

Right Around Us.

Presents and Kind Words for Popular School Teachers.

Many Notes Contributed or Called From Various Sections of the County.

Mr. Richard Smith 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 the scholars with a watch chain and necktie sash.

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 school.

On Christmas Day a family reunion of more than ordinary interest was held at the residence of Mrs. Lutin, Belmont. The guests were more than surprised when Mr. Wm. Fawcett, brother of the hostess, presented his six nieces with gold watches and chains, the recipients being Mrs. Geo. King and Misses Lottie and Josie Lutin, Vienna, Miss Willena Lutin, Belmont, and Miss Cora Fawcett, of Belmont, and Miss Lulu Fawcett, South London.

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 chain and necktie sash to an affectionate and complimentary address by the pupils to Miss Boier, who is severing her connection with the school.

BIRR

Birr, Dec. 27.—The contract of supplying the Birr school with wood for the last year was let to Mr. A. E. Wilson for \$250 per cord.

Some idea of the business on the Lucan and London stage line can be formed by the fact that the 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 horses gallop through their fields on Christmas day, 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 were appointed, and the several races took place and were witnessed by a large and admiring crowd. The first race, eight furlongs, was won by Joseph Desjardines, on his new hunter Cleopatra. The second race, one mile, was won by Eric Bell, on Quilo II. The third race, one-half mile, was won by Frank Coleman, on his fashionable young hunter. The fourth race was won by Albert Bell, on Filodilla; distance seven furlongs. Everybody was delighted with the races. No pool selling was allowed, and the judges are 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 came out conquerors in the majority of cases.

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

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 recovered.

The local sports are talking of having a grand turkey shoot on New Year's Day.

There was a large attendance at our school meeting yesterday. A few had grievances to air, but on the whole things went on swimmingly. Mr. Jas. Bell, who has served us faithfully for the past three years, was re-elected upon, was re-elected by a large majority. Mr. F. J. Campbell deserves credit for 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 at the Oddfellows' Hall, Tiverton, attracted by the people favorite comedian and solo artist, Mr. Sam Fax, who never fails to please an audience. Mr. Fax sang 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 vocalist, 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 business 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 they are in the neighborhood.

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 are commencing to smile again.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester, Dec. 27.—Miss Eva Duffield is spending the Christmas holidays with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Geo. Wade was elected school trustee for 1896. Mr. O. M. Maybee resigning.

The sale of the effects of Mr. Geo. Crawford, our baker, who disappeared so suddenly last week, took place today. A small crowd was present and all prices were realized. Mr. Crawford leaves numerous creditors to remember him.

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

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Sifton, of Valley 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 success in every particular. The fancy fan-draw of six boys and six girls, in elegant costumes, under the direction of Miss Sara Neely, cannot be too highly spoken of. Every move was like clock-work and showed great care in training. The selections by the Guy

brothers were heartily enjoyed and pleased the audience immensely. Proceeds \$38.15.

A large number of London sports held a shooting match at Mr. W. C. Brooke's hotel this afternoon. After a few hours' 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 party left for home by the 9:30 train.

The Gladstone cheese factory shipped a carload of cheese here today.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, Dec. 26.—Mr. John McKellar is still confined to bed.

Mr. W. Heath is spending his Christmas holidays at his home in Delaware. A number of young people of this place met at the house of Mr. John McKellar, 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 Petrolia to spend a few weeks visiting her relatives and friends.

Miss J. Parrott, assistant school teacher, has gone home to spend her Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parrott, Mount Brydges.

Komoka is becoming a very noted place for societies. The Woodmen of the World are talking of organizing a society here.

Dark & Co. handed out a good many Christmas boxes to their customers on Christmas Day. It's only a short time since they started the grocery business here, and are doing a good trade.

GLENCOE.

(Advertiser's Agent, John McNeil.)

Glencoe, Dec. 26.—Misses Minnie and May Dixon, London, spent Christmas at their home here.

Misses Ida and Maud O'Neill, Port Huron, are home for the holidays.

Mrs. James May McKellar is visiting in Port Huron.

Mr. T. A. G. Gordon spent Christmas in Strathroy.

Mr. J. M. Tait spent yesterday with his brother and family in Strathroy.

Mr. Deacon, Toronto, is visiting here.

Miss Ella Rogers is home for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler and family, of Simcoe, spent Christmas Day at Mr. J. S. Walker's.

POND MILLS.

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

The Pond Mills Cheese Company have shipped all of their cheese. Alex. McCullum, the maker for the present for the cheese, is engaged for the ensuing year.

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 to draw tile and put in a tile ditch. Mr. Dann was appointed to continue with the township of Nissouri West with reference to the claim of Mr. Shoebottom for the accident to his wife by getting her arm broken by falling on east town line, with power to settle the same. Orders for the following amounts were issued: "Advertiser" Printing Company, \$5, advertising re taxes; C. C. Hodgins, reeve Biddulph, \$10.31, half cost of two culverts and graveling; D. Burnside, 96 cents, for gravel; J. H. Foster, 1.50, 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, \$9.78, for tile for ditch; G. L. Shipley, \$2.90, for gravel; L. G. McKellar, \$2.91, for services as medical health officer; George Oliver, \$2, for drawing plank and repairing bridge; Mrs. Kidder, \$5, for support of self and children; Wm. Hobbs, \$5, for damage to house and harness; Wm. Talbot, \$1.50, for plank and repairing culvert; A. Cumming, \$2.06, for stationery and postage, \$4 for services as janitor and \$5.50 for services as sanitary inspector. The members of the council were paid their salaries and fees to date. The bylaw appointing deputy returning officers and fixing polling places was passed. Council adjourned till January 13.

Kincardine people are getting interested in an electric railway which it is proposed to have constructed between Port Perry, on Lake Scugog, near Kincardine, on Lake Ontario, to the village of Kincardine, on Lake Huron, passing through Newmarket, 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 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 8 p.m. on Dec. 16, all the members present. The following accounts were paid: John F. Ross, two-thirds value of fourteen lambs and one sheep killed by dogs, \$32; J. Ross, plank, 73 cents; D. McGowan, Lobo, half cost 131 loads gravel, \$3.92; 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., \$8; John Cruickshank, plank, 50 cents; E. Bolton, plank, 50 cents; W. Gray, filling wash-out and deepening culvert, \$5; J. Singularity, deepening culvert, 75 cents; Armstrong, repairs to McKay's hill, 75 cents; Carmine and Ann McDonald, indigents in Carlisle, 45 cents; D. Sutherland, gravel, \$8.10; D. F. Stewart, gravel, \$25.76; also gravel, 50 cents; Hugh McDonald, for an outlet, \$4; Alex. C. McKenzie, plating the across road and right of way, \$7.40; McKenzie, tightening building, \$10; Joseph Haskitt, repairing building, \$19; A. McLeish, wire fence, \$12.60; John D. Shipley, gravel and stripping pit, \$7.15; D. McKendrick, 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, repairing hill at graveyard, \$3.50; A. M. Ross, ditch, \$2; Neil Monk, 233 loads gravel, \$19.98; seven and a half days' overhauling, \$9.37; D. McGregor, right of way to Wyatt's pit, \$4.50; John McLeish, gravel, \$3.50. Bylaw appointing Wm. McCullum deputy officer at polling subdivision No. 1, George Fraser at No. 2, and John Moore at No. 3, passed. The council extended a vote of thanks to the reeve and deputy reeve for the very able and gentlemanly manner in which they have performed their duties in the county and township councils for the past year.

Also to Mr. Wylie, clerk, for the very impartial and courteous manner in which he performs his duties. Council then adjourned. D. Wylie, clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

for the past year. Also to Mr. Wylie, clerk, for the very impartial and courteous manner in which he performs his duties. Council then adjourned. D. Wylie, clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W. & F. Bailey, re a certain water course at lot 6, con. 1, was filed. The time for doing the disposal of the collector's roll was extended till the 31st inst. Adjourned till 31st inst. William Lee, township clerk.

Council met at Thorndale Dec. 18. 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 lay out a new pavement 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 Patterson, for gravel, \$35.92; Thomas Parker, for damage to his sheep by dogs, \$5.35; 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, \$15.31; James Clipperton, for gravel, \$1.50. Bylaw No. 35, appointing deputy returning officers and places for holding the ensuing municipal elections, passed. William McVey was paid \$2 for gravel. Ordered that the nomination of candidates for the offices of reeve and councillors for 1896 be held in Harding's hall. A communication from W.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

2 EDITIONS DAILY 2

Leading Daily of the West

(Established 1882.)

JOHN CAMERON, Founder and Manager.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER

(WEEKLY EDITION.)

Sixteen Pages. Contains Full Market Reports and all Latest News.

Special attention given to Western Ontario News.

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

LONDON ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON, ONT.

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

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 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 lukewarm, while others were hostile and ready to cast 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. Hingston 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 field.

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 vilification, by misrepresentation, or by exaggeration of his shortcomings, and the Ministerial demagogues 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 workmen who know James McShane 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 indorsement 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 to the workmen electors. The workers were told that the triumph of the Liberal candidate meant the shutting 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, said they simply took no stock in the wild outcries of the despairing high tax emissaries. They knew, as we here know, that the country needs a change.

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?

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

By the Way.

The country needs a change.

One good result of the present negotiations between Great Britain and the United States will be a better definition of the "Monroe doctrine" 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 warm-hearted 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 Hingston.

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 debt.

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. McGillivray because he refused to indorse the Government, and pursued a two-faced course. In Cardwell, hitherto a typical Ontario Conservative constituency, the Government was 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 Liberal majority of 336.

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?

Conservative papers say that Mr. Willoughby was too heavy a load for the Government to carry in Cardwell. Mr. Willoughby rather inclines to the opinion that the Government was too 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 his seat 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 acknowledgment: "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, wherever 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 portion of the Dark Continent to which the Anglo-Saxon has brought light. Even ancient Egypt has prospered under Anglo-Saxon sway, and the hardworking felahen 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 emissary.

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 Anglo-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 settlement 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 entrusted 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 Conservatives. 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 by your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Taibot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

Hing for Cuba.

Thirty Towns of Porto Rico May Revolt.

The Cuban and Porto Rican Juntas Aligned—Contradictory Statements from Havana.

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 advantageous position that Gomez would have to make a hasty retreat or surrender. The public was given to understand 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 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 fleet.

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 sudden 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 artillery 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 making extraordinary efforts to meet such a contingency.

New York, Dec. 28.—A local paper says: Members of the Porto Rican revolutionary party have organized a 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 Hanna 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 and she will aid us. When we are prepared for battle, our people will rise, armed with guns and ammunition sent from this and other countries."

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, says: "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. Don't 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 west, as he has only the latest style of rigs. Phone 423.

Dr. Chase's OINTMENT CURES

Fergus, April 6, 1894
To Robert Phillips, Druggist, Fergus.
This is to certify that I have suffered from piles for a long time and tried several remedies recommended for this complaint, but none of them benefited me. I then tried Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has completely cured me.
Mrs. JOHN GERRARD.
R. Phillips, Jr., Druggist, Fergus.

"My six-year-old daughter, Della, 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, FERNANDSEN, 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 HERALD LONGFELLOW, and we know you'll be satisfied. Special boxes for the holiday trade. Sold only by

SAM K. STEWART,

202½ Dundas St.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HOSE—Ladies' All Wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 40c. | UNDERWEAR—Men's Heavy All Wool Underwear, worth \$2. |
| Tonight 32c | Tonight \$1 25 |
| HOSE—Boys' Ribbed Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c. | MITTS—Men's Heavy Lined Kid Mitts, worth 75c. |
| Tonight 20c | Tonight 45c |
| HOSE—Children's Plain Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 20c. | CAPS—Men's Silk Sealette Caps, worth 75c. |
| Tonight 15c | Tonight 50c |
| HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knee, heel and toe, worth 40c. | TIES—Gents' Pure Silk Ties, new goods, worth 25c. |
| Tonight 27c | Tonight 15c |
| HOSE—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 60c. | TIES—Gents' Pure Silk Ties, new goods, worth 25c. |
| Tonight 40c | Tonight 15c |
| GLOVES—Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c. | BRACES—Gents' All Silk Braces, worth 75c. |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight 60c |
| GLOVES—Children's All Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c. | CREPE DES CHENE—8 pieces 27 inch All Silk Crepe Des Chene, in evening shades, worth 75c. |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight 47c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Cream Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 15c. | FLANNELS—10 pieces All Wool Scotch Flannels, worth 60c. |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight 35c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 80c. | TWEEDS—5 pieces Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, worth 60c, see west center window. |
| Tonight 15c | Tonight 39c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth 25c. | FLANNELS—10 pieces German Flannels, suitable for wrappers and tea gowns, worth 60c. |
| Tonight 15c | Tonight 25c |
| JACKETS—Ladies' Cardigan Jackets, worth \$1 25. | REMNANTS—1 table Remnants Dress Goods, all qualities and prices, very nice goods. |
| Tonight \$1 | Tonight 25c |
| VESTS—Ladies' Scotch Lamb Wool Vests, worth 85c. | TWEEDS—7 pieces Scotch Cheviot, regular price 45c. |
| Tonight 65c | Tonight 25c |
| ULSTERS—Men's Good and Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6. | LACE CURTAINS—20 pairs only, Lace Curtains, special, worth \$1 85. |
| Tonight \$4 25 | Tonight 99c |
| ULSTERS—Men's Very Heavy Grey Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6 50. | MUSLIN—7 pieces Art Muslin, worth 6c. |
| Tonight \$5 | Tonight 3c |
| ULSTERS—Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10. | ENDS—One lot Curtain Ends, about 2 yards in each, very nice rich goods. |
| Tonight \$8 | Tonight 25c |
| PEA JACKETS—Men's Heavy D. B. Pea Jackets, worth \$5. | FLANNELETTE—Fine goods, fancy patterns, worth 12½c. |
| Tonight \$4 | Tonight 7½c |
| SUITS—Men's Fine Imported D. B. Tweed Suits, worth \$12 50. | FLANNEL—Grey Twill Flannel, 26 inches wide, worth 15c. |
| Tonight \$10 | Tonight 12½c |
| PANTS—Men's Good All-Wool Pants, worth \$1 75. | LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 43 inches wide, worth 18c. |
| Tonight \$1 | Tonight 10c |
| ULSTERS—Men's Fine Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6 50. | COMFORTERS—Down Comforters, 6 by 8 feet, proof art sateen, worth \$8. |
| Tonight \$4 75 | Tonight \$4 75 |
| ULSTERS—Boys' Fine Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$4 50. | TOWELS—Damask Towels, red borders, worth 20c. |
| Tonight \$3 75 | Tonight 12½c |
| OVERCOATS—Boys' Fine Tweed Cape Overcoats, worth \$4 50. | SHEETING—Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 22c. |
| Tonight \$3 | Tonight 18c |
| OVERCOATS—Boys' Fine Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4. | CLOTHS—Bleached Damask Table Cloths, 8 by 4, worth \$1 75. |
| Tonight \$2 | Tonight \$1 25 |
| PANTS—Boys' Good Blue Serge Pants, worth 50c. | SERGE—Navy Serge for boys' Suits, worth 20c. |
| Tonight 35c | Tonight 15c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' Silk Initialed Handkerchiefs, worth 75c. | WRAPPERS—26 only, Ladies' Wrappers, Paisley patterns, large sleeves, wide skirt, all sizes, a bargain at \$2 50. |
| Tonight 39c | Tonight \$2 |
| TIES—Gents' Fine Silk Ties, worth 50c. | COATS—22 only, Ladies' Coats, worth \$14, beautiful new goods. |
| Tonight 39c | Tonight \$7 50 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' Plain Hemstitched, Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 40c. | COATS—25 only, Ladies' Coats, worth \$3, large sleeves, latest styles. |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight \$5 |
| MUFFLERS—Gents' Fine Cream Silk Mufflers, worth \$1 25. | COATS—Ladies' Coats, 14 only, worth \$15, melon sleeve. |
| Tonight 79c | Tonight \$10 |
| GLGYES—Gents' Heavy Fleece Lined Kid Gloves, worth 75c. | COATS—Children's Eiderdown Coats, worth \$3. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight \$2 |

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

Hardware!

Our annual stock taking is now going on, and we will **SLAUGHTER HARDWARE** for one week to reduce stock.

COWAN & BROS.,
127 Dundas St. The Yellow Front.



You'll Be On Time

If you carry one of our Watches. It is far more to have a watch, that doesn't keep good time than to have none at all. We guarantee every watch bought here. Repairing 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.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchafalca Ry.	124	123	124
C. & N. W.	74	73	74
C. & N. W.	92	91	92
Chicago Gas.	102	101	102
Gen. Electric.	242	241	242
L. & N.	44	43	44
Manitoba.	102	101	102
Missouri Pacific.	24	23	24
Pacific Mail.	204	203	204
Rock Island.	102	101	102
Reading.	42	41	42
S. P. & N. E.	60	59	60
Union Pacific.	24	23	24
Wash. & A. P.	102	101	102
Western Union.	102	101	102
Distillers.	15	14	15
U. S. Leather.	64	63	64
Sugar Trust.	102	101	102
Tobacco Trust.	70	69	70

Toronto Stock Market.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchafalca Ry.	124	123	124
C. & N. W.	74	73	74
C. & N. W.	92	91	92
Chicago Gas.	102	101	102
Gen. Electric.	242	241	242
L. & N.	44	43	44
Manitoba.	102	101	102
Missouri Pacific.	24	23	24
Pacific Mail.	204	203	204
Rock Island.	102	101	102
Reading.	42	41	42
S. P. & N. E.	60	59	60
Union Pacific.	24	23	24
Wash. & A. P.	102	101	102
Western Union.	102	101	102
Distillers.	15	14	15
U. S. Leather.	64	63	64
Sugar Trust.	102	101	102
Tobacco Trust.	70	69	70

Local Market.

Wheat, per bu.	Oats, per bu.	Peas, per bu.	Barley, per bu.	Rye, per bu.	Corn, per bu.
60c to 65c	22c to 24c	43c to 45c	32c to 35c	39c to 45c	35c to 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 oats that sold at 68c to 70c per cental.

Wheat receipts light; wanted at \$1.05. Peas, a few loads offered; sales made at 40c to 45c.

Barley feeding at 65c to 68c; malting and shipping at 70c to 75c.

Corn dull at 60c to 65c.

Dressed hogs scarce at \$1.25 to \$4.50. May in good supply, selling slow at \$1.35 to \$1.50 per ton.

Quotations:

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs.	Wheat, red, per 100 lbs.	Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	Oats, per 100 lbs.	Peas, per 100 lbs.	Corn, per 100 lbs.
1.00 to 1.05	1.00 to 1.05	1.00 to 1.05	1.00 to 1.05	1.00 to 1.05	1.00 to 1.05

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

Butter, per lb.	Eggs, per doz.	Butter, single rolls, per lb.	Butter, per lb. in rolls, baskets.	Butter, per lb. large rolls or crock.	Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.
20 to 22	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20

A. M. HAMILTON & SON
—DEALERS IN—
Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.
373 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 692

Saturday's Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.
Toronto, Dec. 28.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.70 today.

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 at the Northern at 67c. Manitoba wheat is steady; car No. 1 sold at 70c grinding in transit and No. 1 northern at 71c.

Flour is quiet; cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.70 to \$4.10 the latter for fine and bran is offering lower at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Barley is dull and lower; No. 1 is quoted at 42c to 44c, and some choice No. 1 was offered east at 45c; No. 2 is quoted outside at 40c.

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

Oats are in demand and steady at 43c for cars outside.

Corn.—There is not much doing, and the market is quiet at 33c for cars west.

Oats are dull; white offered west today at 23c, 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 cars north and 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 1c. Corn and oats were a shade higher for May and 1c lower for cash. Provisions were steady.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 Dec., 54 1/2c; Jan., 54 1/2c; May, 55 1/2c.

Oats—No. 2 Dec., 17c; May, 18 1/2c to 18c.

Meat—No. 2 Dec., 54 1/2c; Jan., 54 1/2c; May, 55 1/2c.

Short ribs—Dec., 54 1/2c; Jan., 54 1/2c; May, 55 1/2c.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 51c to 54c; No. 3 spring wheat, 51c to 54c; No. 2 winter wheat, 51c to 54c; No. 3 winter wheat, 51c to 54c; No. 2 rye, 32c to 34c; No. 3 rye, 32c to 34c; No. 2 barley, 32c to 34c; No. 3 barley, 32c to 34c; No. 2 corn, 32c to 34c; No. 3 corn, 32c to 34c; No. 2 soybeans, 32c to 34c; No. 3 soybeans, 32c to 34c; No. 2 clover, 32c to 34c; No. 3 clover, 32c to 34c; No. 2 alfalfa, 32c to 34c; No. 3 alfalfa, 32c to 34c; No. 2 timothy, 32c to 34c; No. 3 timothy, 32c to 34c; No. 2 orchard grass, 32c to 34c; No. 3 orchard grass, 32c to 34c; No. 2 red clover, 32c to 34c; No. 3 red clover, 32c to 34c; No. 2 white clover, 32c to 34c; No. 3 white clover, 32c to 34c; No. 2 mixed, 32c to 34c.

Receipts—

Flour—9,000 bushels.

Wheat—310,000 bushels.

Oats—9,000 bushels.

Barley—88,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

Flour—12,000 bushels.

Wheat—12,000 bushels.

Oats—12,000 bushels.

Barley—12,000 bushels.

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 breeder's point, unusually high. The principal feature of the show, however, was the "Block Test" competition, in which 13 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 size and color, and also 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-mortem 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 live weight. In the nation classes the exhibits were simply masses of fat and very coarse meat. How breeders can go on reproducing such a variety of cases of mutilation is past all comprehension. We do not wonder, however, that graziers who have to fit the butcher with a merchantable carcass prefer our naturally fed, clean, well-bred, light Dominion sheep.

Horse Market.

Mr. D. H. Elliott, live stock and meat salesman of Liverpool, writes, as follows: The state of the horse market is 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 to make sales for whatever the horses will bring.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Family Recipes

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 DUNDAS ST. W.

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' Residence from Destruction—\$6,500 Insurance.

Pottersburg was visited by a destructive fire at 3 o'clock this morning.

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 family rat in the pantry. When Mr. Denley was fully awake he became aware of a bright glare outside, and when he raised the blind his thoughts quickly traveled from the cat to a catastrophe. From the window he could see the large warehouse in connection with S. F. Glass' pottery in flames. Mr. Denley 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 none too soon.

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 scorching in rear. The family moved out hurriedly. 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 smoking ruin and piles of heat, cracked earthenware and terra cotta goods mark the scene of the blaze. Mr. Glass reckons his loss at \$4,000 on the building and \$8,000 or \$9,000 on the stock.

The insurance amounts to \$6,500—\$5,000 on stock and \$1,500 on building. The North America Company carries \$4,000, the Caledonia \$1,500 and \$1,000 in the Guardian.

The fall trade has been slow and the stock in hand was large in consequence. The fire will not affect the employees of the pottery, as extra work will now be necessary to get out orders.

A stove had been burning a couple of days in the finishing room, and as the fire started in the south end of the building, where the stove stood, the theory that it originated with it is pretty generally accepted.

Baltimore's Horror.

The Death List Increased 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 identified dead has grown to 27, and 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 ghastly army of disfigured human forms which lay there last night have been recognized by friends or relatives.

DIABETES CURABLE.

Given Up to Die—Uses Dodd's Kidney Pills and is Cured by Eight Boxes.

Kirkfield, Dec. 23.—Mr. Duncan McKenzie, miller and lumberman of this place had returned from Kansas lately. Had failed in health and strength, had lost fifty pounds in weight. Was given up by his physician as well as by specialists in Toronto, 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 symptom left, general health good. Have regained my old health and weight. Had been bothered with heart and liver both have vanished with the diabetes. I can walk briskly for miles instead of crawling as before. As a brother of the president of the Toronto Street Railway Company, and well known here." Diabetes is set down as incurable—But Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Mr. Will H. Salmon, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Yale University, is spending the holidays at his home, 553 Hill street.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Radcliffe, of this city, and Miss Jessie Scholz, who is attending Hallowell 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 "Drifting 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 night.

"It's an Outrage."

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

"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA

IS YOUR SAFEGUARD.

Lead Packets Only. By all Grocers.

Hot Meat Pies, - - 5c
Oyster Stews, - - 15cHARRY YATES, 4 and 5
Market Bazar
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.**A. B. Powell**

Does all kinds of insurance brokerage and represents the following fire companies:
The Guardian, of England.
The London & Lancashire, England.
The Atlas, England.
The Quebec, of Canada.
Sole agent in London for the Manufacturer's Accident Company.
Guarantees 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, 437 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. Information cheerfully given.
Office, Market Lane, ground floor.
FRED H. HEATH, General Agent.
GEO. FRITCHARD, Local Agent.
Phone 757.



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

IT'S A FACT

That we can make you a Suit or Overcoat at from \$2 to \$3 less than down town merchants. Get our prices.

PRATT & WILKINS

304 Dundas Street.

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

REMOVAL
W. Fairbairn
Merchant Tailor.
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance through at rear.

New Year Coming Again.
Useful and Elegant Articles for Presents. Some HALF PRICE; all cheap.

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
Curling Tong Heaters

Guaranteed to Make Your Hair Curl

FOR SALE BY

Rogers Electric Co

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

214 Dundas Street.

Fur Lined Circulars**1/2****PRICE**

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

Come Early For Selections.

Priddis Bros

Telephone 324.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

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

Garments Made to Order & Remodeled

Milne, Spittal & Co.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Furriers.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

Bark-Well's
25c WINTERINE 25c

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

Bark-Well's Baking Powder**AT****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****AT****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.****Bark-Well's Drug Store.**

Gray Hair.

Error, Grief and Anxiety May Change Your Locks.

Prof. 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 Sovereign, 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 doom.

No one has doubted these things until the new school of physiologists, being unable 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, sebum, in dark hair, blood red in red hair, and yellowish in fair hair. While it has been generally admitted that the hair of all mammals has nerve connection, a similar state of affairs has been denied with reference to human hair until quite recently.

The past lack of knowledge accounts for the scepticism of the modern physiologists. Their argument was eminently logical. If nerve activity did not reach the hair-root, the hair of all mammals would be colorless.

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 or ether.

An instance of accidental hair bleaching in Switzerland came under my notice. 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 protect 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 end.

Terror seized him, he might be plunged in the abyss any second, a prey to the ferocious feathered fiends; 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 sword to throw it in joyous fashion into the air it was seen that his abundant brown hair had turned white from root to tip.

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 infirmary 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. Virechow, 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 hair 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. Albert tells of a case where a woman's hair changed from black to blonde after a fever incident to childbirth.

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 her skin is generally heated.

The color of the hair changes almost visibly with the temperature of the 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 third day it is at its height.

Medical reports set forth that patients suffering 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 overnight.

Dr. Reinhard noticed several cases in which patients suffering from consumption experienced a change in the color of the hair from light to black; he also told of a blonde who lost her hair after having had typhus. After several months a 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 dismissal, and spent twenty days in dreadful

anticipation. When, finally, his case was passed on, his colonel decided not to 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 yellowish 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 turned orange, blood orange a light yellow.

I also discovered another phenomenon in connection with this case. The particles of hair grown on the day when the man experienced a sudden shock seemed to be bent so as to make a flange in it, and at the concave part of that impression I found a number of infinitesimal corpuscles, apparently parts of the hair root, elevated, 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 up.

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 predominated. 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 overwork 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 are not particularly 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 not.

Though our knowledge of the hair, enter 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 their hair in the least changing color, while others, like women who have 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 a Tree.

A paper in Western Nebraska contains the outline of a story that has been 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, leaving with him nearly everything that was not 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 often afflicted 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 woman 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 calf for the prodigal and bid him welcome and forget the past? Not a bit of it.

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 giving as the what.

1000 miles an hour

A New York Genius Has a Scheme to Travel That Fast.

Proposes to Do It by Moving Road Bed—Edison Reported to Have Declared It Possible—An Idea From the World's Fair.

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 Philadelphia 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 156th 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. That alone would limit the velocity to be obtained.

The man who has evolved the idea spent a whole day in traveling 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 traveling a thousand miles seemed desirable, especially during an epoch when the brain may seem to be incapable 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 Gilroy visited the Fair he would endorse the idea and recommend the arrangement as a speedy solution of the bridge problem. But he didn't; the inventive New Yorker did.

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 the table in 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 mere curiosity.

The porters 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 that initial velocity plus its own velocity. If the roadway were going at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and the train upon it were going at a like rate in the same direction, the train would be going 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 velocity could be attained.

This may not at once be clear to the unscientific reader, but it is nevertheless beyond controversy. 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," he said. "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 severity. "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?"

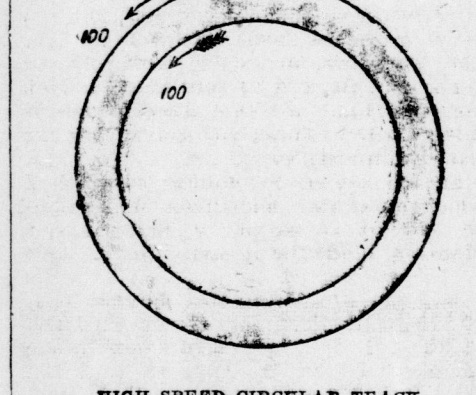
"Oh, I'm not dealing with cannon-balls," replied the inventor. "I'm not an expert in gunnery. I'm dealing with rapid travel of human beings. If we could travel on a cannon-ball, well and good, but we can't. But my principle is all right."

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. "I'm not," said he, "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 is the adhesive power of metals."

Edison drew a circle on the paper before him. In it he traced a 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 hundred. 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 wizard smiled. "I would make a belt line about it something after this fashion. An ellipse, with an ellipse of 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 the ellipses. "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 have increased 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 opportunity 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.

Wasting Forests.

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 Berlin 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 clear 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 ruined in 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 Philadelphia's most popular and successful social dances.

"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 Philadelphia matron 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 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 was going 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 have so tactfully mortified 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 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, shattering 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 concern 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 sincere? 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 big man's indulgence continue, you will have to discharge him.

Husband—Quite unnecessary, my dear; he's so loaded all the time he will fall down some day and discharge himself.—Richmond Despatch.

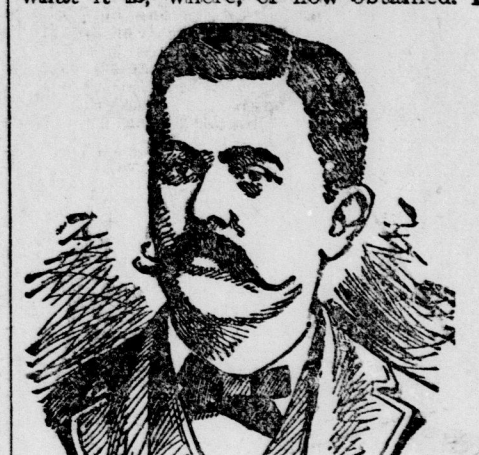
A BROAD-MINDED DOCTOR.

Relates Some Experiences in His Own Practice.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

Akron, Pa., April 24, 1896.
Dr. Williams' Medicine Company:

Gentlemen,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. 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



J. D. ALBRIGHT, M.D.

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 one of his visits, 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 hemiplegia, 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 erysipilas 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 required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly."

"He, 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 I was entirely well and at work." "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 palpitation 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 many, 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 spirits, bringing roses to the pallid 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 benefit.

COLIC AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J.P., Lafarville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney difficulty, and find Parmentier'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 it drives out almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

Railway Time Tables.

CORRECTED NOV. 17, 1895.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Trains arrive at London from the west—4:04 a.m., 4:15 a.m., 12:17 p.m., 12:45 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Trains leave London for the east—4:07 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:45 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., 8:25 p.m., 8:50 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west—7:00 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 7:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Trains arrive at London—4:02 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 7:50 p.m.

Trains leave London—2:30 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 5:35 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

Arrive at London—9:45 a.m., 5:25 p.m.

Leave London—8:05 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Arrive at London—10:00 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 8:40 p.m., 9:15 p.m.

Leave London—7:25 a

FARMING IN CANADA.

OPINION BY AN AMERICAN ON CANADIAN 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. Curtis 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 Cornwell'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 Curtis 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 Cowrie, 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.

A 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 eye 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 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 county where agriculture is a science neither one of them would be allowed to hold the plow more than a single round. Instead of building a straw stack, they would be ordered to pitch, and when they came to dig a post hole they would both have to be given a lesson before they could do it in a proper manner. The great majority of American farmers have no conception of the proper methods of doing farm labor, and how can they teach their children an art of which they are themselves ignorant?—Prof. Curtis.

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 this I 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 cow will begin to lose her relish for her grain. The moment I see any disposition on the part of the cow to refuse I remove her grain and substitute a feed of potatoes. Two or three feeds of them regulate the stomach and the grain is again eaten with a relish. Horses, colts and calves love them dearly, and they are of great value when these animals are confined to dry food. I refused to fill an order recently for anything less than 40 cents per bushel, preferring to keep them and feed to stock. The present season is an excellent one for farmers to try experiments in feeding this valuable farm crop.—J. D. Smith.

Fate of the Flower.

Once upon a time a flower bloomed. The sun softly kissed it, and the gentle rain descended upon it, and it was altogether lovely. "Ah," sighed the flower, "but one of me is fitting. I may well speak the thought of sweet maidenhood." And sweet maidenhood came and looked the flower, and it was glad, and the flower to a man in jail who had murdered his wife and fourteen children because his catmelt was turned, and it was very tired.—From the Detroit Tribune.

THAT INDESCRIBABLE FLAVOR.

It Is Due to the Habit of Milking Cows That Should Be Dried.

Chicago advises speak of a strange flavor in butter now, and no one is willing to furnish a reason for it that 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 causeless 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 from 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 flavor 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 skimmilk starter.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHEEP.

When Does a Lamb Cease to be a Lamb and become a Hogget?

The question is asked in a foreign paper: "When does a lamb cease to be a lamb and become a hogget, and when does it become a gimmer or shearer?" So far as the markets are concerned the question is a matter of much practical importance. Lambs, if well fattened, 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 fleeces have 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 shearer when its fleece has been removed. In Texas and California where fall clipping is pursued, a lamb may become a shearer at six months old. The lamb dropped in February, and a shearer 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 Dairyman's Association, recently returned from South Dakota, where he has been spending a few weeks. Speaking of the novel use made of the farmers up there are putting the Russian thistle to, he says: "Mr. J. F. Howard of Frederick, Brown County, S. D., has a dairy farm and keeps a herd of twenty cows. He cuts and stacks the Russian thistle and says his cows eat it greedily, preferring it to the best clover hay. Indeed he says it smells very much like clover 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 attention 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 places his ingratitude in so glaring a light."

"Perhaps he is not so guilty as your Majesty supposes," said the countess. "Do you know your husband's signature?" inquired the Emperor, taking a letter out of his pocket and handing it to her.

Mme. de P— rapidly perused the letter, recognized the handwriting and fell into a swoon. When she came around, Bonaparte put the letter into her hands, saying:

"Take it. This is the only legal evidence that exists against your husband. There is a lighted fire behind you."

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.

THE HORSELESS AGE.

IT HAS NOT YET ARRIVED, NOR IS IT IN SIGHT.

Good Horses Will Always be in Demand.—Failure of the Motorcycles at the Chicago Contest—The Outlook for Horses Decidedly Improving.

Some of the city papers have been summarily disposing of the horse lately. The noble equine out of existence. The unceasing march of invention is in the minds of the theorists, compelling the horse to give way to the electric and gasoline vehicle. Likewise it is 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 is very doubtful. A Chicago daily paper offered a purse of \$5000 for an initial test race of the much-talked-of motorcycle. 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 appeared for more time, so the purse was divided; two 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 York 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 age.

But not! 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 informed 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 stock improvement, viz.: the value of good blood. As a class the farmers have never fully appreciated that in fourth-rate mares have been kept on the farm for breeding, while the better ones have gone to market, because they were more salable, and too many barks have been kept for public view in accordance with the demand for cheap sires.

Another thing that must be learned is the value of good care of the colt, especially during the first year. Feed with a generous hand and feed and handle for bone and muscle, not for fat. 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 Hayrick—My boy wants me to send him to college, but I don't believe the results is worth the money, do you?

Farmer Kinschock—Yaas. My cousin Jake's boy, he went to college and grewed such a head of hair and such a lot of muscle that he's making \$250 a week as the "Wild Giant of Madagascar," an' only has to show twice 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 Burma alone there are over 1,000 different kinds of forest trees and the study there is to propagate the valuable species and weed out those that are not.

Plenty of Room.

Dame Fashion fills Christmas with humor. The up-to-date girl need not grieve; if the bike won't go into her bloomers it will surely go into her sleeve.

CULVERTS AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

Farmers Have Been Building Culverts For a Century But They Don't Know All About It Yet.

Where stone is abundant, the best 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 states have been building culverts for 100 years and ought to know how to build them properly, but they don't. 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 happen because no end of pains is taken



FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

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 piled up here and there, and the water 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

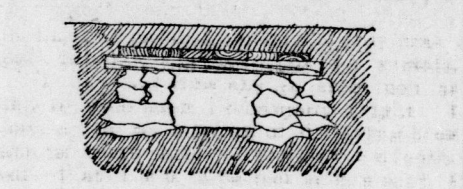


FIG. 3.

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-

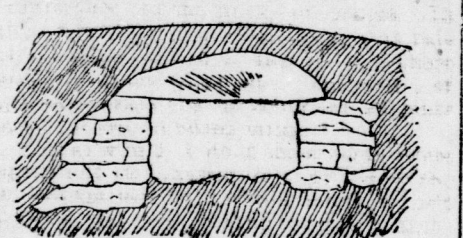


FIG. 4.

ing the most attention is the bottom and not the top of the culvert, the waterway and not the roadway. Engineers have found that for a stream of variable size to keep its course clean, the best form of pipe or conduit for it is an egg-shaped section, with the small end down, as shown in Fig. 5. The tiles rest upon planks properly graded. The culvert bottom is usually not only flat, but level, as water does not run fast when on level ground. If it is too costly to buy all oval pipe for the culvert, make a plank bottom. But do not lay the planks flat. It will take a broad and heavy stream to carry a single bunch of leaves through under such conditions. Make the bottom a blunt V shape, as in Fig. 6. Then a small stream will have a small

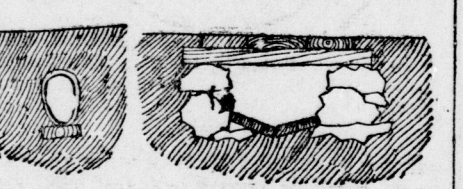


FIG. 5. FIG. 6.

channel. A slight obstruction will back up the water so fast as to remove it at once. The culvert bottom will be largely self-cleaning, and when a freshet comes, instead of a dam being already begun and in position to 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. Stalker declared that water from a surface well in proximity to sources of such poisons 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 tuberculous 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.

TRY IT in Cottolene

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—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, 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, London, Ontario.

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

F. C. B. C.

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, 816-700.

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 unequalled.

C. E. GERMAN, GENERAL AGENT. A. N. UDY, CITY AGENT.

GEORGE SLATER & SONS

Shoe Reform

Object—health, comfort, economy. Rubber abandonment—disappearance of corns, cold feet, clammy feet, tired feet. Water-proof leather adoption—Convenience, improved appearance, longer wear, foot comfort, common sense. See the new wet-proof, oil-dressed, tan Harvard calf, or black Aluminum calf, footwear. Rubber outsole, Dole's felt insole—light, springy, stylish.

Ask for the Slater Slipless Shoe.

FOR SALE BY POCOCK BROS.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

INCORPORATED TORONTO 1888. HON. G. W. ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director. NEW CALENDAR giving full information mailed free. The courses of study insure a broad and finished musical education.

H. N. SHAW, B.A., Prin. School of Elocution, Elocution, Oratory, Delsarte, Literature.

THE WEEK:

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

THE WEEK:

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

"One of the ablest papers on the continent."—Illustrated America, 684 ft.

Parnell & Brighton's Bread

IS THE BEST!

Only 5c Per Loaf.

Delivered to any part of city.

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.

Reclining Study CHAIRS

Invalid and Wheel. A comfort for the sick. A luxury for the well.

C. E. ANDERSON, 666 DUNDAS STREET, London.

JOHN FRIEND'S

For your Xmas supplies. Rock-bottom prices.

117 Dundas Street.

Found at Last. What? A place where your scissors, razors, shavers, and all edge tools sharpened; keys fitted, gun and lock repairing; fine stencils and bag markers out to order; general repairing. A call solicited.

W. J. MARSHALL, Phone 444, 307 Clarence St., DuPont Block, 770.

Missing Links

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.

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 sweet and engaging.

THE PATRIARCHAL SIMPLICITY that reminds one of the Old World princes, of whom it has been said that "they were upright and pure, without chewing evil, and in their hearts was no guile." The language is singularly pure, unadorned, and is the only tongue spoken throughout a Scandinaviania 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 peculiarly rich field. The flora is plentiful and varied. The plants have many curious shapes and forms, and the influence of volcanic energy having occurred in contact with the realm of ice, bears evidence of frost and fire having grappled in strenuous conflict. In some cases the nature of the basaltic mass alone remains, and the volcanic monuments or craters are effaced. In others they are natural. Zeolites, embedded in the lava, and bits of agate and fragments of obsidian, are a few of the treasures found strewn in the paths leading to the fjords.

Nothing can be more delightful than a horse-back trip of eight hundred or

rattle and miles through Iceland. The
 covered with eternal, thousands of mountains
 the Alps in grandeur; great, outtravelling
 innumerable hot wells; waterfalls, one
 and on Niagara—the Gulfloss—is second only
 streams and dashing beauty; crystal
 of fantastic figures, covered with moss
 that glistens in the sun like hor
 as a crowning glory the at-
 mosphere is so transparent that objects 30
 miles distant appear as if hand,
 the effects of light and shadow are
 the purest I have ever seen, and the
 square foot of color is truly astonishing.
 at in a blaze of gold and azure pink
 another, dyed of the darkest purple
 up against the azure sky beyond
 If within the domain of snow and ice,
 other region is to be found a nature such
 in the heart of those solitudes
 this existence is unvailing to us amid
 the untrod

travelling miles through Iceland. The covered thousands of mountains 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 glisten in the sun like hoar frost; and as a crowning glory the atmosphere is so brilliant that objects 30 miles distant appear close at hand. The effects of light and shadow are in contrast of color I have ever seen, and the mere square foot of mountain jut out in a blaze of gold against the flank of another, dyed of the darkest purple, while up against the azure sky beyond the effects of glistening snow and ice. If within the domain of nature such a region is to be found it must be in the heart of those solitudes which science is unveiling to us amidst the untrodden fastnesses of the lunar mountains.—Ruth Shaffer in the *Nautica*.

Candid Criticism.

A group of men were telling amusing stories over their cigars. They had dined, and were in high spirits. The talk soon became broad and taintless. One man sat in silence in the

"What are you brooding over?" asked one of the company, turning to suddenly in a pause of the conversation. "You look as though you are collecting heads for a sermon."

"I was wondering what your mother, wives and sisters would say if I were compelled to listen to all that you talk."

There was loud laughter over what the talkers contemptuously termed the "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 him that he took refuge in himself, and it required moral courage to place himself publicly on the side of the moralist and apparently his act had been without effect. But it soon became evident that it had not been in vain. When two of the company, at the evening, tried to rival each other in bad stories, there was an intervening protest from one who had been rebuked gravely. He had joined the ranks at "Miss Nancy" a few hours before.

"What are you brooding over?" asked one of the company, turning to me suddenly in a pause of the conversation. "You look as though you are 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 kind laughter over what he said," the contemptuously termed "Miss Nancy" quipped to her companion. The moralist, who had announced too good to live in a wicked world, and so many jokes were cracked, took his expense that he took a bad and walked away.

"He had required more courage to place himself publicly on the side of decency, and apparently his act had no effect. But it soon became evident that it had not been in vain. When two of the brethren, the evening, tried to rival each other in broad stories, there was an angry protest from one who had been a member a long time. He had joined the church at 'Miss Nancy's' a few hours before."

"Really," said the second moralist, "these last stories are too bad! I really can't any longer. Each of us must be religious men here. We may be a little lax, but we must be men of principle that there is something in the vital nature of a man that is the part of him, and that foul talk and bad stories degrades and denies that. I am going to go out of this room with one of us, and I shall be glad to see you go. I have done this myself in justice to my moral and his spiritual instincts."

"The moral was also enforced by the fact that the next morning the first novel of a writer whose first book had revealed evil tendencies was not sold."

"You are going from bad to worse. In the first book was latent, in the second it is unconcealed, and in the third it is rampant. You had to make the first one before you could go on to the level of the second, and with its offenses against morality."

that is what young men seldom take account—the degrading effects of contact and foul talk upon their own characters. They write equivocal and dubious books, and repeat stories which will bring blushes to the faces of mothers; and day by day they are deteriorating.

"That was my first picture," said a painter to a friend at a public party.

"Yes," was the response.

It is what young men seldom take account—the degradation of their work and foul talk upon their own characters. They write equivocal and repeat stories which add bring before the eyes the faces of mothers; and by day they are floating.

"That was my first picture," said a painter to a friend at a public sale.

"Yes," was the response; "you had to it before you could be so indifferent to the moral side of art as to go on doing down ever since, you have made me rich, but each one leaves you poorer in spirit, it enables you to go lower the next time."

"I owe it to ourselves and to God to make the best of the lives He has given us, and it can never be an immoral act to reduce to an immoral and conversation which corrupts mind and degrade character."

WHAT HE THOUGHT O'T.

Scotch minister, preaching from text, "Look not upon wine when red in the cup," eloquently ended upon the evil effects of drink—upon the head, heart, and purse, the congregation was moving. Some, two old cronies, giving to inquiring something more than a wee talked over the communion.

"Do ye hear yon, Johnnie?" quoth the minister.

"I did I heart? Wha didna hear?" quoth Jamie. "I ne'er winked an e'e?"

"Naw, ye didna," said the minister. "Ye thought ye o't?"

"Aye, I did," said the minister. "I did in his day, or he couldna 'a' so weel about it. He's been a minister, the minister."

The Jasper vase, presented by the city of Russia to the city of Paris, was arrived at Havre. It is made of the most perfect block of Jasper known, is eight feet high, with Russian arms on one side, and the Russian arms of Paris on the other; the Russian arms are in the center.

she was 18 years old her parents came to America, and brought Martha with them. From that time until last month Shultz and Miss Cowan knew nothing of each other's whereabouts. Then Shultz came to this country, and learned from friends that his sweetheart, four years ago was living in Ohio.

The campaign in Chitral showed England that, in spite of its carrying power, the new Lee-Matford magazine rifle was not effective in checking the

THE campaign in Chitral showed England that, in spite of its carrying powder, the new Lee-Metford magazine rifle was not effective in checking the onset of an attacking force, as the wounds inflicted by its projectiles in many cases did not disable the men even temporarily. The battalion sent to Aishante, though trained to use the Lee-Metford gun, has been equipped with the Martini-Henry rifle, which is now believed to be better at short range, and it is to be learned how to use it as though it were a

of all attacking force, as the many inflicted by the projectiles in warm temporary, did not disable the men. As a result, the battalion sent to Ashantee, though the use of the Lee-Mitford gun, has been equipped with the Martini-Henry rifle, short range and have to be better at short range and have to learn how to use it as though it were a new weapon. Another innovation was the new powder from the French Madagascars. Instead of sending out one or more regular battalions if the army, a small elite battalion has been formed, made up of detachments of volunteers or of drafted men from several regiments. Another lesson learned from the Ashantee, as B. 10.

expedition from the French Madagascar. 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 various regiments. And this lesson has been learned from Madagascar, as no fewer than five doctors has accompanied the small force.

Scotch Humor.

Ian MacLaren was maintaining the
the day at Glasgow that Scottish
umor is essentially grim. Notwith-
standing Dr. Macleod's protestation to
be contrary, there is much to be ad-
duced in support of the contention. It
was doubtless this that Goldsmith was
winking of when he wrote:

For thy sake I admit
that a Scot may have humor, I'd al-
most said wit";

The Scotch variety being so different
the livelier English that in Gold-
smith's day there was no little argu-

contrary, there is much to be ad-
vanced in support of the contention. It
was doubtless this that Goldsmith was
thinking of when he wrote:

For thy scot I admit
that a scot may have humor, I'd al-
most said wit;

the Scottish variety being so different
from the livelier English that in Gold-
smith's day there was no little difficul-
ty in recognizing it. In these days,
however, they are quicker to see it
in England than in Scotland; but it
could not be easy even for Sydney
Smith's austere unappreciative Scot-
tish aristocrat to grudge him of many of
the best in Mr. Watson's book.
—Miss Soutar.

It is generally agreed that I have

in recognizing it. In these days, however, they are quicker to see it in England than in Scotland; but it could not be easy even for Sydney Smith's austere and unappreciative Scotch friends to resist the grim fun of many of the bits in Mr. Watson's book. For instance, the anecdote of Jamie Soutar is generally agreed that Jamie's most felicitous stroke was his guileless response to the humiliating suggestion of a lay preacher who had invited him to use of the Free Kirk, and had a meeting under Milton's auspices. "Now, my dear friends," said the good man, a half-pay Indian colonel, "I have a suspicion of sunstroke, 'all who are invited to heaven, stand up,' and I am too hot to go."

That Jamie's selfish stroke was his guilt-conviction of a lay preacher who had ridiculed the use of the Free Kirk, and held a meeting under Milton's auspices. "Now, my dear friends," said the old man, a half-pay Indian colonel, with a suspicion of sunstroke, "all who wish to go to heaven, stand up, and your sanctity rose in a solid mass, and Lachlan Campbell, who considered himself an other ignorant of the very elements of the doctrine, and Jamie, who was making a study of Milton with great enjoyment.

Such cheered by this earnest effort, the colonel then asked any Drumhead man (or woman) who wished to go to heaven to declare himself after the manner of the fashion. No one moved for the space of 30 seconds, and the preacher, who was

Lachlan Campbell, a solid mass, experienced a preacher ignorant of the very elements of doctrine, and Jamie, who was weary of a study of Milton with great joy, at last cheered by this earnest effort, the colonel then asked any Drontochy (man or woman) who wished to go anywhere to declare himself after the usual union.

No one moved for the space of 30 minutes, and the preacher was about to fall back on general exhortation, when Jamie rose in his place and stood in a great composure.

"You surely did not understand what I said," he said to his friend.

"Jamie indicated," he had thought, Jamie 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, "but coud bear tea."

fall back on general exhortations, as Jamile rose in his place and stood in great composure.

"I did not understand what you said," my aged friend said.

Jamile indicated that he had thoroughly grasped the colonel's meaning.

"Do you really mean that you are going to—where I mentioned?"

"I'm no anxious to take a road," said Jamile blandly, "but, cudio here, I've stannin' alone, and you a stranger in the parish." And Drumtochty, who always been taken unawares, and always received a weak concealment, went home satisfied.

A Weird Ceremony.

A hundred years or so ago a public auctioneer or headman was a piteous creature indeed. Shunned by his fellow-men, he led a solitary life; no man

in the parish, and Drunthoch, who had been taken unawares, and always repenting a great concealer, went home satisfied.

A Weird Ceremony.

Two hundred years or so ago a public executioner or headsman was a piteous creature. Indeed, shunned by his brethren, he led a solitary life; no man could speak to him, or even brush against him in passing. A little girl, called Dusseldorf, known as Red Saffron, from her long, red locks, once the poet Heine of a strange scene had witnessed. She came of a race of executioners, and lived with her grandfather, a famous hanged man, in a lonely wood. When she was but 8 years old, on one fine autumn an unusually large party of guests resorted at the farmhouse.

men speak to him, or even brush
him in passing. A little girl
called Desdendorf, known as Red Se-
dora for long red locks, once
had witnessed a strange scene
of a brace of executioners, and lived
with her grandfather, a faded head-
strong in a lonely wood. When she
it 8 years old, on one fine autumn
an unusually large party of guests
red at the farmhouse.

There were more than a dozen of
men, all very old men, with
or bald, and some with long
cloaks they had their long swords
their finest clothes.

They were the oldest executioners
met for a long time, and
great shaking of hands, but very
speech, and that often in lan-
guage might feel a little turn-
the servants out-of-doors, and sent the
women off on some pretext. But

There were more than a dozen of them, but very old men, with bald heads and under their cloaks they had their long swords in their finest clothes. They were the oldest executioners that the king had, and they had not met for a long time. They shook hands, but very much shaking of hands, but very little of words. They were all of unobtainable signs, and the master turned servants out-of-doors, and sent the women off on some pretext. But the little Red Serphen stay in the room, and she saw the great scabbard with its rings and dolphins and conch-shells, and she went to the stone table outside the door: then he told her to go at once.

And the little Red Serphen dutifully cleaned the table up, and set it on the table with flasks of wine, but she did not touch it. She was so curious that she hid behind a wardrobe she did not hear much, but could see all that happened.

There came in two strangers, with her grandfather and a woman, solemnly, two and a half, and sat down.

And Serchen stay in the
goblet with its sea-shell and
dolphins and conch-shells, and
on the stone table outside the
door, then he told her to go at
to bed.
And Serchen dutifully cleaned
the tune cup, and set it on the table
he flasks of wine, but she did not
think she was so curious that
did behind a lamp where she
did not hear much, but could see all
happened.
And she saw the old man
strangers, with her grandfather
and some solemnly, two and
and sat down on the stone table
around the stone table; and the
torches cast a sinister light on
stern faces.
And when they sat in silence,
and he muttered, as if in prayer, then
grandfather filled the goblet with
and each drank and passed it
neighbor; and after each draught
he drank silently.
And his grandfather made a
n, apparently on some sad topic,
he big drops fell from his eyes,
The other old men wept bitterly;
half of them, and these old
who looked as hard and
as the stone faces round a

round the stone table; and the torches cast a sinister light on stern faces.

As long time they sat in silence, the matter as if in prayer. Then the grandfather filled the roley eyes, and each drank and passed to the neighbor; and after each draught shook hands heartily.

The grandfather made a sign apparently on some sad topic, and the big drops fell the roley eyes, and the other old men wept bitterly. It was dreadful to see these old forms who looked as hard and weathered as the stone faces round a door, and whose ears ringing from the stone faces, and sobbing like the wind, the little listener's heart was to burst with pity.

At last all rose from their seats and their red mantles. Each took a long brooding look at his arm, and two of the old men walked

No Missing 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 *Munceys*, after very daintily 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. You see where do people know so well how to enjoy life. Even among the lowest of the serving 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 that they know their needs are small and that they know how to be satisfied with little; and for effect one finds them to be the best-disposed and the best-natured people in the world. Fighting, quarreling, swearing, are unknown to them, and I am sure that even old Japan was such a thing. I heard of no woman making "scene," or having an attack of nerves, or becoming hysterical because of a dress not fitting, or snapping a child because the little one did not know what it had not been taught.

Bathing is one of the first accomplishments in Japanese civilization. The average citizen bathes every day, even twice a day. There are over 300 public baths in the city of Tokyo, and it is estimated that over 500,000 persons bathe in them daily at a cost of one or three rins per head—about half a cent. For children, a reduction of three rins is made for each year. In addition to this, every private house has its own bath-pool. In the villages, where there are neither bathing establishments nor private bath-rooms, the people take their tubs out of doors and bathe before or after the day's work. In the cities, where there are houses; for cleanliness is more esteemed there than our artificial "eastern prudery," indeed it is not so long ago that Japanese ladies used to receive callers while in their bath—en un bien tout honneur.

In a Japanese family the same bath goes for all the members, and as man and woman are of 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 serve to a public bath-house.

"The Japanese passion for bathing leads all classes to make extensive use of the numerous hot mineral springs all over the country. Sometimes they derive their enjoyment of this natural luxury to an almost incredible extent. At Kawanaka, a tiny spa, the women often stay in the water for months, placing their fingers on the lips to prevent them from getting in their eyes. The caretaker of their establishment, a hale and hearty old man of sixty, in the bath during the entire winter. To be sure, the water in the bath is changed daily."

A young man never kisses his sweetheart, 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 was an essay written by a young Jap in an English school at Yokohama, as follows:

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 young ladies. That is right. I don't think it is wrong or foolish. You had better do so. But there is one thing that is awful dangerous—that is hiss, it is called in English.

What is kiss? Kiss is a salute by which the lips together, and use to express a strong sympathy. Now we know the reason of it. First, it is physically dangerous. Toothache, inflammation of the lungs, and other diseases transfer by certain means to other persons. The kiss is the best infection among certain means of transferring certain diseases. Take a woman who has disease in her lungs, for instance, and kiss her, her disease may transfer to me, and I may become a man. This is the first disadvantage. Secondly, it does not seem fair to Japanese eyes. When I see people I feel disagreeable, and therefore Japanese feel disagreeable I am in this reason, I dare say, it is quite bad to introduce that custom in our country."

making of Japanese girls in foreign
reminis Mr. De Guerville of the
cision of an American woman, who
they had "no shape." Upon this
says:
"Truly the Japanese know nothing
of corsets, but it may be pertinent
to ask, what do we mean by 'shape'?
To be three and a half inches
wide the waist and three and a
half inches across the shoulders? What
do we call 'shape' others would call
deity."

A Japanese girl in a restaurant,
seeing a foreign lady, the possessor
of a very fine figure, who was
eating tremendously heavy lunch,
said, "Where does she keep her
shape?" No one was able to answer.
"Strange," added the pretty
girl. She must keep it just under

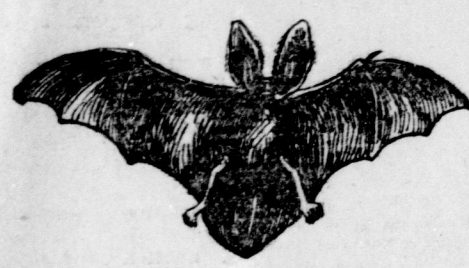
SUCK HUMAN BLOOD

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 consequence, inasmuch as it feeds on harmful insects. How many of these insects are, 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 whether the creature they spring. Early naturalists put them down among the birds, which



BIG-EARED BAT.

was not very surprising. They are the only mammals that fly. It is not necessary to explain that a flying squirrel does not really fly. Bats are able to remain for hours on the wing, being so swift in their movements and so eccentric in their habits that insects are 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 been able to ascertain. It is a good deal of damage by biting horses 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 for a wing-spread about a foot. That is not much for a bat. The Kalong bat of Java measures 6 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 tract. 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 commonplace animals, comparatively speaking. One must go to other countries to find bats of great size and 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 nose.

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 fruit-eating bats of the Old World, which are called "flying foxes," are much larger, with a wing-spread of 3 feet or more, and the teeth are different. In the differentiation of species naturalists rely to a great extent upon teeth.

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 Rudyard Kipling's stories tell about such visitations 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. It is known that bats are almost always killed on sight.

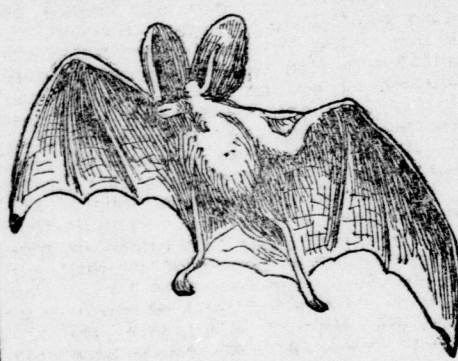
A story that has become classical is told of the eccentric naturalist Rafinesque, who on a certain occasion was the guest of the great Audubon. The family had gone to bed and it was near midnight when suddenly there arose a fearful uproar. Audubon, perceiving that the noise came from his guest's room, 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 altogether.

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 go 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 on a wall like flies.

At least three species of bats are positively known to have the habit of migrating, going south in winter. These are the "red," 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 or three days. 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 temperature 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 note two methods of 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 beats.

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 down 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 curious 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 2,300 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 young.

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. It 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, rather the males being slightly bigger as a rule. The males of some species have scent glands at the neck or on the shoulders, 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 not known.



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 comical naked muzzled 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 a slightest cause of the fear which is only entertained by women that the 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 and on the ears of bats, but they are not such.

They Saw President Lincoln.

The Chicago Times-Herald lately printed some reminiscences of the old state-house 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 character."

Not long after Lincoln's election to the presidency, General McConnell was with 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 countryman. "I mean the other one nearer the house. 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 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 Farmer 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. Chas. Holmes' drug store and secure his 'Swayne's Eucalyptic 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.

Ries! Pikes! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. It allowed continuing tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. Dr. druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Swayne & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Topper—I shay, mister, can you tell me (hic) where the sidewalk is? I am a stranger 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 Itch, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Swayne & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

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 working 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 concerning 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 tenement or block buildings and small houses for individual families.

One of the most interesting is a French company which has formulated a scheme to assist its employees to become house owners.

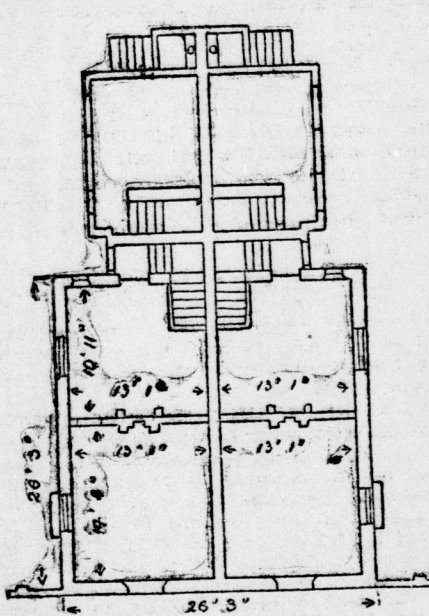
A man working for this company may rent a comfortable little cottage of brick and cut stone, with two stories, including a kitchen, parlor and two bedrooms, besides a cellar, for only \$8.32 per month in American money. Twice this amount is charged for such a house by private owners in the neighborhood. 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 one-fifth of the regular price of medicines. A free hospital and attending nurse are maintained for employees and their families.

All persons in the settlement likewise have access to mineral baths. The employees themselves are given free accident insurance, and are afforded a relief fund, savings bank, and a fund for temporary military service, and garden lands for rent at a low figure. Besides this benevolence on the part of the employees, 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 same part of Rouen would be much more. The tenant cares to purchase his home he may do so by paying \$30 each year in addition to his rent, for sixteen years. These houses are cosier, two story affairs, containing generally five rooms—a kitchen and living room on the first floor and three bedrooms on the second.

A celebrated chocolate manufacturer in France houses at Noisiel about fourteen hundred of his employees 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 \$30 a year, which is from a tenth to a twelfth of the wages of each family. Besides offering this cheap rental, the proprietor furnishes free repairs, taxes, water, schools for employees' 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, refreshment, 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 employees 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., and at the end of the fifth another thirty per cent., continues to be paid to most 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 hands.

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 deducted from their wages, if they care to build.

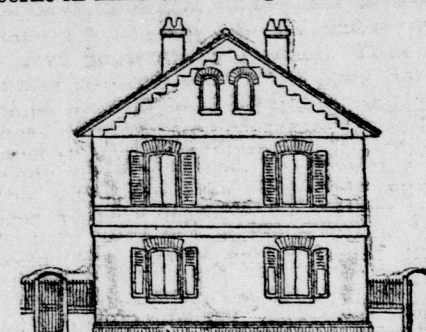
The proprietor of one of the world's greatest gun works, in Germany, has instituted a reservation for his employees and their families, now numbering in all about 8,000. Besides providing systems of cheap rental and mortgages, he has established two immense lodging houses for

his employees. 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 barracks, 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 employees 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 a model small house 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 paid 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 their tenements pay about one-fifth of their wages for rent.

Examination of the New England concerns shows that employees 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 workman, 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 sometimes jocular and occasionally a little unkind in his treatment of witnesses, no man was better able than he to make them realize the foolishness of uttering irrelevance or the repulses without 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 eccentric 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 Erskine, "but I can hardly see how that applies to your case. In the first place you certainly are not an angel. And in the second place you 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 moment'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 invalidity, solely from the fact that they do not know what to do to get their health. 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 unequalled 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 there by the Rev. Mr. Fox. 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 unrivaled 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. xt

I was cured of rheumatic gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. ANDREW KING, Halifax.

I was cured of acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ, Sussex.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by MINARD'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 mail.

SILVERWARE
OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE.
THE QUESTION
'WILL IT WEAR?'
NEED NEVER BE ASKED
IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE
TRADE MARK
1847 ROGERS BROS. MARK
AS THIS IN ITSELF
GUARANTEES THE QUALITY.
BESURE THE PREFIX
> 1847 <
IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE.
THESE GOODS HAVE
STOOD THE TEST
OF A HALF CENTURY.
FOR NEARLY
SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

REID'S HARDWARE

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

SEE THE IDEAL ASH SIFTERS.

JAS. REID & CO.

No. 118 North Side Dundas St.

Frozen Water Pipes

Repaired at shortest notice at moderate prices. Phone 1,085.

EGGERT & BICKLEY,

Plumbers - 274 Dundas Street, ywt

The Owen Electric Belt
Trade Mark—Dr. Owen

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 fail 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 Electric Belt and Suspensory, will not only supply what is lacking, namely nerve force or power, but it will also act upon the organs and nerves, to healthy action the whole nervous system. It will most assuredly cure,

Without Medicine,

Varicose, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Disease, Lumbago, Lame Back and Dyspepsia.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Contains fullest information regarding the cure of acute, chronic and nervous diseases, price of the Owen Electric Belt, and a full stock of furniture cheap for cash.

GEORGE PARISH,
387 Talbot Street.

49 KING ST. W.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Now

It's Canes and Umbrellas we have to offer you. Just received a stock of the newest designs.

C. H. WARD,

374 Richmond Street. Open evenings. ywt

NOTICE I

We have a good line of Heating and Cooking Stoves on hand; just what is required before the holidays. Also a full stock of furniture cheap for cash.

GEORGE PARISH,
387 Talbot Street.

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. ywt

WAX FINISH

FOR HARDWOOD FLOORS

H. & C. Colerick,

441 Richmond Street, ywt

