits at the top. Skirts should be

made to open at the left of the back rather

than made to lap the center back. A

pocket can be put on the right side in the

seam next to the back one. No dresses

are interlined throughout now by any one

understanding skirt-making. The flare effect, however, requires the stiff interlin-

ing from ten to fifteen inches deep all

around. If a skirt is made with two

double box-plaits in the back they must

lap slightly at the top or all the fulness

will fall toward the sides instead of the

center back. Made-over skirts may be

lengthened by a bias band of velvet, vel-

veteen silk plaid, etc., but trimmings on

skirts are only used when necessity re-

quires. A broad braid bordered

with loops or trefoils of a narrower braid

is sometimes seen on the edge of a skirt.

Petticoats and Skirts.

flannel dress skirt may be made to do

further very acceptable duty as a skirt.

A discarded cashmere, Henrietta or

Cut the binding from the bottom, re-

move the waistband, and take out the

superfluous width, leaving the skirt about

three yards wide at the bottom. The stiff-

ening of the dress skirt should also be

Taken out. Seam up the skirt, rebind the

bottom, and add a couple of narrow ruffles

of the goods or of silk. Set on a binding

A Spanish flounce of the material

across the back breadths will give the de-

sirable flare to the bottom. A couple of

bands of cloth or silk may be stitched on

by the way of trimming, or feather-stitch-

ing with black Asiatic rope silk upon the

For women in mourning, a black under-

skirt is indispensable. The skirt of a half-

worn alpaca will serve to good purpose,

while grosgrain, trimmed with bias folds

of the same would be very nice. Light-

weight goods should be lined to give them

body, and a thin lining, such as silkoline

For a petticoat to wear next the body.

nothing is better in cold weather than one

of wool. Many ladies crochet their own.

Use Germantown. Crochet first a yoke-

shaped piece in close single crochet, wid-

ening to make it the proper shape, and

upon this exochet in shell pattern a full

zkirt long enough to come below the

knees. A ribbon run about the top will

be bought for skirts. To make it, cut off

the embroidered edge, having embroidery

and all about six inches deep. Then set several breadths together and place upon a

roke. Face the bottom with silk and add

the embroidered edge in the form of a

ruffle. Instead of the old-fashioned cross-

stitch upon the seam on the wrong side,

tailor-press open seams, and upon the

right side make a briar-stitch or feather-

stitch to keep the seams open. Use for

the purpose Victoria knitting silk, either

A very dainty petticoat was made of

white French flannel, cut the regular

gored skirt pattern. All the seams were

covered with briar-stitching, and a couple

of rows of feather-stitching decorated the

two-inch hem. About the bottom an

edging crocheted with Victoria knitting

silk was slightly ruffled on. Some very

suitable designs for such lace edging have

appeared in recent numbers of the House-

old. The same edging might be made

of Saxony yarn, or a nice quality of tor-

Quiet Reception Dress.

Any pretty silk with a fancy neck dress-

ing is in good taste for an elderly lady

who does not go out a great deal, writes

Isabel A. Mallon in December Ladies'

Home Journal. If she fancies it, a dainty

bonnet may be worn, though I think it

in better taste at any evening affair at a

private house for the head to be uncover-

ed. Black satin, brilliant with black jets,

softened with frills of black lace, makes a

rich and fashionable gown for the matron.

while for the younger woman all the

in good form. Silks showing changeable

confess myself to not caring for them, in-

ssmuch as they look better suited to cover-

back-grounds with brocade figures upon

white or the color of the skirt.

chon could be used.

Flannel embroidered upon one edge may

or paper-cambric, may be added to a flan-

nel skirt to make it slip on easily.

be better than a waistband.

about thirty cents a yard.

hem will be suitable.

sides should be slightly gathered to the flaring collar is also trimmed with fur.

Hunter's green faced-cloth, with an atmost satin-like finish, is combined with fancy checked velvet to make this smart visiting a reception gown. The skirt is finished at the foot with a band of Alaska sable headed by narrow, black passemen. terie. The corsage shows one of the many odd ways in which cloth and velvet are combined this winter. There is, of course, a fitted lining, and the velvet is laid in three tuck-like folds across the bust and in the back across the shoulders to cor-



respond; the cloth is stretched smoothly under the arms, and has slight fulness in the middle of both back and front where it meets, being cut away above to show the velvet. Square, fur-trimmed tabs ornament the tops of the sleeves and give

becoming fulness over the bust, and the

The Lace of the Season. If any woman has lace flounces or a lace veil carefully stored away, let her now take it from its treasure-house, hie her to her dressmaker's, first carefully measuring the lace, and have it put upon her best gown. If never before has she realized the delightful sensation of knowing what it is to have envious glances cast at her, she will appreciate it now.

Point de Flanders is one of the expensive laces which will be worn this winter, and some of the new ball gowns have rare bits of it in the trimming. It is more used on the waists than the skirts, but there are fronts and plaited sides where it is seen in all its beauty. Women who really know about laces and their value will not allow their dressmakers to cut rashly into their flounces and veils as the dressmakers would like to do, and insist instead that the drapery shall be made in such a fashion as to use the lace without cutting it.

A tulle veil trimmed with a point lace is becoming to most brides, but few have the courage of their convictions enough to wear it. Rose point, Point d'Alencon and the numberless varieties known to the lace lovers are all to be used this winter, but the collars of the Point de Venice are to be the smartest. Certainly they cost enough to lead all else.

about the top, not forgetting to make Even in hats and bonnets will be found buttonholes in the band, by which the a place to put some lace this season, and skirt may be suspended from the corset a pretty and becoming fashion it is. Lace is always a becoming fabric, and about Moreen makes a very satisfactory underthe face and neck particularly shows to skirt. It keeps its shade amirably, needs advantage and makes the complexion no lining, and is not expensive; a good clear and fine. quality thirty-seven inches wide costs

On ball gowns, where ruffles and berthas are not becoming, the tucker and full vest of lace are to be seen, softening the hard lines of satin, silk or velvet, while on the velvet gowns every tiny stitch of the exquisite fabric shows as though wrought by fancy fingers.

The possession of rare and beautiful lace is to most women, a delight and joy quite unappreciated by the average man, and the idea of "warmth in a bit of lace" is not believed in by those who have never known the delicious warmth of a lace scarf of rare and costly design, thrown over the head in a coquettish fashion.

The mending and cleaning of lace is rapidly growing to be a means of income to reduced gentlewomen. It is a veritable art that requires much learning, but it is so essentially a feminine employment that many old-fashioned women prefer it to a more fin de siecle one.

Aprons for Nurse and Waitress,

The mistress usually provides the caps and aprons for nurse and waitress. Nurses' aprons are made with two full widths of material, and reach, as a rule, to the bottom of the dress skirt. One breadth is torn in halves lengthwise, and the two breadths thus formed are sewed to either side of the whole breadth. They are finished with hemstitching, or hems and tucks, or with handsome embroidery. The strings are made long and wide, and usually trimmed at the end to match the

Waitresses' aprons are shorter and narrower than those provided for a nurse's use, being only a breadth and half in width and not over thirty-six inches long. Many of them are made with bibs and straps, which are pinned on the shoulder with plain silver pins. They are of fine material and are simply made with broad hem, and two or three tucks from one to two inches deep.

How to Meril Gloves.

If you wish to mend your gloves neatly turn them inside out and sew them over and over with fine cotton thread. Silk seems to cut the kid. If there is a tear, set a piece of kid under it and secure it with a few stitches; if you have not the kid of the right color, use a bit of ribbon or silk. Save the best part of the old pair to mend the new. Court plaster will mend a break nicely, but always stiffens

Jet on Everything.

Jet still holds its own as a popular triraming, but it is seen in many new designs this winter. Jet flowers are the latest novelty. On a light-colored evening gown they are extremely effective. They pretty figured, striped and chine silks are | are used as a girdle, to ornament the panel of a skirt and to outline the neck of a low-cut bodice. Large daisies are a dethem are advocated by the dealers, but I sign high in favor, and also wild roses with very open work petals. These jet flowers are used on cloth dresses, as well ing a chair than making a lady's gown. | as evening gowns

An Interesting But Somewhat Tiresome Ceremony.

The Bride and Groom Stand For an Hour With Their Foreheads Together--The Costume of the Bride-The Professional

While the Armenians who live in Europe and Turkey, and above all in Constantinople, have adopted foreign dress and modes of living, their religious observances have never undergone any change, and probably never will. Their weddings, their baptisms, and their funerals, as well as their church services are all to-day exactly the same as when the Armenian Catholic Church was founded in the third century by the apostle Andrew.

Those ancient customs fit in to-day with modern ideas very oddly, and for a person of the end of the nineteenth century to find himself alone at one of these ceremonies is to feel as if he were dreaming of times long past. The writer of this was invited to an Armenian wedding in Constantinople not very long ago.

The bridegroom was a clerk and was rather taller than is usual for an Armen-



THE GROOM SALUTES THE BRIDE.

ian to be, as they are generally rather under than over the medium height. He was well built and had dark eyes and curling hair and a good fresh color, and in fact was quite a good-looking young fellow. His name was Haskas. He, like all the Greeks and Armenians, as well as the majority of Europeans, was quite willing to accept a fortune with his bride. In fact, I suspect that the prospective fortune was the prime factor in this marriage. A young man of those countries has but few chances of making money for himself, and custom makes it appear quite proper for him to secure a fortune more or less with his bride. Parents begin to lay aside their daughters' dowry from the time a girl is born, and according to the family and social prominence of the young man are the demands of his friends. He is allowed no social intercourse with the unmarried ladies of any family, and therefore his affections can not be said to be engaged

When an Armenian family has a young daughter to marry they look about until they find some young man who suits their ideas, and then a messenger is sent to this young man's nearest relatives, telling of the admirable qualities of the girl and naming the sum of her dower. This is promptly refused if the young man's family thinks it is insufficient. The young man's parents want all they can get, and they haggle and bid back and forth until finally thinking they can do no better they accept. The preliminaries are arranged either by the professional matchmakers or the relatives of bride and groom. The young man then makes a formal demand for the hand of the young lady through the nearest friend, the groom's mother, if she is living. The matchmakers are old women, and they are paid by one family or the other. Often two sets of matchmakers are employed, and they arrange everything, making the proposal and bearing the shy acceptance.

In the case of the wedding of which I write an old woman from the bride's family had gone down to the young man's office and made her proposal there. offer was accepted on condition that the dowry proved to be all that she said, viz., 20,000 perkits liras, or nearly \$100,000. The bride's family was a very wealthy one and she was the only daughter. She had seen Haskas in some way, and that shortened the preliminaries somewhat, as a direct bid could be made. The girl was young and pretty, and Haskas was considered very fortunate. The bride, in addition to the money dowry, received the gift of two houses, one in Prinkipo and one in Pera, but these were settled upon her. The furniture and clothes were all part of the dowry, and Haskas' mother went to verify the inventory to see if anything was put down that was not there.

Haskas' mother thought he was letting himself go dirt cheap, but as the bride was an only child and the parents lived near Yerimbourgas and already showed evidences of the insalubrity of that place she finally consented to the match. The day before the wedding the whole

amount of the dowry in cash was paid over to Haskas, and from a clerk with a pitiful salary of 3 liras a week he became in one hour a partner in the firm he had formerly worked for. Out of this money Haskas bought a diamond necklace and some other jewels for his bride and his own wedding clothes,

The wedding was to be at the home of the bride. When I arrived at the house she was just dressed, and I was invited into the bedroom where she stood in her magnificence. She was completely covered from head to foot with a veil of long slips of tinsel like that with which we decorate our Christmas trees. You could see nothing through this but the bottom of her dress. The women lifted her veil to show her face. The bride was not over 15 or 16, and was quite pretty so far as one could judge. Her cheeks were painted and her eyebrows penciled darkly, to meet in the center and reach her hair. The rest of her face was one dead white, made so by lead cosmetic. Her dress was white satin, embroidered with silver and pearls. The clothes were clumsily made, as are all the oriental garments, and completely disfigured whatever of grace she had. At a hint from my friends I took up a fold of her dress to see that the pearls were genuine. Her hair was long and thick, and braided full of little jingling coins.

In ignorance of etiquette I forgot to look at her feet, when she took the initiative and stuck out one and then the other to show that she had velvet slippers worked with gold thread and pearls. Then she

showed her solitaire ear-rings. After the inspection of the little bride we took seats on the divan and sipped black coffee served in egg-shell cups standing in gold filigree holders. Sweet meats gist has none in stock, get him to prowere handed around in glasses, with cure it for you. spoons. The sweetmeats are of violet, rose spoons. The sweetmeats are of violet, rose reopie of good tast and anise flavors, and are made very their teeth. Do you?

thick. There are glasses of water, and another with spoons and one empty glass. You are expected to take a spoon, dip it into whichever jelly you prefer, eat a spoonful, and then put your soiled spoon into the empty glass. I succeeded in upsetting a glass of water and both glasses of spoons, which for some reason they ap-

peared to consider a good omen. After this we were taken to see the trousseau. Many of the dresses were of rich and handsome stuffs. Then we went that at a luncheon given in his honor to see the supper table. This was spread he declined strawberries, saying that in a long and icy-cold room. There were he never ate them. "And why, if I fowls, cakes, dried fruits, enormous quantities of bread and cheese, and three immense boiled fish, besides black olives and confectioners' cakes. Hot dishes were to be served later when the guests were seat-

The whole party then went into the parlor to wait the arrival of the bridagroom ter." and the priests, of whom there were to be four. The rest of the company were all his host, who prides himself upon mother arrived. The bride was led in and seated on a stool, the tinsel covering her FIELD'S LAUNDRY COLLECTION. completely. Haskas' mother looked like a veritable old witch, and she passed her almost always refused to carry a valtime making invidious remarks and de or any linen with him, and when in were giving such a noble, beautiful and utterly ridiculous.

Everybody but the bride talked, smoked and had a good time, and at 11 o'clock the priests had not come. The bride's father soon returned to say that they would be these little purloinings of his. along in a short time. So coffee and more sweetmeats were served, and mastic was offered to the men to sharpen their appetites. Finally at 1 o'clock in the morning, a boy came and spread a piece of carpet in the center of the floor and said the priests were coming. The guests did not mind the delay, but the poor little bride sitting on the stool under her glittering head-gear tottered with sleep two or three times. No priests were dressed in magnificent robes, stiff with gold embroidery and jewels. The head priest had a sort of mitre blazing with jewels. The first carpet was now covered with another having tassels. The chief priest took the center of this, with the other three behind him. The bride's father led her forward to the bridegroom, and they both stepped before the priest. Cushions of red velvet were then presented, on which were artificial leaves. These were put on the heads of the young couple. The tinsel veil kept that of the bride steady, but Haskas' did not fit and kept slipping around to his great discomfort. The bride was short, Haskas tall, and they were obliged to stand one hour with their foreheads touching. The wreaths were changed from head to head three times.

The ceremony appeared to resemble the Catholic form closely, but with much more



THEIR HEADS TOUCHED FOR AN HOUR.

symbolism. When it was over the newly married pair arose and the priests went to the supper room, and after they had eaten and departed the rest went to sup-

The poor weary bride was placed on the same stool and the bridegroom came for. ward with a richly trimmed cushion on which his presents were displayed, a watch with a long, heavy chain, a diamond brooch and necklace and a pair of filigree bracelets, over 4 inches wide, studded with rubies, and a red silk purse filled with gold money. After the presentation of the jewels Haskas awkwardly unfastened the tinsel veil, handed it to his mother and clasped the jewels on the bride, to whom Here lies the body of Mary Ann. then offered his hand to lead her to the supper room, followed by all the rest. Hot roast mutton and pilaff and several other very substantial dishes were served, and an abundance of wine. The bride never spoke nor did any one appear to regard her as other than a lay figure, though she ate a little. It was daylight before they had finished eating, for everyone did full justice to the feast. Then every one went home in the gray light of morning, after one last cup of coffee and a congratulatory speech.

Every wedding is carried out in the same general manner, allowing for difference in the station and circumstances of the families.

The mother-in-law exists in Armenian as well as in our comic papers. Haskas' mother never left off belittling the supper, the dowry and the appearance of the bride, but no one appeared to feel hurt or vexed, so I imagine it must be customary. Weddings being so complex, one is usually enough to last a life-time and divorces are almost unheard of.

SUFFERED UNTOLD MISERY FOR TWO YEARS.

At Times Unable to Walk-Totally Cured of Kidney Trouble by South American Kidney Cure.

Perfect relief from intense suffering is as the contrast between the darkness of the dungeon and the bright sunlight of the heavens above. This was the experience of Mr. John Snell, a well known retired farmer, of Wingham. Ont. Let him tell his own story: "For two years I suffered untold misery, and at times I could not walk. and any standing position gave intense pain, the result of kidney disease that ollowed a severe attack of la grippe. Local physicians could not help me, and I was continually growing worse, which alarmed family and friends. At this critical moment I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised, and resolved to try it, as a dying man will grasp at anything. Result: Before totally relieved of pains, and two bottles cured me."

Mazziz-Blowler was just remarking to me that all he owes is to his mother. Bazby-Yes; and I understand that all he has he owes to his father. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas-

ant. sure and effectual. If your drug-·People of good taste use Odoroma for

Stories Told About the Late Eugene Field.

FIELD AS A DINER-OUT. The latest story of Eugene Field is may ask?" said the hostess. "Well, to stell the truth, they destroy my appetite for prunes." On another occasion at a dinner given by his friend, Melville E. Stone, when the cigars were passed, some were labeled "ten cents straight" and others "three for a quar-Field had subsidized the butler allow him to play this joke upon assembled, and at 9 o'clock Haskas and his fering his guests only the finest Ha-

Whenever he left home Mr. Field claring that the amount of dowry they need of such articles, when stopping were giving such a noble, beautiful and with friends, he usually helped himwell-connected young man as Haskas was self to anything he could find that would fit him. In this manner he soon gathered a fine collection of collars, cuffs, shints, etc., bearing initials belonging, in many instances, to wellknown and famous men. In his home went to see what had become of them. He Mr. Field had a big trunk filled with

FIELD FORSAKING THE STAGE. At one time in his early manhood, probably after his return from Europe, Field thought of becoming an actor. He made a study of Shakespeare and sought the company of stage people and was so thoroughly filled with the idea that he lacked only the encourage ment of his friends to carry it out.
One day he ventured to hint his ambition to his guardian, Melvin Gray, who one spoke to her or offered her a glass of water, nor did she speak to any one. It must have been a cruel penance. At 1:30 o'clock the priests arrived, preceded by several boys with censors chanting. The of Field!" exclaimed Mr. Gray in consternation. "Yes-s-s," replied Field, with that slow, stammering way he had of lingering on his sibilants, "I have thought of all that. S-s-s-still I am determined. I res-ss-spect my father's memory. Judge, I will not take his name. I will take your name. My s-s-stage name s-s-shall be Gray— Melvin Gray." GIVING ELI PERKINS A NOTICE

One of the earliest of Eugene Field's jokes was played on Eli Perkins. Field was a reporter on a St. Joseph paper. Eli came along to deliver a lecture. He called on Field and asked for a newspaper notice. He expected a column at least, but next morning he simply read: "As Eli Perkins will lecture here tonight, all the railroads have arranged to give excursions out of town at greatly reduced rates." Perkins was wild, supposing a great injury had been done him, but instead, the paragraph attracted so much attention that he had a crowded house FIELD MALINGERING.

Field was going away from Denve one day on a business trip, and the train he was billed to take was usually crowded to a degree beyond comfort. 'Gene appeared at the depot with one of his legs tied up in a sheet, and hobbling with the help of a cane. He was given two seats in the coach—one to sit on and one to rest his leg on. When he reached his destination he paralyzed the passengers by carelessly unwinding the sheet and throwing out of the window. There wasn't & thing the matter with his leg.

FIELD'S SCRAPBOOK.

Not long ago one of Mr. Field's friends had a large and beautiful scrapbook made and sent to him, ask ing him to fill it with odds and ends that had no value to himself and hand it back. It is almost filled with all sorts of things-original M.S.S., many pages Sharps and Flats, portraits of Mr. Field of all descriptions, fully a dozen original drawings by different artists, none of which look the least like the original. Mr. Field's inseparable companion was a fox terrier named Jessie Bartlett Davis, and she appears in many of the platures. One a caricature that has been published, which Mrs. Field thinks the best one ever made of her husband, represents him leaning his elbow upon a dejected bust of Horace, his long forefinger on his forehead, pondering upon Me and Horace. Jessie, in the ruffles of Punch, is beside him. Turning the leaves of this scrapbook, one finds on one page an epitaph frequently quoted by Dr. Gunsaulus:

m of Abraham Who rests in the It's all very nice for Mary Ann, But it's mighty tough on Abraham. -Current Literature.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it-you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't Hoods trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

chase & Sanborn's



Brand Coffee

'Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

A RTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL A appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years experience and the limb I now make it second to none. All work guaranteed Write for terms before purchasing else

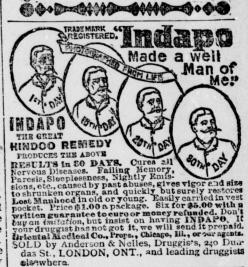
00+0-4440-4440-4+0 Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PYNY-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-

CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

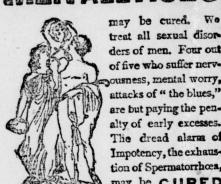
MRS. JOSEPH NORWICE, of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hearseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL



elsewhere.



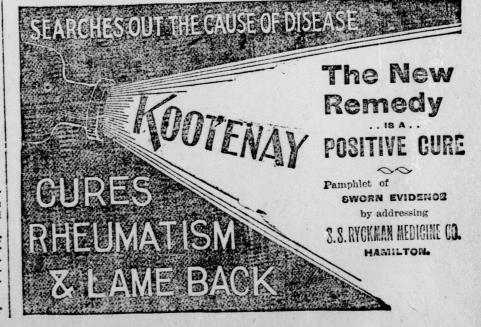
ders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry. attacks of " the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhoea, may be CURED in strict confidence at moderate expense.

Send for our free sealed book, "PERFECT

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Silverware, Candelabrum, Fruit Bowls, Nut Bowls, Tea Urns, Water Kettles, Coffee Sets. Tea Services, Water Pitchers, Bake Dishes, New Goods Daily.

Hardware Company.



Terror, Grief and Anxiety May Change Your Locks.

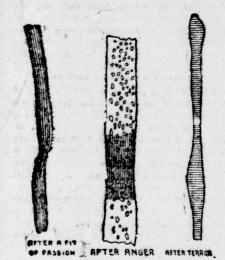
tes Authentic Cases--Curious Chemical Changes in the Hair Roots

Caused by Nervous or Mental Excitement.

Few persons know that the hair is a barometer of a man's health and character, and that it is influenced by his mental condition from time to time. History tells us that Louis the Severe, of Bavaria, became gray over night after murdering a number of vassals who were too attentive to his wife. Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII.'s great chancellor, and Marie Antoinette are said to have turned gray in the night after being informed of their

No one has doubted these things until the new school of physiologists, being nnable to account for the phenomena, declared them unworthy of belief. And this in the face of the fact that the experience of many persons of the present day supported the theory.

The hair consists of a root, a shaft and a tip, the latter two being the projecting parts. Its substance is composed of a horny material containing the pigment granules, which are developed in the root and the color of which depends on the presence of a peculiar oil, sepia tint in dark hair, blood red in red hair, and yellowish in fair hair. While it has been generally admitted that the hair of all mammalia has nerve connection, a similar state of affairs has been denied with reference to human hair until quite re-



cently. The past lack of knowledge accounts for the scepticism of the modern physiologists. Their argument was emimently logical. If nerve activity did not reach the hair-root, it could not affect it.

The grayness of hair commences at the hair bulb, where the cells are produced and rises upward to the tip. It is caused by a deficiency, and the degeneration respectively of the pigment matter. The coloring stuff either gives out or retrogrades. The chemist can perform the same for you in an incredibly short time by simply soaking your raven or auburn locks removed from the head in alcohol

An instance of accidental hair bleaching in Switzerland came under my tica. A peasant boy had undertaken to rob an eagle's nest of its young by hanging over a mountain precipice, his comrades dangling him on a rope. To proteet himself against possible attacks by the old birds, he carried a long sword.

The boy had captured his prize and was about to be pulled up when the parents of the little ones, attracted by their brood's cries, attacked him with claws and beaks. To ward them off the young fellow struck out with his sword and perceiving a certain pull in the rope saw that he had hit the hawser, which hung only by one strand.

Terror seized him, he might be plunged in the abyss any second, a prey to the ferocious feathered fieuds; there seemed no hope whatever, till his friends, by their quick and well calculated action, succeeded in landing the seemingly doomed boy safely, and a drink of Kirch soon revived him. But when he took up his cap to throw it in joyous fashion into the air it was seen that his abundant brown hair had turned white from root

Landois of the Greifswald clinic had a patient suffering from delirium tremens who saw rats and other animals constantly running about him. He was extremely nervous, and when on the fourth night of his arrival in the institute one of the physicians entered the ward suddenly. he became so terrified that he wrapped himself up in his blanket while his teeth chattered and his limbs trembled. Next morning it was seen that three-fourths of his hair on his head and beard had become gray. Dr. Virchow, among other authorities, investigated the case, and gave it as his opinion that degeneration of the pigment matter had nothing to do

with the change. The French physician Raymond had a female patient suffering from neuralgia. Her heir was jet black. In consequence of an especially bad attack of the pain the hair took on a reddish hue, which, after some hours, faded into gray. The change occurred within a space of five

hours. Dr. Allbert tells of a case where a woman's hair changed from black to blonde after a fever incident to child-

birth. The insane asylum at Dalldorf, near Berlin, harbors a female idiot, aged thirteen, who experiences alternating fits of comparative quietude, followed by fits of excitement and extreme nervousness. On her quiet days her skin is dry and her face pale, while during her periods of nervous excitement she displays great energy and her cheeks then are red and

ber skin is generally heated. The color of the hair changes almost visibly with the temperature of the her body; it is a yellow blonde, while her skin remains dry, and becomes auburn when she is excited. The change occurs within forty-eight hours and on the whird day it is at its height.

Medical reports set forth that patients mffering from disease of the nerves in the head become gray at the very spots where pains manifested themselves. This change, in the majority of cases, took place slowly; in some cases it occurred ever night.

Dr. Reinhard noticed several cases in which parties suffering from consumption experienced a change in the color of the hair from light to black; he also told | calf for the prodigal and bid him welcome of a blonde who lost her hair after having had typhus. After several months extent, new growth of hair appeared, but it was jet black.

A young man, eighteen years old, serving in the German army, had been discovered in the act of hazard playing by his chief. He feared dishonorable dismassal, and spent twenty days in dreadful giving as the what.

anticipation. When, finally, his case was passed on, his colonel decided not te punish the young fellow on condition that he promised never again to touch a card. After it was all over I cut a bunch of hairs from the culprit's head to subject them to microscopical investigation.

In this connection it should be stated that the growth of hair allows of measurement day by day. At an average, young people's hair grows at the rate of fifteen lines (twelve lines make an inch) per month, but there are exceptions. My young friend's hair, according to previous investigation, grew only at the rate of one-fourth of a line per day. Taking this for the basis of my examination it was easy to determine on what particular days certain portions of the hair, which I cut from his head, had formed. I found that, beginning with the particles formed on July 5 and terminating with the formations of July 24 the hair had changed from brown to reddish and light bluish tints, increasing in intensity until, under the microscope, it appeared

almost a vellowish white. The young man's diary showed that during that period he had gambled, losing steadily. Consequently his nervous excitement grew apace. On the 24th it reached its height, and then he found himself vis-a-vis of Nemesis, personified by his superior officer. After that followed a period of quiet resignation, during which the hair assumed its natural color, but as the day of judgment grew near, in the second week of August, the tint changed again from brown to brown yellow and bluish green. The inference is obvious.

A gentleman of my acquaintance received on Oct. 16 of last year news that his only son was suffering from a fatal malady. On Nov. 4 the patient was declared to be out of danger. Five days later I cut a bunch of hair from my friend's head, and after conducting preliminary investigations similar to those in the case of the young soldier I let the microscope tell the story. The formations from the root upward, covering a period of five days, were entirely normal; those formed between Oct. 16 and Nov. 4

exhibited the following tints: Black blue turned red, red turned yellowish brown, yellowish brown blood orange, blood orange a light yellow.

I also discovered another phenomenon In connection with this case. The particle of hair grown on the day when the man experienced a sudden shock seemed to be bent so as to make a flaw in it, and at the concave part of that impression I found a number of infinitesimal corpuscles, apparently parts of the hair root. This shows the tremendous force which the nerves and muscles exercise over the hair, a symptom, by the way, which the average individual finds exemplified in the sensation commonly called "goose flesh" or goose-skin. It is endured as a consequence of sudden fright or terror. The skin of the head for the moment loses its smoothness, the hair roots elevate, the hair itself becomes rigid, the color of the skin is pale.

Medical science explains it as follows: The hair contains certain muscular fiber cells which arise in the upper part of the corium. As each hair enters the skin obliquely, forming an acute angle with the surface and as the muscle lies in the corresponding obtuse angle, its contraction erects the hair, that is, makes it stand'un.

These goose-skin sensations were observed in a lesser degree in certain cases where they could not be accounted for as the consequence of sudden terror although the nervous tendency predomin-

ated A medical expert reports that the locks of three young girls belonging to a family predisposed to nervousness straighten out every time the young women become exhausted by everwork or pleasure. Thus it happens that if they go to a ball they enter upon the pleasure straight-haired; after dancing a few times their locks begin to form again, and before the festivity is half over the three pretty heads are covered with ringlets. Investigation has proved that the girls have to work particulaly hard on the days preceding the balls. They make their own dresses, do their own housework, etc. The anticipation of pleasure may also have something to do with increasing their nervous

condition. The microscope, in my investigations. shows that when hair appears white or gray as the consequence of fear, distress or mental excitement, it is not due to degeneration of the pigment matter, but is occasioned by air bubbles arising in the shaft of the hair and completely enveloping the color particles. How this comes about science has not yet discovered. It is an open question whether the elastic fluid is the result of decomposition in

the interior of the hair shafts or roots. Though our knowledge of the barometer qualities of the hair is crude and unfinished, yet it furnishes not only direct proofs of the existence of mental and physical infirmities, but also indirectly denotes a person's healthy condition.

I know many women who have lived through all sorts of distress and troubles without a hair in their head changing color, while others likewise affected turned gray at the sides and the fore part of their heads at an early age and in a short time.

What does it prove? Simply that the first-mentioned parties retained their equilibrium, their joyous disposition, while their friends gave way under the burden.

Enoch Up a Tree.

A paper in Western Nebraska contains the outline of a story that should be slung into undying verse by a poet as good as the author of "Enoch Arden." Some years ago in the town where the paper is published there lived a man who had a wife and daughter. He seemed prosperous, and his credit was good for anything he wanted.

One fine starlight night he disappeared, taking with him nearly everything that wasn't nailed down. He had made about every man in town a creditor and when he went away the people betook themselves into outer darkness for a while and wailed and gnashed their teeth.

The wife and daughter were treated the same as the rest. They found themselves destitute. The fiend in human form who had so long officiated as husband and father had left them not a shilling. After a long struggle they became prosperous. They had money in the bank, and could eat ice cream whenever they wanted to.

The other day a seedy tramp called at the back door of the lady's residence and asked for a drink and something to eat. The good weman looked at him intently and recognized her husband. And now the really beautiful part of the story comes in. Did the lady kill the fatted and forget the past? Not to any great

She called the family dog, a large creature with a penchant for human remains, and no man ever climbed a tree quicker than did the erring husband.

The how is as much a part of the

A New York Genius Has a Scheme to Travel That Fast.

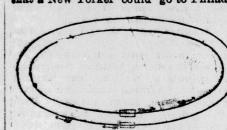
Proposes to Do It by Moving Road Beds-Edison Reported to Have Declared It Possible-An Idea From the World's

It is possible that some time during the twentieth century dwellers in this land of inventions may enjoy railroad travel at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour.

Sixty miles, or the maximum of the west-bound flyers on the great railroads, may prove sufficient for the nerves of the average person of to-day, but science is constantly unfolding marvels that soon are accepted actualities, and the daring dream of to-day becomes the cold commercial fact of the morrow.

And in these times it is the commercial idea that is the mother of invention. No less authority than Thomas A. Edison himself admits the truth of it, and this overturning of the old saw demonstrates how human ingenuity is constantly attaining the new.

A thousand miles an hour! That means that a New Yorker could go to Philadel-



HOW PASSENGERS MAY BE LANDED. (From a plan by Thomas A. Edison.)

phia in less time than it takes to cross the ferry to Jersey City; that he could go to Chicago in less time than is consumed in a journey by the "L" from South ferry to 155th street.

It would be possible for him to leave his home in the morning and reach San Francisco so as to have ample time to transact his business and still reach home again in time for dinner.

A thousand miles an hour would, of course, make this great country much smaller, but then, it would give the various sections of Uncle Sam's family a magnificent opportunity of becoming better acquainted with one another. Alaska would undoubtedly become a fashionable summer resort, toward which the weary business man would turn his way on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of spending Sunday with his family and leaving them again on Monday morning in time to reach his office by 10 o'clock.

And the commercial side of it! The man to make it entirely practicable would probably be crushed under the avalanche of gold that would pour in upon him as a result of his genius. There is one New Yorker who is developing a plan which will place this astounding rate of speed within the range of possibility, and Mr. Edison, to whom it was submitted, admits that all of the hypotheses are perfectly sound. Indeed, the sage who has wrought miracles in electricity and sound declares that there is practically no limit to the speed to be obtained. The only drawback is the cohesive power of steel.

be obtained. The man who has evolved the idea spent a whole day in travelling from New York to the World's Fair at Chicago. He is a person who, when at work, fills the capacity of three or four ordinary men. So time with him is precious: time wasted is little short of a crime. And that a whole day should be lost in travelling a thousand miles seemed deplorable, especially during an epoch when the brain of man seemed invincible in the face of obstacles. He had often been in such a mood, but on this occasion, having almost stolen his vacation he felt that he was especially aggrieved by the comparative slowness of travel. But his trip had its recompense.

At the Fair he saw the moving sidewalk on which visitors, seated on benches, were run out on a pier in the lake and brought back again. It did not go at any great speed, of course, but it impressed the New Yorker nevertheless. Its projectors were unaware of this fact, and it is probable that they would not have cared a cent whether he was impressed or not. They had built the moving sidewalk to impress somebody, but not him.

At that time the question of how to rapidly transport passengers in cars across Brooklyn bridge was quite warm. The trains could not be moved quickly enough. The men who built the moving sidewalk at Chicago thought they had a solution to the problem, and it is said that they exhibited their sidewalk in the hope that when Mayor Gillroy visited the Fair he would at once become charmed with it and recommend the arrangement as a speedy solution of the bridge probem. But he didn't: the inventive New Yorker

He noticed, too, that the main sidewalk was paralleled by another one that moved much slower, and that passengers wishing to land stepped on the second sidewalk. To step from this to the ground was quite easy. The New Yorker realized there was an excellent idea underlying all of this and he studied it over on his way home. The train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour. He thought if sidewalks could travel at this rate they might have a value above that

of a mere curiosity.

The porter at this moment darted through the aisle and disappeared at the other end of the car. "He must be running after a tip." remarked the New Yorker to himself, "and at high speed at that, He is going at about ten miles an hour; the train at forty. He has the motion of the train and his own added to it-fifty miles an hour, in all"

Then the New Yorker smacked his thigh and said: "There, I have it! The

thing is as good as done." He has been working on his scheme at intervals ever since, and, stripped of details, which he jealously guards, it is this: Given a roadway or plane that moves with a certain speed, a train placed upon it at rest would, of course, have the initial velocity: in motion it would have nitial velocity nins its own velocity th if the roadbed were going at the .. 100 miles an hour, and the train upon it were going at a like rate in the

at the rate of 200 miles Now, if instead of a train upon the first plane there were another plane, and upon this plane still another going at like speed, the third plane would really be going at the rate of 300 miles. If this arrangement be continued any desired

same direction, the train would be going

velocity could be attained. This may not at once be clear to the unscientific reader, but it is nevertheless beyond contradiction. A little study will

make it apparent. He outlined the scheme last week to a

friend who has thousands of dollars tied up in railroads, but the railroad man was not enthusiastic. He was brutally cynical. Only a practical demonstration would satisfy him. "You have been reading 'The Tachypomp.' '' he sneered. "'The Tachypomp!" exclaimed the inventor. "Never heard of it. What is

it, anyhow?" 'Don't you know any Greek?" "Not a word," was the reply.

"Ever hear of Bishop?"
"Which bishop?" asked the inventor.
"Oh, never mind, so long as you don't know," responded the other. "But let me tell you that you have only gone back to that cannon-ball problem, and if you fool with that long you'll go daft, sure." "I think you are daft from the way you are talking," retorted the inventor, with some asperity. "I don't know what you are driving at. What is the cannon-ball problem, anyway?"

"Well, it's just this," said the railroad man. "Given a train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, a cannon ball fired in the same direction from one of the cars and having a muzzle velocity of sixty miles, would it reach a given spot at the same time of the train or before it?"

"Why, it would reach the spot in just one-half of the time," promptly replied the inventor. "That's easy, and just illustrates the principle on which I am working." "Yes," asserted the other cynically.

"Now, I have another question. Suppose the gun were on the rear end of the train, Given the same velocity to train and cannon-ball, would the latter, if fired in the opposite direction, go any distance or would it simply fall from the mouth of the cannon?" "Oh, I'm not dealing with cannon-

balls," replied the inventor. "I'm not an expert in gunnery. I'm dealing with rapid travel of human beings. If we could travel on a cannon-ball, well and good, but we can't. But my principle is all right." And Mr. Edison, who works wonders

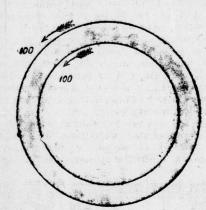
in a big brick laboratory at Orange, when seen a few days later, admitted that the principle was perfectly sound. And he generally knows what he is talking about. "Yes," said he, "if a moving plane had a train upon it and the train moved in the same direction, as regards any fixed object, the train would be going at the velocity of the plane plus its own. That's all right. If several planes were adapted a speed of 1,000 miles could be reached, and even beyond that. Indeed, there is no limit to speed in itself; the only drawback to it is the adhesive power of metals.

"I can not view any scheme such as this in other than a commercial light. I have a dim recollection of it having been applied somewhere. Now, on the hypothesis that I was to perfect such a road. I would, if it came anywhere within the requirements. make it a complete circle. In that way serious obstacles would be overcome.

Here Mr. Edison drew a circle on the smaller circle. "I do this for convenience," he explained, "for the moving road-bed and the train upon it are on the same line, and if the train made a complete circle it would be of the same circumference as the track, of course. In this figure the plane is going at the rate of 100 miles and so is the train. There are the two one hundreds. The train, of course, would be making the absolute speed of two hundred miles.

"What would I do if the scheme were applied to Manhattan Island?" Here the ard smiled. "I would make a line about it something after this fashion." And he drew an ellipse. "With electric motors at an interval along the plane of say about ten cars the plane could be kept at good speed. The same allotments of motors should be made to the train. And there you are! "How would the passengers be landed?"

he repeated, with a twinkle in his eye. 'Why, that would be easy enough."



HIGH SPEED CIRCULAR TRACK.

Here he drew a smaller ellipse in the first one, and marked arrows to show them going in the opposite direction. Then he made a rectangle in a like position upon each of them. "As in the circle," he explained, "these ellipses are exactly the same size, the inner one in the figure being that made by the train.

The rectangle on each represents the station at which the train wishes to stop. The road-bed is going at the rate of 100 miles and so is the train. Now, when the train wishes to land its passengers at the station it simply reverses its engines and goes in the opposite direction at the rate of 100 miles. That makes it 100--100 0, and so far as the station, which is fixed, is concerned, the train is standing still. The passengers can alight with ease. "And let us wish the inventor of the scheme every success."

An Excellent Opportunity. The large crops of grain and potatoes raised this year in the whole country should encourage the poultry men and induce them to keep larger flocks. Eggs are now high and sell at prices far above any other article produced on the farm at the same cost. Not only is corn cheap but also oats and wheat, with potatoes far above the demand. Beef is also high, and the prices for poultry should be better, as many buyers will prefer the cheaper poultry to the high beef. There now exists an excellent opporunity for an experiment in the matter of learning if poultry and eggs pay. If the proper management is given in the matter of keeping the hens warm and comfortable the profit will not be doubtful at present prices for food, as poultry and eggs are always saleable during every season of the year.

Had to Swear He Was Living. A voter met with a curious experience in Cambridge. On presenting himself at the polling place he was told that he could not vote, as he was dead. This was startling news to the elector, who was under the impression, until that moment, that he was thoroughly alive. The presiding officer, however, could not accept this view, and the voter had to take an oath that he was the man, and not his ghost, before he was given his ballot. The confounding of the applicant with a neighbor is believed to have been the cause of the mistake. - Manchester Guardian.

Be charitable and indulgent to every one but thyself—Joubert.

A Storehouse of Wealth We Do Not Appreciate.

What Europeans Are Doing in Forestry-A German Expert's Opinion-Government Forestry in India.

Prof. Runnebaum of Belrlin was sent by the German Government to investigate American forests and forest trees with special view to introducing some of our most valuable species. In speaking of timber destruction he said.

You have here a store house of wealth which you Canadians do not appreciate. Over in Europe we are trying to make trees grow; we have schools to teach our people how to grow trees. We are doing everything we can to preserve the life of our forests, for we know it is the life of our people. Here you do not seem to care for the splendid patrimony which God has given you. You burn out your forests to make railroads and to elear land—as if you had not naked land enough already. You destroy the young trees-the rightful heritage of future generations-instead of taking your timber from these old monarchs of the forest who have been growing and waiting for centuries for the service of man. In a few years you will destroy your forests."

The learned professor does not refer to the changes already wrought by timber destruction in Ontario. Gen. Fremont assured the writer that when he first knew South California such a thing as a frozen orange was unknown, and old Spanish settlers confirmed his statement. In those early days oranges were also grown safely in the Sacramento valley well up to Mount Shasta. How is it now? Orange and lemon growing has been practically abandoned on the lower valley levels even in south California. And on the higher mesa lands the crop was largely frozen in 1893 and 1894, but fortunately escaped in 1895, giving a large profit on account of the fatal freeze in Florida, also without doubt brought about by the destruction of the great bodies of pine on the north.

POSSESSION OF TACT.

How a Philadelphia Matron Who Is Blessed With It Describes It.

"What is it that you do to make so many different kinds of people care for you and seek your society so eagerly?" was asked recently at one of Philadelpaper before him. In it he traced a phia's most popular and successful social dames.

"I don't do anything special that I am conscious of," she responded with a bright laugh. "I like to see people happy around me, and so I try to make everyone happy with whom I come in contact-that's all."

But that was not all, although the charming Philadelphian was perhaps unconscious that she possessed one of the most powerful aids to personal success in life-tact.

It is hard to define this quality, though one might call it the deft way of handling people. It is born with I was entirely well and at work. some men and women, like the delicate fingers of an artist's hand, and those who have it use it instinctively.

Its possession is confined to no one class or set of people. One may have a large acquaintance with the world and its conventions and be perfected in the practise of social duties, great and small, and yet be lacking in this fine sixth sense, so invaluable to its possessors and all who come in contact with them. When Margaret Fuller was at the height of her intellectual supremacy in Boston, a little tea was given in her honor. Everything went swimmingly until the cake was passed the second time. The gifted authoress took the second piece, and then, after a short pause, placed it back in the plate, saying: "I'll put it back, for there may not be enough to go round to the others." Not all a woman's cleverness can compensate for clumsiness of that kind, and the hostess of the occasion must have been more than ordinarily angelic if she could forgive the mortification of spirit she must have felt.

Tact seems to imply the possession of clear perceptions, quick imagination and delicate sensibilities. It is these that give the tactful woman a subtle intuition of another's mental processes and moods of feeling, and at the same time the exact mode of dealing with these. Once there lived at the capital a statesman who needed very much the assistance of a certain western congressman in a very important matter. The statesman had a charming wife, who gave delightful dinners, and in the course of time the western congressman was induced, in spite of his shyness and general aversion to society, to be present at one of these charming functions given in his honor. The table was spread with the hostess' very best, the set of china used being her special pride and delight. Just as our western friend began to expand and warm up to the occasion, by a clumsy movement he knocked one of the delicate plates from the table, shivering it into many atoms. "Oh, don't mind that," said the hostess, with a smile, "these things are really too uncomfortably fragile for use; see how easily they break." and taking another plate in her hand she shattered it against the table with a quick little blow. Such apparent unconcern was a mighty relief to our senator, we must think, and doubtless his valuable friendship was retained by Miladi's tactful and unselfish move. Tactful people are not usually sin-

cere? That does not necessarily follow. Any faculty may be abused, and when tact is used for merely selfish purposes it is but the misapplication of a beautiful gift. Goodness of heart and the desire to make others happy are the elements out of which the most gracious tactfulness springs: and a woman, who, like our Philadelphia matron referred to above, possesses these qualities can hardly fail to attract to herself both old and young, and to make herself a factor of "sweetness and light." in this busy world .-Philadelphia Press.

A Probable Result. Wife-I'm afraid, John, that if the

hired man's indulgences continue, you have to discharge him. Husband-Quite unnecessary, dear; he's so loaded all the time he will fall down some day and discharge himself.—Richmond Despatch.

A BROAT-MINDED DOCTOR.

Relates Some Experiences in His Own Practice.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients -Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills & Great Discovery.

Akron, Pa., April 24, 1895.

Dr. Wililams' Medicine Company: Gentlemen,-While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to indorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo ple. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize, much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where, or how obtained. I



was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiphlegia. or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit, and the erysiplas continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless, About that time his wife noticed one of your advertisements, and concluded to try your Pink Pills.
"He had given up hope, and it re-

quired a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

however. did as she desired. and, if appearances indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis. "'Why,' says he, 'I began to improve

in two days, and in four or five weeks "Having seen the results, I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician. and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palphation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent, and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy-cheeked and bright eyed. as well as ever, and she has continued so until today, more than one year since she took my medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea. or, as more commonly known, St. Vitus' Dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic anyone who, from overwork or strain during a long winter, has become pale and languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in buoying the

lips and renewing the fountain of youth. Yours respectfully, J. D. ALBRIGHT, M.D.

The average man seems to think that the world was made for his sspecial benefit.

spirits, bringing roses to the pallid

COLIC AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY -Mr. J. W. Wilder, J.P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven

Railway fime Tables.

CORRECTED Nov. 17, 1895. GRAND TRUNK-Southern Division.

MAIN LINE-GOING EAST. Trains arrive at London from the west—4:03
a.m., 4:15 a.m., 12:17 p. m., 10:45 a. m. 4:25 p.m.,
7:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m.
Trains leave London for the east—4:97 a.m.,
4:20 a.m., 8:10 a. m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:30
p.m., 7:25 p.m.

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.
Trains arrive at London from the east—2:23
a.m., 10:55 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 14:20 p.m., 5:25 p.m.,
9:50 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west—7:00 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 7:20 p.m.

Sarnia Branch. Sarnia Branch.
Trains arrive at London—4:92 a.m., 8:55 a.m.,
11:36 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 7:56 p.m.
Trains leave London—2:30 a.m., 7:25 a.m., 11:00
a.m., 2:35 p.m., 6:55 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce. Arrive at London—9:45 a.m., 6:25 p.m. Leave London—8:05 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch. Arrive at London-10:50 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 5:40 m., 9:15 p.m. Leave London—7:25 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 5:55 p.m. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

GOING EAST,
Trains arrive at London from the west—4:10
.m. 4:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m.
Trains leave London for the east—4:16 a.m., 8 a.m., 4:35 p.m. GOING WEST. Trains arrive at London from the east—11:18

m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m.
Trains leave London for the west-11:25 a.m., 11:40 p.m., 7 a.m. LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RY. Trains leave London—6:25 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The 10:05 and 7:15 trains run to St. Thomas only.

Trains arrive at London—8:45 a.m., 2:05 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY. Trains leave London—9:30 a.m., 2:55 p.m., 7:40 p.m. These trains connect with the main line trains at St. Thomas, east and west.

Trains arrive at London—7:56 a.m., kile p.m., \$:06 p.m.

5:45 p.m., 11:15 p.m.

How Machinery Has Lessened the Demand for Labor in Certain Trades.

An Employer Who Gives Houses and Lots to Old Servanis.

London Printer, Out of Sight for Years, and Now Wealthy, Located by His Friends.

LOCAL LABOR NOTES. Mr. John McCann, of Buffalo, who formerly resided in this city, and was a member of the local Printers' Union, spent Christmas at the old home.

Several of the delegates to the late session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in this city, are inquiring why the reports of the proceed-ings have not yet been received.

At the next session of the Trades and Labor Council the election of of-ficers will take place. There promises to be keen competition for the various posts of honor. Every delegate should be present. Benjamin K. Land, a printer who

worked in this city some 30 years ago, and who has been long sought after by his brother, Ed. K. Land, Horton street, has been located through an advertisement in the Typographical Journal. Mr. Benjamin Land is now living in Idaho, where he has large mine holdings.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES. The Albany Telegram office has been

St. Louis is making an effort to build a labor hall. The printers organized six new

unions in Illinois last month. General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has made his residence at Sulphur Springs, Ark. Good progress is being made in the effort to bring all woodworkers in the United States and Canada into one

international organization. Women are now being taught silk ribbon weaving in the Pennsylvania mills, the trade having been exclusively confined to men hitherto.

Of the 8,040 applications for employment filed with the California Labor Commissioner at San Francisco, not a tailor was among the number.

Ohio has a law prohibiting children under 16 years from being employed in factories, but it is enforced no better than that of Michigan where the age is 14.

The National Tobacco Workers' Union is striking back at the Tobacco Trust, which recently started a war against the union. A boycott has been placed upon the trust products.

From reports received, the election of Samuel Gompers as president of American Federation of Labor is not enthusiastically received by trade

unionists throughout the country. The grape treaders of Pontugal who the work has a tendency to make the feet sore and cannot be steadily fol-

Of the four candidates placed in the field for municipal honors by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council only one was elected-Mr. Chas. Hislop, who received 815 votes to his opponent's 457.

Arrangements have been made to have the longshoremen of New York and Boston thoroughly organized during the winter. It as expected a union numbering 3,000 will be formed in New York by early spring.

A conference will soon be held in New York to prepare a bill for introduction in Congress providing for a postal or federal system of savings banks, the same as was indorsed by the American Federation of Labor at

its convention last week. Indianapolis factories and railroad shops that have hitherto burned natural gas are returning to coal, as gas is diminishing. It is feared the diminution may result in the closing of some of the industries with which gas is essential, particularly the bicycle

factories. Maine's State labor commissioner has been making thorough inquiries as to the average cost of the average Maine citizen's food per day. All conditions have been included in the inquiry, and the commissioner figures that it costs Maine folk just 13 cents a day for food.

President Galokousky, of the Printing Pressmen's International Union, has been in Detroit giving his views in confidence to the local executive committee of that craft, as to how the thought they should proceed in g the pressrooms of certain

non-union establishments in the city. Sydney, N. S. W., authorities furnish all worthy applicants for work with a pass to the gold fields and a miner's rights to prospect. There were 9,572 such passes issued in 1894, and since the imauguration of the plan the amount of gold obtained in the colony has risen from 179,288 ounces in 1893 to 324,787 in 1894.

W. A. Klapetzky, president of the International Barbers' Union, holds that the eight-hour work day is the first thing for labor to secure. "We should have eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours to spend as one pleases. ······

THERE IS NOT

A Man or a Woman

Who has not read of the

Wonderful Cures

SELLOS

Testimony to their

Great Value

All Sorts and Conditions

of Men.

The Press writes about them

The World reads about them

The Sick buy them, because

They Always Cure. 😭

50e. A BOX AT ALL DEALERS.

This reform effected, we shall have time to look after others of equal importance."

Twelve years ago at the Toronto convention Adolphe Strausser, president of the International Cigarmakers' Union, suggested that workshops be started where striking cigarmakers could support themselves while waiting for the strike to end. A plan has now been formulated for establishing such factories under the supervision of

the international body. A committee from the A.F. of L. has been instructed to go to Chicago and adjust the factional differences existing there among trades unionists. Each of the four factions have pledged itself to abide by the adjustment to be made by the committee appointed by the A. F. L. The committee who are all from a distance, will assemble about Jan. 15 and begin their difficult task.

All the coke companies of Pittsburg posted notices Wednesday morning of an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent for all grades of labor. The companies have been working in unison for the past two months and the advance was decided upon. The new rate of wages will be the highest ever paid in the region. Between 15,000 and 18,000 workers will be benefited by the advance. It is generally believed that the advance in wages will make an increase in the selling price of coke.

The great shipbuilding strike at Glasgow, Scotland, has ended in a victory for the strikers. It began at Belfast Oct. 11, when 3,000 engineers and helpers quit work because the employers refused to restore the two shillings a week knocked off their wages in 1892. They were followed by the molders and then by the Clyde shipbuilders, until at least 100,000 employes were out. By the settlement the men receive an advance of one shilling immediately and an additional shilling in February. Many orders for gunboats and other vessels that would have come to the Clyde were placed with German builders, and it was the fear of losing supremacy in shipbuilding that caused the proprietors to capitulate.

The Philadelphia trolley strike is at an end and the men have returned to work. They go back at the old scale of wages, but they have been promised that they will not be discharged for joining any organization. The demands of the men in detail were these: First, that ten consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work, for which the sum of \$2 shall be paid. Second, that all cars shall be vestibuled for the protection of motormen. Third, that sweepers, snow plows, and trippers shall be considered as special work and shall be subject to increased pay. Fourth, that no employes shall be discharged for belonging to the Amalgamated or any other organization except for just cause. That all men discharged by reason of their affiliation with said organization shall be im-

mediately reinstated. The Christmas festivities at the George E. Tuckett & Son Company's factory, Hamilton, are pleasant oc-This year the affair took place in the casing room on the top floor of the factory on Queen street, which was crowded with employes and friends of the company and of the employes. Several prominent citizens and ladies were present. Among the latter were Mrs. B. E. Charlton, Mrs J. M. Gibson, Mrs. A. McKay, Mrs. tread out the juice of grapes receive John Hoodiess, who occupied seats on about 50 a day, a very high wage as the platform with Mr. Geo. E. Tuckett, and other members of the firm, the clergymen and Mr. W. F. Miller, R. E. Kennedy and others. Mr. Tuckett delivered an address, in which he said he looked upon this annual affair as the brightest of the year. He then called upon Messrs. James Connell, Wm. Bughey, Chas. Imboden and Phillip Beck, who came forward and received each a deed for a lot and a certificate for a check for \$225, to be handed them as soon as they build upon the lots presented them. rest of the employes received gifts, either of cash or a turkey. Geo. E. Tuckett & Sons are the manufacturers

of the Heraldo Longfellow cigar. Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, a tireless worker in the cause of labor, a thinker and an effective public speaker, recently commenting on the eight-'The one hour day agitation, said: great question in organized labor circles the country over at present is the eight hour day and how it can be obtained. Affairs have reached a point in all the trades where something must be done to furnish employment to the various craftsmen that are out of work. While it is true that business is vastly better than it was two years ago, and that thousands of men who were then out of work are largely employed, it is also true that with business at its best, under present conditions, there is going to be an over-supply of labor. This is due to two causes—the increase, with the good times, of immigration, constant increase of saving machines that are daily displacing hand labor. Most labor leaders agree that the shortening of hours of labor is the only practical remedy, and all their energies will be directed to that. Fortunately this agitation has failed because labor has demanded the same pay for the eight thour day that it was receiving for ten hours. Now it is proposed to accept a reduction and demand that eight hours shall be a day's work. In this way it is planned that a great portion of the surplus labor will be put to work, and with this out of the market demands for better wages can readily be enforced. The labor agitators say that if the eight-hour day is uniform all over the country the employers can have no just cause for complaint, for they will all have cordingly.

the same wages and they can regulate selling price of their products ac-In fact, they must concede that the employment of the thousands who cannot get work and the fact that every man thus employed will be given a day's wages and that much purchasing power cannot but prove a benefit to every manufacturer. It will mean that more hats are to be worn, more shoes to be purchased, more food products consumed. After all it is upon the great working class that the prosperity of the country depends. Shut off the workingman's wages and you kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The average trades unionist thinks much better now than he did ten years ago. do not think there will be a strike. I hope not, at least. Our demands are reasonable and so humane that we feel sure that we shall win." In connection with Mr. Cowan's declaration that the introduction of machinery is responsible for so many men cut of work, the following facts about machines are interesting: In the cotton spinning industry one man and two boys can do as much work as 1,100 spinners fifteen years ago. One cotton weaver now does what it required 40 men to do 50 years ago. One machine with one attendant makes as many horseshoes as 500 men did formerly. By the use of machinery in loading ships one man now performs the enormous task that formerly required 2,000 men. Steel wire nail machines save 20 per cent and typesetting ma-

chines 150 per cent. The body must be well nourished now, to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

odd English News.

Good Story About Barnum and George Augustas Sala.

A Girl Exiled From a Choir-Soft Berths for Court Favorites-A Dangerous Innovation.

ANOTHER BARRIE STORY. A funny story is told about Mr. J. M. Barrie's native home of Thrums. A visitor was inspecting the "auld kirk," and with a view to proving agreeable, asked the rough Scotch caretaker if he was not grateful to Mr. Barrie for making the place so famous. But there was no enthusiasm. "I kenned a' the stories afore he was born," was the answer, 'only I didna just put 'em in a buik.'

HOW SALA PRAISED BARNUM. I remember being at a remarkable dinner given to the late Mr. P. T. Barnum at the Hotel Victoria, in Northumberland avenue, on the occasion of the last visit of the famous showman to England. In the reception room, where all were waiting to welcome the guest of the evening, Mr. Barnum came in beaming, and, shaking hands with the chairman, said, with a strong Yankee account: "This is instrong Yankee account: deed a surprise to me." "Did you hear that?" Mr. Sala whispered to me; why, he arranged for the dinner himself."

There can be no horm in telling the story, as Mr. Barnum himself, who publicly put forward his claim to be acknowledged a humbug, would doubtless have chuckled on hearing it told of him in his lifetime. At the dinner which followed, Mr. Sala was in excellent form. The gist of his speech was this-that every great man is a showman.

"We have had," he said, "Alexan-der Barnum, Julius Caesar Barnum, Hannibal Barnum, Napoleon Bonaparte Barnum. But let me tell you, gentlemen, that the shows of all these Barnums, splendid as they were, had certain drawbacks. They made widows and orphans. Now, my friend, Phineas T. Barnum, is a totally different sort of showman. It is he who rejoices the hearts of the widow and orphan, and of all who go to see his wonderful displays.

All this may not seem very remarkit was, with an air of intense earnestness, that seemed to challenge anyone to mortial combat, who dared to dispute the validity of the great truths now for the first time confided to the world, set us all off in convulsions of laughter, amid which the speaker, save for a merry twinkle of the eye, looked as sober as a judge.

CARLYLE'S "MOST FOOLS"

PHRASE. Where, how, and when did Carlyle declare that his countrymen were "mostly fools"? According to Mr. Justin McCarthy, in an article in this paper, as also, rather curtously, according to Mr. Francis Espinasse in his recently reprinted articles from the Bookman, it was an appeal (printed in the Spectator) to Lord John Russell, industrial improvement of Ireland. Acter on parliaments Lord John Russell, Carlyle speaks of his countrymen as "twentyseven mililons; many of whom are fools"; in the "Latter-Day Pamphlets,"

in the chapter on parliaments, he says: "Consider, in fact, a body of six hundred and fifty-eight miscellaneous persons set to consult about business, with twenty-seven millions, mostly fools, assiduously listening to them, anl checking and criticizing them-was there ever since the world began, will there ever be till the world end, any business accomplished in these circumstances?"-Westminster Gazette.

EXILED FROM THE CHOIR.

Rev. W. M. Shepherd, vicar of St. John's, Carlisle, has just dismissed from the choir of his church a young lady, Miss Gibson, because she took part in an amateur performance of "Iolanthe" at the Carlisle Theater. "I write this," said the reverend gentleman in his letter, "with great sorrow and disappointment, but your appearance in the choir would cause so much unpleasant comment, and give so much umbrage, and hinder my spiritual work to such an extent, that I should despair of recovering such a blow for years to come."

SOFT BERTHS FOR FAVORITES. Sir Michael Biddulph has been a groom in waiting to the Queen since 1879, and keeper of the regalia of the tower since 1891. He will vacate these offices, both of which are in the gift of the Queen. A groom in waiting gets £332 a year, and he is at count for about three weeks in the year on an average. The place is held for life, or until a demise of the crown. salary of the keeper of the regalia is about £350 a year, and he has an excellent furnished house as an official residence. This is a post which ought to be conferred upon some officer of real distinction; but it will probably be jobbed away to some courtier whose "claims simply" consist of his family or personal interest."-London Truth.

DANGEROUS INNOVATIONS. The other day a proposal was made at a parish meeting for the lighting of the village of Godshill, Isle of Wight, with eight lamps, which, it seemed, could be maintained at the modest cost of a half-penny rate once every three years. Up rose a man named Hollis to oppose the revolutionary scheme, To the mind of this worthy man its authors were "wanting to turn night into day." "It would set a bad example to the young." he continued, "keeping them out all hours of the night. What they ought to do was to set a good example by going to bed early and getting up early, and he would like to hear the curfew rung again."

Mark Twain's Courage

Mark Twain's most notable characteristic is courage. Few other men even if the other men could think of such things-would dare to say the things that Mark Twain says. To describe the travels of a man on a glacier, with particular reference to the fact that, being pressed for time he rode down the middle of the glacier, which moves faster than the edges, is one of the bravest things in literature. It requires courage to write "She," but She could not possibly exist, and glaciers do move.

always jumps from the solid rock of his neck by falling back upon it. His funniest things are so funny because they are possible. An impossibility is a mill stone about the neck of a joke. To load a frog with shot so that it cannot engage in a leaping-match is funny, but if one were to write of e whale inflated with balloon gas so that it might shoot out of the the water and skim through the air like a flying fish it would not be funny. It

DAILY ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1895. orous creations Mark Twain seldom would be merely fantastic. plays upon words. He plays upon ideas, and, as a pun would have no value were the words played upon treated without reference to their legitimate use, so he never forgets what a character is in the habit of doing when he makes him do sorbething out of the common, and in his comical situations he uses the antithet is as if he were making a pun or an epigram.—Frank R. Stockton, in

Emperor William as King of

Great Britain.

Canards, "fish stories" and other sensations do not usually find a place in the Literary Digest. The following communication, however, is likely to create widespread interest. Disputes about royal succession have before now convulsed great nations with civil war, and as Albert Edward, the present Prince of Wales, is very unpopular with staid and sober Englishmen, and only tolerated as the Queen's son in English society, outside of the "fast set," it is not impossible that there is trouble in store for Great Britain when

Queen Victoria dies. The Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt, says: "We receive from a European capital (not London) the following com-munication. It has been sent to us in a way bordering on mystification, and contents have been noted with much astonishment. We would regard the matter as a beliated or advanced April-foolery, were it not that the form and tone of the manuscript prove that the writer is very much in earn-Besides, we know that some most curious political sects in Great Britain and elsewhere uphold the most remarkable ideas. The Jacobites, for instance, who to this day defend the rights of the Stuarts against the usurpers of the Hanoverian-English dynasty, are no single exception. We give the communication as a curiosity, but wish to point that it may possibly indicate the existence of a deeply-hidden current, whose aims can not yet be determined.

The communication runs as follows: "'Many people will be astonished to hear of an English Succession question, yet it exists. The Prince of Wales was born in 1841; his sister, the Empress Frederick, was born in 1840. able in the reading, but delivered, as As a rule it is thought that sons have precedence of daughters in the heirship of thrones. But in England this is not the case. The laws of succession in the royal family, as far as there are any, make no difference between sons and daughters, but speak of children only. This sensational discovery must be credited to the late historian Froude, and the most enthusiastic defenders of the idea are, in England, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Methuen, and last,

but not least, the celebrated writer and publisher, William T. Stead, of the Review of Reviews. The latter points out that England has ever been greater under her queens than under her kings, and Victoria II. would be very popular. Curiously enough, however, the Princess Royal is likely to decline the honor, probably because after her death, the crown would go to her eldest son, Emperor William then Premier, to do something for the II., and because she thinks it imposindustrial improvement of Ireland. According to fact, however, it was in the "Latter-Day Pamphlets." in the chan-"Latter-Day Pamphlets," in the chap-ter on parliaments. In the appeal to Prince Henry of Prussia. Emperor William II., however, will insist upon getting his rights as the eldest child of the eldest child, and as such he is the legitimate heir, and no one else. He is convinced that a union of the two empires would be of advantage not only to Great Britisin and Germany, but to the whole world. Emper-or William is centainly not the kind man that will allow his rights to be infringed, but he has tact enough not to mention the matter during the life of his grandmother. Perhaps it will now be understood what he meant when he said that the German army and the German navy will one day cross the ocean.* Until recently Froude's discovery was known to few persons, but Mr. Stead will undoubtedtake care to make the idea popular. At any rate, when Oueen Victoria dies-which may God prevent for

many years-England will experience great surprises." We have given a verbal translation of this extraordinary communication, because the English papers have only given an extract which makes it appear as if Germany and her Emperor intend to threaten Great Britain. The German papers as yet choose to apply the principle of totschweigen to this

kill it by silence.-Translated for The Literary Digest. *When the Emperor said this, Americans asked whether he meant to threaten this continent.—Editor The Literary Digest.

ommunication; that is, they mean to

application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of On ario at its next session for an act to authorize the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures to the extent of \$25,000 to raise money for the purpose of erecting buildings on the grounds of the Western Fair Association, to replace those recently burned, and to provide further accommodation for the said association, and for such other powers as may association, and for such other powers as may be necessary or advantageous to enable the Corporation of the City of London to carry out the purposes aforesaid. Dated this 18th day of December, A. D., 1895. C. A. KINGSTON. City

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legis ature of Ontario at its next session for an act to authorize the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures to borrow moneys to pay for lands and other necessary works and materials for a sewerage farm, and for the construction and extension of the sewers to the said farm, to authorize the said corporation to do the said work and establish, operate and maintain the said sewerage farm, and for such purposes to extropriate such lands and rights as they may deem necessary or expedient, and to charge property benefited by or chargeable with such work in such manner as may be just and equitable. To amend section 1 of "An Act Respecting the City of London," passed in the 5th year of Her Majesty's Reign, ty fixing the assessment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada as therein provided for a assessment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada as therein provided for a period of ten years from the first day of January, A. D. 1897. instead of for ten years from the list day of January, A. D. 1897. instead of for ten years from the list day of January, A. D. 1894. and to extend the time for the payment of the debentures, in the third section of the said act referred to, for 40 years from the list day of January, A. D. 1896, and to change the date of the issue of the same, to confirm the issue of such debentures, and to confirm the issue of such debentures, and to confirm an agreement made between the Corporation of the City of London and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for such other powers as may be necessary or advantageous to enable the Corporation of the City of London to carry out the purposes aforesaid. Dated this 11th day of December, A. D. 1895, C. A. Kingston, City Clerk.

HE WESTER NASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital \$2,000,000.
Calcdonia Insurance Company of Scotland; assets \$10,000,000.
London and Lancashire Assurance Company
of London, England.
Canada Accident Assurance Company of

JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent.
Office, Huron and Eric Loan Building Loan xt

Jewelers.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods. WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Medical Cards.

P. TEASDALL, L. S. A., LONDON, ENG LAND-Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone, 988. ywt

MAMES D. WILSON, M.D.-OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. R. C. F. NEU-OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone, 388.

R. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, ers, tumors and piles, diseases of women

R. JARVIS — HOMŒOPATHIST — 759 Dundas street. Telephone 969. R. MEEK—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

R. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET, corner Colborne. Hours 11 to 3, and after 7.

PR. J. W. FRASER AND DR. D. H. Hogg, office and residence, corner York and Talbot streets. Telephone 128. CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M. C. P. S.— London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK throat and lungs. R. ENGLISH — OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone.

R. JOHN D. WILSON-OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. PR. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE-NUE and Wellington. Specialty, dis-eases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

DR. MACLAREN-OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone, 869.

DR. WOODRUFF-EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's

Hotel Cards.

ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET - Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald. OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. Sare, Proprietor. GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. James McDonald, Proprietor.

Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. Nocharge for baggage or sample rooms, Rates \$2 and \$2 50 per day. C. W. Davis. Proprieto NEIL HOUSE-CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished New and commodious stables. WM. Collins

(late of Lambeth), proprietor. (NITY HOTEL, LONDON BEST \$1 DAY in Canada; good stables in connec tion. J. McMarrin, proprietor.

UKE OF YORK" HOTEL-DUNDAS street, London East, Good table; we stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. WM. T. COLWELL. COLWELL

CYTOTORIA" - THE POPULAR \$1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. Tomlinson, proprietor.

TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, Proprietor.

Dental Cards.

R. J. N. WOOD-HONOR GRADUATE-1811 Dundas street. P.R. SWANN, DENTIST - FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L. D. S. Office, 2074 Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST—216 Dundas, next Edy Bros.', over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone, 822. E. HOLMES, DENTIST-SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence

PR. COLON E. J. SMITH-DENTIST-390; Richmond street (upstairs).

R. GEORGE C. DAVIS — DENTIST— Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1893. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975. McDONALD, DENTIST,

Office, 1831 Dundas street, London.

Telephone, 703. DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST-Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

Musical Instruction. R. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST of St. Andrew's Church, late of Conservatory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, instructs in organ, plano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates, Notes cashed at G. W. Francis' loan office, 78, Dundas street.

ONEY-CERTAIN SUMS OF \$300, \$500, \$600, \$1,000 and \$1,600 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other soms. Weekes & Scandrett, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London.

Patent Barristers.

DETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. - PATENT solicitors and experts, Torocto; patents betained in Canada, etc. London Office, Bank of Commerce buildings, corner Dundas and

Artists.

M ISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 188
Dundas street, receives pupils in all
branches of art. MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 2434 Dundas street, upstairs.

Livery Stables.

ONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable—Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 503. A. G. STROYAN proprietor.

ONDON RIDING ACADEMY—QUEEN'S avenue, near Park. For terms inquire of WM. LAWRENCE, riding master. Terms moderate. Telephone 942. ILLEY'S 'IVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone

Business Cards.

A RE YOU BUILDING OR REPAIRING ARE YOU BUILDING OR REPAIRING

-Look at this. Pine lumber \$850 per
thousand; pine shingles \$150 per thousand;
pme lath 12 cents per bunch; ccdar posts 13
cents each; match flooring \$18 per thousand;
doors from \$150 each; sash from 35 cents each.
Call at yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R.
Telephone 832. J. A. SUTHERLAND. ONDON MARBLE AND GRANITE COM-2 pany—Largest and best stock of granite nonuments. Talbot and Fullarton streets.

HAYES—308 DUNDAS STREET— Does all kinds of repairing, China and Glassware riveted.

MITH & GRANT, MANUFACTTUERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Or promptly attended to. 567 Bathurst street. OUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

ONDON UMBRELLA HOSPITAL-UM-BRELLAS and locks repaired, saws sharpened. PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond street.

PECIAL — LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waists washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 490. TOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS— 259 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone

GEO. ROUGHLEY-FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 888.

DICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 316 Dundas street, Abbett Block. T. CORP - PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 75%.

Legal Cards

A VERY CASEY, BARRISTER, SOLICIT-OR, notary, etc., Edge Block, 402 Rich-mond street, London. Accounts collected, etc. MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—BAR-RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas London, JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B, MCKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

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

TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. loan at lowest rates. 78 Dunds TENNENT, M. P. McDonagh. OVE & DIGNAN-BARRISTERS, ETC.— 1 418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street. IBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN-BAR-Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., P. Mulkern, Fred F. Harper. TUARTS, MOSS & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London, Strathroy and Glencoe. ALEX, STUART, DUNCAN CAN C. ROBS, LL.B., W. D. Moss, DUNCAN STUART. London offices, corner Dundas and

Richmond; Glencoe, Main street. H. A. BEATTIE-BARRISTER, ETC.-871 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 51 per cent.

TARED VINING-BARRISTER-MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street. TERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. Wilson, Ll.B.; H. C. Pope, Ll.B.; J. M. McEvoy, Ll.B.

W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., tele-

UNN & HARVEY-BARRISTERS, SO-LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY. WOHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, selicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs.

Main street, Belmont. A GREENLEES, B.A. — BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London, Private funds to

POWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 431 Richmond street; money toloan. C. G. Powell, R. M. GRAHAM. H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SOLICI-TOR, etc., 189 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

VILNE & FAULDS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc.. 88 Dundas street London, and McCreery's block, Glencoe. JAMES R. MILNE, JOHN F. FAULDS. Private funds to loan at low interest.

PARKE & PURDOM - BARRISTERS -Richmond street. E. Jones Parke, Q.C.; T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER

A LBERT O. JEFFERY, LLB., D.C.L. Barrister, solicitor, notary public, offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane,

Massage Treatment. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street, London, Ont.

WEDISH MASSAGE" — MRS. RAY
Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of
Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa.
Swedishmassage and electric treatment given
Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

Architects.

ERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York).
CarlingBlock, Richmond street. TECTS and suveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBridg, F. W. Farn-COMBR. OORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London, JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course Music, drawing and painting thoroughly taught. Mrs. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street.

Educational.

Veterinary Surgeons.

H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE, 991 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone. H. TENNANT-VETERINARY SUR GEON-Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

Brokers.

JOHN WRIGHT-

Richmond street, London,

STOCK BROKER.

TAKE DIAMOND DINNER PILLS for

FARMING IN CANADA.

OPINION BY AN AMERICAN ON CANA-DIAN METHODS.

Better Plowing Than That Done by Canadian Farmers Has Never Been Seen-In Stacking Hay We Can Teach a Lesson to the World.

Prof. Curtiss has been visiting in Canada, and he has seen land plowed as it should be, something that few Americans ever see until they leave their native land. In a late issue of Rural Life the professor says: "A day on some of the best farms of Ontario would be a revelation to many of our western farmers who consider themselves the salt of the earth and look upon the Canadians as a slow going, unprogressive people. Our soil averages superior in native fertility, but much of this is compensated by the better system of cultivation that prevails there. Never in my life have I seen such plowing as is done by the Canadians. There may be found plowmen by the score in every community capable of setting a mark for Cownie's state fair contest, and it is as much the exception to see a poorly plowed field, as it is to see a good one here."

Of stacking in Canada Professor Curtiss says: "When a hay stack is seen in the barn yard it is stacked so well that it looks as if it would turn water for ten years. After threshing is done a straw stack is usually seen in the barn yard, and this, too, looks as if it were thatched and made to turn every drop of rain." Contrast this picture with the hay and straw stacks to be found in Iowa, and then say that the farmers are competent to teach their sons how to perform the manual labor of the farm."

American Cheese in Europe.

John Cownie, a leading farmer and agricultural authority in Iowa, writing in Rural Life, says: "American cheese is not meeting with favor in Europe, and it is little wonder, judging from the quality of the stuff to be found at our village stores, in our cities and at the leading hotels. Good cheese is now rarely seen, and the cheese factory instead of improving the quality, appears to have made it possible to reduce the grade in such manner as to make almost the entire output of a low standard, but uniform in quality. Whether the greater part of the cheese upon the market is "filled" or "adulterated" I do not pretend to know, but one thing is sure, unless there is a radical change in the process of manufacture, the making of good cheese will soon be one of the lost arts. This applies to Iowa and other Western States. In Canada the cheese is growing better year by year."

Practical Agricultural Education.

▲ little over a year ago in a paper read at the meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association held at the Iowa State Agricultural College, I urged the importance of practical agricultural education, holding that the training of the hand and ewe was essential to the success of the modern farmer. Of course, the paper was criticized. I expected that it would be, but when it was stated by speakers that farm labor should be taught the boy at home by his father before sending him to college, the question naturally came to my mind, where were the fathers able to teach it? Said one of the critics: "I say if any farmer here sends his boy off to an agricultural college who does not know how to build a straw stack or dig a post hole, he ought not to have the honor of being the father of those boys. My boy when 14 years old will take a team and cut grain; if he does not do it as well as his father at first, he will learn. I cannot afford to pay \$150 a year for things I can teach him at home.'

Now I venture the assertion that if that man or his boy was in a count where agriculture is a science neither one of them would be allowed to hold th plow more than a single round. of the farmers up there are putting Instead of building a straw stack they would be orderd to pitch, J. F. Howard of Frederick, Brown when they came to dig a post hole they would both have to be given keeps a herd of twenty cows. He cuts a lesson before they could do it in a proper manner. The great majority of American farmers have no conception it to the best clover hay. Indeed he of the proper methods of doing farm says it smells very much like clover labor, and how can they teach their children an art of which they are themselves ignorant?-Prof. Curtiss.

Potatoes for Stock.

I know from practical experience that potatoes make most excellent pig food during the fall months, my practice being to fill a 45-gallon farmers' boiler one-half full with potatoes and fill up with sliced pumpkins. When well cooked I mix in a peck of corn meal and pulverize all together thoroughly; then remove to a barrel and mix with what skim milk we have. Our twenty-six pigs now on hand are making a very fine growth on this diet. Fed judiciously to cows in milk value them equal with grain. This may seem a broad statement, but I will explain. We milk more or less of our cows all winter, and our experience is winter milkers need liberal grain feeding. It often occurs that a ow will begin to lose her relish for er grain. The moment I see any disnince I remove her grain and sub- light." stitute a feed of potatoes. Two or hree feeds of them regulate the stonach and the grain is again eaten with a relish. Horses, colts and calves ove them dearly, and they are of great a letter out of his pocket and handing alue when these animals are confined it to her. dry food. I refused to fill an order cently for anything less than 40 cents n excellent one for farmers to try her hands, saying: xperiments in feeding this valuable

rm crop.-J. D. Smith. Fate of the Flower.

Orce upon a time a Flower bloomed. he sun softly kissed it, and the genle rain descended upon it, and it was

"Ah," sighed the Flower, "but one t for me is fitting. I may well speak e thought of sweet maidenhood." And sweet maidenhood came and cked the Flower, and it was glad, ent the Flower to a man in jail who murdered his wife and fourteen hildren because his oatmeal was urned, and it was very tired.-From he Detroit Tribune.

THAT INDESCRIBABLE FLAVOR.

It Is Due to the Habit of Milking Cows That Should be Dried

Chicago advices speak of a strange flavor in butter now, and no one ventures to furnish a reason for it that he is willing to have printed over his name. Some are of the opinion that it is due to feeding frozen pumpkins, but this is only a guess, and a wild one, for there is no evidence that pumpkins have been fed. Butter free from this unpleasant flavor is said to be lacking in flavor as a rule, and some butter cellars have no extra grades on hand whatever. We will not venture an opinion as to the cause at long range, but this much is sure; there is a common cause for bad flavor existing in this part of the dairy region, in the habit of milking cows that should be dried. There is a flavor in strippers' butter that is not fine, and some cows are worse than others, and give an indescribable flavor to the butter. We do not say that the poor butter mentioned in Chicago reports is this kind, but that there is danger form this source and possibly it may be the cause in the case mentioned. Of course the butter experts have learned about this stripper flavor and might be expected to know whether this is the cause in Chicago, but the nauseous flavor differs in degree and in quality with other conditions, and they might not always be able to detect the cause. If this flavor is taken out by copious cold water baths the flavor of the

butter will be neutral, and this is the case with many packages. Here is where culture can help. In the private dairy the buttermaker can dry the cows, making the trouble, and this is what should always be done, but in the creamery there may be patrons that do not do this and the buttermaker has little opportunity to find it out. The use of a culture will help him. The Minnesota station has proved that by taking good milk from fresh cows and ripening it and using it as a starter, that stale city milk can be made into butter of fine flavor, while it would be decidedly bad without the use of a culture or starter. Those in attendance at the Waterloo convention will remember the bold stand of Mr. Monrad in favor of the

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHEEP.

When Does a Lamb Cease to be a Lamb and become a Hogget?

skimmilk starter.

The question is asked in a foreign "When does a lamb cease to be a lamb and become a hogget, and when does it become a gimmer or shearling?" So far as the markets are concerned the question is a matter of much practical importance. Lambs, if well fatted, fine lookers and choice for block purposes will sell well, whether they are hoggets or gimmers, and it is not a matter of serious concern whether the fleece has been removed or not, if the other conditions are right. At fairs it is the competitor who brings his influence to bear upon the judge to exclude the lamb with two teeth from the lamb ring. To all intents and purposes a lamb is a lamb until it is a year old. It becomes a shearling when its fleece has been removed. In Texas and California where fall clipping is pursued, a lamb may become a shearling at six months old. The lamb dropped in February becomes a yearling the following February, and a shearling in May when it is shorn the first time. The words "hogget" and "gimmer" are Scotch terms, and are not in use among flockmasters. The words "shearling," "two shear," "two toothed" and "four toothed" sheep are common here. The market or hothouse lamb seldom lives more than six months, and it is often slaughtered upon attaining a weight of thirty or forty pounds.

Russian Thistles for Cows. D. W. Curtis, secretary of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, recently returned from South Dakota. where he has been spending a few weeks. Speaking of the novel use some the Russian thistle to, he says: "Mr. County, S. D., has a dairy farm and and stacks the Russian thistle and says his cows eat it greedily, prefering hay when it is cured. Mr. Howard puts up several stacks of prairie hay and millet and one from these thistles where horses had free access to them. He noticed that they would pay scarcely any attnetion to the hay or millet, but would gather about the thistle

stack with great eagerness."

Napoleon's Generosity. Count de P- had been raised by Bonaparte to honors and dignities, but for some unaccountable reason he betrayed the confidence which his patron had reposed in him. When Bonaparte became cognizant of the man's treachery he ordered him to be arrested. He was to have been tried the following day and in all probability would have been condemned, as his guilt was fully established. In the meantime, Mme. de P- solicited and obtained an audience of the Emperor.

"I am very sorry for your sake, madam," he said, "that your husband should be mixed up in an affair which position on the part of the cow to places his ingratitude in so glaring a

> "Perhaps he is not so guilty as your Majesty supposes," said the countess. "Do you know your husband's signature?" inquired the Emperor, taking

Mme. de P- rapidly perused the letter, recognized the handwriting and r bushel, preferring to keep them and fell into a swoon. When she came ed to stock. The present season is around, Bonaparte put the letter into

"Take it. This is the only legal evidence that exists against your husband. There is a lighted fire behind vou."

The countess quickly snatched up the important document and threw it into the flames. P-'s life was saved; but as for his honor, not all the influence of a generous Emperor could avail to restore it.-Chicago Daily News. .

Financially Considered. Pat-Sure, an' fhat soort ov a burd is that troyin' to sing wid the cockles in his t'roat?

Farmer-That's a guinea hen. Pat-A guinea hin! Faix, an' she's not worth it .- Richmond Despatch.

IT HAS NOT YET ARRIVED, NOR IS IT IN SIGHT.

Good Horses Will Always be in Demand -Failure of the Motocycles at the Chicago Contest-The Outlook for Horses Decidedly Improving.

Some of the city papers have been summarily disposing of the horse lately. The all knowing editor has written the noble equine out of existence. The unceasing march of invention is in the minds of theorists, compelling the horse to give way to the electric and gasoline vehicle. Likewise it was prophesied on the event of the electric railway that the horse would shortly remain only as a memory of the barbaric ages. There is the difference, however, the success of the electric railway was well assured, but of the modern horseless carriage the outcome in very doubtful. A Chicago daily paper offered a purse of \$5000 for an Initial test race of the much-talked-of motocycle. One hundred entered, two started, and one finished. The other one broke down and returned on a freight. At the appointed time all but two of the operators appealed for more time, so the purse was divided; piled up here and there, and the water tw) went then as above noted and a later date has been fixed for the remainder.

Thus ended the long-talked of, much advertised contest of the horse displacing vehicles. It is fitly termed 'Much ado about nothing." Contrast this with the great Madison-square Garden show recently closed in New Yerk city, where over 100,000 people paid \$1 each for the privilege of seeing a horse show, and boxes sold as high as \$450. In brilliance and lavish expenditure the New York horse show now outranks any public exhibition of either continent. This is a significant event at the beginning of a horseless

But no! We haven't yet arrived at the horseless age. It is safe to say that every good foal of 1895 when properly matured will be wanted at a good paying price. There is no occasion for discouragement in the future of horse raising. The causes which led to the present depression are evident. They need not, and probably will not occur again soon. One thing is certain; the horse raiser who waits until the business is again on a sound paying basis will not be prepared to take the fullest advantage of the situation, for it takes six years to breed and mature a good horse.

While inspecting the breeding establishment of Graham Bros., of Clermont, Ont., a short time since, Mr. Graham was handed a cablegram from Scotland, ordering four American trotting stallions and two pairs of matched carriage horses. The other member of the firm was at that time away buying to fill another order from across the water. I note that Graham Bros. have since been in Chicago and purchased a pair of carriage horses for \$1000, presumably to fill the order. Truly, a good horse was never more appreciated than now; and a poor one never so worthless. At the late Toronto Exposition \$600 was refused for a pair of draft geldings; and a good judge well info ed on the value of horses on both continents told the writer that such a team would sell for \$1000 in London.

One thing must be learned in horse raising as in all other lines of live and not the top of the culvert, the have never fully appreciated that in hulks have been kept for public serfor cheap sires.

Another thing that must be learned is the value of good care of the colt, But do not lay the planks flat. It will especially during the first year. Feed take a broad and heavy stream to carwith a generous hand and feed and handle for bone and muscle, not for under such conditions. Make the botfat. Fatten the horse well when ready for market, but not too heavily before.

The outlook for horses is decidedly better, but breeders will need to bear in mind that the market was never as exacting as at present and a higher standard is demanded than ever before. Fortunately there has never been so favorable a time to start right-to buy the right kind of breeding stock cheap. This is indeed the horse breeder's opportunity. Farmer Hayrix-My boy wants me

to send him to college, but I don't believe the results is wuth the money, do you?

Farmer Konschock-Yaas. My cousin Jake's boy, he went to collidge and growed such a head of hair and sich a lot of muscle that he's making \$250 a week as the "Wild Giant of Madagascar," an' only has to show twicet a day.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

GOVERNMENT FORESTS.

Permanency of the Big Forests Assured by Suitable Legislation.

Government forestry seems to be a success in India. The inspector-general of forests for India is now in this country and he gives an interesting account of the management in that country. He says it has taken eighteen years of legislation to get the kind of laws needed, but they have succeeded. Now the permanency of the big forests is assured and the Government will get a handsome income from them. The Government is gradually obtaining possession of all the forest lands and now has 80,000 square miles of wooded country under supervision. The Government at intervals gives notice that it intends to take a certain piece of forest land so many miles in size, and claimants have six months in which to appear and prove their claims. An individual or town, probably, has a descriptive right to take building timber from the forest in question. That right is proved and settled permanently, and thereafter only such trees as are marked by the inspector can be cut. In Burmah alone there are over 1,000 different kinds of forest trees and the study there is to propogate the valuable species and weed out those that are not.

Plenty of Room Dame Fashion fills Christmas with humor.

The upto-date girl need not grieve: If the bike vien't go into her bloomers It will surely go into her sleeve.

Farmers Have Been Building Culverts For a Century, But They Don't Know All About It Yet.

Where stone is abundant, the best states have been building culverts for 100 years and ought to know how to The proof is that every heavy rain storm washes out innumerable culverts-perhaps the very same that were washed out two or three years ago. These washouts most frequently hap-

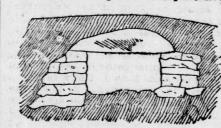


with the top and sides, while the bed on which the water is to flow is left just as the man with the hoe or shovel dressed it. Rains make a wide sheet of water that collects leaves which are barely trickles along. A heavier rain brings in some stones. The rough, flat waterway gets more and more obstructed each time the water finds its way under the road. "Of course," says the farmer, "culverts get stopped up." Yes, and then they are washed out bodily and the farmer has to pay for building them over again. When there is a stream flowing all the time, who ever saw any one take pains to have a clear bed for it under the road? There is always space ample for the flow, but so obstructed with rocks or stones that, when the flood comes, the stream begins at once to attack the sides. Perhaps it rises and flows over the roadway. Figures 1 to 4 represent primitive forms of culverts of different degrees of defectiveness, but all of them may be found in country roads. Fig. 1 belongs to the "corduroy" period of road making. A rough log is thrown

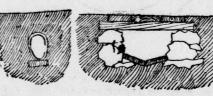


FIG. 3.

down on either side of the hasty excavation and short string pieces placed across them to support the planks. Fig. 2 is of similar construction, except that planks are set up edgewise in place of the logs. Fig. 3 is faulty and expensive. Fig 4 is yet more costly and equally weak in construction at the fundamental point. The part need-



ing the most attention is the bottom stock improvement, viz.: the value of waterway and not the roadway. Engigood blood. As a class the farmers neers have found that for a stream of variable size to keep its course clean, horse raising. Too many third and the best form of pipe or conduit for it fourth-rate mares have been kept on is an egg-shaped section, with the the farm for breeding, while the bet- small end down, as shown in Fig. 5. ter ones have gone to market, because The tiles rest upon planks properly they were more salable, and too many graded. The culvert bottom is usually vice in accordance with the demand not run fast when on level ground not only flat, but level, as water does If it is too costly to buy all oval pipe for the culvert, make a plank bottom. ry a single bunch of leaves through tom a blunt V shape, as in Fig. 6. Then a small stream will have a small



channel. A slight obstruction will back up the water so fast as to remove it at once. The culvert bottom will be largly self-cleaning, and when a freshet comes, instead of a dam being already begun and in position t catch any floating substance, there will be a clear waterway in which it will be difficult for anything to lodge.

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY.

Twenty-Five Deaths From Typhoid Fever Caused by Rinsing Milk Cans in Foul Water.

A valuable paper was recently prepared by Prof. Stalker on "The Dairy and its Diseases."

He referred to the deplorable event which took place at Stamford, Ct., where there was an outbreak of typhoid fever under circumstances that puzzled the doctors and for a considerable time thwarted all their attempts to trace it to its source. Finally it was discovered that nearly all cases were on the route served by one particular milkman. His cows were examined and found healthy, and they were fed properly. Closer investigation disclosed that he rinsed the milk cans with water from a surface well in which the water came within a foot of the top, and there was a privy 25 feet distant. The water was examined and found to be reeking with typhoid germs. There were 25 deaths from this disease, traceable to the use of milk infected with typhoid germs by rinsing the can in this water. Prof. Staker declared that water from a surface well in proximity to sources of such pcisons is murderous.

He also spoke at length of the danger from using the milk of tuberculous cows. Tests at Ames showed that a healthy calf can be raised from a tu-berculous mother if fed upon healthy milk. This shows that the disease is not necessarily hereditary. Also, it was shown that calves from healthy cows have been infected by feeding them milk from infected cows. This shows the danger of using milk from tuberculous cows.

THE HORSELESS AGE. | CULVERTS AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

culvert that can be built is of that material. The next best material is wood-log culvert with poles or planks on top. Then culverts are made of heavy planks, strong and supposed to be durable. Farmers of the eastern build them properly, but they don't. pen because no end of pains is taken



Fry your food in Cottolene instead of lard and it will be free from that greasiness and "richness" so distressing to dyspeptics; the flavor will be delicious instead of rancid, and your food will do you good. Put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene reaches the cooking point much quicker than lard-care should therefore be taken not to overheat it. Follow these instructions-you will never use lard again. Genuine Cottolene has trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL

GOLD ALUMINUM WARE

Something new and beautiful. We have just received the following beautiful lines for Xmas Goods in Gold Aluminum, viz.—

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

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO. Wholesale Hardware Merchants.

HINGE UPON CONFIDENCE The affairs of life hinge upon confidence. When you take a course in a school, you want to know with whom you are dealing. The



FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON. ONT., has established a reputation for good work and fair dealing. We have nothing to conceal regarding our methods. Watch closely what is offered you under the name of "business education." Catalogue free. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

THE Ontario Mutual Life ASSURANCE CO.

ASSETS EXCEEDING \$3,000,000.

Issues all forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates. Values guaranteed. Profits paid to policy holders only. Results unequaled.

C. E. GERMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

A. N. UDY.



FOR SALE BY POCOCK BROS.

INCORPORATED TORONTO HON. G. W. ALLAN COR. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.

EDWARD FISHER, - Musical Directo NEW CALEADAR giving full information mailed free. The courses of study insure a broad and fin ished musical education.

H. N. SHAW, B.A., Prin. School of Elecution Elecution, Oratory, Delsarte, Literature

THE

MERCANTILE REPORTS. COLLECTIONS.

Personal attention given to slow pay accounts

162 St. James Street, Montreal. 26 Front Street West, Toronto

Scribner: Organ, Combination Reed and Pipe. Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y, 282 DUNDAS STREET. Spencer Block London

C. E. ANDERSON

666 DUNDAS STREET Lenden.

LEE HING CHINESE LAUNDRY, the best work in the

city, 467 Richmond street.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' dresses fluted and vests ironed—This work is done by Joe How, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, Wooking automobile 34 hours. Please city, 467 Richmond street. rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends.

NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR.

THE WEEK:

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

THE WEEK:

Is indispensible to all Canadians who wish to keep informed on current political and literary affairs. Its contributors and correspondents represent all parts of the Dominion. "One of the ablest papers on the continent."—[Illustrated America 68t tf

Parnell & Brighton's Bread IS THE BEST! Only 5c Per Loaf.

Delivered to any part of city.

JOHN FRIEND'S For your Xmas supplies. Rock-bottom prices.

117 Dundas Street. Found at Last. What? A place where your scissors and razors, skates, and all edge tools sharpened; keys fitted, gun and lock repairing; fine stencts and bag markers cut to order; general repairing. A call solicited.

W. J. MARSHALL,

104. 307 Clarence St., Duffield Block

Boys and Girls.

Instead it just snowed faster and

Mabel and Janey were ready to dis-solve at this news, and even Sidney looked pretty sober.

"Well," said mamma, "we must make the best of it. We'll have to

Janey concluded not to cry.

"Do tell us what it is!" said Mabel.

"Here!" cried both little girls.

have any evergreens round here.

"That'll be awful nice,"

"We'll have a Christmas tree here,"

"Of course, mamma'll let us have the front room," internogated Sidney.

"I guess it'll be a Christmas tree all

"I have a box of tissue paper of dif-

Aunt Mary sent me to make paper

flowers with; we'll see what we can do

"And there's a box of bright yarn

and worsted left over from my knit-ting," said grandma.

I can do with those."

"And now the little folks must get ready for bed," said mamma, "for

off tomorrow?"
"No," returned Mabel, "I don't care

wish we'd thought to say something

Day, though the sun stayed out of

sight, and the snow was so deep the

Mr. Gilmore went down to the creek with Sidney, and helped him bring up

a young cottonwood, and after the snow had been brushed off, it was set

up in a cheese box in the front room.

In the first place it was "frosted"

There was some gold and silver tinsel paper, too, among mamma's treas-

ures, and Sidney cut out stars and re-markable figures of birds and animals

Mamma gave them some candles,

They worked all day, and were so

turkey and plum pudding failed to

all decked out in holiday attire, and

to their supper.
Then Janey and Mabel had to

It was quite dark when the tree was

It really did look very nice, as the

tinsels glittered and the bright flowers

and gaily-colored balls swung to and

fro. Mamma had added some red apples and golden oranges, too, and

tired of admiring it before they heard

a sound of sleigh-bells at the door, and

bounded—was it really!—Santa

There was the fur coat anyway, and

a tall fur hat (which, by the way, did

figure, white hair and beard, and cran-

He was a very jolly Santa Claus too

by his funny speeches when he gave

Then each of the children had labori-

He explained

Claus toggery.
"Oh, that's what makes you so fat!"

which was made of some sheets

of white wadding out in strips and

matted together. And last of all Janey wanted to know where he got

"That was a present from Santa

Claus," said papa, smiling at mamma.

"He must have cont the purpose for you to wear tonight," said Janey, and

no one disputed her.
"Papa," said she, "when you

the fur coat.

them their presents from the tree

manufacture.

audience.

There was a sled Sidney had

look a little like grandma's roomy

altogether it was a very fine tree.

The children hadn't begun to

which Sidney cut into short lengths

and stuck liberally over the tree.

awaken the usual enthusiasm.

and clapping their hands.

to aid in decoration.

admited.

little girls couldn't go out of doors.

we'll have lots to do tomorrow.

been pleasant today."

"What'll we do?" asked Mabel, tear-

"Hang up our stockings, for one

celebrate at home."

he announced.

anxiously.

The Snowshoer's Song. Tighten the toque, and girdle the sash, Lads and lasses, the snowshoes lash; Ring the chorus, and start the line, The air is crisp and the night is fine, Crystal snow, dazzling glow Of diamond moon, the clicking shoon, The echoing night—Yo, ho!

Sparkling fire and silver fane-Half the journey and home again, Stride we, and never a tired limb, But breasts afire and brain aswim, Crystal snow, dazzling glow Of diamond moon, the clicking shoon The echoing night-Yo, ho!

Home at last! The moonbeams white soon shall leave for the golden

Of crackling hearth, but with a sigh, For our souls are full of the night and sky, Crystal snow, dazzling glow

Of diamond moon, the clicking shoon,
The echoing night—Yo, ho!

—Joseph Nevin Doyle, in Outing.

The Earth Goes Round.

Since Galileo's time most people have believed that the earth revolves on its axis; but it is one thing to accept a theory upon hearsay, and another to verify it for one's self. This latter is what a Philadelphia girl seems to have done, according to the Times: believe the world does turn

"Yes, indeed," said she, "and we'll have a good fire in there all day." "But I don't see where you're going to get a tree," said Mabel. "We don't round," she declared to her mother, in the tone of one who has been troubled What is it that has convinced you?" with doubts.

the same, if it isn't evergreen," said sidney. "We can wind the branches asked the mother.
"I can see it whirl when I twist up Sidney. "We can wind the branche with cotton batting, to look like snow." in my swing, and then untwist." "Isn't it you that whirls, instead of little girls, clapping their hands. suggested her mother. "Yes, but it goes after I stop," said the little philosopher; and that settled ferent colors," said mamma,

Her Name.

Such a wee, mischievous lassie!-It tries one's patience quite To watch the child. She cannot do

A single thing just right.
"Tis "Kitty, don't say that, dear" 'Oh, Kitty, don't do so!" These are the words that greet her Wherever she may go.

When, just at dusk, one evening, She climbed upon my knee, In playful mood I asked her name; Why, Kitty, 'course," said she. Yes, Kitty—but the rest, dear?"

She hung her curly head-The rogue—for just a moment.
Then, "Kitty Don't!" she said. -St. Nicholas.

Advice to Young Men.

I received a letter from a lad, asking me to find him an easy berth. To this I replied: "You cannot be an editor; do not try the law; do not think of the merchandise; abhor politics; don't practice medicine; be not a farmer nor a mechanic; neither be a soldier nor a sailor. Don't work. Don't study. Don't merchandise; abhor politics; don't pracsailor. Don't work. Don't study. think. None of these are easy. O, my son! You have come into a hard world. I know of only one easy place in it, and that is the grave."-Henry Ward

Their First Christmas Tree. (From Christian Work.)

"Oh goody! Won't it be fun?" cried "I think it will be just lovely," said

little Janey, in very satisfied tones. "Seem's though I couldn't wait for the time to come," said Mabel.
"Seem's though I couldn't, either,"
echoed Janey, enthusiastically.
"Wouldn't you just as lief stay
home?" suggested brother Sidney.
"Don't nester these obtldren Sud

"Don't pester those children, Sydney," said grandma, reprovingly, from

her seat by the fireside.

"No, I won't," said the boy, laughing, and coloring a little. He was a bit of a tease, this 13-year-old brother, but very fond of his little sisters for "You know, Sid Gilmore, you would

not miss seeing the tree for anything," "Course I wouldn't." replied he, good cried Mabel.

"Now who wants to hunt do! Me too!" orled Mabel and eggs with me?"

Janey in chorus, and the three childron went off merrily together. Grandma looked lovingly after trio. "I hope there won't happen any- Claus! thing to hinder their going to that

she said to herself. tree," she said to hersell.

Now a Christmas tree more or less doesn't matter much to children who can see one, or perhaps several, every year; but these little folks lived out on the plains of Colorado, in a little frame house that was quite by itself, light. the nearest neighbor was half a

and tossed corn-balls and candles at the little folks, and made them laugh You would have thought it a queer house, too, I dare say. For there was n't a bit of paint outside or in, and instead of being clapboarded, it was battened—that is, long, narrow strips of wood were nailed on to cover the places where the boards joined, and inside, instead of laths and plaster, the walls were covered with heavy pasteboard to keep out the wind and rain

But for all this, the little Gilmores were as happy as most little folks who have much more, apparently, to make Mabel and Janey, who were and 5 years old respectively, had always lived here, and Sidney, who was but 2 when his parents came west,

was but 2 when his parents came west, could remember no other home.

This Christmas celebration, which had created so much excitement in the Gilmore household, was to be on Christmas eve, at Fairview City, a mfle and a half away.

I wish you could have seen that city, house a dozen houses and a fair a dozen houses and a fair a fair a dozen houses and a fair a fair

About a dozen houses and a little church and school-house, and two or

three stores.

But the children thought it a derfully lively place, And as for the Christmas tree, that would be the event of their lives, for the little Gil-mores had never, really never, seen

Nearly every day they asked mamma to tell them about the Christmas trees she had seen, and they never wearied of hearing her describe them, and Santa Claus with his fur coat and

Truly they talked, thought and dreamed of hardly anything else, so you can imagine how they felt when they waked up on the morning of the day before Christmas and found the ground covered with snow. "And the sky, too," as Janey said.
"I never felt so bad in my life!" she

"Cheer up, chick," said papa, "may-be 'twill clear off in time to go." So the little girl dried her eyes, and

the and Mabel watched for fair weather all day long.

said Mabel, after they "Yes," replied Janey, drowsily. "I'm glad now it snowed."

faster—and finally papa said that all the king's oxen couldn't draw them over to Fairview City if it did clear

fun and laughing, and almost before they knew it, it was 10 o'clock, and time for little folks to say "Good-

"Oh, hasn't it been a lovely Christ-

High Church or Low?

Creeds and confessions! High Church or the Low? I cannot say; but you would vastly

If with some pointed Scripture you To which of these belonged the think to all or none; not curious creeds

thing," replied mamma.
"I'm 'fraid Santa Claus will put all our presents on the tree," said Janey, Or ordered forms of churchly rule "If he does," said Mabel, "he'll just take 'em off when he finds we ain't But soul of love that blossomed into But the thought of not being there With human good and human bless-

was almost too much, even for Mabel. As for Janey, she began to pucker up On me nor Priest, nor Presbyter, nor her face, ready to cry again.
"Say, I've thought of something," Bishop or Dean may stamp a party exclaimed Sydney, who had not spoken for about ten minutes. "It's better than hanging up stockings, and most as good as going to Fairview." name; with His largely human But Jesus,

The service of my human life may Let prideful Priests do battle about

Church is mine that does most Christ-like deeds.
—Prof. Blackie.

Christmas Song. Why do bells for Christmas ring? Why do little children sing?

Once a levely shining star Seen by shepherds from afar Gently moved, until its light Made a manger's cradle bright. There a darling baby lay Pillowed soft upon the hay, And its mother sang and smiled, "This is Christ, the Holy Child."

Therefore bells for Christmas ring; Therefore Little children sing. -Eugene Field.

Under the Holly Bough.

Ye who have scorned each other, Or injured friend or brother "Mabel," said Janey, as they were undressing before the kitchen fire, "are you going to pray for it to clear In this fast fading year; Ye who by word or deed, Have made a kind heart bleed, Com gaither here. Let sinned against and sinning Forget their strife's beginning, now whether it's fair or not. But I And join in friendship now; bout it last night; then maybe 'twould Be links no longer broken, Be sweet forgiveness spoken However, it didn't storm Christmas Under the holly bough.

Ye who have loved each other, Sister and friend and brother, In this fast fading year; Mother and sire and child, Young man and maiden mild, Come gather here; And let your hearts grow fonder, As memory shall ponder Each past unbroken vow; Old loves and younger wooing popped corn, and he and the little girls strung yards of it to hang in festoons.

Are sweet in the renewing .. Viv Under the holly bough.

Ye who have nourished sadness, Estranged from hope and gladness, In this fast fading year; Ye with o'erburdened mind, Made aliens from your kind, Come gather here; Let not the useless sorrow Pursue you night and morrow; If e'er you hoped, hope now-Take heart, uncloud your faces, And join in our embraces Under the holly bough.

The Judgment Book. The book was open; men in wonder

No record kept of wrong! It told of Each deed of love! A soul crept up in fright, into the dark-his page Then passed

was white! -Clarence Urmy. My Lover Says.

Charles Mackay.

He says I should not give a glance To other men; But 'tis no gift, for by some chance I'm sure to get one back again-Or two, or ten; Besides, I only look to see If any of them look at me.

He says I ought to see as through But I reply that so I do, For where he looks there I look too; My lover's eyes; For I am wise, And know that he must look to see If any of them look at me!

J. E. V. Cooke.

"The Isolation of England." The wind is hushed; the darkness

grows; The fainting moon is lost in flight; Death lifts a somber hand, and throws His clouds across the face of night. With parted lips and haggard stare, That strives and strains to pierce the

Each nation crouches in its lair, And, breathless, waits the coming doom.

shapeless shadows pass like Along the trembling earth they feel The distant tramp of marching hosts And hear the smothered clash of

Till. reaching out for friendly hands To guide them through the gloom, To where one silent figure stands Serene in lofty loneliness.

They hurl their taunts, their oaths, their prayers, The snarl of greed, the howl of hate; They spit upon the cloak she wears Or grasp its hem to suplicate. But still, as though she heard them

Her anxious eyes are fixed afar Among the clouds, on one pale spot, Where faintly gleams a single star.

By that same star she chose her path For every night in vanished years; Though screened by mists of doubt Though

She sees it still, as if through tears. Then, glancing at the fretful horde Who call her now to bend the knee, She lays her hand upon her sword And turns her eyes toward the sea.

St. James' Gazette.

The British Princess Royal.

Character Sketch of the Empress Frederick of Germany-An Illustrious Woman Who Has Had a Noteworthy Career-How She Met Calumny and Bore Her Great Bereavement.

child of Queen Victoria. But though fer, that the princess was giving news the first born, she was set aside from of German arrangements to England, the succession to her mother's inherit-ance by the subsequent birth of her ance by the subsequent birth of her that promised her almost as much inland as that which she was forbidden self-restraint and difficult half-effort against higher powers in her adopted land, her opportunity at last arrived; but then at once death called away her husband, and the widow had to give place to her son, as the sister had to give place to her brother. Thus do opportunities evade a woman's hand! Thus are highest faculties and the most careful self-preparation and the anxious training from others made to come to naught, because of the sex disabilities, that are surely seen to be a mistake when they thus stultify a womas so fit to rule as Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Brit-

Though she was the child of parents so young as the Queen and the Prince Consort, the princess from her very early years showed great mental abil-She was not strong in health is childhood, but nevertheless had vitality enough to take the fullest advantage of the excellent education provided of for her by her father and mother. The little one's pet name was "Pussy"; the first reference to her in that historic book, the "Life of the Prince Consent" (after the high of course) is sort" (after her birth, of course), is on her first birthday, when the Queen "Albert brought in dearest writes: "Albert brought in dearest little Pussy in such a smart white merino dress trimmed with blue, and she was very dear and good." She has but passed her third birthday, when the pussed her thus: "Pussy her father writes of her thus: is now quite a little personage. She speaks both English and French with much fluency and choice of phrase,' The loving mother writes a week or so afterwards to the same effect: "Our Pussette learns a verse of Lamartine by heart, which concludes with the words La tableau se deroule a mes pieds; and to show you how well she undersands this difficult line, I must tell you when she was ridisg on her pony, and looking at the cows and sheep, she turned to Madame Charrier and said, 'Voila le tableau pui se deroule a mes peids.' (There is the picture that unrolls itself at my feet.) Is this not extraordinary in a child of three years?"

The father's expression, "she is quite a personage" describes her during the rest of her childhood, and her more mature life, too. The strength and individuality of her character have always been marked. Old Baron Stockmar took the greatest interest in her. When she was 16 she was rather severely burned, her sleeve accidentally catching fire. The old physician wrote urging great care of her, in consequence of the shock to the nerves that leech," exclaimed the future President. causes. He added, "With feelings of deepest affection I have hung upon this child for years;" and again, "From her youth upwards I have loved here. I held have been a solutionally the solution of the soluti her. I hold her to be exceptionally gifted in masy things, even to the point of genius." Her own father, too, regarded her as of remarkable abilities, and while she was still in her early teens would give her political treatises to translate and comment upon, and supply her with subjects of practical politics to write essays about. When she left him for her German home, he continued this practice, writing to her daily, sometimes twice a day, informing her of all difficult questions that arose in politics, and training her to think and express herself on such subjects. He wrote of her at the time of her marriage that

she had "the brain of a man and the heart of a child," and at the time she As this wise and brilliant mind was but 17. not eligible for the queendom of her ship could have scope for their action.
At the early age of 17 the princess betive to the throne of Prussia.

came the wife of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the heir presumphave been a sad change for the poor girl to go from England, where the ueen was the head of the state and the advance of women had already commenced, to Germany, where the progress of civilization has even today barely touched the position of women, and where it became at once needful for her to repress her unusual powers, and conceal her clear and far-seeing judgment. There is no doubt that the earlier years of the life of the Empress Frederick in Germany were very painful. With all her care she could not prevent her strong character asd wide and deep culture from becoming apparent, and for these qualities she was soon deeply hated, both by a narrow-minded royal woman (who from her position had great power over the happiness) and by the mass of common men. Through all her trials, however, she had one great solace-she won, and steadily kept, not only love, but the devoted and faithful support of her husband. The Crown Prince was great enough and strong enough in mind and body, to bear to be the husband of a superior woman. Care fully and discreetly, the princess did much to encourage science and art and to especially help in founding and keeping up societies for the improve ment of the education and position of women. In all that she did she was sure of all the support and supplies that the sanction of her husband could give. "By his own will, the Crown Prince is the same as the Crown Princess in all public matters," said a German of high rank to me years ago. Yet, as only the wife of the heir to the throne, and working against a stream both strongly running and polsoned by slander and bitterness, it was but a small part of what she might

have done that the princess was able Art has always been one of her to do. pleasures; she paints and she plays, both very well. Her nursery, too (into which seven children came), had much of her attention, and a popular photograph of her in Germany was one in which, with an apron on, the sat doing plain needlework. When the Franco-German war broke out, the Crown Princess devoted her abilities to forming an excellent organization for the care of the wounded, and was her-self personally long hours daily in the hospitals at Berlin. But that was a specially bitter time

One of the illusions is that the pres-

This illustrious woman is the eldest from which all the great, whether of and to the anxiety of the husband brothers. She married into a station who was all in all to her, both perand who was away in the wars, and fluence and power for good in another to the labors for the wounded that she was undergoing, she was compelled to add the burden of bearing the calto possess here. After long years of umny and the hatred that the war refallen one of the noblest and most unselfish, and at the same time one of the ablest and most capable of influencing others, of the royal personages of our time. Through all trials, there was the

hope that better days would dawn-when the husband who gallently said that his favorite piece of music mas Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," be-cause he heard it as he turned from the altar with his bride, and who was ever "one with her," should be the reigning sovereign—then his honored and trusted consort would take the place in which at last there would be scope for her nature and her good intent to reveal themselves. know the end. The aged father and his iron chancellor together held the reins of power till the Crown Prince was within three years of his 60th birthday. Then there grew on him insidiously, but too certainly, a cancerous affection of the throat, and it came ere long to be a question whether, after all, the old Emperor of 90 would not outlive his heir. But the Crown Prince survived to be proclaimthe sovereign, and to reign just one hundred days, and then passed away, leaving his widow with no more hope that in the rest of her days she might be ever able to exercise the influence and authority that it had always been her high ambition to possess for the well-being of her adopted country and her sex. What a tragedy! And this is how the abilities of half the human race are squandered by a prodigal world .- The Woman's Signal

"I cannot understand ze language," said the despairing Frenchman; learn how to pronounce ze word 'hydrophobia,' and zen I learn zat ze doctors sometimes pronounce it fatal!"

Mr. Honeymoon-Did you sew that button on my coat, darling? Mrs. Honeymoon—No, sweetheart, I couldn't find the button. I sewed up the buttonhole, and it's all right.

.... "Now, children, you may tell me the animal which becomes most attached to man." Up went a dozen hands.

Josiah-I notice, Mandy, where the in Chicago on Mandy—Sakes alive!
I'd think people would get so they wouldn't ever dare ride on 'em, with so many gittin' killed.

Fashionable Doctor-My dear young lady, you are drinking unfiltered water, which swarms with animal organ-You should have it boiled-that will kill them. His Patient—Well, doctor, I think I'd sooner be an aquarium than a cemetery.

A lady had ordered a calf's head and an ox tongue. Her maid came into the room and said: "William Hughes says he has no head and that he has sold his tongue." There were friends with the mistress, who were greatly astonished by this announcement.

"I never expec's to have enough to eat again," said 5-year-old Frances, dolefully. "Why don't you?" sympathized Philip. "'Cause I never did to obtain for her another position of thized Philip. "'Cause I never did equal importance, where the intellect and heart so evidently fit for leadermus' never eat so much again."

Jack had been to the barber shop with his father. On the way back he asked: "Was that charlotte-russe he put on your face?" "No, my son," was the reply; "that was lather." "Oh!" said Jack, "I wondered why you let him whittle it on without tasting it.

When the Queen paid her first visit to Scotland, many years ago, the following conversation took place betwo countrymen: Sandy-Well, Jock, hae ye seen the Queen? Jock— Ou, ay, I hae seen the Queen! But I wadna gang the length o' the street to see her again. She's just made like ony ither woman, an' they tell't me her arms were a lion's and a unicorn's.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in, in a suggestive sort of way, as if there was more to follow, inquired, "Is this the editorial The what, my friend?" rinktum?" this the rinktum, sinktum, sanctum, or some such place, where the editors live?" "This is the editorial room. Yes, sir. Come in." No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good-day.

The Safest Place in Battle.

Gen. Lee told an amusing story to Charlotteville Chronicle reporter. When he was about to deliver his address at the Confederate reunion in Craig county, recently, someone came to him and asked him if he would speak to an old colored man who wished to speak to him. The general consented, and the old negro, whose name was Sam, and who had fought throughout the war, came and received the proffered hand. Gen. Lee at once began to put questions to the old fellow, who answered with won-derful skill. The general then asked him where he had seen the best time during the war.

the darky, "because I ran as soon as the firing began. to run in such a hot battle?"

eyes. "I went directly to the safest plac and the first I could find," answered Sam, coming to his climax.

tell which place was safe. "I knowed it was safe," answered am, "cause I skipped for de place

Sam,

"At Chickamauga," at once replied But how did you know which way

Gen. Lee with a merry twinkle in his Again he was asked how he could

Gen. Lee enjoyed the joke,

to her. for the strange accusation somehow came to be bruited about by the tongue of foul and false rumor,

Some Carlyle Stories.

happy and interested, that even the Morgan—in her interesting memoirs en-titled "Three-Score Years and Ten," just published by Bentley-Says that 'All the neighbors and tradespeople of Chelsea were naturally proud of the sage who made their little nook of mamma hurried the little workers out London so famous. The conductors the omnibuses were very careful not to hurry him in getting in and out, dressed in their holiday gowns and Sidney put on his best suit, and by the and I once saw him pointed out by one they were ready mamma had tied 'That 'ere old gent the presents on to the tree and lightof them to a friend. has written a lot of books. 'Have you read them?' the friend asked. 'No, but the Queen has, and the Governed the candles, and the audience were "Oh, isn't it be-yu-ti-ful!" exclaimed the little girls, jumping up and down

"His nervous sensitiveness made quiet really necessary for his literary work," Mrs. De Morgan writes, "and the street musicians before, and the cocks and hens behind, his house, were a source of great discomfort; so the neighbors, to secure him peace and quiet, gave up keeping poultry. I have seen him rush out of his house in his morning wrap, sending a torrent of words, not descriptive of the state of the blest, over two Italians who were playing an orchestrion opposite. poor men gave way at once to the general imprecations, asked his pardon, and departed; and I thought they were fashioned muff). But the little ones were not critical, and the roly-poly a shilling the better for the transaction." berry red cheeks, filled them with de-

Sir Wemyss Reid's "Life of Lord Houghton" is full of interesting glimpses of Carlyle and Richard Milnes. Said Carlyle one day, with-drawing his pipe from his mouth, as they were seated together in the little house in Cheyne Row, "When are you wishing for so long. The dolls, too, big as "truly" babies, which the little girls had sighed for. It didn't lessen their value that they were of home going to get that pension for Alfred Tennyson?" "My dear Carlyle," responded Milnes, "the thing is not so easy as you seem to suppose. What will my constituents say if I do get the pension for Tennyson? They know nothing about him or his poetry—they ously and lovingly prepared a gift for the other, and for each of the older members of the family besides, so they will probably think he is some poer relation of my own, and that the whole affair is a job." "Richard Milnes," reenjoyed giving as well as receiving.

But Santa Claus was through his task all too soon for his appreciative plied Carlyle, "on the Day of Judgment, when the Lord asks you why you didn't get that pension for Alfred Tenwasn't used to such a warm climate, nyson, it will not do to lay the blame and would have to go and sit on the on your constituents; it is you that North Pole awhile to cool off, and with a final jingle of his bells, he was going will be damned." out, when off fell the fur cap and the white beard with it.

"Papa, Papa!" cried Mabel and
Janey, catching and holding him fast.

"Carlyle let me in yesterday, and talked about Mrs. Carlyle for nearly an hour," wrote Lord Houghton. "How I wish I could have taken down what Of course he couldn't get away, and so they helped him take off the Santa he said, word for word! 'She wrapped he said, word for word. She we all the me round like a cloak, to keep all the me round like a cloak, to keep all the hard and cold world off me.' came home sick with mankind, there cried Janey, when she spied the pillow she was on the sofa, always with a he had buttoned in under his coat.

"And that's what makes your hair so white!" said Mabel, as papa shook cheerful story of something or some body, and I never knew that she, darling! had been fighting with bitter his head and sprinkled her with flour. "Can't you get me a fan? I'm about pains all day! 'She had never a mean thought or word from the day I first saw her looking like a flower out of the melted," said he, as he wiped the perspiration and cramberry juice from his window of her mother's old brick house, Then they had to examine the hat my Jeanie, my queen. (which was grandma's muff), and the

Carlyle, when a child, having saved carlyle, when a child, having saved in a tea-cup three bright half-pence, and a poor old Shetland beggar with a bad arm coming to the door, gave him all his treasure. "The feeling of happiness was most intense," said Carlyle. "I would give find now to have that

feeling for one moment." Carlyle, according to Mr. Froude, used to say that if Christ was again on earth Milnes would ask him to breakplay Blind Man's But with us?"

And papa said he was all ready, and they finished up the evening with the ed-fashioned game. There was lots of the good things that Christ had said. Wilnes would ask him to break. No man has learnt anything right fast, and the clubs would all be talking until he knows that every day is the best day in the year. (No man has learnt anything right fast, and the clubs would all be talking until he knows that every day is the best day in the year.

Many amusing aneodotes have been told of Carlyle. A volume of stories about him might be compiled. Mrs. De about him might be compiled. Mrs. De Morgan—in her interesting memoirs endisappointment at the fact that he had not been offered a post in it. "No, no," said Carlyle, "Peel knows what he about; there is only one post fit for you, and that is the office of perpetual president of the Heaven and Hell Amalgamation Society.

Macaulay and Carlyle were breakfasting at Rogers', and the guests had gone expecting a treat from Cartyle's talk. But Macaulay seized the first opening that presented itself, and having once obtained the ear of the company, never allowed it to escape until the party was at an end. Milnes, who was present, said to Carlyle as they were leaving: "I am so sorry that Macaulay would talk so much and prevent our hearing a single word from you." Carlyle turned sound and held Carlyle turned round and held up his hands in astonishment. "What," you." he said, with the accent of Annandale, "was that the Right Honorable Tom? I had no idea that it was the Right Honorable Tom. Ah, well, I understand the Right Honorable Tom now."

"Aye, he (Carlyle) comes here lonesome and alone when he visits the wife's grave," said the gravedigger at Haddington. "His niece keeps him company to the gate, but he leaves her there. The last time he was here I got a sight of him, and he was bowed down under his white hairs, and he took his way up by that ruined wall of the old cathedral, and tottered up here to this spot. And he stood here awhile in the grass, and then he kneeled down and stayed on his knees at the grave; then he bent over and I saw him kiss the ground-aye, he kissed it again and again, and he kept kneeling, and it was a long time before he rose and tottered out of the cathedral and wandered through the graveyard to the gate, where his niece was waiting for him."

"They are all off on Good Friday to church; I alone left here, scribbling to Goody-better than Good Friday to I believe I shall have to go Sunday. I will not if I can possibly escape. I have even religious scruples about it-I really begin to have." went to church, however, but had no "religious scruples" in describing his feelings. "Did I ever tell you how near I was bursting into absolute tears over your old fat-sided parson at Fryston that day? It is literally a kind of fact. The droning hollowness of the poor old man, droning as out of ages of old eternities, things unspeakable into things unbearable, empty as braying of an ass, was infinitely pathetic in that mood of mine. Adieu, dear Milnes; God be mereful to us all."

The story goes that Mrs. Carlyle ventured up to Carlyle's "sublime garret" with her needlework one day, but before long her husband drew attention to the noise she made with her needle. Folding her hands idly upon her lap, she sat motionless, but presently silence was broken by the voice of the philosopher: "Jane, I cam hear you breathing." As Mrs Carlyle found it inconvenient to abandon this natural process, she was forced to give up all attempts at bearing her husband company in his study.

ent hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it upon your heart that every day is the best day in the year. O

Land of the Midnight Sun.

Iceland and Its People-New and Interesting Facts About a Famous Country-When the Sun Is Above the Horizon at Midnight-Peculiar Customs of the Inhabitants-Their Intellectual Energy.

communication with other lands and the long interval between mail steamers. Iceland is more completely cut off from the world than any other portion of the civilized globe, though in direct line it is only 800 miles north of Scotland, Bordering on the Arctic circle and possessing a name suggesting a frigid atmosphere, a natural conclusion would be that it is wrapped in perpetnal winter and surrounded by icebergs and glaciers. On the contrary, the climate closely resembles that of England, and sometimes the winters are almost devoid of ice and snow. The Gulf Stream, after warming into life the British Isles, sweeps to the northwest, retaining a sufficient quantity of heat to overcome the natural temperature of the east Arctic currents. June, July, and August are the summer months, when the sun shines with as much strength as during June in the

central part of the United States. The Icelanders divide the year into the light and dark seasons. It is a strange sensation to a foreigner who goes to the far north between the months of March and August to find that he is beyond the region of night. To one accustomed to wait for retiring until shut in by the darkness, the continuous light soon becomes wearisome. With the sun above the horizon and a singularly rare atmosphere. an evening walk may be unconsciously continued until midnight, and an interesting book may cause one to forget the hours for sleep until the maid enters the room with the morning coffee. After a few days of this activity, nature begins to assert her claims, and instead of the sun dial, the watch is intrusted with nocturnal registration. A nap in the middle of the day may be restful and pleasant, but regularly to retire in broad daylight seems unnatural. During June and a part of July

THE SUN DOES NOT SET. though for a few hours about midnight it is visible only from the mountain tops, while in the valleys is seen all the glory of a regular sunset, and no Italian sky can boast of greater splendor. At times the colors are intensified, as if each would claim by contrast the richest beauty; then by hands invisible, the scene is shifted, until all is enveloped in a calmer loveliness, betokening the rest and harmony of an unseen world

Iceland, like many another country, was originally settled by those who fled from an oppression in their native

Nominally, Iceland is still a dependency of Denmark, but possesses most of the liberties of a free people. Their Althing meets every alternate year, and comprises two houses, an upper and a lower chamber, the former numbering 12, and the latter 24 members. The members serve for a period of six years, one-third of the number being elected every two years. Of the number in the Upper Chamber, six are of the king's appointment from among the Icelanders, the other six are elected by the Althing. All the members of the Lower Chamber are elected directly by the people, and be it said to the credit of the nation that the best men

of the country are sent to the Althing. The Governor its always an Icelander, appointed by the King for life upon the recommendation of the Althing. A shrewd politician, when asked whether the people would not prefer this appointment to changing hands more frequently, remarked that they were always careful to recommend a man of advanced years, so that no one held the office very long.

The Althing possesses the power to frame all the laws of the land. A bill can be introduced in either House and must pass both Houses by a majority of votes in order to become law. Should a measure involve the alteration or nullification of a fundamental principle of the constitution, then it must be sent to Copenhagen for the signature of the king. His refusing to sign it prevents it from becoming law. It rests with the Governor to sign all bills pentaining to civic laws, schools, and churches, doctors and sanitary matters, municipalities, paupers, roads and postal matters, farming, fishing, commerce, and shipping and local industries, domains, taxes, duties, and moneys collected, and all judicial matters excepting those involving an appeal to the Supreme Court, which must referred to Copenhagen. For 50 years the people have been pleading, working, and

FIGHTING FOR ABSOLUTE HOME

RULE. While the constitution restored to them in 1874 allowed them more liberties than are enjoyed by the king's subjects in his own country, yet the principle involved in the fact that this fine remnant of the old Norseman should be held subject to a nation that is in many respects inferior to themselves is sorely galling to the doughty Ice-

From the beginning Iceland's greatest glory has been the universal education of her people. Of the entire present population of 78,000, there is not an individual among them (except idiots, of whom there are less than time 100 in the country) over 16 years of age, but can read and write, and have some knowledge of arithmetic, history, and geography, and, in addition, generally knows some English and Danish. The education is carried on in the homes. There are but few elementary schools, as nine-tenths of the people are too widely scattered to admit of collecting

the children into regular schools. In some districts there is an itinerant teacher to each parish, who boards around," remaining with one family for a fortnight or a month, and then moving on to the next. Frequently several families arrange to have their children move with the teacher, and take turns in housing the little flock. The work of the teacher, however, lies principally in outlining and defining a course of study. The real work of instruction is performed by the parents during the long winter evenings. Then the family surrounds the center table, a large kerosene lamp suspended from the ceiling and great chunks of burning peat ablaze upon the thearth, rendering the room comfortable and attractive. The books are got out and several members of the family assume the duty of teachers. Meanwhile the women knit and spin, the men read, and the old folks, as they sit with their feet to the fire, hold the Mttle children on their knees and weave yarns that greatly delight the imagination of the wee folks. All children are regularly examined by the pastor of the parish. Every child faithful service of these animals.

The Icelanders are of the Lut efore being confirmed, at about the

Owing to the lack of telegraphic | age of 14, and as confirmation carries with it certain important civil rights, the observance of this ceremony is

rigidly practiced. There are a number of high schools throughout the country, two ladies' seminaries, and what is known as the Latin School, at Reykjavik, where the young men are given a five years' course in philosophy and the lan-guages, preparatory to entering the university at Copenhagen. These schools all receive money appropriated by the Government. Colonized as Iceland was, by peo-

ple who were acquainted with whatever of refinement and learning the age they lived in was capable of supplying, it is not surprising that we should find its inhabitants, from the very infancy of the republic, endowed with an amount of intellectual energy hardly to be expected in so secluded a community Perhaps it has been this very seclusion which stimulated into almost miraculous exuberance the mental powers already innate in the people. Undistracted during several successive centuries by bloody wars and sail more bloody political convulsions, which for too long a period rendered the sword of the warrior so much more important than the pen of the scholar, the Icelandic settlers, devoting the long leisures of their winters to intellectual occupations, became themselves a native literature. Almost all the ancient Scandinavian manuscripts are Icelandic; the negotiations between the courts of the north were conducted by Icelandic diplomatists; the earliest topographical survey with which we are acquainted was Icelandic; the cosmogony of the Odin religion and its dootrinal traditions and rituals were reduced to a system by Icelandic archaelogists, and the first historical composition ever written by any European in the vernacular was the product of Icelandic genius. It is to Icelandic chronicles that we are indebted for the preservation of two of the most re-markable facts in the history of the world, namely, the colonization of Greenland by Europeans in the tenth century and the discovery of America by the Icelanders at the commencement of the eleventh.

THE STORY IS RATHER CURIOUS and intensely interesting, but too lengthy for these columns. Suffice it to that in the month of February, there arrived at Reykjavik, in a bark belonging to the port of Bristol, long-visaged, gray-eyed Genoese mariner who took an amazing interest in hunting up whatever was known on the subject. Whether Columbus, for it was no less a personage than he, learned anything to confirm him in his noble resolutions in uncertain, but there is still extant a historical manuscript written 100 years before Columbus' voyage, which contains a minute account of a certain person named Lief, who, while sailing to Greenland, was driven out of his course, until he found himself by an extensive and unknown coast, which increased in beauty and fertility as he descended south. From the description given of the scenery, products, and in habitants, from the mildness of th of the weather, and from the length of the day on Dec. 21, he may have descended as far south as Massachusetts. After Lief's return successive expeditons were made to the same country. That the Icelanders have received so little credit for these discoveries is one of the injustices of history, and is accounted for solely on the ground of their failing to reveal to other nations the knowledge in their possession, while Columbus hastened to spread the glad

news to all the world. During the 550 years that Iceland was in bondage to Norway and Denmark the energies of her people became so benumbed as to cause them almost to lose their former mental vigor. But with the restoration of her constitution

in 1874 dawned. A NEW ERA.

The people took heart of hope, and the old Icelandic genius was in a measure revived. Since then many works of merit have been produced, and the best writings of other nations have been translated into the native tongue, including Shakespeare, Byron, Milton and Pope.

Eight general newspapers are published, besides a number of religious papers and one temperance paper. Of magazines there are three, namely, Mimarit, published by the Icelandic Literary Society; Andvari, published by the National Patriotic Society, and Eimreidin, published in the interests of natural progress.

The industries of the people are chiefly confined to fishing and farming. Six million pounds of codfish, 7,000 pounds of eiderdown, about 5,000 head of ponics, and nearly one-half million sheep make up the annual exports. Very little of the land is cultivated. Successive years of frost and rain have washed out furrows so deep that great humps stand out on the surface, which from a distance look like heaps of hay. From these the farmers literally shave, with short scythes, enough grass to feed their sheep and ponies during the winter months. Potatoes and a few other vegetables are raised, but the summer seasons are rarely long enough ripen grain. All breadstuffs are imported. At one time Iceland abounded with good timber, but at the present

TREES ARE ALMOST A CURIOSITY A few mountain ash trees are found in the north and east, but the tallest tree in the country is scarcely 30 feet high. In many districts there is a low growth of birch saplings, which, if protected from the sheep, would doubt-

les attain to a mature growth. The houses are generally built of timber brought from Norway or of the turf, which extends its roots into the ground from eighteen to twenty inches, and is so closely woven as to resemble In the latter case the gathick felt bles are likely to be of wood. farmhouses are peculiar in that there are a number of small dwellings, one built against the other, with the gables all pointing in the same direc-These are connected on the in-

side by a common passage way. Until ten years ago there were no bridges nor regularly made roads. Now there are a number of b ges. built according to the latest devices of engineering, and many miles of excellent roads. The pony's back furnishes the only means of transportation; there are but one or two wagons in the country. These little creatures go from one end of the country to the other, sometimes bearing loads almost as large as themselves. They are remarkaby tame and possess almost human intelligence. Next to kith and kin the Icelander loves his pony, and many are the tales related about the

vestiges of the old Roman religion, such as the surplice, altars, candles, pictures and crucifixes, they are stanch Protestants and are the most loyal, innocent, pure-minded people in the world. Crime, theft, debauchery and cruelty are almost wholly unknown among them. It is safe for any woman to ride unattended through the entire country, the lack of well-defined

roads being the only barrier. In the manner of their lives there is something of

THE PATRIARCHAL SIMPLICITY. that reminds one of the Old World princes, of whom it has been said that "they were upright and perfect, eschewing evil, and in their hearts was no guile." The language is singularly The language is singularly sweet and caressing, and is the only pure remnant left of the old Norse tongue as spoken throughout all Scandinavia a thousand years ago. The people are scarcely second to the Russians in linguistic ability, many of them speaking five and seven different languages.

To the botanist and geologist Iceland presents a pecularly rich field. The flora is plentiful and varied. The mountains have many curious shapes and forms; the outburst of volcanic energy having occurred in closest contact with the realm of ice, bears evidence of frost and fire having grappled in strenest conflict. In some cases the nucleus in the basaltic mass alone remains and looks like monuments or cairns, and it is difficult to believe they are natural. Zeolites, embedded in reddish clay, bits of agate and fragments of chalcedony, are a fews of the treasures found strewn in the paths leading to the fjords.

Nothing can be more delightful than horse-back trip of eight hundred or thousand miles through Iceland. The traveler sees thousands of mountains covered with eternal snow, outrivalling the Alps in grandeur; great geysers and innumerable hot wells; waterfalls, one of which—the Gullfoss—is second only to Niagara in size and beauty; crystal streams and dashing rivers, lava beds of fantastic figures, covered with moss that glistens in the sun like hoar frost; and as a crowning glory the atmosphere is so brilliant that objects 80 miles distant appear close at hand. The effects of light and shadow are the purest I have ever seen, and the contrast of color is truly astonishing. One square foot of a mountain juts out in a blaze of gold against the flank of another, dyed of the darkest purple while up against the azure sky beyond rise peaks of glistening snow and ice If within the domain of nature such another region is to be found it must be in the heart of those solitudes which science is unveiling to us amid the untrodden fastnesses of the lunar mountains.—Ruth Shaffner in the Chautauquan.

Candid Criticism.

A group of men were telling afterdinner stories over their cigars. They had dined, and were in high spirits. The talk soon became broad and tainted. One man sat in silence in the background.

"What are you brooding over?" asked one of the company, turning to him suddenly in a pause of the conversation. "You look as though you were collecting heads for a sermon."

"I was wondering what your mothers, wives and sisters would say if they were compelled to listen to all this foul talk."

There was loud laughter over what the talkers contemptuously termed Miss Nancy squeamishness" of their companion. The moralist was pronounced too good to live in a wicked world, and so many jokes were cracked at his expense that he took his hat and walked away.

It had required moral courage to place himself publicly on the side of decency, and apparenly his act had been without effect. But it soon became evident that it had not been in vain. When two of the company, later in the evening, tried to rival each other in broad stories, there was another protest from one who had been listening gravely. He had joined the sneers at "Miss Nancy" a few hours before.

"Really," said the second moralist, "these last stories are too bad! I refuse to listen any longer. Each of us is the worse for being here. We may not be religious men, but we must admit that there is something in the spiritual nature of a man that is the best part of him, and that foul talk of this sort degrades and defiles that immortal something. Not one of us can go out of this room without feeling that he has done himself injustice by violating his spiritual instincts." This moral was also enforced by the

criticism of a candid friend upon the second novel of a writer whose first work had revealed evil tendencies: "You are going from bad to worse. The evil in the first, book was latent, but in the second it is unconcealed flagrant and offensive. You had to write the first one before you could

lower yourself to the level of the second, with its offenses against morality and decency.' That is what young men seldom take into account—the degrading effects of bad work and foul talk upon their own characters. They write equivocal and vicious books, and repeat stories which

their mothers; and day by day they are deteriorating. "That was my first picture," said a French painter to a friend at a public

would bring blushes to the faces of

gallery "Yes," was the response; "you had to paint it before you could be so indif-ferent to the moral side of art as to paint your second one, and you have been going down ever since. Your pictures have made you rich, but each new one leaves you poorer in spirit, and enables you to go lower the next

We owe it to ourselves and to God to make the best of the lives He has given us, and it can never be an impertinence to rebuke with courage and firmness evil tendencies in art, literature and conversation which corrupt the mind and degrade character.-Youth's Companion.

WHAT HE THOUGHT O'T.

A Scotch minister, preaching from the text, "Look not upon wine when it is red in the cup," eloquently enlarged upon the evil effects of drinking upon the head, heart, and purse. As the congregation was moving homewards, two old cronies, given to indulging in something more than a wee drap, talked over the sermon. Did you hear yon, Johnnie?" quoth

oid I hear't? Wha didna hear't?" said Johnnie. "I ne'er winked an e'e."
"A weel, an' what thought ye o't?" "Adeed, Davie, I think he has been a lad in his day, or he couldna ta' ken'd so weel aboot it. He's been a sly hand, the minister."

A jasper vase, presented by the Czar of Russia to the city of Paris, has just arrived at Havre. It is made of the most perfect block of jasper ever known, is eight feet high, with the Russian arms on one side, and The Icelanders are of the Lutheran | those of the city of Paris on the other; faith, and though still retaining a few the handles are female heads

Missing Links

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

a half ago he told of the great deposits of coal he saw on the west coast of Newfoundland, and was laughed at. The Newfoundlanders have now hunted up the deposits he spoke of and have found them.

IT WOULD seem that the tale of the Castine's punch bowl has crossed the Atlantic. When the Russian gunboat Grozinshtchy put into Brest recently, all difficulties were avoided by her officers presenting a handsome tea service to the French cruiser Coetlogon, and receiving in return a Sevres statuette.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR of Holstein-Schleswig, who has gone to Ashantee, is the first of Queen Victoria's grandchildren to see active ser-The Duke of Connaught served in the Egyptian campaign, and is the only one of the Queen's many descendants who had been engaged in real

RUSSIA is said to be trying to buy the island of Pulo Way, off the northwest end of Sumatra, from the Dutch for a coaling station for her Pacific It would be dangerously near the entrance to the Straits of Malacca, and would thus threaten British commerce between India and China and Australia.

AUSTRIA'S new Ministry has sent a circular to all public prosecutors reminding them that the freedom of the press is guaranteed by the constitution, and warning them that the illegal practice of confiscating newspapers, on the ground that they incite to hatred and contempt, will no longer be

GEORGE EBERS, the Egyptologist, has discovered that many of the queer medical recipes found in old English and German books came from the ancient Egyptians. They were not known to the Greeks, but were spread from Salerno, the great medical school of the middle ages, to which they must have come through Coptic and Arabic translations

DIPHTHERIA of the skin, a very rare disease, has been cured by the use of anti-toxin in a little 2 1-2-yearold Berlin girl recently. She had been badly scalded with boiling water, and, as the skin was healed, was kissed hv her mother on the wounded spot. The mother had diphtheria, and thus communicated it to the baby's skin; the threat was not affected.

TWO Akka girls from Central Africa were brought to Europe some years ago by Dr. Stuhlmann to be civilized. They were sent back, and recently a German lady who came across them found that they had reverted to their savage state. She could attract them to her for a short time only by bribing them, though they remembered the things they had seen in Europe.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE'S death leaves only seven cardinal; of Paus IX.'s creation in the Sacred College. Three are cardinal bishops, Monaco le Valletta, Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Parocchi; three cardinal priests, Von Hohenlohe, Ledochowski, and Di Canossa, while Cardinal Mertel is a cardinal deacon. Urban VIII. is the only pope so far who survived all the men who elected him.

FIVE systems of law are in use in Germany; 18,000,000 people live under the Prussian code, 2,500,000 under the Saxon, 7,500,000 under the French code civil, 14,000,000 under the German commercial code, the modernized form of Roman law, and 500,000 under Scandinavian law. It is proposed to substitute a new code, the draft of which was completed this year, for all the older laws.

A VERY marked change has come over the Prince of Wales of late. Naturally calm and unimpressionable, he has grown nervous, restless and discontented. He looks older than his years would warrant, and his eyes have around them lines which tell of sleepless nights and uncomfortable thoughts. It is said that the physicians have ordered him to curtail the amount of tobacco in which he has been in the habit of indulging.

THREE statues are about to be erected to famous Bretons in Brittany. At Pioermel, know for its "pardon," it is Dr. Guerin, who introduced the transfusion of blood into modern practice, who will be honored; at Lesneven it is Gen. Le Flo, Thier's Minister of War, and at Dinan the Cometable Duguesclin, whose memory Coquelin and Deroulede have revived, is to be represented on horseback. The money for a monument to Renan at Treguler has not been raised.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN had a most unpleasant experience when he went to Berlin recently to superintend the production of "Ivanhoe." One leading journal asked, "What is this foreigner doing among us?" and, as though that were not despicable enough, a storm was raised because, first, the heroine of "Ivanhoe" is Jewess, and second, on the ground that Sir Arthur was himself a Jew, whose ancestors were named, not Sullivan, but Solomon.

VERESTCHAGIN paints his remarkable pictures with his right hand. This statement is worth making, because: A leopard once bit the thumb of that hand, and the thumb had to be ampu tated; a rifle ball once struck the middle finger of that hand while the artist was studying a battlefield-during a battle-and the finger has been useless ever since, and the small bones of that hand were once shattered by a fall on the Russian steppes, making it stiff ever since. By the last-named accident the right arm was also frac-

BISMARCK'S statue for the Rudelsberg, representing him in student costume, is now ready. While the sculptor was modeling the figure recently, the Iron Chancellor said to him: "All artists have painted my portrait without the lower lip; that is wrong. My lower lip is very pronounced; not too much, for that would indicate obstinacy, and I was never obstinate when I found views that were harrow than my own. But a well-developed lower lip signifles constancy." When the model was finished he marked the letters v. B. on the clay himself.

IF A man loves a girl enough to yearn after her for 62 years it is right and proper that he should marry her. This Christian Shultz did. Back in

CAPT. JAMES COOK had wonder- | she was 18 years old her parents came fully good eyes. Nearly a century and to Amrica, and brought Martha with them. From that time until month Shukz and Miss Cowan knew nothing of each other's whereabouts. Then Shultz came to this country, and learned from friends that his sweetheart of years ago was living in Ohio. He found her in McGuffy, and they were married on Tuesday. The bride is 80 years old and the bridegroom two years her senior.

THE campaign in Chitral showed England that, in spite of its carrying power, the new Lee-Metford magazine rifle was not effetive in checking the onset of an attacking force, as the wounds inflicted by the projectiles in many cases did not disable the men even temporarily. The battalion sent to Ashantee, though trained to use the Lee-Mitford gun, has been equipped with the Martini-Henry rifie, which is now believed to be better at short range, and will have to learn how to use it as though it were a new weapon. Another innovation is borrowed from the French Madagascar expedition. Instead of sending out one or more of the regular battalions of the army, a small composite battalion has been formed, made up of small detachments of volunteers or of drafted men from several regiments. Another lesson has been learned from Madagascar, as no fewer than 22 doctors has accompanied the small force.

Scotch Humor.

Ian Maclaren was maintaining the other day at Glasgow that Scottlish humor is esentially grim. Notwithstanding Dr. Macleod's protestation to the contrary, there is much to be adduced in support of the contention. It was doubtless this that Goldsmith was thinking of when he wrote:

For thy sake I admit That a Scot may have humor, I'd almost said wit";

the Scottish variety being so different to the livelier English that in Goldsmith's day there was no little difficulty in recognizing it. In these days, however, they are quicker to see it in England than in Scotland; but it would not be easy even for Sydney Smith's austerely unappreciative Scot to resist the grim fun of many of the bits in Mr. Watson's book. Take, for instance, the anecdote of Jamie Soutar:

It is generally agreed that Jamie's most felicitous stroke was his guileless response to the humiliating invitation of a lay preacher who had secured the use of the Free Kirk, and held a meeting under Milton's aus-Dices.

"Now, my dear friends," said the good man, a half-pay Indian colonel, with a suspicion of sunstroke, "all who wish to go to heaven, stand up," and Drumtochty rose in a solid mass, except Lachlan Campbell, who considered the preacher ignorant of the very elements of doctrine, and Jamie making a study of Milton with great enjoyment.

Much cheered by this earnest effort, the colonel then asked any Drumtochty man (or woman) who wished to go elsewhere to declare himself after the same fashion.

No one moved for the space of 30 seconds, and the preacher was about to fall back on general exhortation when Jamie rose in his place and stood with great composure.

"You surely did not understand what I said, my aged friend." Jamie indicated that he had thoroughly grasped the colonel's meaning. "Do you really mean that you are ready—to—go—where I mentioned?

"I'm no anxious for sic a road," said Jamie blandly, "but cudna bear tae see ye stannin' alane, an' you a stranger in the parish," and Drumtochty, which had been taken unawares, and was always repenting a weak concession, went home satisfied.

A Weird Ceremony.

A hundred years or so ago a public executioner or headsman was a pitiable creature indeed. Shunned by his kind, he led a solitary life; no man would speak to him, or even brush against him in passing. A little girl in old Dusseldorf, known as Red Sefchen, from her long, red locks, once told the poet Heine of a strange scene she had witnessed. She came of a long race of executioners, and lived with her grandfather, a famous headsman, in a lonely wood. When she was about 8 years old, on one fine autumn day an unusually large party of guests arrived at the farmhouse.

There were more than a dozen of them, almost all very old men, with gray or bald heads; and under their red cloaks they had their long swords and their finest clothes.

They were the oldest executioners from all the more distant parts, and had not met for a long time. There was a great shaking of hands, but very little speech, and that often in language of unintelligible signs.

When night fell the master turned his servants out-of-doors, and sent the old women off on some pretext, But he let little Red Sefchen stay in the house, and bade her scour the great silver goblet with its sea-gods and their dolphins and conch-shells, and put it on the stone table outside the front door; then he told her to go at once to bed.

Red Sefchen dutifully cleaned the Neptune cup, and set it on the table by the flasks of wine, but she did not go to bed. She was so curious that she hid behind a bush, where could not hear much, but could see all that happened.

The strangers, with her grandfather at their head, came solemnly, two and two, and sat down on the wooden blocks round the stone table; and the pine torches cast a sinister light on their stern faces.

For a long time they sat in silence or only muttering, as if in prayer. Then her grandfather filled the goblet with wine, and each drank and passed it to his neighbor; and after each draught they shook hands heartily. Then her grandfather made

speech, apparently on some sad topic for the big drops fell from his eyes, and the other old men wept bitterly; and it was dreadful to see these old men, who looked as hard and weatherbeaten as the stone faces round a church door, with tears running from their stony faces, and sobbing like children. The little listener's heart was ready to burst with pity.

At last all rose from their seats and cast off their red mantles. Each took 1830 Shultz loved Martha Cowan, who his long sword under his arm, and two was a school-mate in Germany. When hy two they walked to a tree, under her throat, where she is so big!

which a spade lay ready, and with it one of them quickly dug a deep grave.
Then Sefchen's grandfather drew near; but he had not put aside his cloak like the others, and from beneath it he drew a package, long and narrow, wrapped in a sheet. This he laid with great care in the grave, and hastily covered it.

Poor Sefchen's hair rose in horror at this secret burdal. She ran to her chamber and hid beneath the bedclothes, and at last fell asleep. The next morning, all seemed dream, but the freshly-dug earth be-neath the tree showed her that it was real. But she told no one of the night's doings, and as years went on it began to fade from her memory.

When her grandfather died, five years after, she ventured to open her heart to her aunt, who seemed neither surprised nor shocked. She told the child that the buried object was her grandfather's old sword of justice, with which he had beheaded a hundred poor sinners; and that it was the custom for a headsman, when he had per-formed a hundred executions with one sword, to use it no longer, for it had acquired a soul through its long years of service, and must finally be laid to rest in a grave, like a human being. And thus was this strange scene explained .- Youths' Companion,

ko kissing There.

Happy Japs Who Indulge in No Osculatory Demonstrations.

At the present rate of writing from and about Japan, we shall soon be quite familiar with the scenes and customs of the island empire. Facts are frequently repeated, but often in such new guise as to justify reproduction. Mr. A. B. de Guerville, writing for the December Muncey's, after very daintly picturing the beauty of the daughters of Japan, goes on to tell us of the people and customs of that country as follows:

"In no other country of the world will you see such happy people as in Japan. No where do people know so well how to enjoy life. Even among the lowest of the laboring classes a satisfaction seems to reign, and it is with constant smiles that they toil and sweat. This everlasting happiness is natural to their race. It has its cause in the fact that their needs are small and that they know how to be satisfied with little; and for its effect one finds them to be the best-disposed and the best-natured people in the world. Fighting, quarrenter, swearing, are unknown to them, and I am sure that never in all Japan was such a thing heard of as a woman making 'scenes or having an attack of nerves, or becoming hysterical because her dress would not fit, or slapping a child because the little one did not know what it had not been taught.

"Cleanliness is one of the first factors in Japanese civilization. The poorest citizen bathes every day, even twice a day. There are over 800 public baths in the city of Tokyo, and it is estimated that over 300,000 persons patronize them daily at a cost of one sen three rins per head-about half a cent. A reduction of three rins is made for children. In addition to this every private house has its own batth room. In the villages where there are neither bathing establishments nor private bath-rooms, the people take their tubs out of doors and bathe before their houses; for cleanliness is more esteemed there than our artificial Western prudery. Indeed it is not so long ago that Japanese ladies used to receive callers while in their bath—en tout bien tout honneur.

"In a Japanese family the same bath does for all the members, and as man is considered the nobler sex, the men bathe first, in the order of their age and dignity, the ladies afterward, then the younger children; and all this without changing the water. Lastly the servants use the bath, unless they be sent to a public bath-house "The Japanese passion for bathing

leads all classes to make extensive use of the numerous hot mineral springs about the country. Sometimes they carry their enjoyment of this natural luxury to an almost incredible extreme. At Kawanaka, a tiny spa, the bathers often stay in the water for a month, placing stones on the laps to prevent them from floating in their sleep. The caretaker of the establishment, a hale and hearty old man of 70, stays in the bath during the entire winter. To be sure, the water in this particular place is one or two degrees below blood-heat."

There may be some who have yet to learn that there is no kissing in Japan. A young man never kisses his sweetheant, a wife never kisses her husband, a mother never kisses her children. We ourselves remember asking a Japanese lady once why her people never kissed. Her reply an essay written by a young Jap in an English school at Yokohama, as foilows:

"The wind of occidental civilization swept all over the country, and their customs were introduced days after days, and most of the Japanese young men are indulging in their manners. When they meet together they shake hands. They begin their speaking with 'Good morning.' They put roses on their bosom as if the presents of their bosom as if the presents of young ladies. That is right. I don't say it is wrong or foolish. You had better do so. But there is one thing that is awful dangerous—that is hiss, as it is called in English.
"What is kiss? Kiss is a salute by

touching the lips together, and use when express a strong sympathy. Now let me tell you the reason of it. First, it is physically dangerous. Toothache, consumption of the lungs, and other diseases transfer by certain means to other persons. The kiss is the best interposition among certain means of transferring certain diseases. Take a lady who has disease in her lungs, for instance, and kiss her, her disease may transfer to me, and I may become a sick man. This is the first disadvant-Secondly, it does not seem fair age. to Japanese eyes. When I see people kiss I feel disagreeable, and therefore all Japanese feel disagreeable I am sure in such reasons, I dare say, it is quite bad to introduce that custom

in our country."

Speaking of Japanese girls in foreign attire reminds Mr. De Guerville of the criticism of an American woman, who said they had "no shape." Upon this

"Truly the Japanese know nothing about corsets, but it may be pertinent to ask, what do we mean by 'shape'? Is it to be three and a half inches through the waist and three and a half feet across the shoulders? What some call 'shape' others would call deformity.

"A Japanese girl in a restaurant, looking at a foreign lady, the possessor of a very fine figure, who was enjoying a tremendously heavy lunch, asked, 'Where does she keep her stomach?' No one was able to answer. 'Very strange,' added the pretty mousme. She must keep it just under

SUCK HUMAN BLOOD

VAMPIRES WITH SHARP TEETH AND AN APPETITE FOR GORE.

Only One Blood-Sucking Species in the World-All Others are Harmless, Feeding on Insects Only-The Large Kind, Known as Flying Foxes, are Fruit-Eaters.

Uncle Sam has a bat man. His name is Gerrit S. Miller, and he is engaged in making a study of bats for the Government. With this end in view, agents of the Department of Agriculture have been collecting these flying mammals from all over the country, and the contents of hundreds of their stomachs have been examined. The bat is an animal of some economic importance, inasmuch as it feeds on insects. How many of these are of harmful species nobody can say, as yet. In fact, science up to date has learned very little

about bats and their habits. That is a pity, because bats are very remarkable creatures. As a group they stand alone, being not nearly related to any other animals. Nobody knows whence in creation they spring. Early naturalists out them down among the birds, which



BIG-EARED BAT.

was not very surprising. They are the only mammals that fly. It is not neces-sary to explain that a flying squirrel does not real y fly. Bats are able to remain for hours on the wing, being so swift in their movements and so eccentric in their dartings after insects that even a skilled marksman finds it difficult to shoot them without special practice. The most interesting bat in the world is not found in the United States, and nobody need regret that circumstance. It is the true vampire. Although many kinds of bats have been charged with blood-sucking, this is the only species which really has that habit, as far as naturalists have been able to ascertain. It is a native of tropical America, and it does a good deal of damage by bitting herses on the back, where the saddle rubs. It also attacks cattle. It does not hesitate to assail human beings, and being provided with sharp chisel-like teeth, it is able to cut a piece of flesh clean out of a man. Fortunately, it is small, weighing only a few ounces, and having a wingspread about 2 feet. That is not much for a bat. The Kalong bat of Java measures 5 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip.

It was Darwin who first made scientific demonstration of the blood-sucking habit of the vampire bat. He found that it fed exclusively on blood, the whole digestive tract being specially modified for that diet. The intestine is much shorter than in any other species, because blood is easily digested. The vampire is the only species of its genus, which is called "Desmodus." The bats of the United States are com. monplace animals, comparatively speak-One must go to other cou find bats of great size and brilliant hue, It is not true that all bats are dressed in a garb resembling that of an undertaker. There are species which are beautifully colored. One of the largest kind is nearly white, with a rosy blush from the red blood that is seen through its skin. A South American species is bright red, mixed with buff. The long-eared bat of California is almost white, with huge ears twice the length of its head, and a remarkable projection on the top of its

There are about 400 species of bats in the world. Of these thirty are found within the borders of the United States. These flying mammals are most numerous in warm countries. In tropical America are many species which feed on fruit.



MACROGLOSSUS OF JAVA.

Some of these have long tongues furnished with bristles, by means of which they scrape off the pulp of the fruit they eat. In Mexico, the West Indies and South America the fruit-eating bats are plentiful, but no species having this habit is native to the United States. The fruiteating bats of the Old World, which are called "flying foxes," are of genera quite different. They are much larger, with a wing-spread of 3 feet or more, and the teeth are different. In the differentiation of species natuaralists rely to a great extent

These 'flying-foxes' of Europe and Asia do a good deal of damage. They come in large flocks and settle upon an orchard, taking the fruit at night. Some of Rud. yard Kipling's stories tell about such vistations of bats in India. This is the only harm that bats ever do, leaving the single species known as the vampire out of question. They are the most innocent animals imaginable and there is not the slightest occasion for the fear with which most people regard them. Their appearance is certainly against them, the face being hideous, and the mouth filled with sharp teeth. They suggest dark unwholesome caverns, and their nocturnal habits make them mysterious to the popular mind. There are plenty of superstitions relating to bats. Many a ghost has turned out to be a bat. hus it happens that bats are almost al-

ways killed on sight. A story that has become classical is told of the eccentric naturalist Rafinesque, who on a certain occasion was the guest of the great Audubon. The family had gone to bed and it was near midnight when suddenly there arose a fearful uproar. Audubon, perceiving that the noise came from his guest's room, hastened thither and found Rafinesque running about the apartment stark naked, holding the handle of Audubon's favorite violin. The body of the instrument had been battered to pieces in trying to kill bats which had entered the open window presumably in pursuit of insects attracted by the candle inside. Rafinesque, believing the bats to be a species new to him, lost his head alto-

gether. The numbers of bats sometimes found in caverns are astonishing. A favorite roosting-place of these animals is Wyandotte Cave, Crawford County, Ind. Here they hibernate in myriads, hanging to the roof and walls by their hind feet. There is a room in this cave that is known as Bat Lodge, because the bats appear to assemble

there for council as well as for sleeping. In the day time the ceiling is covered with clusters of them, crowded thickly together, and the air is filled with plaintive whining, whispering voices and a disagreeable odor from the bodies of the animals. At the beginning of twilight the bats start to leave the cave for their nightly hunting expedition. According to one description that has been given, a column of them from 30 to 40 feet wide and from two to three miles long is then seen to move in a straight line from the mouth of the cavern to the northward. A few minutes later another column quite as large issues forth, directed to another point of the compass, and a little later yet another column to yet another point. In the morning the

bats return, but in small flocks. In caves which have been dwelling-places of bats during long periods great accumulations of bat guano are found. This material is most valuable as a fertilizer, containing a large proportion of nitrogen. Considerable quantities of this guano have been taken from caverns in Texas. The deposits in Marble Cave, in Southern Missouri, are large, and many tons of the stuff have been taken out by means of a windlass and bucket. But for the fact that there are no facilities for transporting the merchandise to market, this guano might be worked more extensively with profit. The length of time during which the bat guano has been accumulating in Marble Cave can only be reckoned in the hundreds of thousands of years. In the lower layers of it are found bat remains, particularly the jaws of bats, mixed with bones of animals that have been long extinct. It is safe to estimate that the accumulation represents a period of not less than 1,000,-000 years. Astonishing accumulations of cherry pits and other seeds are made by the fruit-eating bats of Jamaica. They carry the fruit into caves, eat the pulp and

drop the seeds. The droppings of bats have a very strong and unpleasant odor. In the neighborhood of New Orleans, and elsewhere in the Southern States, many houses are rendered uninhabitable by this cause. The bats get into lofts, between walls and under loose clapboards—into all sorts of crannies, in fact, from which it is difficult to dislodge them. There is a record of 9,640 bats killed in one house at Seneca Point, near Charlestown, Md. Bats in cold latitudes spend the winter in a condition of torpor, the vital functions being practically suspended. No pulse can be detected, and the animals seem actually dead. For the sake of warmth they frequently gather together in masses. They hibernate usually in hollow trees or in caves, hanging by their hind feet or by the wing claws which correspond anatomically to the thumbs of a human being. Some species of bats have sucking disks on their heels



MEGADERM VAMPIRE.

and wrists, so that they are able to stick

At least three species of bats are posion a wall like mes. tively known to have the habit of migrating, going south in winter. These are the 'hoary," the "red" and the "silver-haired" bats. The hoary bat is a mountain species and breeds in the far north. Its winter resort is the southern part of South Carolina and Southern Texas. The three species above mentioned are not found on Cape Cod, except in the middle of August, when they appear abundantly for two weeks. At that season many of them come aboard vessels off the coast. The migrations of bats, like those of birds, are controlled by considerations of tempera-

ture and food supply.

The wing of the bat is a very different affair structurally from the wing of a bird. A bird's wing is a mere stub for holding feathers, the fingers being rudimentary. In a bat's wing, on the other hand, the fingers are enormously developed, and over them is stretched a membrane, very much as silk is stretched over the ribs of an umbrella. The membrane consists of two coats of skin with nerves and vessels between. It is interesting to observe the adoption by nature of two methods so widely different in the making of a wing. Bats, though less graceful flyers than birds, are much more agile. They do not soar, but accomplish flight by rapid wing

heats. The wing of a bat is something more than a mere instrument of flight. It is an extremely delicate organ of touch. In fact, it may be said that the sense of touch is more highly developed in the bat than in any other animal. Its nocturnal habit renders this perceptive faculty extremely valuable to the creature. It must be remembered that the membrane which covers the wings extends from the head and to the feet and tail, practically surrounding the body. The large ears are also organs of touch. At the bases of the fine hairs that cover the membrane and the ears are sensitive nerve-fibers. A bat that has been blinded will fly about a room, passing hither and thither between threads that have been stretched across this way and that, without ever touching one of them. This somewhat cruel experiment

has been made more than once. The expression "blind as a bat" is based on a false notion. The eyes of a bat are well developed, and it is probable that it sees very well. Its senses of hearing and smelling are exceedingly acute. The voice of a bat is a metallic squeak so highly pitched as to be near the limit of human hearing, being reckoned at about 2,200

vibrations a second. When vibrations become much more rapid than that they are not detected by the ear. Many persons cannot hear the squeak of a bat for this reason. Apparently, bats are not very intelligent, notwithstanding their keen senses. Their breeding habits are a mystery, though it is known that the female gives birth to from one to three

voung. The female bat is a very devoted mother. A story perfectly well authenticated is told of a person who caught a little bat and carried it away. The mother followed and actually alighted upon the breast of the captor, her fear of him being overcome by the strength of the maternal instinct. All bats are nocturnal, and there is not one day flying species, though some of them venture abroad in the twilight, is chiefly on this account that so little is known positively about bats. To shoot them is difficult for lack of daylight, as well as by reason of their erratic mode of flight. An enthusiastic bat hunter would rather kill one hoary bat than slay a dozen deer. The sexes of bats differ very little, the females being slightly bigger as a rule. The males of some species have scent glands at the nack or on the shoul- agents.

ders, and one genus has them on the wings. These glands are rudimentary in the females. Whether or not the scent is for the purpose of attracting the female is

Bats are very awkward in their movements on the ground; it is only in flight that they are agile. Their likeness to mice causes many people to imagine that they are nearly related to those rodents, but such is by no means the fact. In some parts of the world they are called 'flying mice," and the German name for bat is "fiedermaus." When the bat is at rest its wings are folded up—that is to say, the fingers are folded together at the root of the hand, so as to make of them a compact bundle like the ribs of an umbrella. The bats of the United States feed exclusively on insects, mostly beetles, which they capture flying. Some species use the rear part of the membrane between the legs and the tail as a sort of scoop-net, by means of which the flying beetles are captured, to be subsequently examined and eaten. Bats will catch in this way little pebbles that are thrown to them. This statement is made on the authority of one of the most famous of living natur-

Caves in Trinidad harbor contain bats



AFRICAN BAT.

that are fish-eaters. They actually catch small fishes somewhat after the manner of fish-hawks. Bats are very abundant in the Yellowstone National Park. Immense numbers of them congregate in the caverns and in pockets in the rocks near the Hot Springs. They seem to find the warmth agreeable, and hundreds of them may be startled from every cranny. The so-called pale bat of California, New Mexico and Arizona, a common species, has very long ears and a peculiar naked muzzle of a livid hue which gives to the animal a very repulsive appearance. It infests houses and causes much annoyance by scrambling about in walls. Another remarkable California bat has enormous ears, projecting forward so as to form what look like ear trumpets. The nostrils are far above and beyond the mouth in a sort of proboscis.

There is not the slightest cause of the fear commonly entertained by women that a bat will get into their hair. No animal is less likely to do such a thing. How the notion originated is beyond imagining. Another popular belief is to the effect that bats carry bed-bugs. This is likewise unfounded. Certain parasitic insects that look like bed-bugs are found on the ears of bats, but they are not such.

They Saw President Lincoln.

The Chicago Times-Herald lately printed some reminiscences of Lincoln communicated by Gen. John McConnell. He had been a close friend of Lincoln before the war. "He was to me a perfect being," General McConnell declares. "I do not know a flaw in his

Not long after Lincoln's election to the residency. General McCo him in his office in the old state-house in Springfield, when a tall, lank countryman, with his trousers tucked into his boots, put his head into the door and asked to see Mr. Lincoln. He was from Kansas, he explained, and with his family was going back to Indiana. He had voted for Mr. Lincoln, and wanted to see him.

Mr. Lincoln, we are left to suppose, received his unconventional caller with politeness, and presently the man asked: "What kind of a tree is that below there

in the yard? It was a warm November day, and the window was open. Mr. Lincoln looked out, and said:

"It is a cypress: I suppose you would have known it if you had been on the ground." "No, I don't mean that," said the country

"I mean the other one nearer the man. You will have to lean farther out." Mr. Lincoln leaned out, and then straightening up, he said. "There is no other one."

"No?" said the man. "Well, do you see that woman and them three children over there in that wagon? That is my wife and children. I told them I would show them the President-elect of the United States, and I have. Good-bye, Mr. Lincoln. And so saying he stalked down-stairs.

AFTER FIVE YEARS OF AGONY

From Rheumatism Mr. John Gray, a Pioneer of Wingham, Ont. Secures Perfect Relief in Four Hours, and Is Cured in a Few Days.

Mr. John Gray, 35 years a resident of Wingham, Ont., requests us to publish the following: "About five years ago I contracted rheumatism, owing to an accident, and since that time have suffered great agony. At intervals I have been completely laid up and unfit for any kind of work. A friend strongly recommended me to go to Mr. Chis holm's drug store and secure South American Rheumatic Cure. I did so, and received perfect relief in four hours. It enabled me to sleep, which I had not done for years satisfactorily. I used in all six bottles, and am completely cured. I have recommended it to many, and it always cures in a few days."

Tommy-How many presents did you get? Jackie—Twenty-one. How many d'yer get? Tommy—Nineteen. But I'll bet yer I can make more noise with mine than yer can with yours.

Files! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching: If allowed to continue tumors form, which often pleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in and bleeding, hears ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Toper-I shay, mister, can you tell me (hic) where the sidewalk is? I am a shranger here. Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

A 4-year-old child aptly described imagination as looking at things you

cannot see. How to Cure Skin Diseases. Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are pos-sessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Ly-man, Sons & Co. Montreal, wholesale

PAY TOO MUCH RENT

REPORT OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF LABOR WRIGHT

On the Rent Question-Other Countries Compared-Employers Aid Their Help by Providing Low Rents and in Other Ways.

Workmen in this world are paying too much of their wages for rent! This is the opinion of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. He comes to this conclusion after making a recent investigation of the housing of the work ing classes in various countries of the world. One-fifth of the wages earned by the head of a family ought to be the maximum expenditure for rent in cities. This, Commissioner Wright says, is agreed by the most competent economists. Hence the workman in the city who earns \$50 a month should not pay more than \$10 of it each month to his landlord.

Through the assistance of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, late statistical expert of the Department of Labor, Commissioner Wright has collected information concering houses and building enterprises for workmen in all of the larger countries of the world. From these he has selected plans, with accompanying data, as models. These include large tenament or block buildings and small houses for individual families, One of the most interesting of the foreign institutions investigated is a French company which has formulated a scheme to assist its employes to become house owners.

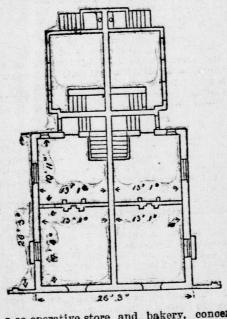
A man working for this company may rent a comfortable little cottage of brick and cut stone, with two stories, including a kitchen, parlor and two bedrooms, besides a cellar, for only \$2.32 per month in American money. Twice this amount is charged for such a house by private owners in the neighborhood. Each house stands on a lot two thousand square feet in area, and thus has an ample yard. By a novel arrangement reductions in rent are made for men in the employ of the company for certain lengths of time, and who have a certain number of children.

Besides this, the firm lends money to workmen, at low interest, that they may build their own houses. It sends a physician, free of charge, to the beds of any man or their families in case of injury or sickness. To those in the families of men employed more than two years they furnish free medicines. Men working less than two years get one-third and their families one-fifth off the regular prices of medicines. A free hospital and attending nurse are maintained for employes and their families.

All persons in the settlement likewise have access to mineral baths. The employes themselves are given free accidental insurance, and are afforded a relief fund, savings bank, indemnity during temporary military service, and garden lands for rent at a low figure. Besides this benevolence on the part of the employes, scholarships are given to workmen's children who show special aptitudes and who wish to attend the industrial schools.

Through a real estate company at Rouen, France, comfortable houses are rented to workmen for about seventy-seven cents a week or \$40 a year. Men living in these houses make from seventy-seven cents to \$1,35 per day. Hence those receiving the lowest wages need reserve but one day's salary each week to pay their rent. The price of such a house held by private parties in the sam would be much more. If the tenant cares to purchase his home he may do so by paying \$20 each year in addition to his rent, for sixteen years. These houses are cosey, two story affairs, containing generally five rooms-a kitchen and living room on the first floor and three bed-rooms on the second.

A celebrated chocolate manufacturer in France houses at Noisiel about fourteen hundred of his employes in model dwellings. The rents are lowered according to a fixed scale, after ten, fifteen and twenty years' service. The average house has two stories. Such houses rent for a little less than \$29 a year, which is from a tenth to a twelfth of the wages of each family. Besides offering this cheap rent, the proprietor furnishes free repairs, taxes, water, schools for employes' children, medical attendance, baths, literary and musical entertainments. Here are situated schools,



a co-operative store and bakery, concert hall, club room, restaurants where workmen not tenants get their meals, refectories, hospital and library. Provisions in the store are sold at cost; the free schools are conducted at the proprietor's expense, and besides these he has established a savings bank which gives six per cent. on all deposits.

By a corporation of Birkenhead, England, is worked a novel scheme by which employes may live in its houses almost free of rent at the expiration of a given time. At the end of the first year rent is reduced thirty per cent., at the end of the third another thirty per cent.; at the end of the fifth another thirty per cent., and the remaining ten per cent. continues to be paid to meet expenses of maintenance and repairs. Thus the men are given an incentive to stay long, and the company is enabled to retain old and experienced

A large mining company in Belgium has purchased reservations upon which it has built, in groups of four, comfortable brick houses of five rooms, renting for \$1.45. The average rent for like houses in the vicinity, owned by private parties, is said to be double this. The same company, although not selling its own houses, advances money to workmen, free of interest, to be deduced from their wages, if they care to build.

The proprietor of one of the world's greatest gun works, in Germany, has instituted a reservation for his employes and their families, now numbering in all about 8,000. Besides providing systems of cheap rental and mortgages, he has established two immense lodging houses for

his employes. The charge for boarding and lodging in these is twenty-six cents per day for each man. The management is conducted on the plan of a military bar-racks, every man making his own bed and attending to his room. Orderlies are appointed by the proprietor, and respect for these officers is demanded from the lodgers. Fines are also imposed upon employes for the violation of rules laid down

by the proprietor. In Belgium, there is a semi-official institution, the General Savings Bank, holding deposits guaranteed by the Government. This lends money to workmen at low rates of interest in order to encourage them in building their own homes. Through a system of life insurance likewise established under Belgian law, the family of a workman is given a home, in case of his death.

Commissioner Wright points with great emphasis to the importance of these institutions of the Belgian Government.

Six institutions in America have been selected by the Commissioner in his study of model small houses. The rent paid by the American workman will appear very large after reading of the small rents asked in foreign countries But it must be borne in mind that foreign workmen as a



rule receive much less pay than those of America. The comparisons must be made between the proportions of salary said for rent.

One enterprise of Illinois, one of Maine, one of Connecticut and three of Massachusetts aid workmen in renting or buying their homes. At Pullman, Ill., according to estimate, the workmen in the tenements pay about one-fifth of their wages for rent. Examination of the New England concerns shows that employes in one place paid from ten to twelve and a half per cent., in another fifteen per cent., and in another twenty per cent. of their wages for rent, to the employers. In Boston a philanthropist has organized a scheme by which a tenant in twelve years may come in possession of his own home by paying for it in instalments equaling

the average rate of rent. Commissioner Wright believes that rapid transit will powerfully influence this housing problem. For the workingman, he says, space is now measured by time, not by distance. Electric railways are causing the lessening of distances.

Convinced.

It is said that although the celebrated advocate, Lord Erskine, was so times jocular and occasionally a little unfair in his treatment of witnesses, no man was better able than he to make them realize the foolishness of utter irrelevance of their replies with-

out giving offense.

At one time a witness obstinately refused to be sworn in the usual manner, but stated that although he would not "kiss the book," he would "hold up his hand" and swear.

Erskine asked him what reason he had for preferring such an way to the usual method.

"It is written in the book of Revelations," replied the obstinate man, "that the angels standing on the sea 'held up their hand.'"

"That is very true," said Ersskine, with a smile, "but I can hardly see how that applies to your case. In the first place you ertainly are not an And in the second place you angel. cannot tell, you have no means of knowing, how the angel would have sworn had he stood on dry ground as you do.

There was no flippancy or irreverence in Erskine's tone, and after a mo-ment's reflection the stubborn witness yielded to the point, impressed by the advocate's common sense view of the matter, and took the oath in the usual manner.

The Bridge to Paradise.

Al Sirat is the name of an imaginary bridge between the earth and the Mohammedan Paradise. It is not so wide as a spider's thread, and those laden with sin fall over into the abyss below. Just so narrow is the bridge between health and illness, and many there are who fall into the abyss of chronic invalidism, solely from the fact that they do not know what to do to get well. For so many women suffering from diseases peculiar to the sex, Dr. Pierce's Prescription has proved an invaluable boon. For prolapsus, inflammation of the uterus. suppression and all diseases arising therefrom, it is truly unequaled in its powers of cure.

The best system in any patient is prompt pay; as long as it lasts you need not care what else ails him, unless he is likely to die. - Medical Record.

Scientific Miracles.

A question which has received wide attention from our theologians of recent years is, whether the days of miracles are past. We cannot settle this question, but we can give an expression of opinion which has reached us from the little town of Tavistock respecting the cures for alcoholism effected at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville. Some five or six from this point, including our correspondent, have taken the cure and every one of them are living witnesses to its efficacy. We do not claim to work miracles, these results are purely scientific. We are simply specialists, and keep abreast of medical research in this line, hence our unvarying success. We quote from letter just received: "All the boys here are doing well, and everyone considers that the days of miracles have not yet ended, especially in the case of Jno. W .- , who never was known to remain sober for more than three weeks at a time before taking the treatment, and now I must say that Jack has been transformed into a gentleman." Comment is useless. From every direction come the same gratifying reports. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building. 'Phone 1163.

I was cured of rheumatic gout by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT. ANDREW KING. Halifax.

I was cured of acute Bronchitis by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT. LT. COL. C. CREWE READ. Sussex.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by MIN ARD'S LINIMENT, C. S. BILLING. Markham, Ont

ASK FOR INFORMATION

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



Spring Skates, Hockey Skates,

Skate Straps, Bolts, Nuts, Clamps, etc. HAND SLEIGHS

COASTERS Runners for Baby Carriages (adjustable.)

Table & Pocket Cutlery, Celluloid Carvers, Stag Carvers,

In Great Variety and at Lowest Current Prices.

SEE THE IDEAL ASH SIFTERS. JAS. REID & CO.

Frozen Water Pipes

Repaired at shortest notice at moderate prices. 'Phone 1,085.

EGGETT & BICKLEY, Plumbers - - 274 Dundas Street.

The Owen Electric



The only scientific and practical Electric Belt made, for general use, having batteries that generate a strong current of Electricity that is under perfect control and can be applied to any part of the body, for the cure of

Nervous Diseases

Thousands of people suffer from a variety of Nervous Diseases, such as Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Lost Manhood, etc., that the old modes of treatment fall to cure. There is a loss of nerve force or power that cannot be restored by any medical treatment, and any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is pursuing a dangerous practice. Properly treated, these diseases can be Positively Cured

Electricity, as applied by the Owen Electricity, as applied by the Owen Electricity Belt and Suspensory, will most assuredly do so, it is the only known power that will supply what is lacking, namely nerve force or power, impart tone and vigor to the organs and arouse to healthy action the whole nervous system. It

will most assuredly cure, Without Medicine, Varicocele, Nervous Prostratien, Rheumatism Sciatica, Kidney Disease, Lumbago, Lame Back and Dyspensia.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Contains fullest information regarding the curve of acute, chronic and ner-coas diseases, prices have been compared to any prices.

The Owen Electric Bel.

And Audiance Co. And Appliance Co. 49 KING ST. W. TOPONTO. Ont

MAN It's Canes and Umbrellas we have to offer you. Just received a stock of the newest designs.

H. WARD. 374 Richmond street. Open evenings.

NOTICE We have a good line of Heating anp Cookng Stoves on hand; just what is required before baseburners. Also a full stock of urniture cheap for cash. GEORGE PARISH 357 Talbot etrSet.

MONEY LOANED

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

JAMES MILNE. 88 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Send postage stamp for reply.

YAX FINISH FOR HARDWOOD FLOORS

& C. Colerick, 4 41 Richmond Street.

Where Woman Reigns Supreme.

Experiences in the Land of the Ladakhs.

Where Men Are Caricatures of too. Their Sex, and Woman Away Ahead-Odd Matrimonial Customs.

How surprised many new women of the civilized nations would be if told that far from being in advance of all ably behind in many vital points. There exists in a far off, out-or-the tioned and imperious sway over man. A celebrated Russian traveler, Count strange things from the land of the Ladakhs. These people inhabit a terand the count estimates the population et 140,000 souls. Metaphorically speaking, they can be classed among the most elevated tribes in the world, their homes being on an average 29,-000 feet above the level of the sea. The women of the Ladakh tribe, says both in physical grace as well as inters of other tribes and nations. While, as a rule, they are below medium they are very proud. They have eloand their faces are continually wreathed in smiles. Their disposition matchtheir make-up, being sunny and They are extremely neat and fond of prinking. Though on account of the altitude the climate is rigorous, they spend a great deal of the time bathing. In their costumes they show a charming inclination for the picturesque bizarre. They will often combine filmy laces and manyhued fabrics with handsome though somber-colored furs in the most bewitching fashion. They know how to show off and heighten their personal charms to advantage, and are inordinately proud of their dazzling white

One would think with such an example the men would be the personification of gallantry and rich in physical favors, but the very opposite is the case. Never was there a tribe of charged the plaintiff with dishonesty men whom Nature has treated more in business. "Nothing could have been shabbily than the Ladakhs. She has evidently used up all her nice material on the women, and what odds and ends there were left have been utilized for making the most absurd caricatures of men. Not a shadow of an Apollo is found among them. They are thin, stunted, often hunchbacked, and have very small heads badly set n sloping shoulders. Their weazened features are grotesque, with the high statement could not damage the charcheek bones, low retreating foreheads, flat nose, emphasized by an enormous mouth with thin lips. In the matter of dress they affect a painful indifference, their general make-up suggesting a dilapidated crazy quilt. If one meets a Ladakh wearing a shirt he may be at once set down as an ultra swell, as this useful garment is totally unknown save among the very rich. The care bestowed on their persons may better be imagined than described, as Notovitch says they never wash except by compulsion. There is a se- diviners, the persons who, just besubjecting a man to heavy fines if he does not wash himself at

least once a year. The men of this place are totally subservient to the rule of the gentler The women dictate the laws which govern the community through the priests, who, almost without an exception are appointed by themselves. They decide any questions that arise from disputes regarding taxes or other tributary measures enforced by law. All this self-assertiveness on the part of womankind among the Ladakhs reaches its culminative point in pelyandry (plurality of husbands), which is practised to the fullest extent among these people. The men have little or no voice in the matter of courtship. The young women make inquiries about the standing of the family of which her prospective husband is a member. If satisfactory, she notifies the mother of her choice that she chooses him for a "jingtuk" (lover). Consent is always readily obtained and the marriage feast prepared. The man is in duty boud to provide to the best of his ability for the family support. A wife has the unquestioned prerogative to take unto herself as

many husbands as she pleases. Jealousy is something totally unknown among these curious people, and love in its general acceptance is to them incomprehensible. The husbands, far from resenting an addition to their circle, greet a newcomer with unalloyed joy. The most curious rites are observed when a new husband has been chosen. At early dawn the happy groom, accompanied by his prospective fellow-husbands, repairs to a place in the mountains set aside for these ceremonies. As many horses as there are husbands are then killed by the offi-ciating priest. The hides of these animale are then stuck upon poles and turned toward the west. Not a word is spoken till the last horsehide is in position, when all present break out in a loud chant, which is kept up for some time. A small bit of the hoof of each horse is then put into a little bag and hung around the neck of the last husband, who has the additional pleasure of paying for all the horses killed. The bride is never present at this ceremony, for which, as soon as ended, the busbands return to their common home, where a joily feast is in waiting. The family life is, as a matter of course, full of bewildering complications in regard to relationship. The children only recognize the mother have apparently no affection whatever for the multiple father. The Ladakhs live a sort of Arcadian life. Stealing, murder or other crimes are totally unknown, and this happy state erally called stopping) by no means of affairs must be attributed to the benign influence of women, whose power here is supreme.

Character By Your Eyes.

'A person's character can often be A person's character can often be consideration whatever. A good per-best told by the color and depth of son, but not perfectly beautiful—a their eyes. People do not usually apply more than four or five colors to eyes; so that any that are not blue, or black, or brown, or hazel, are called grey. Yet there are a hundred dif- he not turn his back and marry her ferent kinds of grey eyes. You seldom antipodes? but the genuine grey is always found among highly intelligent people. Steel-grey eyes with large pupils denote in-

behind a pair of blue-grey eyes. Blue eyes denote quickness of thought, and generally fine physical development where they are large and bright. About nine-tenths of our engineers, lighthouse keepers, policemen, army and navy officers, and many others selected for physical perfection have blue eyes. Very few blue-eyed people are color-blind or near-sighted. Hazel eyes denote musical ability and grace

The Postry of the Bible.

The Bible is a mass of beautiful figures; its words and its thoughts are alike poetical. It has gathered around its central truths all natural beauty and interest. It is a temple with one altar and one God, but illuminated by a thousand varied lights, and studded her sisters in the world she is lament- with a thousand ornaments. It has substantially but one declaration to make, but it utters that in the voices of the creation. It has pressed inway place on this globe a community to its service the animals of the forwhere women have supreme, unques- est, the flowers of the field, the stars of heaven, all the elements of nature. Th lion spurning the sands of the desert, the wild roe leaping over the Nicholas Notovitch, tells of some mountains, the lamb led in silence to the slaughter, the goat speeding to the wilderness; the roses blossoming in Sharon, the My drooping in the ritory covering an area of 30,000 valley, the apple tree bowing under equare miles, known as Middle Thibet, its fruit; the great rock shadowing a weary land; the river gladdening the dry places; the moon and the morning star; Carmel by the sea, and Tabor among the mountains; the dew from the womb of the morning; the rain upon the mown grass, the rainbow encompassing the landscape; the light, God's shadow; the thunder, his voice; the wind and the earthquake, his foot-Mr. Notovitch, are far in advance, steps. All such varied objects are made—as if naturally so designed from telligence, of their semi-civilized sis- their creation-to represent him to whom the Book and all its emblems point. Thus the quick spirit of the Book has ransacked creation to lay its height, their figures are of exquisite treasures on Jehovah's altar, united symmetry and grace. The rareness of the innumerable rays of a far-streamthe mountain air gives them an exceedingly clear complexion, of which and woven a garland for the bleeding brow of Immanuel, the flowers of quent mouths, with excellent teeth, which have been culled from the gardens of a universe.-Gilfillan,

Delicate Legal Poilts.

An amusing passage of arms took place between a West End tailor and the father of a young spendthrift, in a county court.

"Didn't I tell you," the indigment parent exclaimed, "that I would not be responsible for any bill contracted by my son?"

"Yes, sir," the plaintiff replied, "but he didn't contract the bill; he expanded it."

This same gilded youth, when pressed by his father to explain how ever he managed to get so deeply into debt, ottributed it to native financial genius. In the course of a slander action it was declared that the defendant had further from my thoughts," defendant said; "all I wished to imply was that "all I wished to imply was that the plaintiff was not sufficiently scrupulous to jeopardize success." tion was settled, and the parties shook

hands on leaving the court. An accusation of "drinking like a fish" proved part of a libel action. It was submitted by counsel that a figh drinks nothing but water, so that the acter of his client. That bit of evidence was abandoned, although the opposing counsel felt there was a libel lurking about somewhere

Those Who Love Children.

Watch half a dozen men who find themselves unexpectedly ushered into a room tenanted by a small child, and in a few seconds you can pick out the cause they have in themselves something akin to child nature, seem able at once to get into touch with children. It is probable that woman's acknowledged superiority in knowledge of child nature is owing to their high-er gift of sympathetic insight. This faculty so far from being purely intellectual, is very largely the outgrowth of a peculiar moral nature to which the life of all small things, and of children more than all, is always sweet and congenial It is very much of a secondary or acquired instinct, that is, an unreflected intuition, the product of a large experience. the child lover, like other lovers, seeks the object of his love, and is never so happy as when associating with children, and sharing in their thoughts and their pleasures And it is through such habitual intercourse that there forms itself the instinct or tact by which the significance of childish manifestation is at once unerringly discerned.

There is in this tact or fineness of spiritual touch one constituent so important as to deserve special mention. mean a lively memory of one's own childhood. If in order to read a child's mind we need imagination, and if all imagination is merely readjustment of individual experience, it follows that the skilled decipherer of infantile character must be in touch with his own early feelings thoughts. And this is just what we find. The vivacious, genial woman, who is never so much at home as when surrounded by a bevy of eagerminded children, is a woman who remains young in the important sense that she retains much of the freshness and unconventionality of mind, much of the gayety and expansiveness of early life. Conversely, one may feel pretty sure that a woman who retains a vivid memory of her childish ideas and feelings will be drawn to the companionship of children. After reading their autobiographies, one hardly needs to be told that Goethe carried into old age his quick responsiveness to the gayety of the young heart, and that George Sand, in her later years, was never so happy as when gathering the youngsters about her.-Portnightly Review.

It was on September 24, 1761, that the Worcester Journal (England) pubhished a thoughtful article entitled "Qualifications of a Wife." "In spelling a little becoming deficiency, and in the pronunciation (or what is genconversant. In conversation a little of the lisp, but not of the stammer. A decent share of common sense — a small modicum of wit, but no learning; no learning, I say again and again (either ancient or modern) upon any moderate height-complexion not quite fair, but a little brown. Great good nature, and a prudent generosity." And so on and so on. But did he ever find her? Or having found her, did

Orator-Where else will you find in one spot such products as marble, iron, tense feeling; blue-grey eyes are generally possessed by people with kindly hearts. You never and a mean spirit —In my boy's pocket. chalk, copper. lead. slate, giu-

The Science of Electricity to Make Joyous Housewives.

of person; they are very pretty eyes, Kitchens to Be Run by the Mysterious Fluid-Electric Ranges and Utensils Already on the Market-The Next Step the Heating of Dwellings.

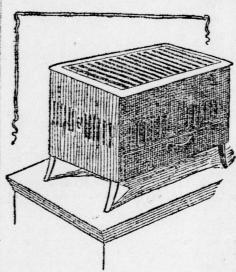
Electric cookery is in its infancy. Yet the time is nearly approaching when the kitchens of all well-managed households will be run by the mysterious fiuid. Electricity will take the place of fuel in the range; the department of the cuisine will be lighted by the same agency, and it is entirely conceivable that a small electric motor will be made to serve for such purposes as beating eggs and mixing griddle cakes. Already electric cook stoves in a

number of patterns are on the market. You can even buy an electric chafing dish, which may be attached at a moment's notice to an ordinary light electric wire in any house. These chafing dishes are made in one-quart and twoquart sizes, nickel-plated. All you have to do is to make the attachment by a plug switch, turn on the current, and almost immediately your oysters are be-

ginning to stew or your eggs to frizzle. Before long, householders will take electricity regularly for domestic purposes, just as they now take gas. But the more subtle fluid will be made to serve for cooking and heating as well as for lighting. The convenience to the housewife of being able to rely upon one system of wires for fuel for cooking, and for warming and illuminating the dwelling will be enormous. She will find it particularly delightful to be rid of a hot kitchen in the summer time.

Nowadays the kitchen is apt to be the dirty place of any house. To keep it really clean is almost out of the question. The coal used for fuel blackens everything with which it comes in contact; ashes make more dirt and smoke blackens the ceiling and walls. In the electrically conducted kitchen of the near future it will be quite different. There will be no coal, no ashes and no smoke. The range will be ready for cooking at a moment's notice, with no time and patience wasted in the laborious kindling of a fire. The turn of a switch will start the current, which may be shut off again when no longer wanted. True, many of these advantages are now enjoyed by the use of gas, but there are objections to the use of gas ranges which electricity will wholly overcome.

An electric kitchen in full operation was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago. All sorts of cooking were done in it, including the roasting of joints and fowls, the broiling of steaks, the baking of bread and cakes, etc., and the results were extremely satisfactory. The only reason why this method of cookery



ELECTRIC BROILER.

has not already come into general use is that electricity as a substitute for fuel costs more than coal or oil or gas. The difference of cost, in fact, is considerable; but it has so many advantages as to be worth the price. Some day processes will be discovered by which electricity can be produced more cheaply, and then even poor people will be able to afford electric ranges and heaters.

Meanwhile a good many people who are able to pay for the luxury are buying electric culinary apparatus. It is undeniable that the kitchen thus equipped is a joy and a blessing-free from dirt and noxious gases, and cool. Think of the happiness of a kitchen that is always cool; of a cook who is not red in the face and soiled as to clothing; of a fire that requires no kindling, being turned on or extinguished at an instant's notice. Why, under such conditions life assumes a new aspect from the point of view of the housewife.

With the introduction of the electric chafing dish ends the era of the alcohol lamp, with its disagreeable odor and liability to overflow and set fire to the table cloth. Similar in idea is the electric tea-kettle and stand, admirably adapted for 5 o'clock tea. The stand is connected with an electric wire; a turn of the button and presently the water for the beverage that cheers without inebriating is singing in the pot. Take off the tea-kettle, and you have in the stand a suitable apparatus for making coffee in a bachelor's apartments, or for various uses in the nursery or sick room. In hospitals, electric contrivances are particularly well adapted for heating

food, warming bandages, etc. The electric range looks very different from a range of the ordinary kitchen pattern. It is more like a table, with a cupboard beneath for warming dishes and a shelf above for such supplementary articles as the chafing dish and coffee pot. On the table will be seen perhaps a porcelain lined pot for boiling or stewing, a griddle and a broiler, while the ovens stand on the floor alongside. Ovens, pot, boiler, etc., are attachable to wires when wanted for use. Overhead the skimmers and other small utensils hang from pegs on the wall. It is said that meats roasted in the electric oven have all the qualities of

meats cooked in front of a fire, and they do not require basting or watching. They are cooked more evenly and in less time, while retaining a larger percentage of the nutritious juices. Bread is baked in the same apparatus ideally. No culinary process is more difficult than to broil in a first class manner. The coal stove is usually not in suitable condition, and the gas flame often ignites the hot fat and burns the food. The electric broiler does its work without singeing the food, smoking it or burning it. The escaping juices are collected, unspoiled, in a pan beneath, so that

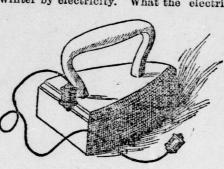
the cook can readily baste the meat. Illectric cook stoves are made in portable shapes, like gas stoves. Urns for heating water are sold for use in hotels, restaurants, barber shops and other quired. An ordinary electric light wire supplies the caloric. The electric flat iron is a boon alike to the laundress and the housewife. The current supplied to

places where hot water is constantly re-

it by a wire keeps it at a constant tem- thought that womanhood was best perature, and thus no time is lost in changing and re-heating irons. One iron may be used continuously, and no coal or gas stove is required. The iron never becomes overheated; it always remains clean and bright, and does not require wiping to prevent the soiling of the fabric.

Another blessing for the women is the electric curling tongs. They can be attached at a moment's notice to an electric light wire, and are heated almost instantly. They remain at a constant temperature so long as required, or until the connection is cut off. All that is necessary in the employment of this contrivance is to remove the incandescent lamp from its socket, attach the cord of the iron to the socket in place of the lamp, and turn on the current. This simple and valuable device, so useful nowadays, when fashion obliges nearly every weman to use curling tongs on her hair, costs only \$4.

The time is destined to arrive before long when houses will be warmed in winter by electricity. What the electric



ELECTRIC FLATIRON.

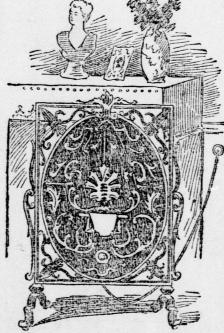
lamp is to artificial lighting, as furnished by the candle, oil or gas, the electric has problem in this case is very different from that of electric cooking. For the latter purpose the object aimed at is to provide an apparatus that will localize the heat as much as possible, confining it to the spot and not diffusing it through the surrounding air any more than can be helped. On the other hand, the ideal heater for warming a dwelling or other buildings would be itself cool, the heat given off by it being diffused as much as possible.

Of course, this is scarcely practicable. But the electric heater is a great improvement in this over the ordinary stove or radiator, which, while itself very hot, is apt to warm the air only in its immediate neighborhood. Stoves and radiators, too, are unlovely objects to the eye. Electric heaters, on the other hand, occupy little space and are easily concealed. Some day such heaters will be distributed over the walls of theaters and concert halls, forming, it may be, panels in the wainscoting or included in the scheme of ornamenta-

tion. Modern war-ships and mercantile steamers are nowadays equipped with apparatus for electric lighting. Before long their dynamo capacity will be increased so that heat as well as light may be furnished. One system of wires will supply both, and the present costly equipment of steam pipes will be done away with. It is expected that in Canada, where coal is very expensive and abundant mechanical power is afforded abundant mechanical power is afforded by swift-running streams, power stations will be established within a few years for supplying adjoining territory with electric authors and to bring again that which was driven away, to bind they went, the confession answered well as popular preaching nave made me grind my teeth. Stay with us. We will go together to the lady and be perfectly frank about the matter." with electric currents for heating pur-

Eventually, coal for heating will be largely dispensed with in towns and cities which have plenty of water power for the manufacture of electricity. Indeed, companies have already been formmight be supplied with almost indefinheating as well as for lighting by simply raising and improving the dam on the Hudson River just above Troy. All over the country, street car companies are putting electric heaters into their cars. The apparatus consists of coils of wires beneath the seats, which are connected with the trolley wire overhead, or with the wire cable in the conduit below. propelled by the same electrical energy. Such heaters are now in successful

operation on about 1,000 cars belonging



PORTABLE ELECTRIC RADIATOR.

street railways in seventy-four cities and towns in the United States and Canada, One advantage possessed by them is that they take up no space; another is that they require no attention, and do not require any of the time of the conductor. The turning of a switch does everything, and the current is easily regulated so as to produce any degree of temperature that may be wanted. The current may be diminished or increased to any one of five intensities of heat, and however the temperature may be regulated, it remains constant. With a stove similar control is out of the question. Of course, there are no fires to be built and no ashes to be disposed of; when a car is laid off, there is no fire to be drawn.

The electric heater furnishes a large quantity of pleasantly warmed air instead of a small quantity of over-heated air. In cars, the apparatus is so placed as to distribute the heat as evenly as possible, and an advantage is obtained by delivering it near the feet. Thus, the warm air is communicated to the passengers before it rises to the upper parts of the vehicle. A coal stove, on the other hand, sends its heat first upper part of the car, while the air near the floor remains uncomfortably cold.

Self-love is a very prevalent form of

Woman Suffrage

The timidity which at one time preserved by keeping women feeble and ignorant has over and over again been proved to be utterly misplaced. In the matter of the education and employment of women some of the best and most sensible of men have fallon into an error that would be comical if the comedy did not sometimes transform itself to tragedy. The story of Milton and his daughters belongs to this class; and they nearly drove him distracted by their callous infidelity to fillal plety. We may surely learn a great deal from the mistakes of such great men. There was Dr. Johnson, for instance, who laid down the law that "portrait painting was an improper employment for a woman. Public practice of any art," he said, "and staring in men's faces, was very how could I do such a thing? I have indelicate in a female." And there was Swift, who said that "educate a wo- but I admit with shame that I did re man how you would, she would never peat some ridiculous things about you attain the mental accomplishments af But are you so much surprised? pare these sayings with what we now without a fault? After such a conknow, to see how mistakn they were. fession could anything happen but The most learned men now welcome forgiveness? the spread of learning among women. They no longer wish to keep the founafter dinner, for the masculine palate no excuse, but I beat down, from the exclusively. ponents of women's education have was selling door mats. She was poor, had the courage and generosity to confess their error

ilar objection to that now urged against the suffrage has been urged in the position of women; the objection has been shown to be entirely withheater is to artificial heating. But the out foundation in every one of these your party, or ask you to mine. It cases where the change we advocate was all because I was getting into a has been accomplished. The inference new and smarter set. I detest myself that I draw is that it would also prove for it. Will you forgive me? I mean to be utterly baseless in the field we have yet to win, the admission of women to the parliamentary suffrage.

What reason is there to suppose that thinking about and caring about our we know many women do-feel all to dinner sometimes and go to Bright-this, it is but right and reasonable that on for a change." she should also have the constitutional method of giving effect to what she ought to leave you and in disgrace. feels by recording a vote at elections. I have tampered with a wrong affec-We lose a good deal in every general election by losing the practical expres- It was partly her fault, but of course sion at the polls of the hearty patriot- it has been a much worse sin in me. ism of women, their loyal love to the Nobody else knows it, but I will tell country of their birth. The Scotch you all and go, if you say 'go.' I wish have a saying that "an ounce of mo- I had told you six weeks earlier. I ther is worth a pound of clergy." In have sinned against you and her and asking that women should be allowed the people, and most of all against to vote we are asking that the ounce God, whose providence alone has kept of mother should be added to the political stock-pot. We have been too if you punish me." "Rawlings," relong without it. When I look round at plied the vicar, "I blame myself. I
the social work represented by the congresses, I feel how much it would the represented by the congresses, I feel how much it would be advenged and how much it woul be advanced and how much it would you. Your youth and pleasantness and benefit politics if it had its political your popular preaching have made me up that which was broken, to strengthen that which was sick." In doing this you are giving expression to that Robinson, and as she left the church

what I believe to be the central prin-ciple of distinctive womanhood. I cannot for a moment look upon this as shall never confess it. I have nagged a question of clothes, nor employ- you. You were to blame, but still I ment, nor education. It is found in ed with a view to carrying out this idea. the raked savage, and even in birds It is thought that Albany and Troy and beasts; it is in its essence, one with the maternal instinct. Its cenite quantities of the electric fluid for tral principle is to succor, preserve defend the weak against the wicked. You want every kind of strength and help to enable you to do your manly work as well as it can be done. It is for this you need education, physical and nervous visor, money or the power to earn it; it is for this too, that you need. in a domo state, the power of influencing legis lation which the possession of th Thus, the vehicle is heated, lighted and would make so much stronger than it is at present. I maintain, therefore, the charge that I advocate is strictly in consonance with the womanly character and with the performance of womanly duties. Again, we are not de-manding the suffrage in the spirit of a hostile force storming a fortress held by our foes, but in the spirit of children who have attained an age to claim

-Mrs. Fawcett, in Woman's Signal. Varieties.

their shape in the family inheritance.

A busy, bonny, kindly place Is this rough world of ours, For those who love and work apace, fill the hands with flowers To kind and just and grateful hearts The present grace is given To find a heaven in themselves,

People who are always telling their troubles are never at a loss for some-

And find themselves in heaven!

thing to talk about. You needn't pack up any worries. You can get them anywhere as you go along.-Mrs. Whitney.

People glory in all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might show on tion were before the bishop, when he

When the first dawn-streak up the east doth steal, The birds outburst with all their rapturous ant. Happy art thou if, wakening, thou canst feel

heart.

The same melodious impulse at thine -Clinton Scollard.

-Congregationalist.

found him sitting alone in his study, not many months before his death, ooking rather sad, and, in response to his colicitous greeting, he said, signifi-

known public man "represents private virtue and every public vice," reminds us of the true saying that "an apple rotten on one side is a bad was delighted, and soon after gave apple." A half rascal, indeed! No; on- the young man a living.

ly a self-deceiving trifler

The highest wages in the world are earned by good mothers. The mother who does an honest day's work, week in and week out, in faithful and faithfilled care of her children, is on a large salary, and she will be rich sooner or later.-H. C. Trumbull.

Why Not Confess?

Why should we be so unwilling to confess our faults to one another? A good woman never admits that she has done wrong, and a good man very seldom admits it. Yet surely it would be all gain and no loss to do so.

For instance: "I am told," says an angry friend, "that you have laughed at me and told ridiculous stories of me behind my back." Why should I not say in reply, if the truth of the accusation convicts me. "It is all true, alas! all true. It was hateful of me, never said spiteful things about you a schoolboy." We have only to com- Did you expect me to be a friend

and of learning among women. "I want to tell you something. Eliza," said John to his wife, "I have been very mean about money. I have Some of the former op- force of habit, that poor woman who and I am well-off. Why did I grudge her a fair profit? I despise myself, My reason for dwelling on these and I shall go and pay her the differthings is to show that exactly a sim- ence." How cleansing such a confession would be!

"Marian," said Mrs. Martin to her bygone times, and even down to our friend, "I have been a snob this year. own day, against divers changes in and you have been very good. I know

possession of Ernest Gore. One recountry as a nation, having a pride sult of it was that he called on a tirein Pagland's place in the world and a some, poor, good, old second cousin desire to retain it, a sense of the of his, who was continually leading width and splendor of national life, of up to receiving help and presents from the heroic efforts and sacrifices made him. "John," he said, "I have brought have gone before us to you fifty pounds to make you a little maintain it, of our duty to hand on more comfortable. Forgive me that I that glorious inheritence unimpaired have been so unresponsive. I know to those who are to follow us-what you are better than I am, and if we is there, I say, in all this, to make a both died today, you would be the woman unfaithful to true womanli- rich man and I should be the poor one. ness? And if she can, and does-and Buy some better clothes, ask a friend

"Vicar," said a curate, "I believe I tion for some one in the congregation.

ought not to have done it so much. That is as far as I will go. Here she burst into tears and then went on: "Robert, I will admit that it was almost entirely my fault, but it is very teasing to me when you keep your temper so provokingly." Here she sobbed. "No, I will unsay that. I believe that it was really and truly all my fault. Oh, if you did but know

how hard it is to say this." "Selina," said Charles. "I know I have been a beast about the dinner. think I am naturally greedy and too ford of my food. I wish I had not grumbled yesterday at the fried plaice coming so often, and at the weak coffee. I will try and do better, and so I am sure will you."

"Sarah," said her mother-in-law, "in future I will not be a nuisance, but will let you manage your house and husband and children in your own way, unless it is in matters in which I feel sure I am right. I often have interferred when I ought not, and now I ask your forgiveness."
"Stainforth," wrote a politician. "I

wish to apologize to you and say that I won't do it again. I wilfully aged you unjustly on the two follow ing points—I have repeatedly called you a humbug, and I believe I was entirely wrong; I have also called you a fool, and there again I was mis-

Thieves, murderers, loose livers, evil speakers, cheats ill-tempered people, proud people, stingy people, disagree able people, why not confess your faults and get cleansed and delivered from them?-Union Signal.

Curate and Bishop. The following story told of the late

Fowler Short, Bishop of St. Asaph, by one of the papers here, is too good to be missed. Candidates for ordinabehalf of their nearest neighbor.— said: "Gentlemen, I wish to know what ability you possess in visiting the sick I shall go into the next room and imagine myself a sick man, and you will come in one by one and minister to me. Don't be afraid, but act just as you would to one of your peasant parishioners." Enter a very nervous young deacon, shaking all over, and wishing he could be fifty miles off. He looked all at sea, but There is a touching sequel to Oliver Wendell Holmes' definition of happiness—"Four feet on a fender." A friend found him sitting alone in his bit is at last screwed up his courage. "Well, Tom," said he, "what's the matter?" "Very ill," said the patient; "I am afraid I am in a had wenter." "what's the poor curate looked non-plussed and hopeless, but a bright idea struck him. He felt the patient's pulse. The patient submitted. Silence again. Curcantly, "Only two feet now on the ste again non-plussed, but again infender." his direction, and again the soi-disant The remark that a certain well- sick man obeyed. "Go along and get to your work," said the curate briskly. "There's nothing the matter with you;

