London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI., NO 34. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1893. WHOLE NO. 9746

By 37 Majority.

The Reichstag Votes to Readmit Jesuits to Germany.

Comments of London Correspondents on the Probable Result.

The Suspended Credit Mobilier Gets Six Months Grace.

Auckland Women Favor Candidates With Christian and Temperance Principles.

Mayor of Dublin.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Alderman V. B. Dillon was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin to-day.

London Anarchists Defiant.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Anarchists of the extreme group have decided to defy the Home Secretary and the police and meet in Trafalgar Square next Sunday.

The Women Voted.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 1.—The first elections in New Zealand under the female suffrage law have been held. The women voted in large numbers, giving their support mainly to those candidates who professed Christianity and favored temperance.

A Fast Trip.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—The steamer Campania, which arrived from New York this morning, made the voyage in 5 days, 16 hours and 44 minutes.

The Campania thus falls 4 hours and 37 minutes short of her record made Nov. 3, of 5 days, 12 hours and 7 minutes.

Another French Duel.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—An attack recently made upon M. Etienne, Colonial Secretary, by the Petite Republique, is expected to result to-day in a duel between M. Etienne and M. Millerand, the well-known Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, who is connected with that paper.

Later—The duel between M. Etienne and Millerand was fought to-day. M. Millerand was wounded in the right side. Swords were the weapons used.

A Canadian Company.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Trust Loan Company of Canada was held yesterday in the company's building, Great Winchester street, Mr. Morrison occupying the chair. The affairs of the company were shown to be in a most satisfactory condition, and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, with a bonus of ½ per cent.

Chauncey in Italy.

ROME, Dec. 1.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated here yesterday by Minister Potter, who gave a dinner in honor of the day. Among those present was Chauncey M. Depew.

King Humbert has intimated that he would have given an audience to Mr. Depew had the latter been able to stay in Rome a short time longer. Mr. Depew went to Florence this morning.

The Duchess Denies.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Duchess of Marlborough, replying to an inquiry by the Associated Press in reference to the Liverpool Courier's report that she is engaged to marry Hugh MacCalmont, telegraphs: "Contradict all such reports. There is no shadow of truth in them." Mr. MacCalmont wires from Cleveley, where he has just completed a racecourse: "The rumor is absolutely unfounded."

Russian Jews Coming to America.

HAMBURG, Dec. 1.—As the Prussian and Hamburg authorities still enforce the measures to prevent the emigration of Russian Jews passing through Prussia to Hamburg, some of the emigrant agents established themselves at Lobau, where they have chartered small steamers and forward emigrants to Liverpool en route to Philadelphia. The first batch of these emigrants were landed at Hull yesterday by the steamer Knud, from whence they were forwarded by rail to Liverpool, where they will embark for Philadelphia.

Are They Converts?

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Lady Evelyn Moreton, sister of the Earl of Ducie, whose conversion to the Roman Catholic Church created quite a stir a few years ago, has now, it is announced, returned to the Protestant Church.

The correspondent of the Chronicle at Paris says it is officially announced that Pere Hyacinthe, whose retreat at Grande Chartreuse, has induced the belief that he would submit to Catholicism, will be the advent preacher in the Protestant chapal in the Rue Taitbout. Pere Hyacinthe declares that he has not been converted to Protestantism, but merely wishes to work as a Catholic reformer.

A Holy War Threatened.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special to the Daily Telegraph from Paris says that lately there have been dark allusions made to the possible outbreak of a holy war in Morocco that will spread to the Arabs in Algeria. Persons well informed on affairs in Algeria consider that the French are indulging in a false security when they think the Arabs are loyal to them. The dispatch also says that it is learned on high authority that the Marabouts are preaching a holy war in the schools. It is further said that the Sultan of Morocco is pursuing a temporizing power in the Melilla matter in order to permit an outbreak against Christians. It is urged that France should energetically support Spain to suppress the atempt to start a holy war.

Jesuits Readmitted to Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Reichstag, by a vote of 173 to 136, adopted the Centrists' motion to readmit Jesuits into Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News thinks that the Bundesrath will refuse to indorse the motion for the repeal of the Jesuit law, Prussia, he says, is regarded as most likely to oppose the motion and thus rob to-day's vote in the Reichstag of its practical value.

The Times' correspondent in Berlin says of the vote on the motion for the return of the Jesuits to Germany: "The majority consisted of Clericals, Poles, Alsatians, Socialists, most of the Radicals, two Conservatives and one Anti-Semite. The minority were National Liberals, Free Conservatives, the bulk of the Conservatives and a section of the Radicals. Many of the Conservatives and a section of the Radicals did not vote. The circumstances are so changed now that neither the Imperial nor the Prussian Governments may be disposed to challenge the hostility of a powerful party (Center) and a large section of the nation."

A Great Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the Credit Mobilier of that city has suspended payment. The news of the suspension has created a great impression, owing to the various branches the concern had in different parts of Italy, all the depositors in which will suffer severely. The trouble is attributed to the fall in rentes. It is believed that the Credit Mobilier was lately engaged in syndicate operations on the Bourse with the object of raising its falling credit. Rumors regarding the instability of the concern have been current on the Bourse for some time. The withdrawal of deposits and accounts began on Nov. 1, and $7,620,000 has been paid out since then. The concern was obliged to stop in consequence of the run on it. After a lively discussion among the directors the board decided that it was unable to accept the conditional offers of aid made by the National Bank and it was, therefore, decided to suspend. It is believed that had it not been for the present financial crisis the Government would have assisted the concern. This afternoon it is reported that the Credit Mobilier is seeking to arrange a moratorum.

The suspension of the Credit Mobilier has caused a panic in the stock market here. Depositors in the General Bank in Rome and elsewhere are drawing out their money in consequence of its connection with the Credit Mobilier.

The Credit Mobilier has obtained an extension for six months of its obligation to pay. The concern will not be required to convoke a meeting of its creditors. It is reported that a new company may be formed that will assume the liquidation of the Credit Mobilier's affairs.

The director of the Credit Mobilier has placed a large part of his private fortune at its disposal.

THE COGHLAN EPISODE.

Charles Will Produce Wilde's Play in Opposition to His Sister Rose.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The most startling development in the Coghlan scandal was brought to light yesterday. Charles Coghlan has been dismissed from his sister's company and leaves her organization on Saturday. On Dec. 11 Rose Coghlan will produce Oscar Wilde's famous London Success, "A Woman of No Importance," at the Fifth Avenue Theater New York. Charles Coghlan now states that as he was a partner of his sister in securing the play he has as much right to produce it as she, and is now endeavoring to rent a New York theater to produce it in opposition to her. He intends to give Keubne Beveridge, his second wife, a leading role in the play. Charles Frohman, from whom the Coglans secured the American rights to "A Woman of No Importance," states, however, that the contracts were signed by Rose Coghlan only, and that she has the sole right to produce the play. At present the discarded wife of Charles Coghlan is living at Rose Coghlan's New York home, and the affair has culminated in a serious rupture between brother and sister. Frederic de Belleville is at present filling the great actor's place in "Diplomacy."

AWAY BELOW ZERO.

At Swift Current the Mercury Marks 48 Degrees Below—Vessels Nipped by Ice.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—The cold is phenomenal for this season. In Swift Current, Canada, last night, the temperature was 48 degrees below zero.

A dispatch from Duluth says: With the thermometer 15 degrees below zero, lake navigation is nearly at an end.

There are 30 boats yet on Lake Superior to come down. Ice in Mud Lake is 2½ inches thick, with very cold weather continuing.

POLITICAL MEETING AT FOREST.

Essery and Coo Champion the P. P. A. Candidate.

FOREST, Dec. 1.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall last night in the interest of Mr. McCallum, the P. P. A. candidate. The speakers were Mayor Essery, Ald. Coo and Mr. Henry Macklin (of London), and Mr. Alex Karred, editor of the Forest Standard, for Mr. McCallum; and Mr. H. J. Pettypiece and Mr. Richard Stutt, of Bosanquet, in behalf of Dr. McKinnon, the Liberal nominee.

PARLIAMENT OPENS SOON.

Either Jan. 25 or Feb. 1—Tariff Reform (?) to be Introduced at Once.

[Special from Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—It has been decided to call Parliament together either Jan. 25 or possibly Feb. 1. A member of the Cabinet informed me that it was the intention of the Government to bring down a measure of tariff reform (?) on the first day of the session. Revision is going on and the Ministers hope to be ready on the first date mentioned.

The question having been raised as to whether the Quebec lottery scheme, recently started in Montreal as the Canadian Art Union, is strictly in accordance with the Dominion statute, the matter has been referred to the Department of Justice for report.

Carter Harrison's Slayer.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast's case was to-day placed on Judge Bretano's calendar for next Monday.

A Street Car Fatality.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Early this morning a street car ran down thirteen people on a trestle between this city and Wellsville. One woman was killed and six persons injured.

Not Scared at Tariff Reform.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The shoe industry here has taken a big boom. All the factories, which have been doing apparently nothing for the last three months, have started up on full time. This city manufactures millions of dollars' worth of turn shoes during the year.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a sure and safe cure for coughs, colds, sore throat and all throat and lung diseases.

Late Canadian News.

Interesting Court Ruling in Re Fishing.

Albert Swazie, of Burford, Charges a Hamilton Paper With Libel.

The Lachine Canal is closed for traffic.

W. Ford, ex-mayor of Kingston, died Thursday night.

A Winnipeg special says: "There is considerable suffering in the city from want."

Mr. C. R. Wilkes has announced his intention of opposing Mayor Taylor in the Winnipeg mayoralty contest.

Peter McLaren' of Campbellville, Halton county, a farmer, was found drowned in his own cistern on Wednesday.

Principal Barron, of the Brockville Collegiate Institute, was fined $5 and costs for assault and battery upon a student named Fisher.

Coal in Toronto is to be advanced to $6 per ton on Monday. The Grand Trunk is again receiving coal shipments from the Lehigh.

"Scotty" McIntyre, an old Manitoba landmark, who has for many years kept a hotel on Portage avenue, West Winnipeg, dead.

The mortality returns of Toronto for the month show 213 burials, as compared with 253 last November, and 173 in October of this year.

Forty- six years ago Thursday Lord Elgin opened the Lachine Railway, the first railway connecting Montreal with the outside world.

The annual meeting of the Monk County Farmers' Institute will be held in Joel Misener's hall in Wellandport village, on Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Wm. Stitt, chief passenger clerk of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Winnipeg, was married Thursday morning to Mrs. Maggie McFarlane.

Rev. E. Roberts, of Cobourg, ex-president of the Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference, has been invited to become pastor of the Tabernacle at Belleville.

A new Baptist church will be opened at Port Colborne on Sunday. Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, of Strathroy, and J. A. Key, of Dundas, are expected to take part.

Judgment was reserved in the Ross-Richardson libel case, at Winnipeg. The charge against W. J. Robinson of perjury at the late elections was dismissed.

Mr. and Mrs. James Challis, of Toronto, formerly of Napanee, mourn the loss of their entire family of three bright children, who all died of diphtheria within a few days.

A new infirmatory is being built in connection with the Rockwood Insane Asylum at Kingston, to cost about $12,000. A good deal of the work is being done by the inmates.

The prohibition commission, it is said, will probably visit Toronto again and hear other evidence. Some of the temperance people complain they did not get a fair show before.

Lord Aberdeen was waited upon at Montreal by representatives of the Canadian National League, who presented him with an address. The Governor-General made a happy reply.

A motion was made in the Quebec Legislature on Wednesday to reduce the sessional indemnity of the members from $800 to $600. Count Mercier moved the six months' hoist.

Daniel Pelton, aged 34, a well-known printer, died on Thursday at Ottawa of a complication of diseases brought on by pneumonia. He had been proofreader on the New York World.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments: W. D. Fremlin & Co., general store, Bar River; G. A. Branton, grocer, St. Thomas; Abraham Cohen, Toronto; D. Cameron, general store, Wiarton.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, of Brockville, the Ontario Minister of Public Works, who has been in poor health for years, has just gone to the Southern States for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

There was a meeting at Toronto a few days ago of the shareholders of the Erie glass works, at Port Colborne, now closed. A new set of officers was elected, and it was resolved to go into liquidation.

A lot of leaseholders of lots from "The Niagara Assembly" at Niagara-on-the-Lake have lost their mortgage held on the property. Nearly 100 Toronto men have had to thus pay twice, but they are now getting deeds.

The Indian pupils of the Presbyterian Industrial School at Regina, N. W. T., are publishing a neat little six-sheet paper called Progress. It contains news and sketches, and is very creditable to the Indian pupils.

A Macleod dispatch says: "Dr. William Cox Allen, collector of customs, died here at 5 o'clock this morning from bronchitis, following on la grippe. He was 74 years of age. He was formerly mayor and police magistrate of Cornwall, Ont."

The Ancient Order of United Workmen in Quebec are about to withdraw from the Grand Lodge of Ontario about the end of the present year, or when the Quebec membership reaches 2,000. There are now about 1,900 members in the Province. The separation is a friendly one.

There is a good prospect that an electric railway from Hamilton to Grimsby, about 25 miles in length, passing on through Beamsville, will be built and opened quite early next summer. Work of grading and getting together the materials is now being pushed. The Hamilton people granted a bonus.

Albert Swazie, of Burford, acting through Lawyer L. H. Heyd, Toronto, has issued a writ for libel against the Hamilton Spectator Printing Company. The libel referred to was an item of news from Burford, stating that Swazie has been arrested on a charge of murder. The Spectator makes a full apology.

The Court of Common Pleas at Toronto has quashed the conviction against John Algie and his friend, James Culigan, who were convicted in August last of fishing on a private reserve. As they did not catch any fish they asked the court to quash the conviction, which was granted. Elgin Myers, Q.C., was counsel for defendants.

Rev. L. H. Jordan, a native of Halifax, N. S., and for some time a pastor in Montreal, has taken pastoral charge of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, for the next few months. He has recently returned from a year or two in Asia, where he has been making a special study of the religions of China, Japan and other countries.

MOST LIKELY A MURDER.

The St. Thomas Tragedy—Opinions Based on the Post-Mortem Examination.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 1.—In accordance with instructions from Dr. Gustin, coroner, a post-mortem examination of the deceased's body was made yesterday afternoon by Dr. Van Buskirk, who was assisted by Dr. C. Duncombe. Dr. VanBuskirk states that death was caused from loss of blood, as a result of the wound inflicted in the throat. He found the knife or other sharp instrument which had inflicted the gaping wound in deceased's throat had severed the external and internal jugular veins as well as the external carotid artery. So near was the carotid artery cut to the heart that the blood would spurt out as if shot from a pump or syringe. A man might stagger a few feet and fall, but never could walk ten feet with the carotid artery cut. Such a wound is almost instantaneously fatal. Dr. VanBuskirk is of the opinion that the man was grabbed from behind by someone who went down into the ditch at the side of the track with him, the wound inflicted, and the victim held down upon the ground at the spot where the blood has soaked into the grass and earth, and that he was dead in a minute—dead, at least, before his assailant let go his grip. The idea that Allin walked, for crawled, or staggered over the 150 yards from where the cutting was done to Mr. Burrage's gate he states is not within the bounds of possibility. Had he inflicted the wound himself he would have dropped over in a faint and bled to death. The doctor states that there was not half a cupful of blood in the whole body, showing that death was caused from loss of blood. There were no blood stains, exceping in the ditch at the railroad track. It was there the deceased's life blood flowed out, and the theory that he himself walked to Mr. Burrage's house is absurd.

Dr. C. Duncombe agrees with Dr. VanBuskirk.

Dr. Kains and other physicians say that it was impossible for the deceased to walk from the G. T. R. track where the cutting was done to Mr. Burrage's. He must have been carried there after life had departed.

The motive of the murder and the perpetrator are alike unknown

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

The Haymarket Theater Threatened With Destruction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Haymarket Theater, near the corner of Madison and Halstead streets, is on fire and threatened with complete destruction.

Later—Fire broke out at 9 o'clock this morning in the Haymarket Theater building. It proved one of the worst fires, which the fire department has had to contend with for many years on account of the freezing weather. The front part of the building, which is occupied by stores, saloons and offices of dentists, photographers, real estate agents and jewelers, was completely gutted. The fire wall, which separates the theater proper from the front of the building, saved it from destruction. The only damage done to the theater, managed by Will J. Davis and Geo. Fair, was caused by water to the amount of $5,000. The loss on the building will amount to $50,000; covered by insurance. The elevator boy, at risk of his life, carried his car several times from the ground floor to the top of the building and rescued men and women from the flames which were eating their way up to the roof.

A BOY'S SAD END!

Only Thirteen Years Old—Been Drinking—Laid Down and Died Through Exposure.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 1.—Charlottetown has had another death through drink—the third within a few days.

This morning the body of a boy named Flood, aged 13, was found in Victoria Park. He had been drinking a week ago with other boys, laid down and died through exposure.

FIRES.

An Early Morning Blaze at Sundridge—Fires in Other Places.

SUNDRIDGE, Ont., Dec. 1.—Mr. J. W. Ross' general store and contents were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Nothing saved. Loss about $2,500.

COBOURG, Dec. 1.—The old Calcutt brewery on University avenue, now used as a bottling works by Mr. Meehin, was almost destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $3,000. Insurance, $500.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—The furniture factory of H. A. Wilder & Co., William street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000 last night.

LUCAN, Ont., Dec. 2.—Messrs. Stanley & Dight's grain storehouse was burned here last night, in which was stored 17,000 bushels of wheat. It was situated between the G. T. R. freight shed and another storehouse belonging to the same firm, which was also full of grain, and had a very slight insurance. The loss was about $10,000, partially covered by insurance. Cause supposed to be incendiary.

STILL ANOTHER!

Earthquake Again in Quebec—River Moisie Shaken.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—An earthquake was felt at River Moisie at 5 o'clock this morning.

SEVEN ISLANDS, Saguenay County, Que., Dec. 1.—There was an earthquake here at 5:30 this morning. The shock was heavy, but no damage was done.

SOUTHWEST POINT, Anticosti, Dec. 1.—Nothing was felt on the island as far as we know, but a large bright meteor was seen at 6 a.m. to the north point.

Two Boy Skaters Drowned.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—Arthur Anderson, aged 12, and George Proctor, about the same age, were drowned this evening. The boys were skating and ventured out where the ice was too thin to hold them. Both went down within a short distance of each other.

Death of Archibald MacFarlane.

FOREST, Ont., Dec. 1.—Archibald MacFarlane, a prominent business man here, died suddenly to day of erysipelas of the throat. He was one of the leading Liberals of East Lambton and six weeks ago was a probable candidate for the vacant seat in the Ontario Legislature. He was 51 years of age.

Should you suffer from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache Gum. zxv

LABOR NEWS.

The New Master Workman is Not Talking Now.

Pennsylvania Coal Miners in Trouble—Street Railway Men Consolidating.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Jas. E. Sovereign, the newly-elected general master workman of the K. of L., is at the Windsor Hotel. He will begin work at once. He does not seem to court publicity. "When I know just what I will do or what I may contemplate doing that will be of any interest to the public, then I will be glad to meet the newspaper men," he said.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—All the mines about Snowden and Gastonville have been closed on account of the refusal of the men to accept a 19 per cent. reduction. To-day the Pittsburg and Chicago Coal Company will make an effort to start with non-union men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 1.—Wrecked engines, smashed cars and disabled cabooses are strewn along the Wyoming division from Coxton to Packerton, while freight trains are stalled in many places along the mountain, having been deserted by the non-union crews. Two men were killed in a collision at Fairview to-day.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 1.—President Wilbur said to-night: "We have nothing new to-night. The situation remains unchanged. Trains are running and the strikers are gradually returning to work. Passenger trains have increased traffic."

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 1.—A freight wreck near Bloomsbury station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-night killed Joe Johnson, a brakeman, and wrecked both engines. Both tracks are blocked by coal cars.

TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., Dec. 1.—The passenger service of the Lehigh Valley road is still badly crippled. The night trains from the east were practically abandoned on account of the wreck at Wilkesbarre. Freight is received with no guarantee of its dispatch. Many towns are entirely out of coal.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Winthrop mines employes, who went out on a strike Tuesday, returned to work under the old wage agreement to-day.

The Lake Superior Iron Company resumed operations at their section 16 mine to-day, taking on 172 men.

The Escanaba River Land and Iron Company, owners of the Swanzy mine, will resume operations in one shaft at that mine on Monday next. The mine has not been wrought since Oct. 1.

The Republic mine resumed operations to-day with a force of 150 men. A few more will be taken on.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—Secretary Streeter of the Street Railway Men's Union has received a communication from the Street Railway Men's Unions of Montreal, Windsor, Hamilton and London, with a view to federate the unions in Canada. The matter will be considered at the next meeting of the executive board of Toronto Union. Many think it would be a benefit to the men employed in the service in Canada.

MAD ACT OF A DRUNKARD.

Threw His Wife Into the Fireplace on the Burning Logs.

MILFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—A horrible discovery was made yesterday in a farmhouse six miles above here by the neighbors of Michael Hennessy, an old farmer, who has long been known as a quarrelsome fellow. For over a week neither Hennessy nor his wife have been seen. The bleating of cattle in the barn annoyed the neighbors so much that this morning they visited the premises. They found Hennessy's wife unconscious in a room in the house without any clothing on her and her body a mass of burns, the flesh in many places being rolled up on her body. Her husband was lying on the floor stupid from the effects of drink. Mrs. Hennessy, as well as she could, told the neighbors that her husband, a week ago last Wednesday, while drunk, took hold of her and dragged her to the open fireplace and pushed her in over the blazing logs, setting her clothes afire. He looked on the scene with great delight while she burned, and laughed at her agony. He refused to call in medical assistance afterwards, and the woman has suffered untold pain for a week. A physician who attended the woman to-day says that gangrene has set in and that she cannot live. Hennessy has been arrested and has been threatened with violence by the townspeople. Great excitement prevails over the affair.

Who Got the Best of It?

GRAND HAVEN, Nov. 30.—Robbers last night stole about 100 chickens from the hennery of H. Holcomb, a farmer living near here, but in their hurry to get away lost a pocketbook containing $75.

Roland Reed Dangerously Ill.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—Roland Reed, the comedian, who was taken ill here on Tuesday after he opened a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House, is worse to-night, and a second physician has been called in. His engagements have been cancelled.

The Lehigh Tie-Up.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Six empty freight trains were sent out on the Lehigh Valley Railroad this forenoon and three loaded trains were received. Passenger trains were started on schedule time and arrived from ten minutes to an hour late. Passenger traffic is very light and the quantity of freight offered is small compared with business of the road before the strike commenced. There were no signs of the strike being ordered off this morning and none of the old men applied for reinstatement.

Steamships Arrived.

Decl.	At	From
Brazilian	London	Montreal
Campania	Queenstown	New York
Ireland	Brenen	New York
Labrador	Halifax	Liverpool
Friesland	London	New York
Scheldam	London	New York
Luania	New York	Liverpool

California and Mexico.

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

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 16tf xt 55tf

For Christmas

We have just received some very choice souvenirs suitable for Christmas gifts. These goods are all new stock, and were selected with care. Every article is reasonable in price. The stock at present comprises some very elegant Manicure Sets, Odor Cases, Fancy Perfume Atomizers, Hair Brushes, Venetian Vases and Sachet Bottles, Toilet Waters, etc. We were always headquarters for Choice Perfumes, and this year we have some delightful odors from the best English and French makers. Orders by mail will receive our usual prompt attention.

Cairncross & Lawrence,

Chemists and Druggists, 216 Dundas street, corner Park avenue, city. Branch—Corner of Richmond and Piccadilly streets.

PEIXOTO ASSASSINATED.

Rumor Current in Montevideo That He Has Been Killed.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 1.—A doubtful rumor is current in this city that President Peixoto of Brazil has been assassinated.

TORONTO'S BOOM BURST

In Building at Least—A Decrease Since Last Year.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—The building season for the year is about over now. The total permits issued amounts to $1,269,000, as against $2,600,000 last year. Of this amount $188,000 is for new factories and additions to factories, $135,000 for new warehouses and $185,000 for the new union station. A large proportion of the remainder represents a number of large down-town buildings in course of construction. The figures show that speculative building in the city is pretty well suspended at present.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Toronto Widower Sued for $5,000 for Alleged Heart-Breaking.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Annie Bailey, of 235 Markham street, a widow, fair, fat and 55, is suing Thomas Ware, a widower of 55, hale and hearty, ex-farmer, ex-butcher, and erstwhile real estate dealer, residing at 64 Churchill avenue, for $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Mrs. Bailey claims that Ware, like other men, has proven himself a hollow, tinkling, sounding mockery, that he has ruthlessly torn her heartstrings asunder and that, since pecuniary compensation is grateful to a wounded spirit and the law recognizes its justice, she intends to make Ware pay every dollar of the sum sued for.

In June last Ware, who was then resident at Zimmerman, Halton county, inserted an advertisement in a Toronto paper, intimating that he was desirous of securing a wife. The advertisement intimated that the wife-hunter had no objection to widows, provided they possessed a reasonable amount of cash. Mrs. Bailey answered it. Affectionate letters followed and Mrs. Bailey bought the widower a $1,000 house in Toronto. She says he promised to wed her, but now goes back on it.

SHOCKING SIGHTS.

Terrible Effects of the Persian Earthquakes—Putrefied Flesh.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Meshed says that the town of Kuchan, in Northern Persia, a brief story of the destruction of which by earthquake has been told in these dispatches, is a heap of ruins. Not a house is standing in the place. The recovery of the bodies of those who perished in the disaster is proceeding. The odor from the putrefying remains is horrible. The shocks were preceded by loud reports in the hills west of the town. The shocks continue in the place where the town stood and vicinity. Investigation shows that the villages in the neighboring country have suffered little damage from the shocks. Communication is suspended. A project to build a new town on a site eastward of the old site is being discussed.

Big Railway Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has contracted with the Baldwin locomotive works for the building of 71 locomotives. This is one of the largest orders the Baldwin works have ever received from a single road.

Chicago's New Public Library.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The corner-stone of the new Chicago public library was laid at 10 o'clock yesterday. Addresses were made by Mayor Swift, Dr. E. G. Hirsch and others. The library, when completed, will be among the finest in the United States. The cost of the buildings and furnishings will be about $2,000,000. The building will be four stories high, occupying the entire block between Randolph and Washington streets, Michigan avenue and Garland Place, and will have a capacity of 3,000,000 volumes, besides offices and a good sized auditorium.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH — LONDON East. Morning service at 11; Rev. J. E. Roy. Evening service at 7; his Lordship the Bishop of Huron.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH— Morning service at 11 a.m., conducted by the Rev. J. H. Hector, "The Black Knight." Evening service at 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Seats free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Till new church is completed, worshiping in Victoria Hall. Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, will preach 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes in lecture hall, Dufferin avenue, 3 p.m..

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —11 a.m., Rev. Thomas Cullen; subject, "Value of Young Men"; fourth sermon of a series to young people; 7 p.m., Rev. J. H. Hector, "The Black Knight." Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

"THE BIGGEST MONUMENT IN THE World" will be Dr. Wild's subject at First Congregational Church to-morrow morning. b

HECTOR, THE BLACK KNIGHT—TALBOT Street Baptist Church, Sunday, 11 a.m. b

HECTOR, THE BLACK KNIGHT—MISS Jennie Bishop (the Black Jennie Lind) in Victoria Hall, Sunday, 4:15 p.m., to men only. b

HECTOR, THE BLACK KNIGHT—ASKIN Street Methodist Church, Sunday, 7 p.m. b

DON'T MISS HEARING HECTOR TOMORROW. b

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— Usual services conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. Philp, B.D.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school and pastor's Bible class 2:30 p.m. All welcome.

"WHY HAVE THE JEWS A MONOPOLY of Dealing in Old Clothes?" will be Dr. Wild's evening subject at the First Congregational Church to-morrow. b

KING STREET METHODIST—DEC. 3, 1893—11 a.m., Rev. B. Clement; 7 p.m., W. Rigsby.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST Church — Sunday school anniversary, Dec. 3—11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Singing by the children. Grand entertainment Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, 7:30. Silver collection.

CHRIST CHURCH—MORNING PRAYER 10 a.m.; ordination service 11 a.m., by the bishop; preacher, the dean; evening preacher, Rev. J. T. Kerrin. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Mr. McAbb of Woodstock, will preach both morning and evening. Members and adherents please come.

QUEEN'S AVENUE SUNDAY SCHOOL anniversary will be held next Sunday, when special sermons will be preached morning and evening and addresses given in the afternoon. The children will sing at each service. The entertainment will be on the following Tuesday evening.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Regular services will be held to-morrow. All strangers welcomed.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER CHURCH— Services Sunday, Dec. 2, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY — MEETINGS ON Sunday as usual; everybody welcome. Ensign Archibald in command.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Rev. D. M. Mihell, Ph. B. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—The regular services will be held to-morrow.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church — Rev. W. H. Claris, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:45. Come.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH street—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. T. L. Fowler, M.A., pastor. Y. P. S. C. E. on Monday evening. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S POPULAR MEETING— Victoria Hall, to-morrow, 4:15 p.m. All welcome.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Rev. M. P. Talling, pastor. The usual services will be held to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

Not less than 15 words. | 2c. Per Word

SEE THE GREAT TROUPE OF ACROBATS—Orient Minstrels, East End Hall, Dec. 5. Tickets, 25c. b

BY REQUEST THE CONCERT GIVEN IN the King Street Methodist Church on Monday last will be repeated on Dec. 6. Collection at door of not less than 10 cents. b

ICE—GOOD ICE SKATING — WESTMINSTER Rink, Monday, 4th. Band present. Admission 10 cents. When no music, ladies 5 cents. 40tf

YOUNG LADIES' MISSION CIRCLE— Queen's Avenue Methodist Church will hold a bazar in Wesley Hall, Tuesday afternoon and evening, Dec. 12; dressed dolls and fancy articles for Christmas. Admission 10c; refreshments 15c extra. b

THE SECOND LECTURE ON THE Holy Land will be given by the Bishop of Huron at 8 p.m., Monday, Dec. 4, at the new Cronyn Hall. Collection for Convalescent Home. All invited. 38u wt

MISS LOTTA FETHERSTON, SOLO violinist; concert engagements. A limited number of pupils taken. 383 Colborne street. 3tf

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—NEW classes will commence as follows: Advanced class for ladies and gentlemen, Thursday evening, Nov. 16, 8 o'clock. Ladies Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 8, 3 o'clock. Children, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18, 3 o'clock. Regular classes as usual, gentlemen Monday evenings; ladies, Tuesday evenings. Second term for gentlemen beginners will commence Monday evening, Nov. 27. DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N. A. T. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

MEETINGS.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—REV. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, Monday evening, Dec. 4. All welcome. b

THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 193, A. F. and A. M., meets Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. W. T. VANSTON, W.M.; R. B. BUNGERFORD, secretary. b

THE WESTERN ONTARIO COMMERCIAL Travelers' Association—The regular general quarterly meeting will be held on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8 p.m. Nomination of officers for the ensuing year; a full attendance is requested. R. C. STRUTHERS, president; ALF. ROBINSON, secretary. 361 tzyvi

DOMESTICS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT — Good wages. Apply to Mrs. Hogg, High street, London South. 3cc

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID—APPLY at 293 Queen's avenue. References required. 301f

GIRLS WANTED—I HAVE NEW SITUATIONS coming in daily for good girls in private families and hotels. Good situations always on hand. Ladies wanting first-class domestic help can secure them immediately on application at W. W. OSBORNE's Intelligence Office, 36 Dundas street. Telephone, 386.

INSURANCE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS and other accidents to steam boilers insure with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada; consulting engineers, John I. Blaikie, Esq., president; E. W. Rathbun, Esq., vice-president; Geo. C. Robb, chief engineer; Alex. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Head office, Toronto. G. M. GUNN & SON, agents, London, Ont.

MALE HELP WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

LIGHT SAMPLE TRAVELER WANTED —To take trip Jan. 1; must be hustler and have first-class recommendations; situation permanent to right man. Box 49, ADVERTISER office. 35c ywt

BOY'S WANTED—APPLY TO KNOWLES & Co., lithographers. 38c

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A WEEK—G. MARSHALL & Co., 258 Dundas street, London

EVERYBODY READS THE WANT column of the ADVERTISER. 30 cents for three insertions for fifteen words.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

SIX SALES GIRLS WANTED FOR fancy goods, millinery department. H. TREBILCOCK & Co.'s great bankrupt sale, Dundas street. b

SALESLADY — ONE THAT THOROUGHLY understands the drygoods business. A. ROLFE, 202 Dundas street. 361

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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FANS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ADVERTISING fans; nice designs, with flat handles. ADVERTISER Job Department, London. 8tf

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES— ADVERTISER Job Department.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER Job Department.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WEDDING invitations. ADVERTISER Job Department.

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

BILLHEADS, NOTEHEADS, LETTERHEADS, on short notice, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

PHOTOGRAPH WRAPPERS ON TOUGH tag stock, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES —ADVERTISER Job Department.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Lithograph Calendars for 1894. The ADVERTISER Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and see them.

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

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

TO LET—HOUSES.

These adlets pay. | 1c. Per Word

HOUSE TO LET — NO. 423, CORNER Dundas and Burwell streets. Apply No. 5 Hamilton road. b

TO LET—651 RICHMOND STREET—GOOD stand for butcher or grocery store; also cottage 205 Mill. Apply GEO. MCNEIL, on premises. 68tf

TO LET — OFFICE — DOUBLE ROOM — With vault; on first floor, Albion Building. Apply to T. H. CARLING. 66tf

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSE to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER Office.

WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—THREE OR four second-hand pipe radiators, 12, 14, 16 or 18 feet long; must be in good repair. Address and state price to 180 King street, city. 39c

WANTED TO PURCHASE— SECOND HAND cutter; must be in good repair. Address, stating price, P. O. Box 383, city. 31tf

MONEY WANTED—LOANS OBTAINED on first-class mortgage; security at 5½ and 6 per cent. G. N. WEEKES solicitor, Market Lane, London, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED — SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER. Address P. C. A., this office. b

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN of 25, to work in store rooms. Address J. B., this office. 38c

ARCHITECTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

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

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

MCBRIDE, JONES & FARNCOMB — Architects and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. MCBRIDE, C. A. JONES, F. W. FARNCOMB.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MISS ELIZABETH L. WALKER, GRADUATE of Toronto Conservatory of Music, soprano soloist. Pianoforte, vocal and harmony. Address 440 King street. cod

MR. J. W. FETHERSON, ORGANIST Queen's Avenue Church. Music lessons given at pupils' residence; also at 383 Colborne street.

DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

W. R. WILKINSON, D.D.S, PHILADELPHIA; L.D.S., Toronto. Specialty —Preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 897.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES, GOLD crowns and fillings at low prices. H. H. NELLES, D.D.S., over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS — DENTIST — Graduate of R. C. of D. S., Toronto, 1879; graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, 1893; Specialties: Preservation of the natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 176 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST, 216 Dundas street; entrance, seconddoor west of Clarence, next to Edy Bros., photo artists, London, Ont. Telephone 932.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word

THE ALBION RESTAURANT—NO. 157 Dundas street. Dining-room on the European plan. Finest oysters in the market. Choice imported wines, liquors and cigars. Telephone No. 703. D. DEWAR, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE — KING STREET— Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY MCDONALD.

OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARE, proprietor.

THE HUB — 293 DUNDAS STREET— Meals at all hours. European plan; choice oysters, imported and domestic liquors and cigars. Call solicited. ALEX. MURDOCK, proprietor.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR $1 A day house—Clarence street, corner Dundas street. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

RICE'S HOTEL (FORMERLY THE MADISON)—Corner Jefferson avenue and Randolph street, opposite the Biddle House, Detroit, Mich. Rates, $1 50 to $2 per day. Single meals 25 cents.

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Best returns. | 1c. Per Word

IMPROVED FARM— 100 ACRES, IN township of Plympton, cheap under mortgage, splendid water, valued at $5,000, price only $2,500, terms easy. Apply at once, M. J. KENT, London. 34n eod

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property on easy terms, splendid farm near Parkhill; good buildings and orchard. Apply SAMUEL DAVIS, 582 William street, London. bw 32k wtyt

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Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

STRAYED TO PREMISES OF DAVID Bainard, con. 9, lot 20, Westminster township, black yearling steer. Owner prove, pay expenses and take away. bd 59u

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WANTED—CITY CANVASSER OF good address. Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Position permanent. Canadian and American grown stock. Advantages unequaled. BROWN BROS. COMPANY, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. xzt

$3 A DAY SURE—SEND ME YOUR address and I will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully. Remember, I guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write to-day. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ont. ywt

ANY ONE WITH PUSH WHO MAKES less than $50 a week is not up to the times. Our solicitors earn from $10 to $25 a day taking orders for "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed," only Official Fair Book authorized by the Exposition management; over 500 oblong pages 9 x 11 inches; 250 full paged copyrighted photographs sold at the Fair at 50c each, or $125 for the collection, which we are enabled to sell in one large volume under our concession at $3 25 to $10, according to binding. Canadian agents doing tremendous business. Holiday bonanza. Books on time. Freight paid. Big inducements to anyone with push. Terms free. Address Globe Bible Publishing Company, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or Philadelphia, Pa. 35m

WANTED—GOOD, LIVE, ACTIVE REPRESENTATIVE in this city and vicinity to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator; a reliable article; good profit; factories, hotels and families readily use this compound. Address, with stamp, the Koaline Fuel Company, Windsor, Ont.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

WOOD CARVING—DAVID A. B. DARK 632½ Dundas street, up stairs, London, Ont.; mantles and furniture made to order.

GEO. PARISH HAS A GOOD ASSORTMENT parlor and box stoves, cooking stoves, just what you want these chilly nights. Also bedroom sets, plush and carpet rockers, selling cheap for the cash. Call and price them. 357 Talbot street, south King.

INVENTIONS WORKED OUT — WM. PUGSLEY, developer of mechanical ideas; patterns, models and specialties generally. 76 York street, London.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED granite and marble monuments of imperial blue, emerald pearl, dark-red Swede, red Swede, Galway and black granites, Peterhead, Hill o' Fair and Aberdeen. Statuary in Italian marble, terra cotta and zenz. I employ no agents; call and see stock; inquire price. JOHN R. PEEL, Richmond street, opposite Catholic Cathedral.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES— Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

DYERS & SONS—STEAM DYE WORKS —251 Dundas street London. Specialties, ostrich feathers, garments, dying and cleaning.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS— 259 Dundas street. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Telephone 591.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 150 South street, London. Telephone 888.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper-hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, penmanship, practical grammar, etc, taught at Coo's Academy, 76 Dundas street. During present week Miss Ellis and Miss Garfoot were placed temporarily with the Farmers' Advocate. W. C. Coo, C.S.R., principal; W. E. Littlejohn and Miss L. Murphy, assistants. ywt

SHORTHAND QUICKLY LEARNED— New system of teaching Pitmanic method. Evening class. Private lessons. W. S. RHY CARD, 468 Dufferin avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN.

G. W. FRANCIS—PRACTICAL VALUATOR and financial agent; loans negotiated on real and personal property; notes cashed, 784 Dundas street.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

J. A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Money to loan. ywt

W. J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, etc., 72 Dundas street. Money to loan.

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

D. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER SOLICITOR, notary public, 78 Dundas street, London. Private funds to lend at lowest rates.

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

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L. and J. Edgar Jeffery, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries; Offices, Ontario Loan Building, Market Lane, London.

MCEVOY & WILSON — BARRISTERS and solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, B.A., LL.B., J. M. MCEVOY, B.A., LL.B.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN street, Chicago, Ill.; 28 years' experience; secrecy; special facilities in several States; "Goodrich on divorce, with laws of all States" in press.

MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY— Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

PARKE & PURDOM — BARRISTERS— Offices, opposite City Hall, Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C., T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE ALEXANDER PURDOM.

P. MCPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 49 Dundas street, London.

T. W. SCANDRETT — BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER— Solicitor, notary public, conveyancer. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Office: 89 Dundas street west, London.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.— 418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C.; GEO. MCNAB, P. MULKERN, FRED. F. HARPER.

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

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

WM. J. CLARKE — BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 120 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word

NOTICE—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Eliza Prince. HENRY PRINCE, London township. 35c zxt

MEDICAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

DR. WELD HAS REMOVED TO 426 Park avenue, near Dundas street. Telephone 219. ywt

DR. RYERSON, 60 COLLEGE STREET Toronto, specialist in all eye, ear and throat diseases. Visits London once a month. Watch for date. xt

DRS. JOHN D. WILSON, C.M., AND JAS. D. Wilson, C. M., office and residence 256 Queen's avenue, second door from Wellington street.

DR. BREMNER, 39 BLOOR STREET east, Toronto. Specialty—Deformities, joint and spinal diseases.

DR. PINGEL — OFFICE, QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington streets. Specialty, lung disease.

DR. ECCLES — CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2. Other hours by appointment.

DR. C. P. JENTO — 518 RICHMOND street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock.

DR. WAUGH HAS REMOVED HIS office to Talbot street, corner of Kent.

DR. A. MACLAREN, CORONER, NORTHEAST corner Park and Queen's avenues. Office hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone 869

DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's avenue.

DR. GRAHAM — OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 616 Richmond street. Special attention to the lungs and diseases of children.

DR. BURKHOLDER — OFFICE AND residence, 491 Richmond street Telephone 635b.

DR. JARVIS — HOMŒOPATHIST — 354 Dundas street. Hours, 8-10, 2-4, 6-8.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

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

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.— Office and residence, 297 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. ENGLISH, — OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 488 Dundas street. Telephone

DR. FERGUSON, CORONER, SOUTH London. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

COME TO MISS BELING'S STUDIO, 243 Dundas street and order your Christmas presents. Photos enlarged in oil and water colors. Also fancy work painted at lowest prices.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word

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J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 99½ KING street, London; residence, 346 Richmond street. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Advertisement under this head a cent a word

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, No. 9 Albion Block, Richmond street.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

COLBORNE STREET HOME—THAT NEW frame cottage, 955 Colborne street, 6 rooms, ½-acre of land, fine soil; rent $8 per month. Rare chance to get a good bargain; must be sold to close an estate. W. D. BUCKLE.

CHEAP RENTS—NICE COTTAGE, NO. 394 Central avenue; $6; five rooms. No. 569 Piccadilly street, brick cottage, veranda, etc., 4 rooms; $6. No. 54 Palace street, 6 rooms; $5; No. 60 Palace street, 5 roomed cottage; $5. W. D. BUCKLE.

DUFFERIN AVENUE PROPERTY— That splendid property, No. 386 and 388, double brick dwelling, 2 stories and fine attic; houses built in the best manner; stone foundation; fruit and ornamental trees; lot 90 feet frontage. Bargain now. W. D. BUCKLE.

QUEEN'S AVENUE LOT—THE FINEST lot left on Queen's avenue to be had at a reasonable figure, opposite St. Andrew's Church; 66x175. Great chance. W. D. BUCKLE.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE" — MRS. RAY Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

GOLD CURE SANITARIUM.

ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE HABITS cured privately at Lake Hurst Sanitarium gold cure, Oakville. Treatment invariably successful; luxurious accommodations, picturesque surroundings. Address the medical superintendent, Oakville, or office No. 1, Duffield block, London, for full particulars.

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.

FUNDS, $52,000,000.

Funds loan at 5½ per cent.

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

THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. A PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

The United has recently taken over the funds and business of the City of London Fire Ins. Co. JOHN STEPHENSON, agent, 101 Dundas St. xt

MARGARET L. SHEPHERD

will appear in the

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, LONDON,

Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 3, 1893.

2 . . PUBLIC LECTURES . . 2

Sunday afternoon subject—"The Confessional and its Influence on Public Morality and Politics."

Sunday evening subject—"The Pope's Pastoral Letter Instructing Papists to disobey the Civil Government.

Silver collection of 15c to each lecture. 39c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—IN THE SURROGATE Court of the County of Middlesex—In the estate of Alexander Ferguson, late of the village of Komoka, deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to R. S. O., chapter 110, section 36, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the above-named Alexander Ferguson, who died on or about the 5th day of October, 1893, are required, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1894, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for the administratrix of the said estate full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and of the securities, if any, held by them, and that the administratrix will, on and after the said 2nd day of January, 1894, proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as aforesaid. Dated the 15th day of November, 1893. THOMAS & BUCHNER, Solicitors for the Administratrix. 28ct

L. McDONALD, - DENTIST

Office—185½ Dundas Street

TELEPHONE 720

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6,

D. W. Truss & Co. announce the Leader of all Comic Opera successes.

"WANG"

More superb than ever in its spectacular splendor. Now for the first time under the direction of its original owners. Presented upon a more sumptuous scenic scale than ever.

Edwin Stevens and a Famous Cast of 60 People.

Plan open Monday 9 a.m. Prices: Circle, four rows, $1 50; balance lower floor, $1; first row balcony, $1; balance balcony (reserved), 75c; admission, 50c; gallery, 25c. 40k

Middlesex Debentures.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "Tenders for Debentures") will be received by the undersigned at the County Buildings, London, Ontario, up to 4 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 8th day of December, 1893, for the whole or any part of the debentures to be issued under By-law No. 468, of the County of Middlesex, amounting to forty-five thousand dollars.

Copies of the By-law, the conditions under which the tenders are to be submitted, and all other necessary information may be had on application by letter addressed as above.

The highest or any tender will not be accepted unless satisfactory to the seller.

A. M. McEVOY,
Treasurer of Middlesex County.

Treasurer's Office, County Buildings, London, Ont., Nov. 25, 1893. 35h

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE county of Middlesex—In the estate of Kezia Elizabeth Stultz, late of the township of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, deceased—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes in that behalf, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased, who died on the seventh day of August, 1893, are required, on or before the sixteenth day of December, 1893, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for the administratrix of the said estate, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and of the securities, if any, held by them, and that the administratrix of the said estate will on and after the said sixteenth day of December, 1893, proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as aforesaid. Dated this 16th day of November, 1893, at London, Ont., solicitors for administratrix. MACBETH & MACPHERSON, 74½ Dundas street, London, Ont., solicitors for administratrix. Dated ninth day of November, 1893. 22k t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO creditors. All persons having any claims against the estate of John McLellan, late of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, who died on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1893, are required, on or before the 5th day of January, A.D. 1894, to send by post, prepaid, to Love & Dignan, solicitors for Alexander McLellan, the administrator of the said estate, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice, that immediately after the said last mentioned date, the said administrator will proceed to administer the said estate, both real and personal, according to law, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have due notice. Dated this 27th day of November, 1893. LOVE & DIGNAN, London, Ont., Solicitors for Administrator. 40k t

COFFEE HOUSE

MARKET SQUARE.

Everybody that calls on us for a meal or a lunch goes away satisfied. A few more try us. Six dinner tickets 90 cents. Luncheon at all hours from 5 cents up.

ywt JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

NEIL COOPER,

Auctioneer and Valuator,

Parties wishing to sell by auction of private sale should call or write and get terms. NEIL COOPER, 241 Dundas Street.

PORTER BROS.,

Auctioneers and Valuators.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL BY AUCTION or private sale call on or write to PORTER BROS., auctioneers, 385 Talbot street. Terms moderate. Second-hand stoves on hand. yt

AUCTION SALE BY J. W. JONES.

BY J. W. JONES, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. J. W. JONES has been instructed by Mr. Robert Thomson to sell at his residence, 418 Pall Mall street, on

Monday, Dec. 4, at 10:30 a.m.,

the contents of his neatly-furnished house, comprising: Lounges, pictures, carpets, chairs, extension dining table, sideboard, clock, lamps, contents of two bedrooms in suites, mattresses, springs, bedding, chamberware, lace curtains, poles and blinds, baseburner, No. 9 cook stove, crockery, kitchen utensils, etc. Without reserve. Terms spot cash.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by J. W. Jones at his auction rooms in London, on Friday, the 8th day of December, at 2:30 p.m., the stock of Ross Bros., Sarnia, consisting of tweeds and trimmings, $468 48; shop furniture, $238 50. Terms, one-fourth down; balance in three months; approved paper, with interest at 7 per cent. For particulars apply to GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN, Mortgagees, Solicitors, London. 38cvtv

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT on South street, London. Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain registered mortgage, which will be produced at time of sale, there will be sold by public auction, by J. W. Jones, Auctioneer, at his auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, London, on Saturday, Dec. 9, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following freehold property, viz.: Part of the west half of Lot No. 2 on the north side of South street, in the City of London, and more particularly described as commencing at the distance of 24 feet and 3 inches east of the southwest angle of Lot No. 2; then north parallel with the westerly boundary 190 feet to the north limit of the lot; then westerly along the northerly limit 24 feet and 3 inches to the westerly limit of the lot; then south along said westerly limit 190 feet, more or less, to the southwest angle of said lot; then east along South street 24 feet and 3 inches to the place of beginning; subject to a right of way over a strip of land on the southeast part of the said parcel, having a frontage of 4 feet and 3 inches and extending north at right angles to South street 60 feet, and together with a right of way over a strip of land of exactly the same dimensions and adjoining the said strip of land above described. Said strips of land form a right of way or lane between the mortgaged premises on the west and Mr. Isaac Adams' premises on the east, said lane being 8 feet and 6 inches wide, and extending back 60 feet.

On the premises is situated a frame 1½ story dwelling house known as No. 232 South street.

Terms—$100 cash at the sale; balance in two weeks thereafter or may be secured by mortgage at 6½ per cent.

Conditions of sale will be made known at time of sale or may be ascertained by applying to WM. J. CLARK, Vendor's Solicitor, 180 Dundas street, London, or to J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. 40 utw

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THERE WILL BE sold by public auction, at rooms of J. W. Jones, London, on FRIDAY, DEC. 8, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of W. Jenkins & Son, of Petrolea, consisting of

Boots and shoes	$ 399 91
Clothing	973 37
Hats and caps	63 50
Gents' furnishings	304 53
Shop furniture	25 00
Total	$1,766 31

Also an Emerson upright piano. Terms—One-third cash at time of sale, balance two and four months, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, secured. Stock and list can be seen on premises, and list upon application at my office, Masonic Temple, London. ALF. ROBINSON, assignee.

LOVE & DIGNAN, assignee's solicitors. 40c wtw

DRINK AND INSANITY.

Effects of Liquor Upon the Mind of Man.

The Moral Influence of Women—Do They Want Votes?—No Necessity of Alcohol as a Medicine—Address by Rev. J. S. Ross, of Woodstock.

It was a strong and vigorous address that Rev. J. S. Ross, of Woodstock, delivered in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church Thursday. He is a speaker of excellent presence and clear, ringing voice. His points were made with clearness and snap.

After referring to the remarkable advances which London had made since the great itinerant wheel had compelled him to leave its bounds, Mr. Ross said that the coming election was going to offer a great opportunity to the electors. Especially would this be so in regard to the women. The present test would show how many of the women of Canada really wanted a vote. It would also show how many of the women were in favor of the abrogation of the liquor traffic. He thought that three-fourths, if not seven-eighths, would be found upon the side of morality and temperance. If the plebiscite were not carried affirmatively on the present occasion the reformation would undoubtedly be retarded for 20 years.

There was going to be a great crisis in Canada before long in regard to temperence. Manitoba had declared in favor of prohibition by a vote of 4 to 1. Prince Edward Island was about to have a plebiscite on the question on Dec. 14, and, judging from what he had heard, the temperance principle was going to prevail. Nova Scotia was also advancing rapidly to a similar position. Anyone could thus see that a new era would be marked in the history of the reform.

The question which was being placed before the people was clean cut. It did not touch the use of alcohol as a medicine or for sacramental purposes. It was only framed to cover the stoppage of the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage.

There was no necessity, anyway of using alcohol even for medicinal purposes. Dr. Bucke, of the London Asylum, for instance, had proven this over half a continent. Alcoholic drinks was a fruitful cause of insanity. In France 20 per cent. of the cases of insanity resulted from such a cause; in Denmark, 12½ per cent.; in Germany, 10 per cent.; and Dr. Clark, of the Toronto Asylum, after having examined 10,000 cases of insanity, had computed that 9½ per cent. of these had resulted from the use of liquor. "Just think of it," exclaimed the speaker, "in Canada 1,268 persons insane from the effects of alcohol. Supposing we placed them all in a village and called in Insaneville, what an awful object lesson this would be to us all!"

A saloon-keeper, the existing liquor acts stipulated, should be a man of good, respectable character. How could a good man barter on the vices of young men who frequented their bars? How was it, also, that a number of reputable secret societies were excluding salo

INSANITY.

Upon the Mind
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DAY PARADES

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R. Ticket office. ywt

PRICES OF PROPERTY.

Placed at Low Figures by the Owners.

When the Court of Revision is in Session—A Large Number of Appeals Presented and Decision Reserved in All Cases.

Property was dirt cheap and appeals from taxation numerous at the court of revision held in the council chamber last night. The applicants were for the most part present or represented by counsel and the complaints were merely heard and decision reserved. Commissioner Grant and Assessor Toll were on hand to back up their figures, and the members of the court in attendance were: Ald. Chas. Taylor, Ald. James Fitzgerald, Ald. Welford, Ald. Stevely and City Clerk Kingston. Mr. Grant was court crier and Mr. Kingston administered the oath. Some of the aldermen interrogated the witnesses sharply as if intending to buy each and every parcel presented, but one spent almost the whole evening in slumber sweet and profound.

W. R. Harding, Queen's avenue, claims that he is assessed for fourteen inches frontage more than deed calls for.

Hogdson Bros. claim exemption from personal property, being assessed in Montreal.

R. C. Ross is assessed $600 on personal property in stalls on the market. He says $25 would cover all the produce he ever carries at one time.

The C. P. R. appeals against their entire assessment.

A. B. Cox appealed against several assessments on properties of the McKellar estate.

Mrs. Harriet Hogg, 579 Bathurst street, says she is assessed $300 above real value.

James Harding, 252 Nelson street, claims to be assessed $150 more than he paid for his property.

Benjamin Taylor appealed against assessment on 313, 315 and 317 King street as too high. No. 315 has been vacant six months.

Gideon Doupe, John street, assessed for $1,550, says he only paid $1,200 for the property.

A. Anundson, 16 Horton street, protests against being assessed as a public school supporter. He is assessed on real estate.

W. Wigmore, Dundas street, is assessed at $1,600; claims property is only worth $1,400.

Thomas Doherty, 508 Grey street, assessed for $1,250, against $1,000 last year. No improvements.

The Standard Life appeals against the assessment of reserve fund of $9,026 75 deposited with the Government and bearing interest at 3½ per cent.

Pigot and Connelly complained against assessment of two houses on Dufferin avenue; assessed for $5,000, would take $4,000. Also against a block of ten acres on corner of Wellington and Victoria being assessed to high.

Mrs. A. Wigmore says she is assessed for 212 feet on William street, whereas it only amounts to 195 feet.

Ed Orendorf, William street, appealed against income tax. So does Nicholas Flood, of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.

T. P. Webb claimed exemption from a lane at William street; is assessed for 120 feet, has only 90.

George Hiscox says that 528 Pall Mall is assessed for $900, only worth $800. Three of his houses on Clarence street are assessed for $1,600 each. This, he says, is $100 too much.

Sarah Tweedie, Fullarton street, claims to be too highly assessed on three parcels of land.

A. B. Freeland appealed against statute labor tax; wishes to be put on the list as tenant at 276 Thames street.

A. Keenleyside, against $400 personal and $1,600 real estate on old Russell refinery, corner of Alma and Nelson. Has been burnt, he says. He would take $1,000 for the real, and has no personal property there.

Joseph Norfolk wishes to be placed on the roll as a tenant at 523 Hill street instead of Maryboro place.

Canon Smith appealed against assessment of Chapter House property on the grounds that it was exempt by statute.

Commissioner Grant—It is said that the diocese has no great interest in the property, that the offices will soon be removed and that the party who holds the mortgage is receiving the full benefit of the exemption.

Canon Smith—It is quite true that the mortgage is for the full value of the property and that the holders of the mortgage are trying to effect a sale.

Mr. Grant—I believe it is not now used as a place of worship.

Canon Smith—Well, services are held there occasionally. The bishop's offices are still there. Its usefulness as a place of worship was destroyed by the C. P. R. going through, but I think it was incorporated also for synod purposes.

J. W. Ferguson wants ten lots at the corner of Maitland and Shoebottom streets assessed in bulk. Mr. Grant said that was contrary to the rule laid down by the council.

Joseph Swanwick, 450 Hamilton road, is assessed for $600; claims property to be worth $400.

J. H. Sharpe is assessed $975 for nine lots on Dorinda street, and four on Charlotte street. He says he only paid $840 for them, and that is all they are worth.

T. J. McDonough, Richmond street, assessed for $4,000 would take $3,000.

H. A. Kingsmill claims that $4,000 assessment is $1,000 too much on property at the corner of Queen's and Park avenue.

John Elliott appealed against personal assessment, also on realty; claims that his house on Bathurst street is worth $3,200, and is assessed for $4,000.

The London Machine Tool Company appealed from their assessment on the recently acquired Elliott foundry property. It is valued at $31,500; they paid $15,500

J. C. Abraham, 310 and 312 Horton street, assessed for $1,700 on properey that he paid $1,400 for.

G. B. Borland is assessed for fifteen acres of land, says there are only ten acres.

John Fraser, 392 Colborne street, assessed for $3,000; only paid $2,475 for the property.

John Mathewson, 337 Talbot street, says he is assessed $500 too much on personal property.

Jesse Cook wishes to be entered as a tenant at 490 York street. Hugh Loveless and Thomas A. Loveless wanted to be changed on the list from ward 4 to ward 2.

Flock & Flock appealed on behalf of the Taylor estate against the assessment of four houses in Camden Terrace, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Being administrators for the estate of the late Mrs. S. L. Jeffries, corner of King and Waterloo streets, they also appealed against an assessment there of $5,500. They could not get $4,000 for the property.

Mr. C. A. Gillespie appealed against $3,500 assessment of personal property.

The court adjourned until Tuesday night, when fifteen more cases are expected to be heard.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

Nelson Ames, a retired farmer, died at Paris Wednesday, aged 80 years. He had been a leading yeoman in South Dumfries and was highly thought of.

ELGIN.

Court of Revision on the Dunwich township voters' list was held last week by Judge Ermatinger. There were 32 Conservatives and 64 Liberals added, and 10 Conservatives and 7 Liberals cut off, a clear gain of 35 for the Liberals.

Inspector Miller recently laid complaints against three Aylmer hotel-keepers and Mr. Johnson, hotel-keeper at Staffordsville, for violation of the liquor law. They all pleaded guilty and were fined.

At the special meeting of the Tilsonburg Town Council the other night Miss Garnett was appointed collector to fill out the rest of the term rendered vacant by her father's death. Messrs. L. Merrill and John Caverhill were appointed to audit the books of the late collector.

ESSEX.

St. Andrew's Society, Windsor, on Thursday night wired their greetings to Lord Aberdeen.

The Windsor Driving Park directors have elected the following directors: J. J. Foster, Sol White, P. A. Hanrahan, J. H. Alexander, W. A. Millard, W. A. Hanrahan, F. Girardot, Dr. Coventry and W. J. McKee.

Walkerville has purchased a fine new fire engine, weighing 6,500 pounds. With plenty of firewater the town is well protected.

LAMBTON.

Dr. Dunfield will be a candidate for the Petrolea mayoralty against Mayor Simmons.

A subscription is being taken up among the branches of the Bank of Commerce with which to erect a monument to Mr. Bradley, late manager of the Queen street, Toronto, branch, who was killed in the recent Battle Creek accident.

An Alvinston correspondent writes in high terms of the two temperance lectures delivered in that town in the Music Hall. The meetings were well attended.

A Wardsville correspondent writes: W. Willing has returned from the London hospital, where he went to undergo a surgical operation. The operation was successful, and his health is much improved.

James Gowans, barrister, Sarnia, has decided to locate at Alvinston.

W. G. Fraser has resigned the office of fire warden in Petrolea which he has held for many years.

The American Hotel property, Forest, was sold under mortgage last week to Capt. Kerwin, of Sarnia, for $2,600.

Judge Mackenzie held court of revision in Petrolea on Tuesday. The prohibitionists had a large number of names to put on the list.

Mrs. Anderson, of Watford, fell while entering the door of Trinity Church on Thanksgiving, breaking the small bone of one of her arms.

The thanksgiving supper in connection with the Arkona Methodist Church was a success in every way. Proceeds, $53.

Mrs. Thomas Hampson, of Watford, died on Monday at her residence, aged 59 years.

There will be a temperance mass meeting in Watford Methodist Church on Sunday evening after the close of the usual services. The W. C. T. U. will provide the programme.

A new Roman Catholic Church was dedicated at Forest last week. Bishop Connor officiated. The new edifice is Gothic in style, built of Lambton brick, trimmed with Credit Valley stone. The building is 92 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a vestry. The building was started in the spring of 1892 and the corner stone laid on June 30. John McPherson, Strathroy, was the contractor.

MIDDLESEX.

Reeve Ellwood, Councillors Gibson and Hodgins and Robinson Armitage are in the race for the Lucan reeveship.

Announcements are made for a grand festival of the Sunday school of St. Patrick's Church, Biddulph, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Dickens, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13.

Evangelists Crossley and Hunter will begin a series of revival meetings in Strathroy soon. The first meeting is announced to be held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, 7th inst.

The W. C. T. U. of Strathroy, it is said, are to conduct the plebiscite campaign in that town. They held a social to inaugurate their work in the Orange Hall on Thanksgiving Day.

W. K. Sutherland, a Mosa farmer, was found lying unconscious in one of his fields one day this week, and remained so for some hours. It is supposed that a number of his young horses crowded about him and trampled him down, pretty severely injuring his spine and bruising him otherwise.

John A. McLellan and Miss Lucy Simpson, of Lawrence Station, were married on Wednesday of last week by Rev. Mr. Hughson, of Delaware.

Rev. Messrs. Nielands and Dayfoot are to address the following plebiscite campaign meetings in Adelaide township: Thomas' school house, Monday, 11th; C. Crummers, Tuesday; Seed's Church, Wednesday; Crathie, Thursday.

Messrs. McRoberts Bros., of Glencoe, have sold their livery business to Mr. J. Howes. Mr. McRoberts leaves in a short time for the States.

Mr. John A. McAlpine, of Glencoe, has resigned his position as bailiff. He will be succeeded by Mr. James Poole, of Ekfrid, who will remove to town shortly and undertake the duties of his office.

One of the most flourishing lodges in Glencoe is the Knights of the Maccabees, organized by Mr. R. M. Gunn during the past summer. The membership is now above 25, under Commander T. Atkinson.

Wm. H. Elliott, an old settler of Caradoc township, died on Monday, and the funeral took place at Strathroy on Thursday, Rev. P. K. Dayfoot in charge. Deceased was a staunch Liberal.

At Frank Street Church, Strathroy, on Sunday morning next, Mrs. McMechan, of London, conference organizer of the Woman's Missionary Society, will address the congregation. Subject: "The Heavenly Love Letter."

Front Street Methodist Church, Strathroy, will have a woman's service on Sunday evening. Mrs. McMechan, of London, will address the congregation. On Monday evening Miss Preston, a missionary in Japan for five years, will give an address.

NORFOLK.

At the Norfolk Assizes the other day, Chief Justice Galt decided that there is no appeal from the decision of fence viewers on fences. Under the statute their finding is absolute. It was a case which Mr. De Vernet had from near Simcoe. The cattle of one farmer broke through the fence of another and caused $20 damages. The costs of the case are now over $100.

OXFORD.

While shoveling snow, Mr. Wm. Harwood, of Ingersoll, had the misfortune to slip and fall, and in endeavoring to save himself broke one of the bones near the wrist joint of the arm.

T. G. Allen, M.A., of the Collegiate Institute, Ingersoll, has accepted an engagement at the Armour Institute, Chicago, to assist the professor in chemistry. His duties will begin with the new year.

Herbert Irwin, manager of the Merchants' Bank at Kincardine, and A. Smith, of the branch at Ingersoll, are soon to exchange positions.

WELLINGTON.

John Peebles, of Minto, who had attained the patriarchal age of 90 years, died quite suddenly on Friday at the residence of his son, S. Peebles.

Mr. James Forest, an old and well-known resident of Paisley Block, near Guelph, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. He was 65 years of age and leaves a wife and grown-up family.

Mrs. Willcocks, an old and respected resident of Guelph, died on Wednesday. She was 43 years a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Henry Bates, another old resident of that city, died the same day.

The Ontario Provincial fat stock show will be held in Guelph, Dec. 6 and 7. The cash prizes amount to $1,750.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will convene in the city hall, Guelph, Dec. 5.

Fergus News-Record: Belwood is as proud to-day as was Chicago on the great day of the inauguration of the Columbian Exposition. The cause of Belwood's proud glorification is that the wife of Mr. David Johnston, of that village, yesterday gave birth to triplets—two girls and a boy. At latest accounts all were doing well. Now for the Queen's bounty!

WATERLOO.

Mr. Daniel Weaver, general merchant, of Hawksville, has assigned. Liabilities above all assets, $10,000.

Adam Brown, postmaster of Hamilton, gives his popular World's Fair lecture at Guelph on the 12th inst.

Edward Mooney, an Erie township farmer had his leg broken on Friday by the kick of a vicious steer. He is an old man, but is doing well under the circumstances.

LITTLE CHILDREN IN GREAT GLEE.

It has leaked out that the Christmas number of the Montreal Star is just such a Christmas souvenir as will go right to the hearts of the girls and boys, while older people are sure to applaud. The Christmas Star is spoken of as something unique among the pretty things of the holiday times, and the opinion is vouchsafed by the leading art critics that nothing of the kind that has ever been published can for a moment compare with this season's Christmas number of the Montreal Star.

The Cigarette Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Hoke Smith has intimated that the clerks in the interior department who smoke cigarettes during office hours will be discharged.

Hair-Splitting.

WINONA, Minn., Dec. 1.—Two boys were expelled from the Normal School recently because they parted their hair in the middle. The principal says he will not permit what he calls an "effeminate practice."

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT
SHILOH'S CURE.
COUGH CURE 25¢ & $1.00
Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For *Consumption* it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25 cts.
SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cts. Injector free.
Sold by C. McCALLUM, London. ywt

Xmas Papers

GRAPHIC,
Illustrated London News,
BLACK AND WHITE,
YULE TIDE,
LADIES' PICTORIAL,
FATHER CHRISTMAS,
HOLLY LEAVES,
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Montreal Xmas Star Almanac, 1894
CANADIAN, - - - ZADKEIL,
MONTREAL STAR ALMANAC.
FRANK LESLIE'S, - - HOOD'S
WHITTAKER'S will be here in a few days.

Xmas Games

Lacrosse, Parcheesi, Lotto, Obstacles, Flips,
Up from the Ranks, Fort, Snap, Lacomachy, Lost Heir,
UPPER TEN,
—AT—
John Mills'
404 Richmond Street
(EDGE BLOCK.)

MONEY LOANED
On real estate and notes; also on household furniture, pianos, horses and all kinds of chattels, by
J. & J. R. MILNE
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, land, and house insurance agents. ywt

E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER
DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR WESTERN ONTARIO.
English, American and Canadian companies represented.
District managers Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
Offices—Room A, Masonic Temple, London, Ontario. ywt

—THE—
HURON & ERIE
LOAN & SAVINGS CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 59

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four and one-half per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the company's office in this city on and after

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1894.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st inst., inclusive. By order of the board.

G. A. SOMERVILLE,
Manager.
London, Ont., Dec. 1, 1893. 1d.2 9 23 30

THE GREAT
Annual Holiday Sale
AT THE
Crystal Hall.

We have been busy arranging our Tables of Bargains for the holiday sale, and next week we will be able to exemplify what we are going to do for Chistmas purchasers. Rest assured every article offered will be reduced to meet the demands of the times and to keep up the reputation of our annual holiday sales we still are offering:

A Toilet Set
10 pieces, handsomely decorated, for
$1 89.
—A—
Parlor Lamp
—FOR—
99c.

A BRASS HANGING LAMP
—FOR—
$1 95.

A BRASS HANGING LAMP
With 30 Prisms,
—FOR—
$2 90.

W. J. Reid
& CO.,
DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, ONT.
99c

COLD AND STORMY!

With weather like the present every Young Man should have one of our well-made, stylish

Frieze or Tweed Ulsters,

Light, Medium or Dark Shades, Large Storm Collars. We will offer

TO-DAY

516 of these Comfortable Garments at

50 Per Cent. Less Than Regular Prices

And for the Boys' and Youths' our

Storm King, Tweed and Frieze Ulsters,

Large Storm Collars, Wool-Lined, are just the thing every parent should buy for their boy.

Prices are Lower and Value Better

Than you can ever imagine. To see them is to buy. Our business must be closed this month. Consequently everything must be sold for

CASH. CASH. CASH. CASH.

BURNS, the Clothiers
Great Retiring From Business Sale.

J. & D. ROSS
(The One-Price House.)

FUR CAPS.
Seal, Persian Lamb, Astrachan, Beaver, Nutria, Sealette, etc., at rock bottom prices.

Gents' Furnishings.
Woolen Underwear, all sizes and qualities, at away-down prices. Special value in Lined Gloves, Mitts and Hosiery, suitable for the season.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
SUITS AND OVERCOATS---All sizes at clearing prices.

Merchant Tailoring
A SPECIALTY.

386 Richmond Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

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Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

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Daily, by mail, per year (6 to 12 pages).....$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months..... 1 00
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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

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

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

London, Saturday, Dec. 2.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns.

—So many accidents have recently taken place in the football field that the overseers of Harvard University have undertaken to consider a petition as to the merits and demerits of the game as now developed and played by collegians. The committee on physical training and athletic sports will conduct a thorough investigation into the whole matter, and publish their conclusions for the benefit of parents and the faculty. It is highly probable that the result will be a material modification of the game. Rugby football as now played is a dangerous sport to all but the most robust, and no young man is warranted in actively participating until examined by a doctor as to his physical condition.

—It is announced that a deputation of Freemasons have gone to St. John, N. B., to make a presentation to Editor John V. Ellis, late a convict in Fredericton prison. What terrible fellows these Freemasons are! Here they are bent on honoring their past grand master in New Brunswick, despite the fact that, without trial, he has been kept in jail for performing his duty to the public by denouncing an outrage and all who aided to perpetrate it. The Freemasons had better perform their task and get out of the reach of Judge Tuck and his aides as quickly as possible. The judge may clap them in jail, too, under an excuse to be got in some antiquated statute. We pray them to have a care, or they may meet with far greater tribulation than was theirs when brought face to face with the goat.

COLD WEATHER PHILOSOPHY.

There is no country on the face of the globe where the advent of the cold season is more enthusiastically welcomed than in Canada. Those of us who are in the enjoyment of good health, are actively employed and derive a fair living from our industry, cannot but enjoy a change from the enervating heat of summer to the exhilarating cold of the winter. The very air of these wintry days is a tonic that increases the circulation, strengthens the lungs of healthy persons and benefits the whole system. To business men the season of frost, snow and sleighing is especially welcome. It sets sluggish trade in motion at an accelerated pace, it increases the exchange of products, it encourages capital, it adds to the employment of labor. Only to the poor is the cold weather a bane, and for their sake the expense of living should be brought down to the lowest possible notch. If the day laborer had work the year round at the current wage he would still be hard pressed to rear a family and keep out of debt were he to deny himself every luxury. How hard must be his struggle when he has so much broken time. This is the one disadvantage that arises to the average Northerner from the cold weather. To everybody else, who can wear plenty of warm clothes, who stands not over the register or hugs the stove, who can take a good brisk walk daily, who curls or skates, or indulges in other winter enjoyments, the Canadian winter has many positive charms that are denied the people who vegetate in the tropics and semi-tropics, and eke out a sluggish existence, rarely knowing what it is to have a hearty appetite. Let us pride ourselves on the fact that we have this North land for our home, and if we are ever tempted to think ill of it, let us reflect that the Northern races rule the civilized world, and that whatever the disadvantages of frost and snow, they are of inestimable value in building up a sturdy manhood and in enabling us to reap from the soil the very best of the hardy food products that enter into the bone and sinew of the race.

When December comes Jack Frost is always welcome in the Dominion.

ANOTHER PASS CONQUERED.

The Canadian Pacific Railway management has on hand another remarkable development. Within a very short time it will construct a new line through the mountains by way of Crow's Nest Pass. This road will leave the main line of the C. P. R. at Dunmore, the station immediately east of Medicine Hat. It will then follow the Galt line to Lethbridge, thus tapping the coal mines; then it will cross the country from Lethbridge to Macleod, entering the mountains to the Crow's Nest Pass and reaching Nelson and other British Columbia mining and industrial centers by the most approved route. This is the great silver and lead region of far Western Canada, and if, as is now highly probable, the United States tariff admits Canadian lead ore and galena free of duty, there will be an enormous influx of men with capital into this region of natural wealth. Already the United States railways in the west are bidding for this mineral traffic, and it would not be like President Van Horne if he did not endeavor at the earliest moment to checkmate them. He has had Hugh D. Lumsden, formerly of the Credit Valley Railway, with a large staff of assistants, exploring and surveying the district embraced in the proposed new route through the mountains and the famous Kootenay region. The work is not yet completed, but the many snowfalls in the Rockies have rendered work impracticable for the present. We may, however, expect that early next spring the road through the Crow's Nest Pass will be proceeded with. Even thus early between 30 and 40 miles of the line between Macleod and the pass have been completed.

With this latest addition to its lines, the Canadian Pacific secures a more direct route to the Pacific coast, the run of a territory of vast possibilities in mineral wealth, and the command of every pass in the Rocky Mountains situated within Canadian territory. The northern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, which the company operates, is opposite to and controls the Yellow Head Pass, the only available pass not now occupied. These are decided advantages to the railway. But what is most important to the general public in Canada is the prospect of a speedy development of the natural resources of British Columbia. It has been said that it does not pay the farmers west of Regina to grow wheat for the old world markets at the present low prices. The great distance that they are from the seaboard is undoubtedly a serious handicap to them. The prospects for the future, however, are not entirely hopeless; they have their silver lining. There is no reason why British Columbia, with its successful railway development, with its natural resources in mineral ores, coal and wood fully developed, should not support a large population, who would prove the best possible customers for the farm and dairy products of the far Northwest prairies. All that is wanted is a near market for the products of the mines, and a guarantee that no tax shall be collected from the workers for the benefit of private individuals, but simply enough to economically conduct the affairs of State.

REGISTERED LETTERS AND POSTAGE.

Last night the London Board of Trade resolved to co-operate with other public bodies in memorializing the Dominion Government to reduce the postage on letters from 3 cents to 2 cents, and to insure the safe delivery of registered letters.

To reduce the postage to 2 cents a letter would be to place Canada on an equality with the United States, which provided a 2-cent rate several years ago, and found that the reduction did not materially decrease the revenue.

Whether or not the Government sees fit to reduce the letter rate, there should be no two opinions as to the propriety of insuring the safe delivery of registered letters. At present, though the Government gets 5 cents for each registered letter, and makes a handsome profit yearly from the carriage of these letters, it is not bound to make good the loss sustained by the going astray of a letter. All that it does is to try and trace the lost missive. In Britain every registered letter is insured up to the value of $25, and upon payment of an extra sum, to a much larger amount. We want to see the British system introduced here. It could be adopted, to the advantage of the people, while requiring no extra help to carry it out. The London Board of Trade took an intelligent view of the question.

THE WIZARD'S PROPHECY.

Nicola Tesla, the Hungarian wizard electrician, says that in his opinion the people of the city of New York will eventually use electrical power from Niagara Falls to light their houses and to cook their meals. So great a revolution in the household may not be brought about in a day, but no development of electricity will surprise us. Only the other day a noted engineer told us that the same water falls that Tesla prophesies will accomplish so much would first of all be used to propel railway trains between Chicago and New York, by way of Canada. The only question with him is the confidence of capitalists in the success of the scheme. With that development, we in London may have the opportunity, even before the United States commercial metropolis, of discarding the costly methods of heating our houses and be able to dispense with many of the inconveniences of providing food for ourselves.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

We are about to enter on a municipal campaign, in which one of the issues presented for the decision of the people will be whether or not the city shall own and operate an electric lighting plant. No doubt there will be all sorts of arguments pro and con, and it is well that the electors should be prepared to consider the matter in a purely business light. It is too important a departure to be taken without a thorough discussion of the whole subject. We must avoid jumping at conclusions that interested parties may advance, unless they commend themselves to our judgment, and we must profit by the experience of others. In some places, where municipal control of lighting has been under discussion—and properly undertaken, we have always held that municipal control would be a good thing—the friends of the departure have hurt their cause by failing to state the whole case. For example, in the Richmond, Va., Star we find the following:

"The electric lights are very uncertain of late. Two or three times recently the lights have gone out for some time, and when the moon comes forth brightly the electric lights come up also. It was on the score of economy that the city went to the expense of a water-gas plant; why not go a little further and get our own electric plant, and let it be a source of revenue to us? We pay $50,000 a year for electric lights, and a plant can be put in for $75,000, costing only $25,000 more than we now pay in one year, and from which we get no revenue. Even if we get no revenue in two years, we would own the plant and have $25,000 to our credit."

Arguments of this inconclusive character hurt a cause. There would be no such saving as is here set forth. In the meantime, the city would have to pay interest on the investment, would have to foot the bill for wear and tear, as well as the cost of running the plant. The taxpayer who wants full value for his money will vote against incurring new municipal responsibilities if it is found that there is any concealment of the real cost to the taxpayers.

—The original manuscript of Burns' satire, "Holy Willie's Prayer," it is perhaps not generally known, is the property of the corporation of Sunderland, England. The manuscript is in the Municipal Museum there. Another original manuscript of Burns is carefully preserved in the public museum in Arbroath, Scotland. It begins "The diel came fiddlin' through the toun, and danced awa' wi' the exciseman."

—An odd hitch has occurred in the management of the Dundee (Scotland) public schools. They have been teaching the violin under the sanction of the board, but two Highland members, patriotic to the core, insist that bagpipe-playing shall be taught at the same time, and there is a dead-lock. It must be hard for the board to get over the logic of those stalwarts, one of whom exclaimed while the matter was under discussion, "Ony loon can play a bit fiddle, but the bagpipes, mon, need science!"

—Surplus fish have been used in the manuring of fields on the Atlantic seaboard and also in some places inland. A sojourner in Maine recently, however, had an effective lesson on the effects of stimulation that he will not soon forget. Beside the house where he boarded was a field that had once been cultivated, but now was as barren as Sahara. "What is the matter with the land that nothing will grow on it?" he asked the fisherman, his host. "Fish did it," was the laconic reply. "How?" "Why, it was manured with fish. You know farmers near the seashore use porgies, dogfish, and other fish worthless to eat to fertilize the land. And don't the fish just make the crops grow for a few seasons! Look at that patch now. For years it yielded the finest corn, potatoes and garden sass you ever heard of. You see the fish acts on land just as alcohol acts on a man. It stimulates it up to the highest notch, and as long as there is any productive power left in the soil it goes into the crops. But there came the time when that field gave out all at once, and all the fish you could heap on it wouldn't make it bear so much as weeds or grass. The only thing is to let it lie fallow until the soil gains strength by rest. Farmers round the seashore have found out that, though fish fertilizers give them tempting crops to begin with, they must be handled as carefully as a man ought to handle rum or brandy."

MANLY RELIGION NEEDED.

(Canada Presbyterian.)

Whatever other denominations may need, that portion of Protestantism known as Presbyterian, neither needs nor wants any imported Yankee politico-religious secret society to defend it against the real or imaginary attacks of Rome. Men who know their Shorter Catechism, can defend their church without any secret outside help, if defense is needed. If the Presbyterian Church has anything to say against Sir John Thompson, Sir Oliver Mowat, or any other public man big enough to be noticed by the church, it will say its say in open daylight in manly fashion. Four years ago many Presbyterians were dissatisfied with the Jesuit Estates Bill. Principal Caven, Dr. McMullen, Dr. Laing, Mr. Macdonnell, John Charlton and others, went on the platform and entered their protest before the world. They hit hard enough, but they hit in the daylight and they hit fairly. Whether their theory of provincial rights was correct or the reverse they did what they considered their duty in a manly way. There was no attacking in the dark. The General Assembly and the Synod discussed the bill and gave their deliverances before the press and the public. Presbyterianism is a manly, daylight kind of Protestantism. Our higher courts are all open to the public. The reporters get a front seat. Sometimes we suffer a little from publicity, but we would rather suffer in the daylight than sneak in the dark. Our representative ministers are manly, daylight men. No one could imagine such Presbyterians as Principal MacVicar, Principal Grant, Principal Caven, Dr. Reid, Mr. Macdonnell, Dr. Gregg, Dr. McLaren, Dr. Cochrane, Dr. Laing, or any other representative Presbyterian entering into a conspiracy to attack any public man. The thing is absolutely unthinkable. With a free press, a free platform, a free pulpit and a free ballot, Presbyterians can take care of themselves in any company.

ITCHING HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, relieved by a single application, and speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

Itching Skin for Years

My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head. Spread rapidly all over my body, got under my nails. Scales would drop all the time, suffering endless, and without relief. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. Have made my skin as clear from scales as a baby's. All I used was $5 worth.
DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Skin Disease 9 Years

Had over nine years a dreadful skin disease. First appeared a few small red spots on my breast which kept spreading slowly to my back. The spots turned gray, and began itching. Small scales would fall off, and it continued all over my body. I tried all medicines, consulted doctors, no use. Then I gave it all up. Tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, they cured me entirely. My skin now pure and white as that of a child.
JOHN E. PEARSON, Whatcom, Wash.

Itched Scratched Bled

Suffered three years with pimples which I had to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring three years, tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. After using two sets am entirely cured.
A. F. GRAMM,
Photographer, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

Large Sores on Face

Was greatly troubled with blood poisoning. Large sores appeared on my face. Hands were in such a condition that I could not use them. Tried numerous physicians and remedies, no benefit, tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am now free from all skin trouble.
SAMUEL J. KEELER,
232 Fairmount Ave., Baltimore.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50 POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

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BALA
LICORICE
FOR THE VOICE.
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KEARNEY'S
HERBAL HAIR TONIC

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

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

Every Bottle Guaranteed.

$1 PER BOTTLE.

R. J. KEARNEY;
283 Richmond street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

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

Great Bankrupt Sale
—OF—
FINE DRYGOODS,
FINE MILLINERY,
FINE MANTLES.

Fine Fancy Goods, Berlin Wools, Embroidery, Knitting and Wash Silks, and Fancy Goods of every description, selling at low bankrupt prices at H. Trebilcock & Co.'s. Now is your chance to save money.

Dress Goods at Half Price.
Millinery at Half Price.
Mantles at Half Price.
Kid Gloves at Half Price.

FANCY GOODS!
FANCY GOODS!
Finest Stock in London, Selling at Half Price.

No common, shoddy goods, but the finest stock of Drygoods selling at Bankrupt Prices. Must be sold before Jan. 1, strictly for cash. Remember the place.

H. Trebilcock & Co.
152 Dundas Street, Next to Oak Hall. eod

WATCH OUR WINDOWS
—FOR—
Seasonable Novelties

With the spot cash we have been enabled to secure over two thousand work and other fancy baskets at about half price. See our west centre window. A great quantity have been sold.

SILKS

For evening wear. Twenty-four inches wide. Silesienne is the make; composed of silk and wool. One of the most serviceable makes of silk in the market to-day. Will not crush, and can be washed like a piece of calico.
Price, 47c; worth 75c.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Six cases of Boys' and Men's Suits and Overcoats opened up yesterday now ready for sale. These goods we purchased at manufacturer's prices, which means one-third less than regular prices. You will get the benefit here.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

$3 00 worth $4 00.
$3 50 worth $4 50.
$4 00 worth $5 00.

BOYS' SUITS, Three Piece.

$3 75 worth $5 00.
$4 50 worth $6 00.
$5 00 worth $6 50.
$6 00 worth $7 50.

MEN'S SUITS.

$7 50 worth $10 00.
$8 50 worth $11 00.
$10 00 worth $13 00.

Men's Overcoats.

$3 95 worth $5 50.
$5 00 worth $7 00.
$6 00 worth $8 00.
$7 50 worth $10 00.
$9 00 worth $12 00.
$10 00 worth $13 00.

These are new goods and genuine bargains. No shop-worn goods.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

N. B.---Watch this space Monday and following days. You will see something of interest to the orphanages of this city.

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon **terrible ulcers** broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost **like one raised from the dead."**

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

FATAL FUN.

A Football Player Dies from Injuries Received in a "Scrimmage."

Good Shooting at Woodbine, Toronto—Miscellaneous Sporting News.

THE TRIGGER.

THE WOODBINE TOURNEY.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—To-day's shooting in the pigeon tournament at Woodbine completed the big event, and C. W. Sontag, of Victoria, B. C., was the winner of the first prize of $150, with a straight score of 20. Mr. Hardy, Toronto, only missed one bird throughout the tournament, and that through his gun missing fire.

The other principal moneys were Hardy and Emond $90 each, Blea $60, and Black and Dixon $40 each. A number of events are yet on the card for to-morrow afternoon.

FOOTBALL.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—John White, who was injured in a football game at Farmington on Saturday, Nov. 18, died Wednesday night at the Hartford Hospital. He played on the Farmington Athletic Club's team, and the game was with the Yale seniors. The accident happened during a scrimmage, when White had the ball and fell underneath. His head was jammed down so that a serious injury to the spine was caused, resulting in paralysis. He was helpless up to his death.

KICKS.

An Association football match was played Thursday on the grounds of the Michigan Athletic Association in Detroit, between the Windsors, champions of Western Ontario, and the M. A. A. team, of Detroit, resulting in each team scoring two goals.

BOWLING.

Mr. Joseph Gilbert, the oldest bowler in Scotland, died in Cupar the other day, at the venerable age of 97.

DRAUGHTS.

D. A. Brodie, the champion of New Zealand, is only 19 years of age. Among his opponents on a recent tour were several ladies, one of whom, Miss Maggie Leitch, drew a well-played game from the "Ayrshire Lassie" opening.

Mr. William Houston, an old Glasgow player, has won the first prize in a solution tourney at Melbourne, Australia, with the fine score of 114 points out of a possible 122. The contest extended over six months.

The contest between Hood and Norman for the championship of the Northwest of Canada will probably be played in Winnipeg in January.

Articles have been drawn up and signed for a match for £100 and the championship of the world between James Wyllie and James Ferrie.

CHESS.

PHENOMENAL PLY.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—Herr Steinitz, the chess champion, played seventeen simultaneous games last evening. At midnight he had won six, and the balance were in progress. In the afternoon he played two consultation games, four players at each board, winning both.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

IN the competition for statues of the late Sir Peter and Thomas Coats, Paisley, the designs of Mr. W. Birnie Rhind, Edinburgh, have been accepted. The statues will cost £2,000 each.

A HUNDRED and fifty years ago unmarried as well as married women were styled "Mrs." Girls were called "Miss" until they left school, when they took the rank as "Mrs.," while married women were very generally addressed as "Madam."

THE engagement which Miss Margaret MacIntyre, the Scotch primma donna, has just concluded with Signor Fano to appear at the Scala, Milan, will extend over several months, so that she will not appear at all in the British Isles this winter.

THE death is announced of Mr. Donald Carmichael, Auchtoo, Perthshire, Scotland, at the ripe age of 86. His father was bellman in the Parish Church, and, residing as he did all his life in the country of Rob Roy, stories connected with the out law gave full scope to his retentive memory.

IN cleaning the Goddess of Liberty the other day, which is poised on the highest pinnacle of the Texas State Capitol, a local paper says it was discovered that a swarm of bees had made their home in the hollow head of the goddess, using the nostrils as an entrance, and had filled it half full of honey. Here is another proof of the old adage that liberty is sweet.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts has endowed not fewer than three Protestant Episcopal bishoprics. They are those of Cape Town, South Africa, Adelaide, South Australia and British Columbia. In addition to this she has given $250,000 to the clergy of British Columbia, while $450,000 was expended in the construction of St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, in memory of her father. Three other metropolitan churches were built by her, and yet this is but a small portion of the money she has given to charity and benevolence.

BACTERIA are likely to be blamed for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Prof. Schenck now maintains that what we call a "cold" is really due to these invisible pests. When one enters a cold room after being heated the bacteria in it flock to the warm body and enter by the open pores of the skin. Whatever may be said of his hypothesis, he seems to have proved by experiment that bacteria in the neighborhood of a warm body move toward it. The confirmed smoker may derive some comfort from the fact that tobacco is inimical to them.

A TRAVELER in the Himalayan Mountain region has discovered that the natives of that country cultivate a grain hitherto unknown in civilized agricultural operations, which has something the look of wheat but has very much longer ears, and which has a peculiar inward curve. The shiny, brown grain, unlike wheat, is, on the other hand, much smaller than wheat grains should be for so large an ear. But the interest is that a cereal of this character should yield such heavy crops in so high an altitude, where the seasons are necessarily short and the temperature low. The natives call the grain kownee.

A TOUCHING incident has just occurred at Windsor Castle. An aged and widowed Scotchwoman, Mary Clarke, a resident of Dumfries, feeling herself aggrieved in consequence of having been evicted from her home, determined to lay her case before the Queen. Accompanied by her daughter, 15 years of age, she left the town and walked first to the White Lodge, Richmond, and then to Windsor Castle, where she arrived in a penniless condition, after a six weeks' tramp from the north. Her case was investigated by Acting Inspector Kelsey, of the royal household police, and her immediate necessities having been cared for by some charitable persons at the castle, the poor woman and her daughter left Windsor on their return to Scotland.

LONDON, CANADA.

London and suburbs have a population of 40,000 persons.

London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie.

Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than arrive at and depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London has two public parks.

London has six charitable institutions two hospitals and seven public buildings.

London has a good street railway, which will be much extended during the year.

London's rate of taxation is 18 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract), not including kindergartens; 3 Roman Catholic separate schools, 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has 1 university and 1 medical school.

London has a Conservatory of Music and a School of Elocution.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has 2 public libraries.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, drugs, crockeryware, etc. There are one or more manufactories of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, furnaces, iron and brass foundries, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, oil refining, leather, barrels, machine tools, clothing, cigars, office and school furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and beveled plate-glass, corsets, furs, beer, washing compounds acids, woodwork of every description, etc.

London's civic assets are $2,547,798 30 and the balance of assets over all liabilities is $422,861 19. The total assessment is $15,333,097.

London has 44 churches, every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent Entomological Society and exhibition, and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The Great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.

Can See His Heart Beat.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—A remarkable case was presented to the students of Starling Medical College by Dr. Loving. The patient had been subjected to an operation for pleurisy by a Buffalo physician, and five ribs in front and four in the rear were removed. The left lung was entirely gone; an open cavity extended through the chest. The heart was laid bare, covered only by the pericardium, and could be clearly seen pulsing in its normal activity. Dr. Loving stated that there was probably not another case like it in the United States. The man is 38 years old and is in fairly good health.

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure

Instantly relieves the most violent attack, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

Great reduction sale of parlor furniture now going on. If you want your parlor furnished for a little money now is your time, at TRAFFORD'S, 95 and 97 King street. Phone, 864

MRS. Martha Besant's New Treatment Absolutely cures nervous debility, impotence and all their attendant evils. It never fails. This new medicine makes itself manifest in the brightened eye, clear complexion, vivacious spirits, increased bodily strength and general feeling of buoyant health and vigor. Circular free. Weak men and women should write confidentially to Mrs. Martha Besant, Toronto. 1zxv

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits

New Goods!

New Goods!

HARRY LENOX

Richmond and Carling.

Very Choice,

Come and See Them

S. & J.

SHEDDING TEARS

Will never bring back lost opportunities. Sighs of regret will never bring back rare bargains that we have offered and which you may have allowed to slip by. Grasp the present. Watch what we are going to do now. Do not again feel dissatisfied with yourself for having missed one of our golden opportunities—golden in more ways than one, for we save you money and the goods bought from us are of the best and not defective.

You recollect a week or more ago we offered a fine line of 60c French Diagonal Suitings at—now what do you think?—only 39c. Mark that. If they were damaged goods they would be cheap at that price. But they are not damaged. We bought them so advantageously that we can offer them at this reasonable price. They have not yet been cleared out, so there is still an opportunity. They must be cleared. We put them down low at the outset. Take them at the present price and you will never regret it.

In the same line of goods we have some beautiful dress lengths. There is a splendid range of colors. Step in and see them. We won't charge for that—the fact is, we scarcely charge for the goods, for we are letting them go at $2 34. Imagine a whole fashionable dress of French Diagonal material for that price. It is a genuine opportunity if there ever was one.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St.

JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED.

HAVING PURCHASED THE JEWELRY business (John Brodie's) at

40 Cents on the Dollar

The public can have the goods at slight advance.

L. D. TRUMPOUR

160 Dundas Street. ywt

CLAM BAKE

ywt

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

THE NEW SKATE,

COLUMBUS,

An Entirely New Skate.

NO BOLTS OR NUTS

To loose; easily adjusted, to be had

—AT—

A. WESTMAN'S,

111 DUNDAS STREET.

Branch Store—654 Dundas Street.

FANCY BREAD.

Vienna Rolls, Home-made Bread, and Fancy Bread of all descriptions.

JOHNSTON BROS.,

Beaver Bakery, Wellington Street ywt

SMOKE VIRGINIA CIGAR.

MADE BY H. McKAY & CO.

5c • 5c

FOR SALE BY

H. MCKENNA

225 DUNDAS STREET.

WOODS' FAIR

Santa Claus Headquarters.

Our endeavor to make Wood's Fair the headquarters for Christmas supplies is more marked this fall than at any previous time. With a better knowledge of the best centers on the globe from which to purchase our supplies, and the immense quantity of goods to be bought to supply our own and our numerous branches, has enabled us to buy our stock at the cheapest prices that quantity and spot cash can procure. Our customers buy of us with only one profit (and that a very small one) between them and the manufacturers. Is it then to be wondered at that we sell goods at such unheard of low prices? Our stock embraces goods suitable for presents for the young, the middle aged and the old. We can enumerate but a few of our many lines, as space will not permit, but trust you will call and see us; it will well repay you. In Jewelry, Hat and Hair Pins we carry an attractive and well-selected stock, which we offer at popular prices. The Ansonia Alarm Clocks, best alarm clocks made, note our low price, $1. Do not be tempted to buy the cheap German clock (it will not keep good time), when you can buy the best at this low price. In fancy Cups and Saucers, Fruit Plates, Fruit Dishes, Cheese and Butter Dishes, etc., we carry a very large stock. Handsome decorated Fruit Plates, first quality, reduced to 50c per one-half dozen. Handsome decorated 100-piece Dinner Sets, $5 49. Best assortment of Books and Bibles we have ever kept. Bibles from 24c up. We also keep English and Catholic Prayer Books. Beautifully bound 12x10 Library Books, Elsie, Pansy, Ruby, E. P. Roe's, Agusta Evans Wilson's, Every Boy's, Mildred, Bessie and many others, your choice 20c. Toy Picture Books, 1c up. Paper Dolls per sheet 2c. A large stock of Games, Playing Cards, full-sized pack, 5, 10, 15 and 25c. Best value in the city. Tiddledy Winks, Authors, Old Maid, Jack Straws, Hop Scotch, Whirlpool, Nations, Dominoes, Checkers, etc., also Crokinole, Forte and Pitchette at popular prices. Dolls, Toys, Purses, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Hand Mirrors, etc. Best assortment in the city, and prices the lowest. A fine stock of Children's Sleighs, ranging in prices from 24c up. Best Star and Club Spring Skates, 59c and 69c; best nickel plated, $1 19. Skate Straps, 5c per pair. Bird Seed with cuttle fish bone, 5c per pound package. A large and beautiful stock of Stand, Library and Hall Lamps. A good Hanging Lamp with shade and all complete, $1 89. Perfumery Atomizers, an elegant assortment, from 15c up.

At our branch, 123 Dundas street, we carry a large and handsome assortment of Christmas Cards, Booklets and Calendars which we are offering at popular prices. Also if you want Silverware, remember we keep a fine stock there and prices lowest. No danger of being deceived in quality. If you wish single or quadruple plate, we have it. Rogers' celebrated best quality 12-dwt. Silver Knives, $1 75 per half-dozen. Best No. 1 Coal Oil, 10c per Imperial gallon. Large stock of Instrumental and Vocal Music Books, 14c up.

Woods' Fair,

200 Dundas St., also 123 Dundas St. and Market Square.

6m 4c tyt

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

CORRECTED NOV. 21, 1893.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lehigh Express	3:15 a.m.	3:20 a.m
*Wabash Express (A)	3:30 a.m.	3:35 a.m
Accommodation	.....	8:05 a.m
Atlantic Express (A)	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m
Day Express	10:50 a.m.	2:50 p.m
*Wabash Express (A) (D)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m
Mixed (C)	5:50 p.m.	6:50 p.m
Erie Limited (A)	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
†Chicago Express (A)	5:35 a.m.	5:50 a.m
West End Mixed	.....	6:45 a.m
†Erie Limited (A)	12:16 p.m.	.....
Wabash Express (A)	12:55 p.m.	12:40 p.m
Accommodation	12:55 p.m.	2:15 p.m
†Pacific Express (A)	6:50 p.m.	7:10 p.m
Mail	9:50 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	.....	7:30 p.m

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B)	8:15 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	9:30 a.m.	.....
Atlantic Express (B)	11:35 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	2:14 p.m.	.....
Mixed	5:35 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:15 p.m.	.....
Erie Limited (B)	11:35 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Chicago Express (B)	.....	5:40 a.m
Accommodation	.....	7:40 a.m
Lehigh Express (B)	.....	11:00 a.m
Erie Limited (B)	.....	12:30 p.m
Accommodation	.....	3:35 p.m
Pacific Express (B)	.....	7:00 p.m

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	9:55 a.m.	8:15 a.m
Mail	6:40 p.m	4:30 p.m

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Mixed—Mail	11:15 a.m.	7:30 a.m
Express	2:05 p.m.	.....
Express	5:40 p.m.	2:45 p.m
Express—Mixed	9:15 p.m.	5:55 p.m

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—							
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
*7:00	n9:20	11:05	12:30	4:10	5:25	n*6:55	9:25
Hamilton—Arrive—							
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12:30	n12:05	10:30	n 2:50	3:55	6:25	8:15	

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

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

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.

Stations.	Exp	Exp	Exp	Mix
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	.....	5:15	7:30	.....
Courtright	.....	5:45	8:05	.....
M. C. R. Junction	.....	.....	8:10	.....
Chatham (C.P. R.) arr	.....	7:35	10:16	2:35
Chatham (C.P. R.) dep	8:00	.....	10:35	4:25
Fargo	8:25	.....	11:00	4:45
Blenheim	8:35	.....	11:10	4:55

Trains North.

Stations.	Exp	Exp	Mix
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M
Blenheim dep	8:40	12:17	5:55
Fargo (M. C. R.)	8:52	12:22	6:05
Chatham (C. P. R.) arr	9:20	12:42	6:25
Chatham (C. P. R.) dep	.....	4:10	.....
M. C. R. Junction	11:07	7:00	.....
Courtright	11:10	7:05	.....
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	11:45	7:40	.....

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:40 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:40 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:20 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
New York and Boston Special (daily)	8:30 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
Fast Eastern Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.	2:55 a.m.
North Shore Limited (daily)	8:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

North Shore Limited (daily)	6:40 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Detroit Express (daily except Sunday)	6:40 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
Fast Western Express (daily)	9:40 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
American express (daily except Monday)	9:40 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:20 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	2:20 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily)	8:30 p.m.	4:10 a.m.

[NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART—			
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London	4:20	8:54	4:37
Woodstock	5:08	9:40	5:24
Galt	6:06	9:55	6:7
Guelph	9:50	.....	7:45
Toronto	8:25	12:00	8:35
Peterboro	11:25	.....	11:42
	p.m.		a.m.
Kingston	4:10	.....	5:00
Ottawa	8:55	.....	5:55
Montreal	7:44	.....	7:59
	a.m.		p.m.
Quebec	6:30	.....	3:00
Portland, Me	8:22	.....	8:10
Boston	8:52	.....	8:55
Halifax, N. S.	11:20	.....	.....

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

Going West.

DEPART—			
London	a.m. 12:00	p.m. 11:4	a.m. 7:00
ARRIVE—	p.m.	a.m	p.m.
Chatham	1:37	1:25	12:15
Detroit	3:35	5:10	.....
Chicago	11:00	10:5	.....
	a.m.	p.m	
St. Louis	7:35	8:00	.....
	p.m.	a.m.	
Kansas City	7:05	7:00	.....

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:15 p.m.

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

LONDON & PORT STANLEY R'Y.

Taking effect Thursday, Nov. 23, 1893.

Going South.

	a. m.		p. m.	
Leave London	6:35	9:30	2:20	8:30
Arrive St. Thomas	7:15	10:10	3:00	9:20
Depart St. Thomas	7:20	10:15	3:10	
Arrive Pt. Stanley	7:40	10:35	3:30	....

Going North.

	a. m.		p.m.	
Leave Pt. Stanley	8:00	11:00	5:10	....
Arrive St. Thomas	8:20	11:20	5:30	
Depart St. Thomas	8:25	11:25	5:35	9:55
		p.m.		
Arrive London	9:05	12:05	6:15	10:40

All trains except the last stop at intermediate stations when passengers at or for.

ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) must be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance is desired.

You Can See It Everywhere

Throughout Western Ontario --in the homes, on the news-stands, street cars, depots railway trains; in fact, whenever or wherever people have time to read, they have the people's favorite paper, The LONDON ADVERTISER, with them. Its motto is-- "First of all, the news." The Advertiser is bright and clean and will always be found sustaining its position abreast of all that is best in legitimate journalism

Keen business men all over the country find it pays them to advertise in the ADVERTISER. They get good results, and so will you.

Address--

Advertiser Printing Company

LONDON. ONT.

Christmas

CARDS,
BOOKLETS,
CALENDARS.

Most Artistic Collection We Have Ever Had.

No Old Cards in Stock. All This Year's Production.

XMAS ANNUALS,
Canadian and Star Almanacs, Etc.

ANDERSON'S

183 DUNDAS STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Notice—Parke & Purdom.
Notice to Boys—This Office.
Servant Wanted—Mrs. Hogg.
Farm Wanted—185 King street.
Black Knight—Talbot Street Baptist.
Services—Christ Church.
Services—Askin Street Methodist.
Services—King Street Methodist.
Services—Centennial Methodist Church.
Services—King Street Presbyterian.
Services—Elizabeth Street Church.
Services—Southern Congregational.
Services—Salvation Army.
Services—Adelaide Street Baptist.
Services—Dundas Street Center.
Services—St. James' Presbyterian.
Services—Wellington Street Methodist.
Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist.
Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian.
Services—Talbot Street Baptist.
Services—Colborne Street Church.
Services—First Presbyterian Church.
Services—First Congregational Church.
Services—St. Matthew's Church.
Services—Church of Christ (Scientist).
Services—Hamilton Road Methodist.
Black Knight—Victoria Hall.
Young Men's Meeting—Victoria Hall.
Real Estate—W. D. Buckle.
Property for Sale—A. A. Campbell.
Shorthand Taught—W. C. Coo.
Liquidation Sale—Mara's.
Cheap Clothing—Gillespie's Star Hall.
Christmas Games—John Mills.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society
Dress Goods—Smallman & Ingram.
Fur Caps, etc.—J. & D. Ross.
Black Knight—Askin Street Methodist.
Meeting—The Tuscan Lodge.
Shawls—Priddis Bros.
Musical Card—Miss Walker.
Girls Wanted—H. Trebilcock & Co.
Orient Minstrels—East End Hall.
House to Let—5 Hamilton Road.
Overcoats—Chapman's.
Wang—Grand Opera House.
Bankrupt Sale—H. Trebilcock & Co.
Steer Found—David Bainard.
Concert—King Street Methodist.
Situation Wanted—P. C. A., this Office.
Bazar—Young Ladies' Mission Circle.
Administrator's Notice—Love & Dignan.
Black Knight—Grand Opera House.
Ice Skating—Westminster Rink.
Skates—A. Westman.
Souvenirs—Cairncross & Lawrence.

AUCTION SALES.

Real Estate, Dec. 9—J. W. Jones.
Furniture, Dec. 4—J. W. Jones.
Stock, Dec. 8—J. W. Jones.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Market Reports by Mail and Telegraph.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—1 p.m.—Stock market firm.

Atchison	20¾	C., B. & Q.	80⅝
Can. Southern	52½	Can. Pacific	74⅞
Del. & Hudson	136½	L. & N.	52⅞
Lake Shore	—	D. & L.	—
Nor. Pacific	7	Nor. Pacific, pref.	23¾
Northwestern	106⅞	Mich. Central	102½
Rhode Island	70⅞	St. Paul	66⅞
St. Paul	66½	Union Pac.	22
Western Union	91⅞	N. Y. Central	103⅞

London Money Market.

LONDON, Dec. 1—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 98 11-16 for money, 98 3-16 for account; Mexican, 14; Mexican Central, 5⅝; St. Paul, 68¾; Erie, 16; Erie, seconds, 79½; Pacific Central, 51⅞; Reading, 11⅞; Canadian Pacific, 77½; New York Central, 105⅞; Illinois Central, 97⅞; Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.; open market discount, 2⅞.

Toronto Stock Market

TORONTO, Dec. 1.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	219	217
Ontario	118	112½
Molsons	—	—
Toronto	245	241
Merchants	152	150
Commerce	136½	136
Imperial	181	177
Dominion	274	270½
Standard	166	163
Hamilton	164	161
British America	120	117½
Western Assurance	152	150½
Canada Life	—	—
Confederation Life	—	—
Consumers Gas	188	183½
Dominion Telegraph	108	107
Northwest Land Company	78	—
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	75	74
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	136	135½
Commercial Cable Company	141	139½
Bell Telephone Company	—	—
Dominion Savings and Loan	—	—
Farmers' Loan and Savings	—	—
Farmers L. and R., 20 per cent.	—	159
Huron and Erie L. and S.	—	—
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent.	129	128½
London and Canada, L. and A.	109	—
London Loan	120	—
London and Ontario	—	—
Ontario Loan and Debenture	—	—

SALES—Commerce, 2 at 136½; 25 at 136; Imperial, 1 at 177; Consumers' Gas, 20 at 189½.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.

	Ask.	Off.
C. P. R.	74½	74
Duluth Railway, common	7	—
Duluth Railway, preferred	18	—
Grand Trunk Ry., firsts	—	—
Grand Trunk Ry., seconds	—	—
Commercial Cable Company	137	135
Wabash	—	—
Wabash, preferred	—	—
Montreal Telegraph Co.	142½	140
Rich. and Ont. Navigation	66	64½
Montreal Street Railway	166	163½
Montreal Gas Company	179½	177
Bell Telephone Company	140	137
Bank of Montreal	230	226
Ontario Bank	—	111½
Banque du Peuple	125	115
Molsons Bank	—	—
Bank of Toronto	—	238
Banque Cartier	125	115
Merchants' Bank	153	150
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	140	130
Union Bank	—	—
Bank of Commerce	137	135½
N. W. Land Company	—	—
Montreal Cotton Company	125	110
Canada Colored Cotton Co.	75	70
Dominion Cotton Company	115	100

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market Quotations.
Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1.

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs	$ 98	to	1 01
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	95	to	99
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	95	to	1 00
Oats, per 100 lbs	95	to	99
Peas, per 100 lbs	90	to	93
Corn, per 100 lbs	95	to	98
Barley, per 100 lbs	82	to	86
Rye, per 100 lbs	90	to	93
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	90	to	93
Beans, per bu	1 00	to	1 25
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs fresh, single doz	19	to	20
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz	17	to	18
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	15	to	16
Butter, single rolls, per lb	25	to	25
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets	20	to	23
Butter, per lb, large rolls or crocks	21	to	22
Butter, per lb, tub or firkins	20	to	20
Lard, per lb	13	to	15
Chickens, per pair	40	to	50
Ducks	60	to	80
Turkeys, 9c per lb, each	60	to	1 25
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	50	to	1 00
Cauliflowers, per dozen	1 00	to	1 50
Tomatoes, per bu	50	to	75
Potatoes, per bag	70	to	80
Grapes, per lb	3	to	5
Cabbages, per doz	25	to	45
Citrons, per doz	50	to	75
Celery, per doz	25	to	55
Squashes, per doz	35	to	1 00
Pumpkins, per doz	50	to	1 00
Onions, per bu	80	to	80
Carrots, per bu	25	to	25
Beets, per dozen bunches	25	to	25
Turnips, per bu	20	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	50	to	50
Radishes, per doz bunches	25	to	30
HAY AND SEEDS.			
Hay, per ton	9 00	to	10 00
Straw, per load	2 50	to	3 50
Clover seed, red, per bu	0 0	to	0 00
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	0 0	to	0 00
Timothy seed, per bu	1 50	to	1 50
Hungarian seed, per bu	0 00	to	00
Millet seed, per bu	00	to	00
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, carcass, per lb	4	to	6
Mutton, quarters, per lb	6	to	7
Veal, quarters, per lb	5	to	6
Lamb, quarters, per lb	7	to	8
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	5 50	to	6 50
Hides, No. 1, per lb	3	to	0
Hides, No. 2 per lb	2	to	0
Hides, No. 3, per lb	1	to	0
Calfskins, green, per lb	4	to	0
Calfskins, dry, each	50	to	25
Sheepskins, each	40	to	65
Lambskins, each	00	to	00
Pelts, each	00	to	00
Wool, per lb	17	to	18
Tallow, rendered, per lb	5	to	5
Tallow, rough, per lb	2	to	3

Fresh Buckwheat Flour!

Orders delivered free in the city.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,
373 Talbot St. Telephone 662.

English Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

The quotations for the past three market days are as follows:

	Nov. 28.		Nov. 29.		Dec. 1.	
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Spring	5 5	5 6½	5 5	5 6½	5 5	5 6½
Red Winter	5 2½	5 3½	5 2½	5 3½	5 2½	5 3½
No. 1 Cal.	5 5½	5 6½	5 6	5 7	5 6	5 7
Corn, new	4 1½	0 0	4 1½	0 0	4 0½	0 0
Peas, per c.	5 2	0 0	5 2	0 0	5 2	0 0
Pork (new)	85 0	0 0	87 0	0 0	85 0	0 0
Lard	49 6	0 0	49 6	0 0	49 6	0 0
Bacon, h'vy.	48 6	0 0	48 6	0 0	48 6	0 0
Bacon light	49 0	0 0	49 0	0 0	49 0	0 0
Tallow	28 0	0 0	28 0	0 0	28 0	0 0
Cheese, wh.	54 0	0 0	54 0	0 0	54 0	0 0
Cheese, col.	54 0	0 0	54 0	0 0	54 0	0 0

Wheat steady, demand moderate; holders offer moderately; corn steady, demand fair.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days 346,000 centals, including 169,000 centals American; receipts corn same time, 52,200 centals American.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.

FLOUR—Straight roller, $2 80 to $2 80; extra $2 50 to $2 75.

WHEAT—White, 57c to 57c; spring, No. 2, 58c to 58c; red winter, 56c to 56c; goose, 56c to 56c; Manitoba hard, No. 1, 71c to 71c; Manitoba hard, No. 2, 69c to 69c; Manitoba hard No. 3, 66c to 66c.

PEAS—No. 2, 51c to 52c.

FEED—No. 2, 35c to 36c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 41c.

OATS—No. 2, 28½c to 29½c.

Market quiet but steady. Sales—Wheat white and red outside at 56c; Manitoba hard No. 1 outside at 71c, and No. 2 Manitoba hard outside at 70c; oats outside at 31½c; peas outside at 51c.

Montreal Produce Market.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.

FLOUR—Receipts, 7,600 bbls; market quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Patents winter, $3 50 to $3 70; do spring, $3 60 to $3 80; straight roller, $3 00 to $3 10; extra, $2 70 to $2 90; superfine, $2 50 to $2 70; strong bakers, $3 40 to $3 50; Ontario bags, $1 35 to $1 55.

GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Manitoba hard, 66c to 68c; corn, 53c to 55c; peas, 67c to 68c; oats, 37c to 38c; barley, 50c to 55c; rye, 50c to 53c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, $2 00 to $2 10; cornmeal, $1 20 to $1 30.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $19 00 to $21 00; lard, 10c to 12c, bacon, 11½c to 12½c; hams, 12c to 13½c; cheese, 10½c to 11½c; butter, townships, 20c to 22c; western, 18c to 20c; eggs, 16c to 18c.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.

THE LEADING FUTURES CLOSED.

WHEAT—Dec., 62½c; May, 68½c.
CORN—Dec., 34½c; Jan., 33⅝c; May, 39c.
OATS—Dec., 28½c; Jan., 28½c; May, 31½c.
MESS PORK—Jan., $12 65; May, $12 80.
LARD—Jan., $7 72½; May, $7 65.
SHORT RIBS—Jan., $6 62½; May, $6 70.

CASH QUOTATIONS:

No. 2 spring wheat, 62½c; No. 3 do, 57c; No. 2 red, 62½c; No. 2 corn, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, 53c to 54c; mess pork, $12 75 to $13; lard, $8 15 to $8 20; short ribs sides, $7 to $7 15; dry salted shoulders, $6 62½ to $6 75; short clear sides, $7 50 to $7 75.

Receipts—			
Flour	16,000	Wheat	62,000
Corn	235,000	Oats	175,000
Rye	2,000	Barley	46,000
Shipments—			
Flour	6,000	Wheat	10,000
Corn	34,000	Oats	97,000
Rye	2,000	Barley	22,000

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.

WHEAT—Closes: 59½c Dec.; 63c May.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.

WHEAT—Closes: No. 1 white, 61½c cash; No. 2 red, 62½c bid cash; 68½c asked May.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.

WHEAT—62½c cash and Dec.; 69c May.
CORN—36c nom. cash; 40c asked May.
OATS—30c cash.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.

WHEAT—Spring wheat—Market closed decidedly strong for spot: No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 northern, 71c; ½c below these prices freely bid; c. i. f. wheat is done for; closing: No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 northern, 68½c. Sales were: 8 cars No. 1 northern, 71c; 1 car do, 70½c, spot; 16,000 bu No. 1 hard, c. i. f., 69½c; 8,000 bu do, 69½c; 16,000 bu No. 1 northern, c. i. f. 69c; 20,000 bu do, 68½c. Winter wheat—Dull; No. 2 red held at 65½c; No. 1 white sold at 66½c.

CORN—Opened weak, closed firm. Sales in store: 19 cars No. 2 yellow, 42c; 7 cars do, 42½c; 5 cars No. 2 corn, 41½c; 2 cars do, 41½c; 4 cars No. 3 corn, 40½c; 2 cars do, 40½c; 3 cars do, old, 40½c. Sales on track: 2 cars No. 2 yellow, 42c; 6 cars No. 3 yellow, 41½c; 4 cars do, 41½c; 1 car do, old, 41½c; 3 cars No. 3 corn, 40½c, good color.

OATS—Track lots strong; 1 car No. 1 white, 35½c; 5 cars No. 2 white, 34½c; 1 car do, 34½c; 1 car clipped do, 33½c.

BARLEY—Trade is very quiet, but there is no change in prices worthy of note.

RYE—Nominal; No. 2, 54c to 55c.

FLOUR—Quiet, easy.

MILLFEED—Firm; good demand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

FLOUR—Firm.
RYE—Dull; western, 50c to 57c.
BARLEY—Steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 63c to 64c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 109,000 bu; exports, 20,000; sales, 740,000 bu futures, 28,000 bu spot; spots firm; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 67½c; No. 1 northern, 71½c; options, weak; No. 2 red, Jan., 68⅝c; Feb., 7 c; March, 71c; May, 73½c; Dec., 67½.

CORN—Receipts, 141,000 bu; exports, 12,000 bu; sales, 285,000 bu futures, 144,000 bu spot; spots firm; No. 2, 44⅞c to 45½c, elevator; options steady; Dec. and Jan., 44½c, May 46½c.

OATS—Receipts, 157,000 bu, exports, 11,000 bu; sales, 120,000 bu futures, 52,000 bu spot; spots, dull; No. 2, 34½c to 34½c; No. 2 white, 36½c to 37c; No. 2 Chicago, 35½c to 35½c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 3 white, 35c; mixed western, 35c to 38c; white do and white state, 36½c to 42c; options, easier; Dec., 34⅞c; Jan., 34½c; May, 36c; No. 2 white, Dec., 36½c; Jan., 37½c.

EGGS—Dull; State and Pennsylvania, 24½c to 27c; western fresh, 24c to 25½c.

COFFEE—Options steady; 10c to 15c up; sales 8,000 bags, including Dec., $16 45; Jan., $15 10 to $15 35; March, $15 75; May, $15 40 to $15 45; spots steady, 17½c.

SUGAR—Steady; Standard "A" 4 3-16c to 4⅜c; confectioners "A," 4⅜c to 4 5-16c; cut-loaf and crushed, 5c to 5 3-16c; powdered, 4 9-16c to 4⅝c; granulated, 4 5-16c to 4½c.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 1—Cattle—8 cars on sale, none very good. Common western cows brought $2 to $2 50, and a load of light steers $3 35; fair to good bulls, $2 25 to $2 35.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings, 8 loads of Canada lambs and 18 of native lambs and sheep. With the colder weather and improved tone to the markets at the east, the feeling was firm. Order buyers had in a fair number of orders. Eastern butcher buyers were on the market, the New England Company and the larger slaughterers, all wanting stock to kill, and speculators were making inquiries, but the market was slow; salesmen held for higher prices, and the close was 10c to 15c higher than Wednesday. Best Canada lambs sold at $4 70; good to choice, $4 60 to $4 65; choice natives, $4 40. Butchers bought up the light lambs, and cattle at full steady prices; sheep were in fairly good inquiry; good 80 to 100 lb sold at $3 60 to $3 75; export wethers quotable at $4 25 to $4 75 and fair to choice sheep, $2 to $3 25; cull stock steady.

Hogs—60 cars on sale; market over stocked and 15c to 25c lower; Yorkers good to choice, ranged from $5 60 to $5 65, with choice light at $5 65 to $5 70; mixed packers, $5 60 to $5 65; mediums and heavy ends, $5 50 to $5 55; pigs in good demand at $5 80 to $5 90.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 1.—The cattle market is glutted with beef and mutton critters of common and inferior quality, which, together with the muggy state of the weather, helps to make trade unusually dull, and very low prices prevail; even the best animals bring lower prices than in the early part of the week. There were no prime cattle offered yesterday, and none of the sales came up to 4c per lb, with pretty good stock at from 2½c to 3½c and the leaner beasts at from 1½c to 2½c per lb. Sheep and lambs are both lower in price, the sheep selling at from 1½c to 2½c per lb, and the lambs at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Fat hogs sell at from 5c to 5½c per lb, and dressed hogs at about 6½c per lb.

Physicians' Prescriptions

—AND—

FAMILY RECIPES

A SPECIALTY AT

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas street, London.

Canadian Agency for Halsey Bros.'

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ywt

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—For the heater in the middle
We thank our lucky stars,
And wonder what possessed us when
We kicked for open cars.

—Diphtheria has appeared on Hill street and on Park street, East London.

—Detective Rider has been confined to his house for several days past through illness.

—The plastering of the new Park Avenue Presbyterian Church is now almost completed.

—The vital statistics for the month of November are: Births 47, deaths 44, marriages 14.

—Mrs. O'Neil, of the Office Restaurant, fractured her ankle Thursday while walking across the floor.

—Inspector Carson, city, has been the guest of Superintendent of Education Emerson, in Buffalo.

—Sam M. Dawson, representing the "Black Crook," which appears at the Grand on Friday next, is in the city.

—Effectual work can be done by the Humane Society by seeing that drivers of horses have their shoes properly attended to for icy roads.

—The New York Recorder says Rosina Vokes' ailment is heart disease, and that she will never return to the stage. Her many admirers in London will miss her. Rosina frequently visited this city in the past.

—The wind-up of the annual dinner of St. Andrew's Society took place at Ald. J. W. Jones' auction rooms, where a half hour's Highland dancing was participated in by the various enthusiasts. The pipers were present.

—When C. J. Whitney slipped and fell on Woodward avenue, Detroit, last Monday it was thought he had only received a few bruises, but the discovery has since been made that he fractured his thigh. Mr. Whitney is the lessee of the Grand Opera House here.

—License Inspector Durand, of East Middlesex, has sworn out an information against Alonzo Hale, of Lambeth. Hale runs a hotel, and the inspector made a visit to the place when it is alleged gambling was going on. The case will be heard before Squire Smyth to-day at 2 p.m.

—An enthusiastic temperance meeting was held Thursday in the Baptist Church, South London. Mr. G. N. Weekes was the principal speaker. Rev. Mr. Walker presided. A recitation was given by Miss Atkinson, a solo by Mr. Percy Howell, and selections by the South London male quartet.

—Three months in the common jail at hard labor was the sentence passed on Wm. Gannon Friday. He pleaded guilty before Judge Wm. Elliot to stealing a pair of driving gloves from Dr. Henderson, of Glencoe. Crindall, who was with Gannon at the time, denied any knowledge of the theft and was discharged.

—At Ottawa dispatch says: Thursday the opera house was crowded to the doors on the occasion of the annual concert under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. The honors of the evening were carried off by Miss Annie McNeill (Mrs. A. E. Cooper), of London. Mrs. Cooper's Scotch songs were enthusiastically received and she was repeatedly encored.

—Miss Louise Leake, a daughter of Mrs. S. P. Leake, Loudon West, was yesterday married to Capt. John Graham, of this city. Rev. R. Clement performed the ceremony. Miss Gertie Leake and Mr. T. W. Nash assisted the happy couple. The wedding tour will be in the Eastern States. Mr. Graham is a popular young business man, and with Mrs. Graham will have the congratulations of many.

—The Bishop of Huron and Mrs. Baldwin held an "At Home" yesterday afternoon, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the former's consecration. Dean Innes, in a few suitable words, presented his Lordship with a handsomely-patterned Persian carpet and a well appointed writing desk on behalf of the ladies of the city churches. Bishop Baldwin replied suitably. There was a large attendance at the reception.

—The W. C. T. U. are undertaking a plebiscite campaign in Stratroy and held a social on Thanksgiving Day as their first step. There was a good programme. Thursday a public meeting was held in Park Street Methodist Church, which was not very successful in point of numbers, largely because of the lack of proper announcements and a stormy evening. Thos. Gordon, J. P., presided, and Thomas W. Casey, of the ADVERTISER Office, London, was the principal speaker. His address was on the effects of the drink traffic on the taxpayers who do not drink. Rev. Mr. Graham and Mr. G. G. German also took part. Quite a number of the town ministers are helping in meetings at various outside points. The Hunter and Crossley revival meetings, which begin next month, will much help the work there.

—The Division Court held a sitting Thursday, the entire time being occupied with the case of the Merchants' Bank against G. Park, butcher. The action was brought by the bank on a draft that was left for acceptance. Park said the messenger had presented the draft on a Saturday morning, and that he had paid it, and also that the messenger had admitted such was the truth. An employe corroborated the statements. The messenger denied that it had been paid, and Judge Mackenzie said that he would give judgment against Park.

—Bailiff Burns, of this city, is fond of sport, and keeps several valuable hounds, which accompany him on his shooting excursions. Wm. Dickie, Hyde Park, owns some sheep, and claims that two of Mr. Burns' dogs got into his flock one day and worried several valuable sheep. Burns appeared before Squire Smyth yesterday as a result, but only the evidence for the plaintiff was taken, and this was of a contradictory nature. Two of the witnesses swore that neither of the dogs which had been brought into court were the animals that had worried the sheep, while other witnesses thought that one of them had done the mischief. The case was adjourned for another week to await more evidence for the defense.

Hon. David Mills.

Hon. David Mills, who has been confined to his house for nearly a fortnight with la grippe, but who is now recovering, hopes shortly to deliver a series of public addresses in Bothwell and other sections of Western Ontario. He is also booked for an address before the Toronto Young Liberals.

Presbyterian Aids.

Rev. Dr. King reports that the intimation has reached him of the donation of £100 sterling to Manitaba College by the Colonial Committee of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The money is to be applied to the ordinary revenue of the college, and is spontaneously given.—Rev. Dr. Cochrane acknowledges with thanks the receipt of £100 sterling from the Continental and Colonial Board of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, for home mission work.

Rev. F. W. Terry Insane.

A dispatch from Winnipeg says: "Rev. F. W. Terry, who captained the Canadian team in the recent international cricket match, who was stationed at Red Deer, N. W. T., as Church of England minister, a few months ago, is said to be insane. He came from the north last week and on Saturday was taken to the N. W. M. P. barracks, charged with insanity."

Mr. Terry's many friends made during his stay in London will greatly regret to hear this. He suffered from dementia while a resident at the asylum here, but was believed to have been cured.

The Reason Why.

Mr. James Slater writes, complaining that during the recent fire at his residence the firemen were late in arriving on the scene. The matter might be explained, in justice to the brigade. The alarm came to the station as box 31, in a different part of the city. The brigade went there and found box 31 closed and keyless, and concluded that it was a false alarm. No. 3 brigade were at the station when the second alarm came in, and they went up to the scene. The reason box 31 was sounded instead of 43 was shown next day when it was found that some electric light operatives had, when working among the wires, removed a fire alarm wire from the glass insulator and fastened it to one of their iron supports, forming a "ground." The night was wet, and when the box was pulled it only partly sounded. The electric light men say they intended to fix the wire next morning.

Breaking the Law.

To attach a large dog to a sled and then drive it down the sidewalk is contrary to law. Wellington Beam was in the Police Court Thursday charged with such an offense. He was allowed to go after a warning. Sarah Barton, a middle-aged woman of ponderous proportions, took one of her neighbors, a damsel of tender years, out on a jollification. They both became so inebriated that neither could walk. They would not have known an electric pendant from a sparkling diamond. Both fell in a helpless heap in the footpath on Bathurst street. Mrs. Barton was sent down to jail for twenty days, and her companion, whose morals were under corrupting influences, was released. John Doe, is a very reticent person. He was arrested as a vagrant. Although he seemingly understands everything that is said, he absolutely declines to say a word. Magistrate Parke offered an ADVERTISER reporter the opportunity of interviewing this eccentric person, but the undertaking was promptly declined. Doe was remanded for a week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Major-General Alexander Cunningham, London, Eng., is dead.

The Catholics in Hungary will oppose the bill making civil marriage an adequate ceremony.

Mrs. Josephine Murray, who kept a boarding house at 156 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, was burned to death Thursday night.

CANADIAN.

The Department of Customs has been notified that Dr. Wm. Cox Allan, collector of customs at Fort MacLeod, N. W. T., is on his death bed. Mr. Allan was formerly mayor of Cornwall.

Its Excellent Qualities

commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy, syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gentle acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

All throat and lung troubles, from a simple cough to incipient consumption, are easily cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Open as Day.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best.

Dropsy and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder are curable through the perfect action of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Rheumatism, sciatica and similar complaints yield to the curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Gentlemen, send your last season's overcoat to the London Cleansing and Repairing Works and have a new collar put on, and have it pressed and cleaned, and it will do you this season as well. Office of works in Arcade Barber Shop, Richmond street. Phone 981. sxv

LONDON'S LEADING DRYGOODS HOUS

Spittal, Burn and Gentleman

We turned November into April in the way of selling Carp Never before in the history of this business did we sell so m Carpets and General Hou e Furnishings in the same month. attribute it to the class of goods and the special inducements have been offering purchasers of these goods. We have been s ing and laying all carpets at the regular retail price of the ca alone, and will continue doing so during December. This i excellent opportunity—and many are taking advantage of it furnish the home at a moderate sum. We ask particular atten to our Tapestry Carpets at 55c and our Brussels, with border match, at $1, made and laid. These we claim are not to equaled in the city and the patterns are shown exclusively in show rooms. Our stock also includes:

Linoleums, Rugs, Brussels Squares,
Oil Cloths, Mats, Kidder Squares,
Oil Squares, Felts, Turkish Squar

Lace Curtains, Irish Point Curtains,
Swiss Curtains, Guipure Curtains,
Applique Curtains, Portiere Curtai

Stair Rods, Stair Plates and Pads. Matting all Qualities and Widths.

In fact we carry everything usually found in a First-C Carpet Warehouse. Remnants of Carpets are constantly accum ng here, and we never think of cost in selling them.

London's Leading Carpet Hous

Spittal, Burn & Gentlema

176 and 178 Dundas St., London.

SMOKE

RENA ELSA, 10c. (HAND MADE)

A. O. K., U. W., 5

See that A. O. K., U. W., is stamped on every cigar. These are un made cigars. WM. ATKINS, Manufacturer, London.

Liberal Tariff Platform.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

A Fatal Fox Hunt.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Two Englishmen named Clancey and Newman arrived here Wednesday night from London on a hunting expedition. Yesterday morning, a few miles below here, they started a fox, which finally ran into a cave. The hunters followed, and were suffocated by deadly gas that had previously claimed many other victims.

Don't Forget

That to remove corns, warts, bunions in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless, Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore spots hard to heal, acts quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

Watts—You look rather shaky morning. Potts—Naturally. I feel

OH! OH! O

Old Simon doth know
When he wants the Best
where to go;
He says he will treasure
And when he's at leisure
Will praise the name
of DALY *for measure.*

OFF

One-third the price on all our Trimm and Bonnets. Reliable goods. Po prices. Genuine bargains. Artistic Paper Flowers made to o large display of Dolls and Novelties at popular prices, at

Hill's, 251 Dunda

The One Prominen

FAC

About Gillespie's Star Hall we give universal satisfac Clothing made to order an made, not only in quality price as well.

See Our Boys' Suits and O Men's Suits and Overcoats, will be convinced we are s close prices.

Our $3 Pants made to ord them all.

GILLESPI
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138 DUNDAS STR

SINGER BICY
AGAIN AWA

FIRST P
—AT—
WESTERN
Wm. Payne,
for Canada.

DRYGOODS HOUSE.

Burn
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and Pads. Mattings in
and Widths.
g usually found in a First-Class
Carpets are constantly accumulat
cost in selling them.

g Carpet House

& Gentleman,
ndas St., London.

OKE
, 10c. (HAND MADE)
K., U. W., 5c
ped on every cigar. These are union-
ATKINS, Manufacturer, London.

Watts—You look rather shaky this morning. Potts—Naturally. I feel rocky.

OH! OH! OH!

Old Simon doth know
When he wants the Best Wood
where to go;
He says he will treasure
And when he's at leisure
Will praise the name
Of DALY for measure.

OFF
One-third the price on all our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Reliable goods. Popular prices. Genuine bargains.
Artistic Paper Flowers made to order. Large display of Dolls and Novelties for Xmas at popular prices, at
Hill's, 251 Dundas St
tyw

The One Prominent
FACT

About Gillespie's Star Hall is that we give universal satisfaction in Clothing made to order and ready made, not only in quality, but in price as well.
See Our Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Men's Suits and Overcoats, and you will be convinced we are selling at close prices.
Our $3 Pants made to order beat them all.

GILLESPIE'S
STAR HALL,
138 DUNDAS STREET.
ywt

SINGER BICYCLES
AGAIN AWARDED
FIRST PRIZE
—AT—
WESTERN FAIR
Wm. Payne, sole agt for Canada.
yt

SELF-WILLED.

The ball waxes fast and furious; those who have hitherto held aloof from dancing pluck up courage, and plunge madly into the whirl. Carrie's card is full, save the last gallop. At intervals she sees Philippa, red and tattered, but placidly patient, in the arms of the very young or middle-aged; at intervals also she sees Lord Cecil, dancing with one and another of the titled demoiselles.

She grows weary and distrait. Why, she knows not. The band sounds to her out of tune and discordant, and when Willie, poor, patient Willie, comes up to plead for a dance, she can scarcely find a civil word to say to him. The last gallop is commencing; most of the aristocrats have faded elegantly away; Mr. Harrington's fly is at the door—it is time to go—when suddenly Lord Cecil appears before her. Though he has been dancing, he is neither red nor hot; the wide expanse of shirt-front, with its costly solitaire, is uncreased; he looks as calm and cool as when he entered.

"This last!" he says.

Carrie looks up at him.

"I think I am engaged three thick!" she says.

He considers a moment.

"Then as two must inevitably be disappointed, why not three?" he says. "Come!"

She needs no other argument, and he puts his arm round her and starts.

It is one of Waldteufel's best galops, and he dances it to perfection. Carrie's heart throbs with the music, her blood seems to run riot in her veins, and when the music ceases, and "God Save the Queen" wails out in its usually melancholy fashion, she stops and draws a long sigh of regret.

There is a rush toward the door of the cloak-room, but Lord Cecil holds back.

"We will wait," he says. "Is there anything you want?"

"No," says Carrie. "I wonder where papa and Philippa have gone to?"

"Here I am," says Philippa. "It is a beautiful night, or rather morning; and deliciously cool!"

"Cool! that sounds nice!" says Carrie.

"How did you get over, Lord Cecil?" asks Mr. Harrington.

Lord Cecil laughs.

"I requisitioned your dog-cart," he says. "I hope you don't mind?"

"Not in the least. But won't you come in the fly—there's room, and their will be company?"

"No thanks," says Lord Cecil. "As to that will the dog-cart offer any charms sufficient to induce any one to accompany me?"

"I'll come," says Mr. Harrington.

"And get neuralgia?" says Philippa, with her practical common sense. "No, you will not, papa."

Lord Cecil looks at Carrie.

"Will you come?" he says.

She would like to answer "No," but she cannot.

"Yes," she says.

There is an ugly rush as she answers, and Mr. Harrington and Philippa are borne away.

"I'll take care of Miss Carrie," says Lord Cecil.

"Very well," shouts back Mr. Harrington, and the two are left side by side.

Lord Cecil waits until the crowd thins; then he puts half a soverign into the hand of the waiter, and tells him to bring his overcoat.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing it, as its tag is stamped with the Fitz-Harwood coronet, and the man brings it in a few minutes.

They go out on the pavement and find the dog-cart waiting them.

Lord Cecil helps Carrie into her seat and climbs up beside her; it is not until they are about to start that Carrie realizes that they are alone.

"Lovely night," says Lord Cecil. Then he glances at Carrie, enveloped in her "cloud," and he pulls up, suddenly.

"What's the matter?"

"Only this, that you will catch cold," he says.

"Indeed I shall not; it is quite warm.

"I will not risk it," she says, and he takes off his overcoat.

"You must put this around you."

"But I don't want it!"

"But you do," he says, in his quiet way, and he throws it around her.

She glances at him.

"And you—who have been ill so lately—oh, Lord Cecil, this is not wise!"

He buttons his dress-coat around him, and laughs.

"I question whether there is a stronger man in Devonshire than I am. Are you ready? The horse is rather impatient."

The horse is more than impatient. It is Mr. Harrington's hunter pressed into hack service, and he starts with a leap that sends Carrie into Lord Cecil's arms.

"Steady!" he says to the horse, and no doubt to reassure Carrie, he puts his hand on her arm.

So they start.

CHAPTER XII.

They start, the yellow moon looking down upon them with a serene, impartial beam, which falls aslant Carrie's beautiful and still flushed face, defining her delicate profile, and setting forth the dainty little chin and every one of the long, dark lashes.

Bolt upright she sits, enveloped in Lord Cecil's overcoat, which, as is always the case when man's attire is donned by the fair sex, seems twice too big for her, the collar rising above her neck behind, and still further disarranging the silken hair already "tumbled and tossed" by the evening's excitement.

It is cool, as Philippa said, and the night is filled with sweet odors, which seem doubly fragrant after the closeness of the heated ball-room; the nightingales are up and awake; the clear trill and "jug, jug, jug" chiming melodiously with the sharp, decided strokes of the horse's hoofs. It is a lovely night, a night which it is good to share with the nightingale, a night to remember; a night—well, all nights are good enough for love!

Carrie sits silently watching the horse's ears twitching to and fro, her eyes downcast, her heart beating rather quickly. It has been an evening of triumph for her; she has been singled out for notice by the great duchess, has been seated among the grandees; a faint conviction that she has been also the wearer of the prettiest dress in the room sits easily on her mind. But it is not of this she thinks; it is of that one waltz—that one delicious waltz—she had danced with Lord Cecil.

And he sits by her side and she is wearing his overcoat! How warm and comfortable it feels! She can feel the soft silk lining touching her white bare arms, and something—the mere thought that he has worn it—makes her blood run swiftly. How courteously, yet how masterfully, he had made her take it, how gently he had put it round her.

A week ago she would have obstinately refused to have it, would have struggled against it if need were, but to-night the mastery in his voice had overcome her. If he had insisted upon her wearing his hat she must have yielded and obeyed?

What was this subtle influence which he exerted over her, before which her once hitherto indomitable spirit gave way and knelt like the veriest slave!

And Lord Cecil? He too, was silent: the blood was running hotly through his veins, and his heart was beating as he had thought, ay, and vowed, it never again would beat!

With him, too, lingered the memory of that waltz: looking, not at Carrie, but straight before him, he could see the lovely face as it almost touched his shoulder, could see the long lashes sweeping the cheeks with their shell-like tint, could see the half-parted lips. What did it mean, this subtle expression of pleasure which suffused his whole being? Was it caused by her presence so near to him? So near that he could feel her arm, in his coat-sleeve, touch his arm.

Yes! She was perfect—in beauty. She needed only one thing, a heart. If the gods had given her that they would have made a marvel amongst the daughters of men. He could fancy her waking some day to the full meaning of the divine passion, could fancy her leaning against some man's heart and whispering with a little sob—"I love you!" He could fancy——

With a start he rouses himself and looks at her.

"Are you asleep, Miss Carrie?" he says.

She raises her eyes to his for a moment.

"No," she says, in a low voice, for who could speak loudly on such a night!

"Not asleep, but thinking! Would it be of any use offering you a penny for your thoughts?"

The flush deepens on her face—if he could but know that she had been thinking of him!—and she laughs softly.

"Not in the least. My thoughts were not for sale. Were you asleep?

"And leaving the horse to drive himself! No, I was thinking. You shall have my thoughts for a penny, if you like."

"Ball dresses have no pockets."

"Then I must give you credit. I was thinking of you."

She turns her face up to him with a smile, which instantly gives place to a swift shyness that is strange to her.

"Of me! What a shocking waste of time, as papa would say. And what of me?"

"I was thinking how happy you have been."

"Happy!" curiously. "Well, yes."

"For all that constitutes a woman's idea of happiness has been yours to-night—music, lights, dancing, and unlimited admiration."

"Unlim——" She laughs incredulously.

"To be the prettiest—no, the most beautiful girl in the room, the best dressed——"

She turns to him swiftly, and looking at her with a half smile on his lips, he sees that her face has paled.

"Why do you make fun of me, Lord Cecil?" she says; and her voice falters with mingled reproach and indignation.

He grows serious in a moment.

(To Be Continued.)

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Texas papers note the marriage, last week, in Henderson, of Willis Taylor and Anna Fitz. If anybody can improve Miss Fitz a Taylor should.

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

It is the man with the quick-motioned jaw that is forever talking about the rapid tongue of woman.

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

Beauty is said to be but skin deep, but it goes in like a long dirk to the very heart of man.

The death of an ossified man in Tenness e is reported. He died hard.

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

Very few of the old saw proverbs will stand the test of modern philosophical criticism.

Do not try to work off your rubbish on your friends.

A wonderful new combination is R. Stark's Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders, nice to take and perfectly harmless. Mrs. Gaston, 23 Inchbury street, Hamilton, another well-known citizen, testifies: "Having given R. Stark's Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders a fair trial, I am willing to bear testimony to their efficacious effects. I have derived great benefit from them, having been a long time a sufferer from headache, billousness and neuralgia." Mr. Alexander Mercer, the well-known contractor, Hamilton, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending R. Stark's Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders, as after a fair and protracted trial of the same, I consider them a very valuable remedy for headache and billousness, well worthy of the confidence of the public, and far surpassing many others of considerable repute." Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

No man can tell how high he can reach until he tries.

John Friend, People's Confectioner.—Remodeled store and lunch rooms; business on more extensive scale. Everything best quality. Cooked hams always on hand, 171 Dundas street. yt

Look here! Cottolene, 1 pound 14 cents, 2 pounds 27 cents, 3-pound pails 40 cents at D. J. Langdon's grocery, corner York and Thames streets. ywt

Seasonable Goods Arriving Daily!
VERY FINE
FRESH ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, 50 CENTS PER QUART.
FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,
169 DUNDAS STREET.

ANOTHER FORTUNATE LADY!

The Pearl of Great Price Found After Three Years of Suffering!

Mrs. Wheeler Says: "I am now blessed with perfect digestion, I sleep well, and altogether I am a different woman."

MRS. E. R. WHEELER.

The iron fetters of disease must yield when the sick and suffering use that marvelous life renewer, Paine's celery compound. The curing and healing properties of this great Medicine are such, that victory always follows in its train. The galling bonds and chains of disease that have baffled physicians and common patent medicines are always removed when Paine's celery compound is fairly and honestly used by the sufferer.

It matters not how wearied and worn out by suffering a man or woman may be, we assure them of relief, sweet rest and cure. If your physician has labored with you for weeks, months or years, and failed to secure for you the blessing of health, do not despair and consider your case hopeless. There is life for you in Paine's celery compound; it has cured thousands who were in a worse condition than you are now in; surely it can meet your necessities and wants.

The past and present record of Paine's celery compound is a marvelous and inspiring one. Numberless testimonials vouched for by clergymen, lawyers, magistrates and other prominent men in our own Canada, amply prove that Paine's celery compound is elevated far above all other medicinal agencies in virtue and true healing power.

It is made to save lives, and not simply to sell.

Paine's celery compound produces the strongest proofs—the best testimonals—ever published in the world. Every cure is genuine; the cured people are about us, they are our neighbors and friends, and always ready to vouch for every word that is published in the newspapers respecting their cases.

To-day we are permitted to give the public another wonderful proof of what Paine's celery compound can do in the work of banishing disease and sickness.

Mrs. E. Wheeler of Windsor Mills, P. Q., whose portrait appears above, is a lady who is well-known and respected in her town. She had suffered for three years, and only found a cure when she used Paine's celery compound.

Mrs. Wheeler very kindly writes for the benefit of those who are suffering, and who have met with disappointments and failures by using medicines that possess no virtues.

It is worthy to notice that Mrs. Wheeler's statement is indorsed by a prominent and respected clergyman. Mrs. Wheeler writes as follows:

"I have been troubled with indigestion, sleeplessness and general debility for about three years; I have been under the care of doctors and have used medicines for a long time, but could not find relief from suffering. Your Paine's celery compound was highly recommended to me, and I finally decided to give it a fair trial. I am astonished at the great benefits I have received by using your medicine. I am now blessed with perfect digestion, I sleep well, and altogether I am a different woman. I most cheerfully recommend your Paine's celery compound to all that suffer from any of the troubles I have experienced, as I am sure it will give them instant relief."

Rev. J. E. Cox, of Windsor Mills, vouches for the above as follows: "I hereby certify that the above statement is correct."

THEIR RESPECTIVE SHARES.

A New Agreement Between the City and County

To be Entered Into—Application for Increase of Salaries Filed.

The finance committee of the council met last evening, the most important item taken up being a new agreement to be entered into between the County Council and the City of London re the expenditure and the respective portions of such to be borne by each corporation. Of course the city's share is the largest, as the number of prisoners sentenced and remanded from the Police Court outnumbers those of the county. A brief summary of the proposed agreement will be found below:

1. Stipulating that the city pay 55 per cent. of the charges and expenses incurred since Jan. 1, 1893, and which, during the continuance of the agreement shall be incurred, for repairing the court house and jail, the county to pay 45 per cent.

2. The city to pay 60 per cent. of the expenses from Jan. 1, 1893, or that share of any amount to be incurred during the agreement, in caring for and maintaining the prisoners and all expenses connected with the jail, including the fees and salaries of officers.

3. The city to pay 45 per cent. of the payments to jurors and expenses connected with jury services since Jan. 1, the county to pay the remaining 55 per cent. of the expense.

4. The city to pay 25 per cent. of the fees of the clerk of the peace for the county for duties performed in connection with his office, and the county to pay 75 per cent of the sheriff's fees for discharge of prisoners on non-indictable offenses, and the county to pay the remaining 25 per cent., while the city is to shoulder the whole of the charges for filing police magistrate's summary convictions.

The city is also asked in the agreement to pay $500, which has been agreed upon, to satisfy all claims the county may have.

This agreement is to remain in force for five years, from Jan. 1, 1893.

The city solicitor sent a communication in reference to the above, stating that it would be necessary to have the matter submitted to the County Council next week, directing the execution of the agreement by the warden on behalf of the county, and also a bylaw of the city authorizing the mayor to execute the agreement on behalf of the city.

Treasurer Pope pointed out the amendments that had been made on the previous understanding, all of which were as equally beneficial to the city as to the county. Ald. Parnell objected to the city paying any share of the repairs without having a voice in the matter, but as such deficiency was about to be remedied he moved that the agreement be forwarded to the council, with the requisition that a bylaw be prepared.

Peter Toll, assessor for Nos. 4 and 5 wards, asked that he be paid $600 for such work as devolves upon him in that position, which has taken up five months of his time. The present salary is $400, an assistant having to be paid therefrom. A. McCoubrey made a similar request.

Ald. Parnell, as soon as the communications were read, moved that as no provision had been made in the estimates for an increase they be filed. This met the views of the remainder of the members and carried.

Applications for remissions of taxes were received from Mrs. Arnott and Mr. Whaley. Both were granted.

CONDUCTORS COLLIDE.

Leaning Out on Passing Trains Their Heads Crash Together.

DENVER, Dec. 1.—Conductor Charles Chilvers a few nights ago was standing on the rear platform of a special car on a regular Denver and Rio Grande passenger train leaning out to catch the proper signals from a Rock Island train on a siding. It was dark, and he did not see Conductor Gunn on the Rock Island train, who was also leaning out.

Neither conductor saw his danger, and the two men were brought together with a crash of their heads. Gunn was whirled from his position on the platform to the ground, and was picked up insensible from between the switch track and the main track by another Rio Grande train which came along later. The railing which surrounded the platform on the private car on which Conductor Chilvers stood saved him from being thrown to the ground. He was carried into the car insensible by the porter. The occupants of the car thought he had had a fit, and a physician on the train applied restoratives. Chilvers could give no explanation of his condition. It was not until an investigation was held that the conductors found out what had struck them.

Prevention is Better

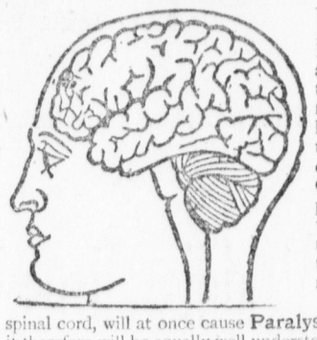
Than cure and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent the attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely on Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh; also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

The man who is "driven to drink" usually has to walk back.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
NERVINE TONIC
AND
STOMACH AND LIVER CURE
The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

Chronic Diseases are caused by Deranged Nerve Centres at base of the Brain.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases, are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord, will at once cause **Paralysis** of the body below the injured part it therefore will be equally well understood, how the derangements of the nerve centres, will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with **Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.**

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is indeed, a veritable **Nerve Food** and **Will Relieve in One Day** the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases, is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.,

In Bed Six Years

FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

HARTFORD CITY, Blackford Co., Indiana, June 8, '93.
South American Medicine Company.

GENTLEMEN: I received a letter from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and asking for my testimonial. I will gladly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I would have vomiting spells, and there would be from eighteen to twenty days at a time that I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, and two from Columbus, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having spells like spasms, and would lie cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child; all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles I could rise up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it was I. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world. It was a godsend to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that if anyone doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster or any citizen, as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

MISS ELLEN STOLTZ.

Will a remedy which can effect such a marvellous cure as the above, cure **you?**

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27, 1893.
To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My Signature). Rev W S Barker

Sick Headache.

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the grandest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone. MRS. W. T. ENSMINGER.

State of Indiana
Montgomery County, } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1887.

CHAS. M TRAVIS, Notary Public.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful, that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the Stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay. for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the Stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in **one day,** and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893. (My signature) Reuben E Truax

Walkerton, Ontario.

Price, One Dollar

If your druggist hasn't the Remedy in stock ask him to procure it for you from his regular wholesaler.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TILL 9 p.m. at 64 Stanley street. W. H. WESTON.

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

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES required at Shuff's Drug Store, 660 Dundas street east. Residence Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

REID—At 359 Dundas street, on Dec. 1, the wife of George M. Reid, of a son.

DIED.

MITCHELL—In this city, on Dec. 1, 1893, Margaret, second daughter of the late Robt. Mitchell, and aunt of James, Alfred and David McCoubrey and Dr. Mitchell.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 311 Bathurst street, on Monday at 3:30, services at 3 o'clock.

DUNCAN — In Detroit, on Nov. 28, 1893. Agatha Ray, only daughter of Robert and Susan Duncan, formerly of London, aged 21 years and six months.

LOGAN—In this city, on Nov. 30, 1893, James Logan, aged 78 years.
Funeral notice later. 39u

SHAW—On Dec. 1, 1893, in this city, John Shaw, aged 60 years.
Funeral on Saturday at 3 p.m., services at 2:30, from the house, 141 Wharncliffe road, to Woodland. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
Glasgow papers please copy.

JARVIS—On Dec. 1, Mrs. Catherine Jarvis, aged 49 years.
Funeral will leave the family residence, 144 Waterloo street, for the Grand Trunk station, at 11:30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday); services at 10:30; interment at Sarnia. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

J. G. SHUFF,
Dispenses Physicians' Prescriptions
—AT—
660 Dundas St.,
EAST END.
PHONE 502.
ywt

JUST RECEIVED
SHERRIES
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED TO CANADA.
Oloroso Vintage, 1860, Vin de Pasto, Miza, Cabinet, Palido, Morgan's, for cooking.
I. W. SCANDRETT, 177 Dundas St.

This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street.
TELEPHONE 118.

Spruce Cherry
Nothing is better, and nothing cures colds quicker than this favorite remedy—25c per bottle. Boyle's Drug store, No. 652 Dundas street.
Tar.

GET YOUR FALL SUITS AND OVER COATS from
WM. SLATER,
cutter and practical tailor, new store, opposite Park on the V. Large assortment of fine goods in stock to select from. Gentlemen's own cloth made up and trimmed. Ordered clothing and repairing done neatly. Try me; cheapest in the city; good fit guaranteed; pants a specialty; prices low; open evenings; telephone, 870. ywt

We Want
Your trade, and will offer you special inducements in order to get it. We can deal with live people. Are
You Alive?
Try Us Once and See.
MANTEL,
Grate and Tile Hearth, $25.
W. H. HEARD & CO.,
357 Richmond Street.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,
Fashionable Tailor,
262½ Dundas Street.
NEW FALL GOODS.
Overcoatings and Suitings.
LATEST STYLES, ETC.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
we

CITIZENS,
Insure with A. B. Powell.
He represents some of the best companies doing business. His rates are low.
Fire Insurance, Accident Insurance, Life Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance.
Bonds issued for Bankers, etc.
Real estate bought and sold.
A. B. POWELL'S
INSURANCE OFFICE.
437 RICHMOND.
vt

Shawls
Gloves AND
Hosiery
Cheaper than anywhere else at
Priddis Bros.

If You Want Fresh Oysters
CALL OR TELEPHONE TO THE
NEW YORK STORE
FOR A QUART OF
SELECTS.
And you will use no other.
ANDERSON & BARNARD

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
Steel Spring Skates from 65c up. Hockey Club Skates, the Columbus and Valant Clipper Skates, new patterns. Skate Straps and parts of all kinds. Skates sharpened and repaired.
Wm. Gurd & Co.
185 Dundas St., London. Phone 800.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St

J. A. NELLES
AGENT FOR THE
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Fire Insurance Association.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Assurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.
Office, 422 Richmond Street
TELEPHONE 343.

FAIR, COLDER. SNOW FLURRIES.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—11 p.m.—The high pressure in the Northwest is decreasing, and a slight increase in temperature is taking place there. Higher pressure and decidedly colder weather prevails over Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces a small depression is developing, accompanied by sleet or rain.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 42°—48°; Calgary, 22° below—2° below; Battleford, 38° below—16° below; Qu'Appelle, 34° below—6° below; Winnipeg, 32° below—14° below; Port Arthur, 12° below—2° below; Toronto, 21°—28°; Kingston, 22°—28°; Montreal, 24°—26°; Quebec, 18°—32°; Halifax, 32°—48°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Dec. 2—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Winds mostly fresh from the westward; fair weather; lower temperature; snow flurries.

GO TO
BELTZ'S
—FOR—
Good Furs.
Reliable Furs.
Furs that you can depend upon. We manufacture our own.

A SIGN OF COLD WEATHER
The raw furs now coming in are very heavy coated for this time of the year, which is a good indication of a cold winter.
Furs! Furs! Furs!
E. BELTZ
144 Dundas Street.

Wonderful Enamel Paint.—Blundell Spence & Co., of London, Eng., are the manufacturers of a very superior enamel paint, every color of which will stand the test of hot water and guaranteed not to fade, and will produce exceedingly fine gloss. When used in connection with the celebrated Gold Leaf Substitute paint for decorating purposes very fine and lasting effects can be produced. For sale in all colors by E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas street. ywt

Have you a few moments time to read about the colossal and brilliant stock of new presents arriving to be given free with Empire Tea Company's popular, profit-sharing, any price teas, coffee, baking powder, cocoa, chocolate, pepper or mustard. A trial order will suffice to make you a permanent customer with us. Twenty-six pounds of granulated sugar for $1, upon profit-sharing system. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from Kingsmill's.

London Advertiser.
Telephone Numbers.
107.....BUSINESS OFFICE
134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS
175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—'Tis now the naughty little boy
Gets home from school too late
To carry in the evening coal,
But not to go and skate,

—Rev. J. W. Jones and wife, of Maxwell, have been visiting in London.

—The Bishop of Huron will preach in St. Matthew's Church to-morrow evening.

—The anniversary of Queen's Avenue Methodist Sunday school will be held to-morrow.

—The first ice skating of the season will be enjoyed at the Westminster rink on Monday night.

—The Grand Opera House box office will be open Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for the sale of seats for "Wang."

—A small fire at McClary's japanning department gave the brigade a run yesterday evening. The damage was slight.

—The 2-year-old daughter of Mr. W. J. McAdoo, Trafalgar street, fell in a pot of boiling water the other day. The little thing was badly scalded, and has since died.

—Ald. Jones yesterday sold the stock of Alton & Yager, general merchants, Clear Creek, Norfolk county, valued at $1,510 38, to C. B. Gelding, Tilsonburg, at 53 cents on the dollar.

—The Canadian Woodmen's finances are in such good condition that the executive have decided to make no assessment for December. Three new camps will be started next week.

—At the monthly meeting of the Band of Hope in Christ Church last night a solo was rendered very acceptably by Mr. Ziegler, an address given by Rev. E. Lee and songs and recitations by the members.

—The trustees of the Protestant Orphans' Home return their very sincere thanks to Mr. Tripp, who so kindly conveyed the children of the home to and from the Busy Bee entertainment, held last Tuesday evening, in Wesley Hall.

—An interesting ceremony to-morrow will be in Christ Church will be conducted by the Bishop of Huron. Messrs. E. C. Clark, of Wingham, F. Leigh, of Tilbury, and H. W. Jeanes, of Dungannon, will be ordained as deacons, and Rev. E. W. Hunt, of Southampton, J. T. Kerrin, of Bayfield, and E. Lee, of Princeton, to the order of priesthood.

—Dr. Duncan, who has been shooting at Long Point, says that he was shown the spot where Detective Allan's body lay, and from the position of the corpse and where the gun lay he considers it hardly possible that it could have been an accident, but was no doubt murder. He says that there are plenty of roughs there all the time, who would think nothing of killing a man to save themselves from detection.—[Embro Courier.

—Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late Robert Jarvis, died yesterday at the family residence, No. 144 Waterloo street, after an illness lasting about six months. The deceased lady, who was born in the eastern part of the Province, came to London from Hamilton about 15 or 16 years ago, and at the time of her death was 49 years old. She was an adherent of the Anglican denomination and much esteemed. Two daughters are bereft of a fond mother—Mrs. Watson, of this city, and Eliza, at home. The funeral services take place to-morrow at 10:30 a.m., and the remains will be buried in Sarnia.

—Mr. Ed Wilkins and wife, of this city, left yesterday afternoon, via G. T. R., for Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Wilkins has been in business with his father on Dundas street for some time, but owing to illness he was obliged to retire, and leaves for the west in the hope that his health may thereby be improved. Both the young people have many warm friends in London, who will look hopefully for their home-coming in the near future with Mr. Wilkins' health fully restored. The latter was a valued and much respected member of Court Forest City, A. O. F., and an active worker in the Liberal interest.

Miss Bishop's Benefit.

A fair-sized audience attended the benefit concert tendered to Miss Jennie Bishop, the "Black Jennie Lind," in Victoria Hall last night. A splendid programme was presented as follows:

Piano solo.....Miss Jean Phillips
Delsartean exercise.....
...Misses Smith, Lawrence and Westervelt
Solo.....Miss Bishop
Guitar solo.....Miss Ida Saw
Solo.....Mr. E. J Forsythe
Solo.....Miss Bishop
Delsartean exercise.....
...Misses Smith, Lawrence and Westervelt
Solo.....Mr. E. J. Forsythe
Solo.....Miss Bishop

"Wang."

"Wang," the popular comic opera, which, by its wholesome merriment, bright melodies and its series of elaborate stage pictures, has already gained the favor of theater-goers, will be heard here next Wednesday. The local management has been asked to remove from the stage every inch of the scenery ordinarily stored there in order to make room for the large amount carried by this season's "Wang" company. The faces in the cast are: Edwin Stevens, the eminent comedian, has already a name here; Miss Virginia Earl, who, by the charm of her impersonation of soubrette roles, has come to be recognized as among the leaders in that line of stage work; Miss Ethel Lynton, who will be remembered as a bewitching Olivette; Miss Florence Drake, a young singer of great ability, and Miss Mittie Atherton. The company numbers 60 people in all.

Funeral of the Late Thomas Brock.

One of the most esteemed and respected employes of this division of the C. P. R. was the late Thomas Brock, who met such a sudden and melancholy death while in the discharge of his duties at Drumbo on Tuesday. Profound regret prevailed among all who knew him. The funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, from 602 Central avenue, was very numerously attended. Many were the tear-stained eyes while the solemn services were in progress. At the grave in Oakland Cemetery, Mr. Kelleher, master of Lodge No. 415, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, officiated. Mr. John Nolan marshaled the funeral procession, at the head of which marched about 50 C. P. R. and G. T. R. men. The pall-bearers were Messrs. P. McDonald, R. McDougall and J. Murdock, of the C. P. R., this city; J. Johnson, of the G. T. R., and A. Imrie and J. Wilson, of the C. P. R., Toronto Junction. From the Queen City came several of deceased's friends, among whom were D. McFnaney, J. Harrison, J. Brice, A. Emrie, W. J. Walker, A. McGovern, Thos. Burton, T. Hirons, C. Walton, J. J. Walker, D. J. Barnes, Geo. Thompson, W. Hynd, R. Boyd and Geo. McFarlane (proprietor of the Subway House). Mr. T. W. Williams (assistant superintendent of this division), and Mr. James Houston (the agent here), also attended the funeral.

An old adage reads, "the best is the cheapest." How often we have proved it to be true. Now it is especially true of wooden commodities. W. D. Willis & Co., corner York and Adelaide streets, have a full stock of lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash and house trimmings. You will find their goods and prices right. yt

To be Granted at Last.

Communications principally occupied the attention of the Board of Trade last night. The one of most interest to Londoners was received from C. Falconer, of the Postoffice Department, Ottawa. It was in reference to the improvements asked for in the entrance to the postoffice and an outside letter-box. The board has been urging the matter for some time, and the communication bore the satisfactory information that the Department of Public Works had been asked to carry out the request. A. T. Drummond, of Montreal, wrote re the adoption by the board of that city of a report favoring insurance by the Government of registered letters. The board there has written the Postmaster-General on the subject. A letter was also received from the Hamilton Board of Trade in support of the 2-cent postal rate. These two communications were embodied in a resolution supporting both, and Secretary Nelles will write both boards, stating that London will co-operate in the effort to secure a 2-cent rate. The question of insolvency legislation was brought up in a letter from Toronto, stating that that board would co-operate with other boards in getting the Government to pass a bill in respect to the request made. A committee from Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton had waited on Sir John Thompson, and were assured that their demands would receive attention. A reply was received from M. B. Dickson, of the Grand Trunk, in reference to Saturday market rates, stating that the tariff of rates had been out of stock, nor could he tell when a new supply would be ready. Mr. John H. Ginge was proposed for membership by Mr. Bland.

Colds, Coughs, Catarrh and Rheumatism cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Dose is two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

The new home of the Hunt Club has been fitted up with electric enunciators, bells, etc. E. B. Fewings, electrician, had the contract. Office 'phone, 822; residence, 952. zxt

Ives Is on the Mend.

If your china gets broken by thunder, lightning, fire, water or any of the elements which are going round breaking things up in general, take it along to Ives', the old curiosity shop. You all know him; if you don't, you ought to. A. IVES, general repairer, 308 Dundas street. ywt

Silver Polish.

The best manufactured. For sale at J. E. ADKINS', on the corner, East London. Try it. Something new. ywt

The Life Insurance Policy.

The New York Life Insurance Company announces the issue of a new policy form, known as the "accumulation policy."

The only condition of the "accumulation policy" is that the policy-holder pays the premiums. There is no restriction respecting residence, travel, occupation, habits of life or manner of death, in either the application or the policy.

1. Return-premium and survivorship dividends.
2. Loans on the policy at 5 per cent. interest.
3. One month's grace in the payment of premiums, with payment of policy in full in case of death during the month of grace.
4. Extended, or paid-up, insurance in case of lapse after three years, the first without notice, and the second if requested within six months.
5. Six options in settlement, at the end of an accumulation period of ten, fifteen or twenty years.
6. Guaranteed surrender values at the end of such periods, larger than offered under tontine or distribution policies.

JAN. 1, 1893.

Assets.....$137,499,198 99
Surplus.....16,804,948 10
(As per certificate of Insurance Department.)
New insurance written in 1892.....$173,605,070 00

EDWARD TOWE, district agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London, Ont.

Something New.

For some years, Hutchinson & Son, pork butchers, have carried on a business in Covent Garden Market. Messrs. Moore & Son have now secured the good-will of this long-established firm. The new proprietors are energetic and capable men, and the citizens who have patronized the former owners are assured of careful and satisfactory attention. Everything in these stalls, which are situated at the southwest end of of Covent Garden, will be found to be admirable in quality. The smoked bacon, breakfast bacon, hams, lard and sausages found here will always be excellent. One ton of sausages are shipped weekly by this firm, which fact gives some idea of the wide-appreciation of the prime quality of its goods.

Oh, say? Mrs. Brown, have you been to Trebilcock's great bankrupt sale? They are selling the finest dress goods, millinery, mantles and fancy goods, all new, stylish goods, at low bankrupt prices. Why, I bought goods there at less than half the price. They are bound to clear their present stock out and everything is selling cheap for cash. You know they have no common shoddy goods, but the best goods at less than other stores charge you for shoddy. It is a fact; just read their ad. on another page in this paper. b

All the newest styles in photos at WESTLAKE'S. See our new specialties for Xmas trade. Studio 201 Dundas street. Phone 571. ywt

Rex Brands
BREAKFAST BACON
HAMS,
LEAF LARD
Superior to all other brands.
MOORE & CO.
1 to 6 Market House,
LONDON, - - - ONTARIO
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
t

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

I was afflicted with general debility and liver affection, and have recommended, and will continue to do so, Williams' Royal Crown Remedy, to all who are afflicted with the above complaints, and consider it has cured me—in fact made a new man of me.
t P. H. McLAUGHLIN.

Cafe Noir, Kindergarten,
Trinidad, Madrid,
Java, Menagerie,
Cowslip, Butternuts,
Colonial, Epine,
Wine Nuts,
—AT—
J. L. FITZGERALD'S
153 Dundas Street.
PHONE 362.

Bromo Seltzer
CURES
HEADACHES
Neuralgia, Sleeplessness,
ETC., ETC.
SOLD BY
N. I. McDermid,
Druggist, 174 Dundas street.

ARTISTIC
WOOD MANTELS.
Gas and Coal Grates and Tile.
R. R. BLAND,
Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street.
tyw

PICTURES
PICTURES
Large selection of the latest Engravings, Etchings, colored Photogravures, Oil and Water Colors. Colored Pastels; framed in white and gold, $1 and $1 50 each. Choice variety Mouldings, Easels in Brass, Oak, Bamboo, and White and Gold. Prices away down low.
R. LEWIS,
182 DUNDAS STREET.
ywt

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH
DILLOWAY,
Dundas Street. Telephone 18
yw

OUR AIM
Is to give you the best made and neatest cut garments in the city.
Our Fall Stock!
Is now complete, comprising
OVERCOATINGS,
SUITINGS,
TROUSERINGS and
FANCY VESTINGS.
Give us a call and be convinced!
SLATER BROS.
339 Richmond street.
TELEPHONE 884. ywt

W. FAIRBAIRN
THE TAILOR,
Has Removed to Edge Block (up stairs.

Smith Bros.
—ARE THE—
Leading Plumbers In London.
Call and see their goods in working operation in their showrooms, and then you will know how good plumbing is done.
376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 538. ywt

NOTICE.
Special inducements will be offered during the next 60 days to all intending purchasers of
Pianos & Organs
And on easy terms of payment.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED
Williams Pianos
(CANADA'S FAVORITE)
To select from and at prices sure to please.
YOUR CHOICE OF 35 ORGANS
By different makers, from $20 to $50, and on very easy terms.
Please call, examine our goods and get our prices.
R. S. Williams & Son
171—DUNDAS STREET—171
LONDON, ONTARIO.
J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

MARA'S
Some of our competitors complain that we are demoralizing the trade of the city with the prices we are selling at during this
Liquidation Sale.
We do not pretend we are making money just now, though we are undoubtedly doing the largest trade by far in London. Our object, as before announced, is simply to get the cash for our stock in the quickest way possible, and we know the secret of how to do that is
LOW PRICES
—IN—
Men's Wool Socks
We are selling at 2 pairs for 25c a line worth 20c a pair anywhere else. This is the biggest bargain yet offered in Socks. All-wool, seamless, long and heavy.
Men's - Braces!
Heavy web, leather ends, brass buckles, very strong, worth 25c a pair. Sale price 2 pairs for 25c.
MEN'S HEAVY WOOL
TOP SHIRTS,
Sale price, 50c each.
Extra Heavy Tweed Effect
Top Shirts
Handsome goods Sale price, 65c each.
Men's Heavy All-Wool Ribbed
Shirts and Drawers
38c EACH.
In Mantle Cloth
We have made farther reductions to close out. See lines at 75c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 a yard.
DRESS BUTTONS
MANTLE BUTTONS
COAT BUTTONS
SHIRT BUTTONS
ALL BUTTONS
HALF PRIC
RED DAMASK
TABLE LINEN
35c line now 25c a yard.
CREAM DAMASK
TABLE LINE
58 inch, good weight. Sale pri 25c a yard.
Men's Tweed Sui
Still a large number on hand. will beat all competition. Co and see the goods. From $4 up.
MEN'S GOOD STRONG
LONG BOOTS
Sale price, $1 35 a pair.
MEN'S BEST QUALITY
OVERSHOE
Sale price, $1 a pair.
HAND PAINTED
PAPER RACK
39c EACH.
ELECTRIC SO
Now 10 Bars for 25c.
THE
T. A. Mara L
LIMITED.
155 Dundas Street
Market Square.

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RESS BUTTONS
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ALL BUTTONS } HALF PRICE.

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PAPER RACKS

39c EACH.

ELECTRIC SOAP

Now 10 Bars for 25c.

THE

T. A. Mara Co

LIMITED,

155 Dundas Street an
Market Square.

London Saturday Advertiser

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893.

No points are of more importance than the getting of good scrutineers and the getting out of the vote. These two duties are foundation stones. Scrutineers are to be appointed on the second Tuesday in December. Look up the Act.

That is a crisp motto of a society of native women in Bombay: "The world was made for women, too." The women of Ontario are taking an admirable interest in the coming plebiscite vote, and are doing much to swell the coming victory.

The "personal liberty" argument is well met in these words from John Stuart Mill: "My liberty ends when it begins to involve the possibility of injury to my neighbor." The liquor traffic involves a good deal more than the mere possibility of injury. It is injurious altogether.

One of the pleasantest sights of the plebiscite campaign is that of men and women, Conservatives and Liberals, Presbyterians and Methodists, minister and layman, men of white skin and men of dark, on a common platform, resolved to abolish the drink traffic. And they will do it, too!

Sir Oliver Mowat said in a recent speech that the relative jurisdiction of the Dominion and the Provincial Legislatures as to prohibition is not yet decided, though a decision might be expected in a comparatively short time. Sir Oliver added that personally he was in favor of prohibition.

Lord Wolesley, when in command of Canadian volunteers on the occasion of the first Red River expedition, before the days of Northwest railways, found that cold tea was a mighty sight better drink to refresh with and march on than beer. Lord Wolesley, the crack British general, ought to be a pretty fair authority.

We take no stock in the statement that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced. It can be enforced relatively as well as any other enactment. Whenever the people want it enforced, enforced it will be. Unless all signs fail the people will declare on Jan. 1 in thunder tones that they do want a prohibitory law, and mean to have it enforced.

Dr. Carpenter, England's greatest physiologist, says: "In the average man the habitual use of alcoholic liquors, in moderate or even in small quantities, is not only unnecessary for the maintenance of bodily and mental vigor, but is unfavorable to the permanent enjoyment of health, even though it may for a time appear to contribute to it."

While some Canadians who have spent a night, or possibly two or three days at most, in prohibition Iowa, at once discover that it is a "farce and a failure," those who live in the State and ought to know about it, are not so sure of that, by any means. The newly-elected Governor of the State. Hon. Mr. Jackson, has recently been saying: "We have had prohibition in Iowa for eleven years, and my hand shall never rekindle the fires under the old breweries and distilleries of this State." He is just fresh from the people and his large election majority indicates that he is in sympathy with the popular voice.

Rev. E. R. Hutt, a well-known and respected Presbyterian minister of Ingersoll, Ont., publishes a letter in the Globe criticising Rev. Principal Grant for his position in opposition to prohibition. He points out that Dr. Grant in this goes in direct contradiction to the repeated deliverances of the Presbyterian General Assembly, whose servant he is. In 1890 the General Assembly resolved that: "This Assembly believes that the general traffic in intoxicating liquors is contrary to the teaching of the Scriptures and the spirit of the Christian religion." In 1891 it again affirmed its position and "asserts its conviction that in the matter of legislation, nothing short of prohibition rigidly enforced by the proper authorities should ever be accepted as final or satisfactory." It also called on all pastors, office bearers and members to faithfully use all proper available means to promote total abstinence, strengthen the temperance sentiment of our people and hasten the coming of prohibition." The Presbyterian Church now heads one way and Dr. Grant another.

Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, who has had a good deal of experience in temperance journalism, has commenced the publication of the Vanguard, a monthly of 64 pages, at $2 a year. The first number is now before us, and contains a number of well-written and carefully prepared articles on the various phases of the prohibition question. The various Canadian statistics given are of special value in connection with the present plebiscite campaign. Single copies are sold at 15 cents each. Those who desire to post themselves will do well to send the amount to the publisher, F. S. Spence, 86 King street east, Toronto. The next number promises to be of special interest.

We are receiving frequent inquiries about prohibition campaign literature. The complaint is made that people do not care to be dosed with tracts, a good many of which are not of general interest or to the point. Why not supply them with a sheet like this, which contains much of general interest and value, over and above its temperance facts and arguments? For the purpose of both interesting and convincing time and money cannot be more judiciously expended than in getting a supply and handing the papers out, or in sending orders directed to the London ADVERTISER Office, and having them mailed to any address desired. Supplies will be furnished at the bare cost price.

The N. Y. Voice gives this practical hint which a lot of good meaning Canadians would do well to make note of: "If you have never done it before, now is the time to begin to make Prohibition voters. Select a list of a dozen or so of the most promising young men of your neighborhood and don't let a month pass without mailing to each of them some of our most inspiring and convincing prohibition literature." Just as good literature for that purpose as can be found in Ontario is the sheet now in you hands, good reader, and it will be supplied to you at such cheap rates as to be within everybody's reach. It is being specially prepared to interest and instruct the people on the greatest of all present Canadian questions.

When Mr. Stead the great English editor, was recently in Toronto, he made a remark in regard to the churches which applies with equal force to the temperance people. He urged that church workers should be more alive to their duties as citizens and electors. He said, among other things, that it is useless for churches to pray for the election of the best men if they did not first agree upon their candidates. The plan has been too much to allow the mere machine political party men to meet in convention and select their candidates, and then to vote for one or other of them as "the choice between two evils." In very many cases the important work of temperance electors should be done in connection with the nominations.

Principal Grant does not believe in prohibition, or even in total abstinence, but in this he is not at all in accord with the great body of his brethren in the ministry of the great Presbyterian Church in Canada. Nine-tenths of them are now both abstainers and prohibitionists. Years ago so many of them had not reached that point. The trouble is, the noted and well-meaning gentleman has not kept up with the procession. He is lagging still in the position a good many occupied 25 years ago. He would like to see the end of drunkenness, and may yet become convinced that drunkenness will not end until drinking ends, and drinking will not end so long as the selling continues to be sanctioned and protected by law.

The Globe, in an editorial on prohition last Saturday, points out the advantages there are of driving the business from respectable and attractive places to the low shebeens such as take their place, where liquors are sold at all in violation of law. "No boy who has anything worthy to be called 'home' will take his first lesson in drinking in a filthy, foul-smelling back room, where he has to be served by a besotted woman, unclean both in habiliments and conversation, and where he has to drink strong liquors of the most odious flavors out of a sticky, unwashed tumbler." Of course, men whose appetites have already been formed may follow the business to such places, and "they will have it" almost anywhere that it can be found. If our young men can be saved, even for a single generation, from the temptations to drink a very great and good work will be accomplished.

In Toronto the plebiscite campaign has commenced in earnest, and it promises to be a very interesting and lively one. The first of a series of large public meetings was held on Friday evening last, and stirring speeches were made by Rev. Wm. Patterson, of Cooke's Church; Commandant Booth, of the Salvation Army; Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. H. T. Benson, Hon. S. H. Blake, Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, and George Duffy, president of the Roman Catholic League. The intention is to hold a large number of meetings and in almost every part of the city, so that the largest possible number of electors can be reached. On Saturday evening another mass meeting was held in another part of the city, with E. Coatsworth, M.P., in the chair, who declared himself a prohibitionist. Among the speakers were R. C. Evans, of London, and Isaac T. Mills, of Toronto. The O'Banyan jubilee singers assisted. In every locality large and popular meetings should be held, and men should be selected to address them who are thoroughly acquainted with the question. Mere old time stories and sentimentalism are not sufficient in a campaign like this.

On Thanksgiving Day two promising young men, of respectable families, committed suicide in Montreal. The telegraph report says: "Both were young men in the very prime of life and it must be admitted that intoxicating drink was the cause of both tragedies." Evangelist Natal was a young merchant 28 years of age, who had been on a spree for a few days. While in a house of ill repute he fired off a revolver lodging a ball in his brain from which he died almost instantly. Patrick O'Hara was 26 years old. He was drinking heavily and was lodged in a police station for safe-keeping. There he hanged himself by his leather belt. Both bodies lay side by side in the hospital that night. Of course every one knows that just such tragedies will continue while the licensed drink traffic continues.

Mr. George May Powell, of Philadelphia, president of the Arbitration Council, speaking of hard times in the United States, urges that the enormous expenditure of over $900,000,000 yearly by the people for intoxicating liquors, is one of the chief reasons. Thousands thus spend much, or all, of their surplus earnings, and in consequence there is an under-consumption of such manufactured goods as boots and shoes, clothing and provisions, and the many other things manufactured for every day use. He says: "Drop this stupendous sum from the amount that should be coursing through healthy channels of commercial and industrial operations, and you will see what is the chief cause of stagnation in the legitimate and equitable business of this country." He urges that the hundreds of little stores scattered across the continent, which retail goods to the many scattered families, are the many springs that feed the financial stream that supplies the great manufacturing and business centers. Dry up these springs, as they are being dried, because people who should buy boots and shoes, and clothing and the like, for themselves and their families, are spending the money for intoxicants, and all the industrial trades, and all those engaged in them, are sure to suffer loss in consequence.

Prohibition Enforcement.

It Can Be Enforced All Right, if Gone About Rightly.

Mr. Preston, of Toronto, librarian of the Ontario Legislature library, has just returned from a trip to Iowa, where, it seems, he was investigating the workings of the prohibition law of that State. He saw a good deal of open violations of the law while there, and therefore comes to the conclusion that in Canada "a strictly administered license act" would be a better temperance measure than prohibition. The fact that two of the leading Toronto dailies gave the same version of the same trip and its conclusions on the same morning would indicate that there is a purpose being served by making it so public just now.

There is no doubt but that the enforcement of prohibition in certain sections of Iowa has been very loose during the past few years, just as there has been a great deal of looseness in the enforcement of liquor laws in some sections of even the Province of Ontario during the same time. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Preston's experience and conclusions are calculated to give a much more sweeping conviction of failure of prohibition than the actual facts will warrant. The circumstances in regard to liquor law enforcement in Iowa are very different from Ontario, and a liquor law that may prove a failure there may not do so here.

1. In the first place, the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law are elected by popular vote in Iowa, from the public prosecutor downward. The violators of law are, therefore, having a voice in the electing of those who are to prosecute and try them.

2. There is also in Iowa, and especially along the border counties both east and west, a very large foreign population who are not schooled to American ideas of sobriety or respect for law observance, and these hold the balance of political power in their hands, especially in the election of the very class of officers whose duty it is to enforce liquor laws. The same men, if here, and with the same power of electing officers, would make even our license laws a great farce.

3. Iowa is a central State surrounded on all four sides by states without prohibition. Down its east side flows the Mississippi River, and down its west and along the south the Missouri, on both of which boats of all kinds are plying, touching at every point along its banks, and there is no force of customs officers to prevent liquors from being landed at every point. Our country is not so situated, by any means.

4. Then, the Federal Government is all the time conniving at such liquor law violations and getting a revenue out of issuing liquor-selling permits, as Mr. Preston's testimony well bears out. The Federal Government is therefore a consenting and interested party in the open and systematic violations of a state law, both as regards the sale, the importation and the manufacture. We need not expect any such difficulty here.

Mr. Preston visited several cities bordering on the two great inter-state rivers, and it was in them that he saw open sales. It has been pretty freely admitted, for some time past, that the law has not been a success in these border localities, for the reasons above stated, nor can it be expected to be until some such central system of appointing law officers as we have in Ontario is adopted.

He only seems to have visited one central locality, Des Moines, and there he does not claim to have seen any such open sales. Whatever selling he saw any evidence of there was under the guise of a legitimate drug store trade. He says that every public house in which they wandered had a drug store attachment. It leaves the impression that every public house in the city was so fitted up. He will not pretend to assert anything like that, and probably did not mean to give such an idea. As a matter of fact the better men of Des Moines, including at least one of its most reliable journals, has asserted, over and over again, that there is not an open bar-room or saloon in that large and thriving city, nor is there one-third as much drinking or drunkeness as there was under the old time license system.

It was just in the time of an exciting State election campaign when Mr. Preston recently visited Iowa, and the prohibition law was one of the vital questions in the campaign. He knows pretty well that even here in Ontario there has been, now and then at least, a good deal of laxity about license law enforcement during certain political campaigns. The Democrat party was agitating for the repeal of the law, and had an object in making it look as odious as possible. Gov. Boies, the Democrat candidate for re-election, has been an open denouncer of the law, and an advocate for its repeal, and it was to his party advantage to make prohibition as unpopular as it could be made. Last week, however, the same Governor was defeated by a majority of over 35,000, and the whole Democrat party ticket was snowed under. These facts are worth considering in this connection.

A few years ago the writer spent a day visiting a large State penitentiary in Iowa, to inquire what had been the effect of prohibition on the number of its inmates. There had been a falling off of fully one-third of the prisoners in the preceeding three years. The warden gave it as his opinion that he knew of no other reason whatever for any such falling off but the results of the prohibition law. Until it was enacted the number kept on steadily increasing, and since that there had been a steady increase in population, in wealth, and in most kinds of business, except liquor selling. He said he was familiar with the whole State, having been a general officer for years, and stated, as a matter of fact, that while open selling was much too general among the foreign element of the population along the river counties, there were at least two-thirds of the 99 counties of Iowa in which there was virtually no selling, and from most of which not one person was being then sent to the penitentiary.

If the law was any such broad farce in Iowa, and drinking and drunkenness was so much on an increase as Mr. Preston would leave the public here to infer, it is a good deal more than probable that the churches and the temperance people of the state would go for its repeal. They want to decrease drinking and drunkenness and not to increase it. As a matter of fact these very classes are earnest in their efforts to sustain the law. Most of them worked hard to defeat Governor Boies, and now that a man of a different stripe has been elected to that important position, it is to be hoped and expected that there will be a decided improvement.

If Mr. Preston had extended his inquiries to the workings of the laws in regard to Sunday observance, or profanity, or immorality, or gambling in any of those places, he would have found there were quite as many and as open violations as of the liquor prohibition law. It is very doubtful, however, if, under the circumstances, he arrived at the conclusion that some well-administered license act should take the place of prohibition in regard to any one of them.

There are such differences between the circumstances and the law enforcement of the State of Iowa and the Dominion of Canada, especially in regard to a prohibition liquor law, that those who understand the circumstances well would hesitate to compare the one with the other.

The Organizations.

The next annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Ontario will be held at Port Perry, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 5. The order has had a successful and prosperous year. Its membership has increased from 5,817 in 1890 to 10,624 in March, 1893. Four new divisions of the Sons of Temperance have been organized during the past month—at Hawksville, Elmira, Zephyr and Meaford.

Mr. J. Parsons Smith, so well-known as the leader of the Emeralds in connection with the Royal Templar work, is now holding a series of successful meetings in Essex and Kent counties. His announcements are for Comber, from 29th to Dec. 1; Tilbury Center, Dec. 3 to 6; Highgate, 7th and 8th; Ridgetown, 10th to 13th; Dutton, 13th to 16th; St. Thomas, 17th to 21st. He is a very acceptable and successful worker.

Plebiscite Pointers.

The principle of Prohibition seems to me to be the only safe remedy from the evils of intemperance. This opinion has been strengthened and confirmed by the hard labor of more than twenty years in the temperance cause.—Father Matthew.

Forward Movement.

Prohibition and Business.

[By Hon. George E. Foster, M.P.]

Some years ago the Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P., now the Hon. Finance Minister of Canada, wrote an able article on "Liquor selling and other business," in which he clearly pointed out how almost every legitimate business is injured where the liquor traffic thrives. We condense the following arguments, which are still well to the point:

"Business will be injured if the sale of liquor is prohibited," is a cry as baseless as it is foolish, and it is echoed by both defenders and apologists of a cruel traffic, which not only preys upon almost every legitimate business, but paralyzes in many instances those for whom and by whom business exists.

"Business is helped when the demand for articles is increased, when the ability to pay for them is made greater, and when the production of them is made easy and cheap. Business is injured when the demand is lessened, the ability to pay diminished, and the cost of production increased.

"The saloon decreases the demand for legitimate articles of trade. The great staples of trade are what is eaten—worn—or used to live and work with. If the saloon really helps business it must make people eat more, wear more and use more buildings and tools. But experience proves the very reverse of this to be true. The more liquors men drink, the less as a rule, they are able to purchase in the way of food, clothes, houses, and implements. As the saloon gets hold of a man—the provider for a family—the baker and butcher, the grocer and clothier, the tinsmith and bookseller, and all trades sell him less and less.

"Suppose a trader has a full variety store, and has 50 sober workingmen with their families for his customers. These will spend on an average $300 each with the trader, and so he will do a business of $15,000 per year. Now, let a licensed bar-room be established and teach all these people to tipple and drink. Will the 50 tippling workmen take more or as much from the trader's store as they did when abstainers? They will now spend on an average, say $50 a year at the bar-room, and therefore have but $250 to spend with the trader, and his business skrinks from $15,000 to $12,500. The licensed traffic thus lessens the deman for the trader's wares. It is, therefore, a constant enemy to legitimate business.

"The liquor traffic decreases the purchasing capacity of the people. The first result is to cause loss of time and idleness. Men spend hours in tippling when they ought to be at work. Men pass days in sprees when they ought to be at their trade. Men lose situations on account of drinking, and are for days and weeks without employment, and earning nothing. Supposing in a town you have 200 workingmen, earning $1 50 per day. Their aggregate earnings are $300 per day, or $1,800 per week. Now, if the bar-rooms are licensed and begin to thrive, and one half of the workers begin to visit them and drink and lose on an average one day per week, the earnings amount to $150 less per week, or $7,500 less per year. In Great Britain it is estimated that the labor power loses one day in every six on account of drunkenness.

"Whence come the loungers, the loafers and paupers and tramps that congregate on our streets, or roam our country? They are, in nine cases out of ten, the graduates of the licensed liquor shop. Whence come the hosts of 'drunk and disorderlies,' who not only do not earn, but who live at the expense of earners, in our jails and prisons? Why are these not at work? The legalized facilities for drink have ruined them, and turned them from earners into non-earners.

"Close the liquor shops, keep people sober and industrious, and the earning power, and with it the trade of the country, would be vastly increased."

THE CANADIAN HOME GUARD has come to stay. It desires to make the acquaintance of the largest possible number of good-meaning people of all creeds and parties. It will do its best to help promote the great temperance reform. The subscription price, 50 cents per annum, is so cheap as to be within the reach of all. Help us to promote its circulation, good reader. Send in your own subscription, and send in the names of some of your friends at the same time. Send also the names of those to whom you would like sample copies to be sent. The HOME GUARD will keep you well posted in every phase of the great temperance reform, and give you a lot of valuable reading besides. 6tf

For Prohibition.

Rev. J. S. Ross, M. A., Woodstock, Makes a Powerful Appeal.

Rev. J. S. Ross, M. A., president of the Niagara Methodist Conference, contributes a very able and elaborate paper on the prohibition question in the December number of the Canadian Methodist Magazine. It is certainly one of the most exhaustive papers that has appeared on the question since the present campaign began, and indicates that the writer has given a great deal of careful study and patient consideration to this important subject.

We must regret that we have not space to give the paper entire. Those who do not see the magazine would do well to send to the Methodist Publication House in Toronto and procure this number, as the paper referred to will be of real value to all who are interested in this question.

Here are the strong points of the arguments in the paper, which are well illustrated and fortified by quotations from the highest authorities bearing on various subjects referred to.

"1. We plead for the prohibition of the liquor traffic because alcohol (the essential element in intoxicating liquors) has been demonstrated to be unnecessary to the human system, either in health or disease. 2. Because alcohol is injurious to the human system. 3. Because the regulation of the liquor traffic by license, high or low, has proved an ignominious failure. 4. Because the principle of prohibition in itself is right. 5. Because it would reduce taxation and almost exterminate pauperism. 6. Because the capital employed in the manufacture of liquor, if invested in other industries, would benefit wage-earners to a much greater extent than at present. 7. Because prohibition promotes thrift and general business prosperity. 8. Because it would prevent an astounding waste of our national resources. 9. Because it would greatly reduce the number of our criminals, and consequently the cost of their arrest, trial and maintenance. 10. Because whenever an honest attempt has been made at enforcement the manufacture and consumption of intoxicating liquors has been reduced and so also the number of convictions for drunkenness. 11. Because prohibitory laws have, in many places, and despite adverse circumstances, been enforced nearly equally as well as other criminal laws. 12. Because it would help to wipe out a black reproach upon the name of Christian."

Some Apt Quotations.

Here are a few of the excellent quotations furnished to illustrate the various arguments.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette, a leading organ of the American liquor interests, recently wrote as follows:

"We see young men becoming drunkards, but we offer no remedy; we see old men turn to common sots, but we offer no remedy; we see the scum of society all flocking into the retail liquor business, but we offer no remedy; we see these men gain control of city governments, but we offer no remedy; we see the retail liquor business dragged down to the level of the bawdy-house, and little hells are operated in public places under liquor licenses, but we offer no remedy." Of course the point is that prohibition would be an effectual remedy for all these evils.

The great Dr. Channing said, in regard to legally authorizing sellers: "What ought not to be used as a beverage, ought not to be sold as such." John Stuart Mill, the great writer on political economy, though a strong pleader for personal liberty to even an extreme point, said: "My liberty ends when it begins to involve the possibility of ruin to my neighbor." Drink-selling involves just such terrible possibilities.

In regard to drink and poverty and pauperism, the great Lord Shaftsbury is quoted as follows: "It is impossible to relieve poverty until we get rid of the curse of drink." The late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, a strong anti-prohibitionist and an anti-total abstainer, said: "I have been watching for 35 years, and in all my investigations among the poor I have never found a family borne down by poverty that did not owe its fall to rum."

In regard to capital and labor in connection with the business the testimony of Mr. George Gooderham, the great Toronto distiller, before the Royal Commission recently is quoted. He stated that "the paid-up capital of the company is $1,600,000, and the amount of yearly wages paid to workmen and officers is $126,000. That is less than 8 per cent. of the capital employed. He also stated that he was not aware of any corporation with so large a capital employing so few men."

Our Annual Drink Bill.

In regard to the annual cost of Canada's drink bill, which the writer estimates at about $29,000,000, he remarks: "The Dominion Government granted $25,000,000 to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. The amount was decried at the time as ruinous to the country. But the company received this only once, while Canada spends $4,000,000 more than that amount for liquor every twelve months. The total amount received from customs duties from all sources last year, was $20,501,050. The leaders of both political parties consider the questions involved in this subject of sufficient importance to make it a primary issue at the next election. Canada spends yearly $8,000,000 more than this for drink, yet on this subject politicians are dumb, or 'have not given the subject consideration.'"

Canada's yearly drink bill could buy up all the occupied farms of the whole county of Frontenac at $100 per acre, and leave $10,000,000 surplus; or all of the occupied farms of Prince Edward county at the same price, with $4,000,000 surplus; or all Welland county, with $12,000,000 surplus; or all Lincoln county, with $18,000,000 surplus; or all Haldimand county, with $5,000,000 surplus; or all Wentworth county, with $1,000,000 surplus; or all Halton county, with $6,000,000 surplus; or all Brant county with $3,000,000 surplus. In the short space of six years our yearly drink bill could buy up all the occupied farms at $100 per acre, in all the above mentioned eight counties, and still leave a surplus of $6,000,000.

Crime and Taxation.

Among the other valuable quotations from our well-known Canadian statesmen are the two following which represent the two opposite political parties. Sir Oliver Mowat said, first in 1868 and reiterated it with great emphasis in 1893: "An enormous proportion, probably three-fourths, of the vice which prevailed at the present day, of the crime with which they had to contend, of the lunacy, of the idiocy, the poverty and the misery of every kind, was owing to the foul evil of intemperance. When from one frightful cause such enormous evils resulted, it was no wonder that the humane, the benevolent and the Christian were excited in their endeavor to provide some remedy."

The late Sir Alexander Galt, who is here referred to as "Canada's greatest Finance Minister," said in a speech in 1878: "I am quite prepared to establish before this audience to-night, that the Finance Minister who should succeed, by prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in restoring $16,000,000 now lost to the people of this country, and wholly wasted—the Finance Minister who should succeed in doing that, and should also save the indirect loss that arises from the injury that is done to society by it—I say he will have no difficulty whatever in raising the sum of money which appears in the first instance to be thus lost to the revenue. (Loud cheers.) There can be no doubt whatever about it. One of the bugbears about taxation with which we are met, is that of direct taxation. Now, I will venture to say this, that when you have educated the people of this country up to the point of prohibiting this traffic, you will, at the same time, have educated them up to the point of paying direct taxes sufficient to meet this deficiency."

Mr. Blake's Position.

Hon. S. H. Blake, in a ringing prohibition speech in Toronto one night last week, put in a strong plea for every man to do his duty in the present campaign. He said: "We have asked for this plebiscite and in God's name do not let us alllow ourselves to be carried away by any arguments whether it is a British or non-British, constitutional or unconstitutional, expedient. I do not care two straws whether this is a Swiss referendum or a plain English 'Yes' or 'No.' On the whole community may fairly and squarely fall the blight and the curse if the members stay at home and do not help on with the work. All will be responsible for letting the curse stay in the community just as distinctly as the Israelites were guilty in having the unclean thing in their tents." The speaker was not slow in expressing his opinion of anti-temperance church ministers. He said: "We can't expect every man who fills a pulpit to give us his sandwiches and sherry. I take no stock in the sherry and porter parson. I take no stock in the parson with the fat brewer sitting under his pulpit. Don't let them delude you. We know where they stand and why they stand there, and let them stand there until God converts them. If there were 10,000 doctors of divinity preaching liquor from their pulpits every Sunday I am not going to measure my conscience by theirs."

Pretty Well Cornered.

[From the Canadian Baptist.]

The Toronto World, which keeps a sharp look-out for real or fancied inconsistencies of Christians, and especially of Christian ministers, made a pretty keen point a week or two ago against Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, who was one of the strongest and most influential opponents of Sunday street cars for Toronto, but who preached to the soldiers on the occasion of the great Sunday review. The World says:

"The reverend gentleman is of course aware of the great amount of Sunday labor involved in last Sunday's review. What with brushing clothes, burnishing brass buttons, cleaning boots and comparing effects in front of a mirror, together with the time consumed in the review, very little of the day was left for religious purposes, the time the men were in church excepted. In addition to this, the review set the whole city agog. It was a grand field day for the godly and ungodly alike. Many children deserted the Sunday schools to see the soldiers. People who spent the day following the men felt tired and did not go to church at night. The review had an appreciable effect on church and Sunday school attendance."

We do not know whether Mr. Macdonnell has vouchsafed any answer, but it is not easy to understand how one having strict views in regard to the sanctity of the Sabbath can encourage these military displays on that day.

Mrs. Youmans' Appeal.

Stirring Words From an Honored Temperance Worker.

[Written specially for these columns.]

A WORD TO THE YOUNG MEN OF ONTARIO.

Dear Young Friends,—Many of you, no doubt, have just attained your majority, the 1st of January next, and you will for the first time, assert your prerogative as "free and independent electors." You will have the privilege of casting your first vote for prohibition. A mother in Prince Edward county in the "Dunkin Act" days, said to me with much enthusiasm: "My son is now of age; he will cast his first vote for prohibition, and I am so glad."

During the Scott Act agitation in the county of Welland one of the places that I visited was Ridgeway, the scene of the Fenian invasion. My meeting was held in the Memorial Church, built as a monument to the young men who fell on that occasion. I was surprised to find the choir gallery draped in mourning. On inquiring the cause I was informed that one of the leaders of the choir had died a few days previously. He had expressed the greatest pleasure that his first vote would be cast for prohibition, but before the polling day came he was called to the better world. His father stated that, as he stood by the casket containing the mortal remains of his only son, a voice from the dead seemed to say: "Father, don't let grief for me keep you from casting your vote. You know how much I wished to enjoy that privilege." Said the father, "I obeyed the dictate and cast the vote as much for my boy as for myself."

There will be many aged men, no doubt, who will cast their last vote on the 1st of January. Let it be against Canada's greatest enemy, the liquor traffic.

A WORD TO THE FATHERS.

You are toiling and economizing to give your children a "start in the world." The best start they could possibly have would be a country free from the destroyer. L. YOUMANS.

What the Beer Business Does for the Country.

[By W. H. Howland, in Toronto Vanguard.]

The facts set out below have been published before. This statement of them has been revised so as to be in harmony with the present condition of the grain market.

Let us carefully summarize what has been said elsewhere in reference to the financial results to the country of moderate beer drinking.

A workingman who drinks daily two glasses of beer at 5 cents each will in this way spend annually $36 50.

This represents about 45 gallons of beer.

This represents about 3¾ bushels of barley.

For this barley the farmer gets, at 40 cents per bushel, $1 50.

The balance of the workingman's $36 50 stays in the hands of the brewer and liquor-seller. The workingman has swallowed his beer and has nothing of value to show for his money. He may have weaker nerves, a less clear brain, and a dangerous appetite, but we leave out of calculation just now and say he has literally NOTHING.

Suppose that prohibition became law and the workingman did not spend this $36 50 for beer, it would be available, and would then be spent in needful articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woolen clothes that it would purchase, are all directly or indirectly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufacturers and dealers in these articles 40 per cent. of their selling price for profit, the farmer will still get $21 90, and the traders have $14 60.

But it must be noticed that now the workingman has had something to show for his money—food in his cupboard, clothing for his family, to the full value of $36 50. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has exported it either in grain or changed to beef, and has received the $1 50 for it all the same, but with this difference, that now the money to pay him has come into Canada from abroad, and the country has in it $1 50 more now than it would have had if its workingman had drunk that barley in the shape of beer.

Let us put these calculations in the form of a compartive table, showing what is the result of the spending of the workingman's $36 50 in these different cases.

UNDER LICENSE.	
The farmer gets for his barley	$ 1 50
The merchant and manufacturer get.	....
The workingman has left	....
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	$ 1 50
Balance for brewer and liquor-seller.	35 00
Total of money and value held by all.	$36 50
UNDER PROHIBITION.	
The farmer gets for his barley	$ 1 50
The farmer gets for other produce	21 90
The merchant and manufacturer get.	14 60
The workingman has goods value for.	36 50
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	$74 50
Balance for brewer and liquor-seller.	....
Total of money and value held by all.	$74 50

Someone will be ready to ask: "Do not the brewer and liquor-seller in the first case use this money in employing men and patronizing production?" The reply is: "Yes; but only an infinitesimal percentage of what the farmer and trader would use in the second case."

The great brewing and distilling interests of Canada are not only preventing the accumulation of wealth by the people, they are absorbing and locking up in their own possession the little wealth that does exist.

The second case may be made even stronger. The brewer and liquor-seller will be driven under prohibition to engage in some better business that will bless the country instead of cursing it. The wealth they produce and hold will not be represented by $0 00, and the aggregate $74 50 will be still further increased; but, in the first case, under the beer system, there can be no change in any of the items $0 00 as the outcome of the workingman's expenditure of $36 50.

How much lower will the brewers squeeze the Canadian barley?

With the Poets.

When Phil. Comes Home.

Father and mother are growing old;
His eyes are dim, and hershoulders bowed;
They have little to spare of silver and gold,
They live apart from the busy crowd,
And one like another their days go by—
The days of the years that are flying fast,
The gray clouds drift o'er the westering sky,
And the tale of their life is a dream of the past.

But ever as Saturday evening sheds
Its after-glow on the fair hillways,
The hearth is swept and the board is spread,
And cheery and bright is the fagot's blaze,
And mother steps briskly to and fro,
And father smiles in the easy chair,
While both the wrinkled old faces glow,
Till the vanished youth seems blooming there.

On Saturday night, when Phil comes home,
With the stir of the town in his eager pace,
Their cares are light as the beaded foam,
That ebbs from the shore and leaves no trace;
They live in the joy of their boy's young prime,
Their laughter wakes at his merry jest,
And Saturday night is the blithest time
The round week sees in the old home nest.

*

More Men and Deeds.

Wanted: Men—
Not systems fit and wise,
Not faiths with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountain piles,
Not power with gracious smiles,
Not even the potent pen;
Wanted: Men.

Wanted: Deeds—
Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not love of scent and creeds;
Wanted: Deeds.

Men and Deeds—
Men that can dare and do;
Not longing for the new;
Not prating of the old:
Good life and action bold—
These the occasion needs,
Men and Deeds.
—Duncan Macgregor.

*

Who Was She?

Not that coat! Put it down, lad; for none has worn it
Since it sheltered her shoulders, O, ages ago!
And no one shall wear it—I tell you, I've sworn it.
Put it down, sir, confound you! What? Joking, sir? No!

All right, lad—not angry; for how could you know it—
A faded old blazer a thief wouldn't steal;
Your uncle's an ass—and a worse ass to show it—
But that coat's a memento of when life was real.

You come here and smoke, and you tell me your troubles—
How Mary is cruel or Ethel is chill—
Well, once I was happy in blowing life's bubbles,
I once was a fool, and I wish I were still.

Half-way up life's hill, with your twenty-one summers,
You gaze up at me going over the crest;
And you think I was always old. All men are mummers;
And I've played the lover along with the best.

What? Tell you? No! Best not to rake up old ashes—
We touch them, and sometimes they burst into fire;
Old memories glow, and the pain flares and flashes,
And tortures the soul with a hopeless desire.

Idle talks of old dreams that have passed as Life's May did!
A weed! Ah, that's better! What nonsense I spoke
Of a scarce-lit flirtation that flickered and faded,
Then died—as my thought of it does now—in smoke.

What? You're curious still? There, be off to your tennis—
Her name is—I've tried to remember, but can't.
You'll find as you age that the memory of man is
A treacherous thing—no, it wasn't your aunt.
—Judy.

*

Prayer.

Lord, what a change within us one short hour
Spent in thy presence, will prevail to make!
What heavy burdens from our bosoms take,
What parched grounds refresh, as with a shower!
We kneel, and all around us seems to lower;
We rise, and all, the distant and the near,
Stands forth in sunny outline, brave and clear;
We kneel, how weak!—we rise, how full of power!
Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong,
Or, others, that we are not always strong,
That we are ever overborne with care,
That we should ever weak or heartless be,
Anxious or troubled, when with us is prayer,
And joy, and strength, and courage are with thee?
—Archbishop Trench.

The Holly and the Christmas Tree

In connection with the holly, which figures so conspicuously in all our Christmas decorations, we find a quaint old concet chronicled, that every holly bough and lump of berries with which you adorn your house is an act of natural piety as well as beauty, and will, in summer, enable you to relish that green world of which you show yourself not unworthy. In Germany and Scandinavia the holly, or holy tree, is called "Christ's thorn," from its use in church decorations and because it bears its berries at Christmas-tide. The loving sentiment imprisoned in the holly bough and translatable into every language can hardly be more happily expressed than in Charles Mackay's verses, "Under the Holly Bough:"

Ye who have scorned each other,
Or injured friend or brother,
In this fast-fading year;
Ye who by word or deed
Have made a kind heart bleed,
Come, gather here!
Let sinned against and sinning
Forget their strife's beginning,
And join in friendship now;
Be links no longer broken
Be sweet forgiveness spoken,
Under the holly bough.

To Germany the civilized world is indebted for one of the most enjoyable of all Christmas delights, the Christmas tree. This custom was little known in England before the marriage of Queen Victoria, and was, we believe, introduced by the late Prince Consort. We call it a gift from Germany, and yet, behind the quaint figure of Kris Kringle, coming from the snowy woods, with the tree rising high above his geniel shoulders, laden with gifts and glittering with lanterns, as he suddenly invades the lowly German cottage on kindly errand bent, we see the yet more ancient toy pine tree, hung with oscilla, which boys and girls in ancient Rome looked for on the sixth and seventh days of the Saturnalia. But we who are not antiquaries are content to accept these pretty customs, come whence they may, and improve on them if we can. A wide gulf is fixed between the Puritanic days, when Christmas was frowned upon as a remnant of evil superstition, and to-day, when nothing is too rare or good for the making of our homes bright and our sanctuaries beautiful in honor of the Author of the Christian feast. Wherever civilized man is found, there, in one form or another, we find the tokens of adoration and gratitude.
—[New York Evening Post.

To-morrow you will live, you always cry.
In what country does this morrow lie
That 'tis so mighty long ere it arrive?
'Tis so far fetched, this morrow, that I fear
'Twill be both very old and very dear.
To-morrow I will live, the fool doth say:
To-day itself's too late; the wise lived yesterday.
—MARTIAL.

According to sec. 12-15 of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act the municipal clerk shall attend at his office at 12 o'clock on the second Monday in December (11th), for the appointment of two persons to act as agents at the several polling places on election day and to see to the summing up of the ballots cast. The friends of prohibition should see to this matter carefully. Persons thus appointed should be members of some recognized temperance organization and should make a declaration as specified in the act. See page 158 of the Statutes of Ontario for 1893. This important matter should, by all means, be attended to at the right time and by the right persons.

A Contrast in Teaching.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has an excellent paper in a recent number of The Young Woman on "What Christianity has done for Women." Mr. Hughes makes this suggestive contrast:

Jesus Christ was distinguished from all other great leaders of thought and religion by the marked courtesy and reverence with which he always treated woman. From him she invariably received nothing but respect and kindness; and it is an interesting and delightful fact that, so far as we know, no woman ever persecuted him, or did him any injury, or deserted him after having become his disciple. His relation to the other sex was one of unbroken peace and goodwill. Women had no share in the wrongs and cruelties which ultimately broke his heart. He alone of all the Oriental teachers denounced and abolished forever polygamy, which, under all circumstances, must be the degradation of woman. He introduced into marriage its tendernesss and its sacredness, and in so doing created for the first time in human history a true home. It is only so far as the influence of Christ extends that woman receives, either from her husband or from her children, the respect and reverence, and therefore the real affection, to which she is entitled.

What a contrast all this is to the most conspicuous facts in the lives and teaching of other leaders of mankind! Buddha began his remarkable career by the cowardly and disgraceful abandonment of his wife and child. The relation of Socrates to his wife is the darkest blot on his memory; even at the solemn close of his life, when his wife and children were weeping over him, what hardness he displayed in his references to them, and in his command that they should be removed from his presence. Of the infamous teaching of Mahomet with respect to woman I need say nothing. No one until Christ came recognized and proclaimed the true sphere and mission of women; and, indeed, Christ's teaching with respect to woman was so unheard-of, and so revolutionary, that it is only at the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era Christians themselves are beginning to act upon it. A very curious indication of the effect of Christianity upon woman was brought to light by the late Prof. Rolleston. He made, in the Museum of Oxford, one of the largest and most remarkable collection of human skulls that has ever been brought together. A friend of his informed me that when the professor instituted minute investigations with respect to the capacity of skulls before the advent of Christ and since, he discovered the striking fact that the difference in size between the male skull and the female skull is much less in the Christian era than in any previous period of history. Here, then, we have imbedded in the very physical frame of woman a striking indication of the way in which Christianity has already enlarged her intellectual sphere; and this is but a prophecy of the immense and limitless services which Christianity will render to woman in the holier ages before us.

Word History.

Tea is a Chinese word.
Ukase is of Russian origin.
Villain was formerly a farmer.
Acre formerly meant any field.
Pillow lace is made on a pillow.
Candy was first made in Candia.
Guinea fowls first came from Guinea.
Frize first came from Friesland.
Peck was once only a poke or bag.
Lemons originally came from Lima.
Florins were first made in Florence.
Hussy is a corruption of housewife.
Apocrypha means hidden or spurious.
Magnets were discovered at Magnesia.
Tulle was invented at Tulle, in France.
Canaries came from the Canary Islands.
Sarsanet was first made by the Saracens.
Gillyflower is a corruption of July flower.
Taboo and tattoo are of Polynesian origin.
Farewell means may you fare or travel well.
Broadcloth took its name from its unusual width.
Fetish and zebra are from a dialect of South Africa.
Marigold took its name from Queen Mary Stuart.
Ascalon gave the world the odiferous shallot.
Gingham comes to us from the Javanese language.
Kreutzer was so called from the cross on the reverse.
Shawls were first made at a Persian town of that name.
Agates were first found in the bed of the river Achates.
Prevaricator was properly a cripple with distorted legs.
Topaz took its name from Topazas, an island in the Red Sea.
Pragmatical formerly had the significance of business life.
Jungle, punch and toddy are words from the Hindoostanee.

—It is worth knowing every minute of the day and every walking hour of the night that there is nothing so paralyzing to health and success as fear. Wish for good things and expect them. There is nothing under the sun that can resist these two great forces, desire and expectation.

Wives * and * Daughters

Gladstone on Dress.

Dress reformers will be inclined to go about with more jubilation than ever now that Mr. Gladstone has spoken on the subject of feminine attire. He spoke to Mrs. Henrietta Russell, whose own ideal costume is corsetless, bandless, collarless, and heelless. This is what the Grand Old Man said, according to Mrs. Russell's own report before the delegates at the recent convention of dress reformers held in Chicago: "The love for French gowns, with their tight waists and distorted shoulders, is so deeply implanted in the breasts of English women that it is like making a personal attack upon their lives to say their gowns are not beautiful. For myself I see nothing lovely about them, and I should be glad to see all women dressed in an art robe without a belt or a collar."

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Away with Dark Rooms.

Of course, it is not easy to change houses already built, but I give a hint to all who are building to suit themselves not to have a closet in the house—at least, not without a window. Physicians condemn all dark closets as haunts of vitiated air. Were I building there would not be a closet in the house, unless it were large enough to have a sash window. Have a trunk-room and an airy linen press, if you please, where the mother can sit and mend and sort her sheets and table-cloth in sunshine, but no dark closet.

Instead, all bedrooms should have large pine or cedar wardrobes, with double doors to open the whole front. These can be made at the time of building much cheaper than closets can be built into the walls, and they remain movable, always sweet and every way convenient. Added to this, clothes are better kept from dust and insects in them. They can be built quite as large as closets, with a drawer for shoes, while the top is useful as a shelf.—[Chicago Times.

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An Easy Solution.

To Mr. Walter Besant the solution of the woman's question is beautifully simple. Let her charmingly recognize man's superiority to herself. Let her never, never dream of criticising him. If a girl is sweated, overworked, underfed, underpaid, exploited, if she finds the great world constituted mainly with a view to the convenience and enjoyment of masculine humanity only—as Mr. Besant evidently thinks it ought to be—it is her own fault. All that she has to do to be happy is to marry a nice young man, who will always pour his wages into her lap, and shield her from every breath of the east wind, while she reigns as "queen" over the domestic marital slippers warming on the hearthrug. It is difficult to understand how any man with the slightest claim to a knowledge of either the facts of social life, or of women other than those of the unawakened doll's house order, can possibly bring himself tore commend this arcadian picture as a panacea for social ills. Mr. Besant's latest novel, "The Rebel Queen," is a truly dreadful bit of special pleading.

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How Women Increase Care.

Oh, woman, if you will have carpets somebody must propel the sweeper; if you must have stuffy curtains and hangings some one must fight the invading moth; if you will make your house an art gallery, a museum of modern curios, a furniture warehouse, a china emporium, a toy-shop and a World's Fair in miniature—why, you do make it a dimple of loveliness, but know this, my daughter, and hear it for thy good, she that increaseth bric-a-brac increaseth care, aud much bijouterie is a weariness of the flesh, writes Robert J. Burdette in his own inimitable way on "The Taskmistress of Woman," in the November Ladies' Home Journal. But all this is your own doing. Wherefore, do not come around the den of the man, wailing that woman's work is never done: that you are tired to death, and that you have no time to read or improve yourself. Go to your mirror and make faces at the responsible party. Of course, the monster enjoys all these things—the exquisite taste and the art and the loveliness in his house. He enjoys the toothsome breakfast and the dainty china, the elaborate luncheon and the great dinner. But he doesn't really need so much, and I doubt very much if it is good for him; he is always apt to get more than is good for him.

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Worry of an International Marriage.

"The amount of litigation or legal procedure necessary in settling details of an international marriage," says a man who, as a guardian of one of the not-long-ago-captured American heiresses, spoke from experience, "is inconceivable until one has undertaken to negotiate such a contract. The settlement code of France, for instance, is in itself a whole practice, and to adjust it to the American notion of right and freedom of property involves an immense amount of detail and procedure. I have within the past three years married off two wards to aliens, one to an Englishman and the other to a Frenchman, and I was glad enough when both deeds were well done. I am still guardian to a young woman of considerable fortune, but I am happy to say she shows signs of appreciating her privileges—and undoubtedly means to marry one of her countrymen."—[New York Times.

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A Conversational Notebook.

A woman who is noted for her conversational powers was complimented thereon. In a sudden burst of confidence she replied: "I feel almost guilty to take praise to myself, although I know that I earn it by downright hard work. Where do you suppose all of my clever speeches come from? I keep a notebook ready at hand. Every odd or cunning or amusing thing that I see or hear or read, which I think will work up into a telling sentence, phrase, anecdote, goes into the book. Of course, a deal of tact is necessary in using this bulk of material. I try to discover whom I am to meet and to find out what their special subjects of interest may be. Then I lead up to appropriate topics, introducing them as adroitly as possible. I don't think," with a wistful look at her listener, "that the machinery ever shows."—[Home Life.

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Scientific Tea.

A noted Cincinnati physician whose practice is almost entirely feminine said: "Tea is a blessed beverage and I do not know what I should do without it. But there is tea and tea, and one of the teas I have in my mind is the representation of all that is physiologically wicked. I go about town a good deal, holding consultations here and there, and about 5 o'clock the lady of the house will say to me: 'You look so tired. Do let me give you a cup of tea!' I say, "Thank you very much.' But the tea has stood for half an hour, and she remarks: 'I know you do not like it strong,' and then she puts about a tablespoonful of tea into the cup, and filled it up with water. Now, I call it positive cruelty to give tea like that to anybody. If you want tea which will not injure you but refresh you, put in the right measure, then pour on briskly boiling water, and within five minutes you must pour it off again or it will become wicked instead of good."

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Hobbies of a Queen.

The Dowager Queen of Portugal, Maria Pia, has a good many seemingly conflicting tastes. She has a passionate fondness for flowers, especially for delicate maidenhair fern and lilies of the valley, and she is also devoted to manly sports. She hunts admirably, and at her country place on the seaboard at Caldas she used to amuse herself by shooting from a high window at bottles floating in the water. She very seldom missed her unstable marks.

Philanthropy is another of her hobbies. She is at the head of all beneficent institutions in Portugal, and is known affectionately as the "Angel of Charity." When her husband was alive, whenever she left the cathedral after morning service the poor people knelt and kissed the hem of her dress. Those who had petitions to present gave them into her own hand, and on her return home she caused them to be thoroughly investigated.

In addition to these titles to distinction the Dowager Queen of Portugal has a fondness for looking extremely well, and in consequence is one of the best-dressed women of Europe.

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Household Remedies For Headache.

The enemy of womankind that goes under the name of headache is of many varieties and requires many kinds of treatment. To attempt to banish all variations of it by a single "cure" shows a childlike faith in medicines, but very little common sense. The first step towards curing a headache is to discover which kind of a one it is, and then to devote one's energies to driving it away.

The headache that results from indigestion should not be frequent, as it implies overeating or unwise eating, says an article in Harper's Bazar. However, when a woman finds herself afflicted with such a headache she should proceed to cure it by fasting and a mild cathartic, and sitting with her feet in hot water for a few minutes.

The nervous headache is the kind to which the American women are most subject, as it results from the effort to make the nerves do more than they are able to do. The first step in treating such a one is to drop work and worry and to draw the blood from the head by soaking the feet in hot water and putting cold applications to the forehead and the back of the neck.

A great many mysterious headaches have their origin in over-strained eyes. This kind is cured only by giving the eyes a vacation or by the oculist. Of course, care in the use of the eyes is also a help. Reading, writing or sewing in dim or flickering lights must be given up The common practice of trying to read in jolting elevated trains must also be discarded. The eyes must never be used too long at a time, and when there is much eye-work to be done brief rests and bathings in hot water will ward off the dreaded headache.

The headache which is the result of exposure to colds or draughts or sudden changes is best treated by hot applications, hot water bags and gentle friction of the place of pain. If this does not banish the headache in a day, then a deeper illness is indicated, and a physician's care is a necessity.

The best way to treat headaches, however, is to avoid them. One should refuse to overtax one's nerves and eyes as well as one's stomach. After that, which is the first rule in steering clear of headache, plenty of bathing exercise, in the open air, living in airy, sweet rooms and sleeping sufficiently are the rules. Daily gymnastics, which will call the blood from the diliated vessels of the head and distribute it properly through the body, will also help in the good work.

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Inventions of a Woman.

To an erstwhile Michigan woman, Mrs. Caroline W. Romney, belongs the honor of having the largest number of exhibits entered at the Word's Fair. Mrs. Romney was once a resident of Homer, Mich., but now resides at 120 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

Mrs. Romney's exhibits are all her own inventions. Perhaps the most interesting of these is a water-cooler which does not require ice to keep the water cool. It consists of a covered receptacle for holding the pail of water and is made of cellular brickware, manufactured of clay, sawdust and asbestos fiber. The sawdust is burned out at a white heat in the kiln, leaving the product cellular, or porous. By reason of this porousness it is made a perfect non-conductor of heat and cold but is pervious to water. The receptacle, with the water to be kept cool within it, stands in a tray of galvanized iron which holds water to a depth of two or three inches. The water in the tray constantly rises through the cellular walls of the receptacle and is as constantly evaporated. This rapid evaporation chills the air inside and keeps the water as cool as it is usually, drawn from a well or spring.

There is a milk-cooler or creamer similiarly made. But what will especially interest hundreds of thousands of housewives is that Mrs. Romney has invented a dinner-pail which will keep the food placed in it hot for several hours. It consists of a case made of the cellular brickware manufactured after the same style as the water-cooler and milk-cooler. In addition to these articles Mrs. Romney has constructed out of the same products a heat conserver, or chest, in which food may be kept warm for an indefinite time, a warming closet for butler's pantries and a restaurant conveyor, both simple and compound, for carrying food from restaurants to outside customers. A company, composed of women, has been organized to manufacture these inventions.

Mrs. Romney is a very versatile woman. She taught Greek at 16 in an Ohio school and became literary editor of the Chicago Times only a few years later. A few years afterwards she found her way to Colorado. She went to Durango, then a rough mining town, in the middle of the winter, and, finding no vacant store, started a daily paper in a tent pitched in two feet of snow. She subsequently edited papers in California and Texas. Her last venture was a trade journal in Chicago.

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Beauty at Fifty.

A bright woman when applauded recently for her goodness, begged her friend to let the matter drop; "for," she said, whimsically, "though I do try to be good from some really high motives, yet I have one reason for trying which I am afraid is a low one."

"What do you mean?" inquired her laughing friend.

"I mean that I once heard, many years ago, that beauty after 50 depended not on features, but on character. Like all women, I desired to be beautiful, and as Providence had denied me the 'features' necessary to secure that result in early life, I determined to make the attempt to be beautiful at 50. I am 35 now," she coucluded, merrily, "and I must confess that I see no signs of this Indian-summer loveliness; but I still try to be good!"

These friends treated the matter as a jest, but there is really sense and truth in the saying that beauty in later life, in either man or woman, is dependent upon character far more than upon form or color.

It is a common experience for a young woman to say: "How fine-looking Mrs. —— is! She must have been a beautiful girl!" And to hear the reply: "No, she was not nearly so good-looking in her youth as she is now. Her beauty has developed with her years." And it may have been observed that this is said oftenest of women of high character.

Nobility will tell upon the outward aspect. The carriage of the figure, the pose of the head, the expression of the face—these come to reveal more and more, with the lapse of time, the inner life. There is something more than a mere pretty sentiment intended in that part of the Little Minister where we read of "the beautiful face that God gives to all who love him and follow his commandments." Unselfishness, sincerity, thoughtfulness, refinement—all of those graces of character which are worth so much more than mere outward shape and color—lend their charm to those who have consistently cherished them, until at 50 they may really become beautiful.

It is noticeable that art is more and more recognizing this idea. Some of the most famous pictures are those which, without presenting a single figure of great physical beauty, illustrate the nobler emotions of the heart. Such is "The Breaking of Home Ties," which has attracted so much attention at Chicago recently; also, "The Mourning Brave," and Briton Riviere's "Requiescat" (though a dog was here the touching exponent of a grand quality), and that wonderful "Last Muster." All such pictures are incentives to truer feeling and to nobler endeavor. The beauty which appeals merely to the eye must always be less real and less impressive than that which strikes upon the heart, and often thrills it to its core.

Conversely, mean traits of character—selfishness, parsimony, irritability, ignoble curiosity, envy, jealousy—shadow the face of their owner more and more as time goes on, reminding one of the old man in Evangeline, whose "thoughts were congealed into lines on his face, as they freeze in fantastic vapor shapes on the window-panes in the winter."

An old person who possesses low qualities, no matter how handsome he may have been in his prime, becomes repulsive in his age.

The poets have not neglected to make mention of the charms which old age may reveal. There are many passages which will occur to any one who will take the trouble to reflect on the subject, but one in especial is so fine that it ought to be quoted:

"Youth, large, lusty, loving youth, full of grace, force, fascination,
Do you know that Old Age may come after you, with equal grace, force, fascination?"

And again, of an old woman:

"What attractions are these, beyond any before!
What bloom, more than the bloom of youth!"

—[Harper's Bazar.

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By the Way.

Let us bring woman down from the clouds where the poets have sometimes placed her, and let us bring her up from the slime where beastly passions have dragged her, and let us place her on a good, solid, clean earth by the side of man, and so that the twentieth century may see man and woman sitting side by side full summed in all their powers, dispensing gladness and each reverencing each, and living even as they should, in love.—[Rev. Annis F. Eastman.

A novelty which we shall be seeing a good deal of before Christmas is a heavy art serge in neutral tints, chiefly peacock-blue and soft green shades. These are designed for window curtains; they are double width, very durable, and are to be lined with satin to match, supplemented with ball fringe. The combination produces a very harmonious result, and it the curtain is looped up to the overhead valance, and left to hang in graceful folds, the effect is very elegant.

IN THE KITCHEN.

It is often very difficult to provide food for an invalid or a convalescent which will prove both tempting and nutritious, and that will be at the same time sufficiently varied to please a delicate palate. Nurses frequently complain to physicians that their patients will scarcely eat anything, and almost as often it will be discovered that before the food had been tasted something in its appearance has displeased the fastidious invalid.

For this reason the greatest care should be observed in the preparation of all food to be served in a sick-room. The snowiest damask, the prettiest china, the brightest of silver and glass, should be used, and if the dishes, spoons, etc., are small and daintily shaped so much the more tempting the repast will prove. A few flowers in a slender bouquet-holder placed on the salver will add further to the enjoyment, but these should be odorless or nearly so. There are many nervous, irritable persons who cannot eat comfortably when aware that they are being watched; because of this it is much better for the nurse to occupy herself at some little distance from the couch, apparently not noticing the invalid, but in reality paying careful attention to the progress of the meal, and ready to supply before it is asked for anything that will be required.

When a patient is ill, only a very small portion of food should be served at a time, as a large quantity is almost sure to excite distaste. For a convalescent with an increasing appetite, however, it is well to be more generous, for sometimes a foolish feeling of false delicacy will prevent one from eating more than has been given the first time, no matter how little that was. It is never wise to make comment on a patient's growing appetite in his presence or, quite innocently, you may lead him to imagine that he has appeared voracious, and at subsequent meals he will endeavor to avoid this, and suffer thereby. This, no doubt, seems very absurd to strong-minded nurses, nevertheless it is well to remember that a wearing illness will make the most sensible of persons nervous and fanciful, and in every possible way he should be indulged and shielded from annoyance, until health is restored.

For the benefit of those whose sick-room cookery is not so varied as they would wish it to be, I append the following recipes.

Barley Cream.—Boil two pounds of lean veal and a quarter of a pound of pearl barley in a quart of water very slowly, until it becomes the consistency of cream. Pass it through a fine sieve and salt it to taste. It may be flavored very delicately with celery if the taste be liked. It should simmer very slowly, as otherwise the barley does not properly almalgamate with the soup. Beef may be used instead of veal. This should be made fresh every 24 hours if required.

Arrowroot Cream. — Take one ounce of arrowroot, one quart of milk, three ounces of sugar; mix the arrowroot with a little cold milk and the yolk of an egg, stirring it until very smooth. Boil the milk with the peel of a lemon and a little cinnamon, sweetening it with the sugar; pour it boiling hot over the arrowroot, stirring it well till cold, then pour into glasses.

Caledonian Cream. — Take a spoonful of raspberry jam, one of black currant jelly, and the whites of two eggs. Beat all well together for twenty minutes, sprinkle with white sugar and serve.

Raspberry Cream. — Boil one ounce of isinglass in three pints of milk until melted. Strain through a fine sieve; when cool, put about half a pint of raspberry juice to the milk, stir till well mixed, sweeten, and add the juice of a lemon or an orange, whisk about till cold, then put in a mold till it is required for use.

Minced Chicken.—Take some of the white meat from the breast of a chicken, remove all skin and fat, mince it very finely, put it into a stewpan with a little good beef tea free from fat, flavor it with any herb, or herbs, preferred, and simmer gently until quite hot, but not boiling. Then thicken it with some flour, add a little butter, and season to taste. Put the mince in a small, pretty dish, and serve on the top a nicely poached egg. Eggs poached in milk are more delicate and nutritious than when cooked in water.

Chicken Jelly.—Take the leg of a fowl, after skimming and scalding it, remove all fat and wash it clean in cold water, then put it in a small saucepan with a breakfast cupful of water, and salt to taste; boil slowly to pieces, strain into a cup, let stand until jellied, turn out carefully and serve with a slice of lemon.

Thick Milk.—Beat up a new laid egg, pour on it a pint of boiling milk, sweeten to taste, and flavor with lemon or nutmeg. Serve cold in a glass.

Eggs for Invalids.—Beat an egg until very light, add seasoning to taste, then steam until thoroughly warmed but not hardened. An egg prepared in this way will not distress even a very sensitive stomach. Sometimes the white of an egg well whipped with powdered sugar will be taken when almost everything else has been refused. Junket prepared from sweet cream, sweetened to taste and delicately flavored, is frequently of use.

In fever, when it is so often difficult to induce patients to swallow the necessary nourishment, it has been found successful to freeze beef tea and to administer it in lumps. It will be taken in this form in preference to any other kind of food.

Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute;
What you can do, or dream you can, begin it;
Boldness has genius, power and magic in it;
Only engage, and then the mind grows heated;
Begin, and then the work will be completed.
—Goethe.

Eminent British Opinions.

What England's Grandest Men Have Thought About the Drink Traffic.

EARL OF ABERDEEN'S OPINION.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the father of Canada's new Governor-General, and for some time Prime Minister of England, said: "True enlightenment in the government of a nation will not display itself in the erection of hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and jails, institutions which no civilized community can dispense with, but in dealing with the evil causes which tend to undermine the health, prosperity and virtue of the people." The best known of those causes, both in Canada and England is the liquor traffic, and the prohibitionists desire to deal effectually with them.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

He has been for some time among the foremost of the great members of the British House of Commons. He says: "If the temptation were diminished, the drinking would also be diminished." Our own city of London has demonstrated that by withdrawing legal sanction from all but 40 retail liquor shops. Let all alike be prohibited, and the temptation in that direction will be entirely withdrawn. That is what prohibition aims to do.

LORD BROUGHAM'S OPINION.

Lord Brougham was one of England's able and eloquent statesmen that will long be remembered and honored by his country. He was much in advance of his contemporaries about the absurdity of the churches working for the moral reformation and uplifting of the people and the state, at the same time licensing the liquor business. He said: "What can be the use of sowing a little seed here and plucking up a weed there, if these beer shops are to be continued to sow the seeds of immorality broadcast over the land, germinating the most frightful produce that has ever been allowed to grow up in a civilized country and under the fostering care of Parliament?"

GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

It was as far back as 1864—nearly 30 years ago — that Gladstone so eloquently defined the duty of government, which is now so often referred to. Here were his exact words: "It may be the duty of the Legislature to prohibit certain things—and so it is—which are in the nature of social abuses; but with regard to the government of man, it has pleased God to make him a free agent, and those by whom he is ruled in this world ought to have respect to the freedom—ought to make it easy for him to do what is right and difficult for him to do wrong."

British Prohibition Progress.

What Is Being Done in the British Parliament.

At the recent annual meeting of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance held in Manchester, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., the president, speaking of the prospects of legislation in the House of Commons, said:

"The House of Commons is unanimous that it is wrong to make black men drunk (hear, hear), and it is only a step from a black man to a white man. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The House of Commons is unanimous, also, that it is a very dangerous thing to sell drink to men who are at sea. Well, there is only a step between the sea and the land. More than that, the leader of the Liberal party has declared that the Liberal party are united as one man in favor of the policy which we advocate. This is not all. If the Liberal party are united as one man in favor of our policy, the liquor party are united as one man against us, and that is about as encouraging as anything I know. They know what is coming on well enough. They watch the signs of the times as well as you and I do, and they have seen very alarming signs during the last few years. What did they see this year? Why they saw the second reading of the Welsh Veto Bill carried in the House of Commons by a bigger majority than carried the third reading of the Home Rule Bill. Mind, that was a very important division. If you had been behind the scenes you would know the difficulties surrounding that case. It was not a Government bill. There were many people who thought it would be better if the bill had not been brought forward; but our Welsh friends, in gallant little Wales said, "We will go on! We will take the responsibility and fight it out." They fought it out, and they got that big majority on the second reading, and they deserve all credit for their pluck and perseverance. Well, that is enough to alarm the publicans. But they were still more alarmed by Sir William Harcourt's Local Veto Bill on Feb. 27, 1893, when Sir William Harcourt, the responsible Minister of the Crown, brought forward that bill, embodying substantially our policy, but that moment a tremendous step was made towards the realization of our hopes and expectations.

If you could carry the Welsh Bill on the second reading without the Government aid, what would they do with a bill to which the credit of the Government is pledged? (Hear, hear.) I think if any Liberal member had dared to vote against that bill, he might have said in the words of Cardinal Wolsey, "Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness."

Let us by education, by agitation, by iteration, and reiteration, keep our question in the front rank at all times. The position is very simple. The Government cannot do without us, and we cannot do without the Government. The country is like a man who has only two horses, and one doesn't go as fast as he wishes, and the other won't come out of the stable at all. (Laughter.) Would he be a wise man to shoot the first horse? He would never get to the end of his journey. That is a type of the Liberal and Conservative parties. I am not blaming the Conservative party. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) No, they act conscientiously; they do their duty to remain in the stable. (Laughter.) If they will come out of the stable and promise to run faster than the other horse, I would get upon their back in a moment. (Applause and laughter.) I am only talking about the present situation, and the present situation is that if the Government will play fair with us we must play fair with them. As the drunken man said, when he had hold of a lamp-post, "United we stand; divided we fall." (Laughter.) Now this council is met to-day, and this great meeting is called, to impress upon the Government that we are in earnest, and that there must be no more nonsense and no more delay in this matter. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party has described by its leader as the great instrument of good. Let it give a proof that it is worthy of that appellation; let it give that proof by securing for the nation a measure which, perhaps imperfect, perhaps not, yet if carried, cannot but make us powerful for national sobriety, national prosperity, and national morality. (Loud applause.)

"Oh women: Do what you can
Not what you cannot, nor what you think 'might be done,' nor, what you 'would like to do,' nor, 'what you would do if you had more time,' nor what 'somebody else thinks you ought to do'—but what you can."

For Quiet Moments.

King Alfred's Dying Words.

"My dear son, sit thee down beside me, and I will deliver thee true instruction. I feel that my hour is coming. My countenance is wan. My days are almost done. I shall go to another world, and thou shalt be left alone in all my wealth. I pray thee, strive to be a father and a lord to thy people. Be thou a father to the children and a friend to the widow. Comfort thou the poor, shelter the weak, and with all thy might, right that which is wrong. Govern thyself by law; then shall the Lord love thee, and God above all shall be thy reward. Call upon him to advise thee in all thy need, and he shall help thee in all thou undertakest."

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Providence in Everything.

"Nothing was more remarkable," says the biographer of Mr. Newton, "than his constant habit of regarding the hand of God in every event, however trivial it might appear to others. In walking to his church he would say, 'The way of man is not in himself, nor can he conceive what belongs to a single step. When I go to St. Mary Woolnoth. it seems the same whether I turn down Lathbury or go through Old Jewry, but the going through one street, and not another, may produce an effect of lasting consequence. A man cut down my hammock in sport, but had he cut it down half an hour later, I had not been here, as the exchange of the crew was then making. A man made a smoke on the seashore, at the time a ship passed, which was thereby brought to, and afterwards brought me to England."

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A Christian's Influence in a Heathen Land.

Dr. R. N. Cust says the very presence of a missionary raises the moral standard of all who come into contact with or even gain a sight of his life. The spectacle of a self-restrained, chaste, benevolent, and laborious manner of living is a phenomenon which astonishes, attracts and gradually brings into subjection the wayward, though not necessarily evil, will of the unsophisticated races. Not to be plundered, not to be ill-used, not to be robbed of wife and children by one who certainly has the material power to do such things, creates a new sensation. Add to this a continuous respect to old age, a delicacy toward the weaker sex, and a kindness to children—all this might go for nothing in a Christian land; but it opens out new fields of thought to barbarians, and is a living, walking, speaking Gospel, presented to their hearts. Let no one undervalue the civilizing effects of the presence of a self-restrained man of European culture in the midst of an African population.

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God Manifest in the Works of Nature.

The beauties of nature are really emanations or shadows of the excellency of the Son of God—so that when we are delighted with flowery meadows and gentle breezes, we may consider that we see only the emanations of the sweet benevolence of Jesus Christ. When we behold the fragrant rose and lily, we see his love and purity. So the green trees and fields and singing of birds are the emanations of his infinite joy and benignity. The easiness and naturalness of trees and vines are shadows of his beauty and loveliness. The crystal rivers and murmuring streams are the footsteps of his favor and grace and beauty. When we behold the light and brigness of the sun, the golden edges of an evening cloud, or the beauteous bow, we behold the administrations of his glory and goodness; and in the blue sky his mildness and gentleness. There are also many things wherein we may behold his awful majesty; in the sun, in his strength, in comets, in thunder, in the hovering thunder clouds, in ragged rocks and the brows of mountains The beauteous light with which the world is filled in a clear day, is a lively shadow of his spotless holiness and happiness and delight in communicating himself.—[Jonathan Edwards.

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The Beauty of Death.

"If there is one thing especially of which people cannot possibly believe that under any circumstances it should seem beautiful, I suppose it must be death. That must always be dreadful. Men seldom see any misery in life so great as to outweigh the misery of leaving it. But yet it comes to all of us that he who made death made it, like all things else to be beautiful in his time. When a life has lived its days out in happiness, grown old with constant accumulating joys, and then at last, before decay has touched it, or the ground grows soft under its feet, the door opens, and it enters into the new youth of eternity, when a young man has tried his powers here and dedicated them to God, and then is called to the full sense of their perfected strength in the very presence of the God whom he has loved; when a man has lived for his brethren, and the time comes that his life cannot help them any longer, but his death can put life into dead truths, and send enthusiasm into fainting hearts; when death comes as a rest to a man who is tired with a long fight, or as victory to a man who leaves his enemies baffled behind him on the shore of time—in all these times is not death beautiful? 'Nothing in all his life became this man like leaving it,' they said of one who died."—[Phillips Brooks.

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The True Life.

It has been a matter of complaint once and again that some of those who were zealous for these "higher doctrines," as they have been called, were not so careful to "maintain good works," nor so attentive to the "minor morals" of Christianity as might have been expected; not so large hearted, not so open handed, nor so generous, nor so humble, as many whose light was dimmer; also that they were supercilious, inclined to despise others as dark and ill-instructed, given to display their consciousness of spiritual superiority in ungentle ways and words.

This will not do. Certainly one who is "risen with Christ," ought to be like the Risen One. He will be expected to be meek and lowly, gentle and lovely, simple and frank, kind and obliging, liberal and generous; not easily provoked or affronted, transparent and honest, not selfish, not unwilling to be taught.—[Bonar.

The church members who lie back in their cushioned pews and sing, in strangely weak voices, "Stand up for Jesus," are invited to put the emphasis in acts.—[Chicago Interior.

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Spiritual Wealth.

As certain persons were returning from the burial of their dead, the remark was made "What a sad life our friend lived. How unfortunate he was. Poverty seemed to accompany him. He died poor." "Had he not some little success?" one inquired. "No," the answer was; "everything was against him; his life was a failure." "I do not understand you," said a voice which had thus far been silent, "I was with him in his last moments, and I thought he died rich." "You are mistaken; his estate amounts to nothing at all." "But surely he left a good name, and a legacy of noble deeds, and a holy example, and lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his path." "Then he died rich," was the emphatic declaration, "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, miserable in all but his gold." Any grasping, selfish man with a moderate share of brain may gather money and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred can conquer bravely in the battle of life as he did, and step forth from the ranks of men a Christian hero, [Henry M. Booth, D.D.

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Heart Kindness.

But did you ever know of a rose growing out of a rock, or an orchid getting life from a stump? It is impossible to graft warm, sympathetic kindliness on unfeeling people. This flower springs only from the heart. He who loves his Lord with all his heart, soul, mind and strength and his neighbor as himself, cannot help showing how he feels. And that is all true Christian kindness is—showing out of a good heart how you feel. Anything else is manufactured and people will find it out and indignantly reject it. Genuine heart kindness, courtesy that comes from a real feeling of sympathy and interest, will always be in demand and will always be well received as long as the world stands. And the word is, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethern ye have done it unto me."

What is it that comes in that day when a man begins the Christian life? Across a resolution which may be hard or easy for him, he sets forth into a new way of living. How often I have tried to tell to you the story of that newness! How many of you have known it well out of your own experience! He who has been living alone begins to live with God. He who has been living for himself begins to live for other men. New motives are open within him; new tasks are spread before him. Old things are passed away; all things are become new.—[Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D.

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Church Notes.

Miss Ray Frank, of Oakland, Cal., is to be ordained soon as a rabbi of the Jewish Church, and will be the first of her sex, it is said, to occupy such a position. She has been studying at the California State University and at the Hebrew United College at Cincinnati.—[Church Union.

In the United States the Methodist Church stands first in point of numbers, having 51,000 organizations and 4,598,000 communicants; the Baptists are second, and have 43,000 organizations and 3,743,000 communicants; the Presbyterians are third, with 13,500 organizations and 1,728,000 communicants; the Roman Catholic organizations number 10,270, with 6,258,000 individuals in them: the Lutherans have 8,595 organizations and a communicant membership of 1,231,000.—[Christian at Work.

One who has been called the most eminent Swedenborgian in America, the Rev. Chauncey Giles, has just died at his home in West Philadelphia in his 81st year. He was ordained at Cincinnati in 1853. Mr. Giles removed to New York in 1864, and during ten years held a prominent place among the clergy of the city, editing the New Jerusalem Messenger, and producing a number of noteworthy theological works, which gained wide and respectful attention. Fifteen years ago Mr. Giles was called to Philadelphia to assume the pastorate of the New Jerusalem Society, then meeting in a hall; in 1881 the foundations were laid for the fine church building at Chestnut and Twenty-second streets. — [The Outlook.

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Note These:

How can a man come to know himself? Never by thinking, but by doing. Try to do your duty, and you will know at once what you are worth.

Unqualified activity, of whatever kind, leads at last to bankruptcy.

You cannot play the flute by blowing alone; you must use your fingers.

It is not always needful for truth to take a definite shape; it is enough if it hovers about us like a spirit and produces harmony; if it is wafted through the air like the sound of a bell, grave and kindly.

Piety is not an end, but a means; a means of attaining the highest culture by the purest tranquility of soul.

Against the great superiority of another there is no remedy but love.

When I cannot be moral my power is gone.

What is predestination? It is this: God is mightier and wiser than we are and so he does with us as he pleases.

There are many thoughts that come only from general culture, like buds from green branches. When roses bloom, you see them blooming everywhere.

Young People.

An Evening's Fun.

Now, boys and girls, here is great fun. Get a crowd together, appoint an umpire to decide on pronunciation (with the help of the new dictionary), and offer a prize for the one who can pronounce all these words without a mistake. Perhaps you can catch father or mother on some of them, too: "A sacrilegious son of Belial who has suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to allay himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and in securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most exceptional caligraphy extant inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner."—[The Ram's Horn.

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A Word to Girls.

We copy the following from an exchange: "A nice young bachelor confided the following comments to his neighbor at dinner the other evening. 'I do like a woman who sticks to one or two becoming dresses She and her dresses then become identified with each other, and one gets a distinct idea of a girl in one's mind; but if she is one day in blue, and another in yellow and the next in red, the individuality of the wearer is quite subservient to that of the gown, and it is just like looking at so many fashion plates or a kaleidoscope.'"

This seems to me a good suggestion, and worthy your consideration. It is considered the proper thing to have a chosen flower, a special perfume, as well as a prevailing color for your rooms. You have your individual charities and hobbies, also your studies, scientific or artistic wise or otherwise. So much is this true, that it has ceased to seem a slang to talk of "fads."

How would it do to adopt the suggestion of the "nice young bachelor" and choose a becoming style of dress and have that dress become a part of yourself? A dress fad, meaning by that a dress for the girl, instead of a girl for the dress! Think what a comfort it would be to your lover, to be able to photograph you in his mind's eye as a veritable "queen rose in a garden of girls," instead of a rose to-day, a poppy to-morrow and a marigold the day following. You all have your favorite gowns; why lay them aside for another less becoming, simply as a matter of change! Really, I believe many a girl has wondered why she had ceased to charm some admirer, while the fault was not in her self, but her dress, a change of dress having made her seem like other girls, where before in his eyes she was her own sweet self.

I do not mean by this that you must be old fashioned or never change your style of dressing. But I do believe, with the young men, that we have too many kaleidoscope girls.

There is another and more earnest side to the question. There are girls who can not change their gowns with each wave of fashion or for each interesting event of their lives. They are sisters of yours whether you acknowledge them as so or not, and it is becoming that there be not too much difference in the appareling of the "Daughters of the King."

When we think of those who are the shining ones, who once walked this earth with us, how seldom we think of them in the gowns which were prepared for some society event! Rather in the dear home dress which, much worn, became—of their dear selves a part.

In the eyes of love, dear girl, you will become more fair as you seem individual in dress, body and soul.

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A Cold Water Story.

Somewhere lives a farmer of such social habits that his coming home intoxicated was once no unusual thing. His wife urged him in vain to reform. "Why," he would say, "I don't like to break off at once; it aint wholesome. The best way is always to get used to a thing by degrees, you know." "Very well, old man," his helpmeet would rejoin, "see now if you don't fall into a hole one of these days, when you can't take care of yourself, and nobody near to take you out." Sure enough, as if to verify the prophecy, a couple of days after, returning from a glorious frolic, the old fellow reeled into his own well, and after a deal of useless scambling, shouted for "the light of his eyes" to come and help him out.

"Didn't I tell you so," said the good soul, showing her cap frill over the edge of the parapet, "you've got into a hole at last, and it's only lucky I'm in hearing, or you might have drowned. Well," she continued after a pause, letting down the bucket, "take hold." And up he came, higher at every turn of the windlass, until the old lady's grasp slipping from the handle, down he went to the bottom again. This occurring more than once made the temporary occupant of the well suspicious. "Look here," he screamed in fury, at the last splash, "you're doing that on purpose, I know you are."

"Well now, I am," responded his old woman tranquilly, while winding him up once more; "didn't you tell me it's best to get used to a thing by degrees? I'm 'fraid if I was to bring you right up on a sudden, you wouldn't find it wholesome."

The old fellow could not help chuckling at her application of his principle, and protested that he would sign the pledge on the instant if she would lift him fairly out. This she did, and packed him off to "swear in," wet as he was.

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Some Personal Hints.

There is one thing about freckles. Sun freckles are pretty, and wear off soon. Wind freckles that come in March are ugly and stick. A veil is the only protection against them. Don't wear it one day and leave it off the next, but stick to it conscientiously every day. Blue tissue is the very best, and most becoming, as well. It is not necessary to get it very thick; a very little thing will be sufficient protection. It will keep the dust out of the pores also, and prevent all roughness. The fuller and looser the veil hangs the prettier it will be; pleat up about two inches, where you would fasten it to the front of your hat, pin it on, and draw the ends loosely high up at the back. The more upward the lines sweep the more stylish will be the effect.

Then, one's hair—100 strokes, 50 on a side, every day will keep it like satin, and ten minutes will do this.

One minute in the morning will suffice for scraping your tongue, which will insure you a sweet breath, and it is no more trouble to dip your toothbrush into the box of salt, which will keep your gums rosy, than to use plain water.

A bit of pomice won't take up much room in the soap dish, but it will keep feet and fingers smooth and dainty, and, by the way, there is no reason why the feet should not be kept as dainty as the hands. They are certainly much less exposed to changes of temperature than the latter, and, from the greater heat, the skin should be softer and finer.

It seems almost a liberty to talk of personal daintiness, but so many women seems to think it takes such a lot of time to keep well groomed, that I want to reiterate the contrary fact as often as I get a chance. Take one's nails, for instance, five minutes a day will keep them in perfect order. Never cut the skin around the edges. Push it back with a damp towel every time you wash your hands. File the nails every other morning, and remember that, everything to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no polisher so good as the Mount of Venus at the base of your thumb. The best manicures always give the final polish with this.

About Pictures.

Pictures of one's friends may be beautiful beyond comparison in one's own eyes, but they should not be hung on one's drawing-room walls. One's private apartment is the place for them.

Fruit, fish and game have engaged the brushes of many artists, but to have fruit, fish and game suspended from the dining-room walls as well as appearing upon dining-room tables seems a little too much of a good thing.

Simple frames are the most to be commended. Etchings and engravings should be framed in narrow wood frames. Water-colors always look best in conspicuous frames. Rather wide, white or cream-colored mats are used with this style of picture.

Oil paintings can stand more ornate surroundings, but even they should not be made secondary to their frames.

Echoes and Etchings.

A Good Rule.

A Boston man who has acquired and kept riches, says that one of his rules of life has been never to lend any money on personal promise to pay that he was not willing to give away and able to lose.

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Causes of Bankruptcy.

Some one in England has been at the pains to analyze the causes of bankruptcy in that country, and finds that only 2 out of 100 failures resulted from causes beyond the control of the bankrupts, or frauds or the failures of others. The commonest of all causes of bankruptcy is speculative trading, under which title may be included the attempt to carry on business with an excessive amount of borrowed capital. In other and plainer terms, the gambling craze is at the bottom of the trouble.

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Bottled Tears.

The custom of bottling tears is peculiar to the people of Persia. There it constitutes an important part of the obsequies of the dead. As the mourners are sitting round and weeping the master of ceremonies presents each one with a piece of cotton wool or sponge with which to wipe away the tears. This cotton wool or sponge is afterward squeezed into a bottle, and the tears are preserved as a powerful and efficacious restorative for those whom every other medicine has failed to revive. It is to this custom that allusion is made in Psalms lvi., 8, "Put thou thy tears into thy bottle."

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Queer Way of Living.

Among the 65,000,000 people in the United States there are probably not 500 outside of the locality who are aware that at the mouth of the Mississippi there is a little village built upon wooden piles standing far out in the water. This village, which is called Balize, is reached from the mainland by canoes or boats, and its inhabitants have to climb a kind of pole ladder to get to the doorways of their homes. This is probably the only place in the United States in which "pile dwellings" occur, but all along the Venezuela coast and at the mouths of the Orinoco and the Amazon similar villages are frequently met with, many of them inhabited by the Indian fishing tribes of the Amazon estuary.

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The Burglar Came.

It was an agent for a big manufacturing concern who was talking.

"I once got out a poster," he said, "which started in: 'Keep your eye on this; a burglar is coming.' This I distributed broadcast in the towns in the northern part of the State. Among other places, it was hung conspicuously in a small grocery and drygoods store in one of the towns in that section.

"One morning the proprietor, when he opened up shop, found that my notice had been amended to read: 'Keep your eye on this; the burglar has come.' The correction was made in pencil marks.

"And sure enough the burglar had come. And he had carried off about $600 in money and goods."—[New York Sun.

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What Is an Accident?

To the non-legal mind the term "accident" would appear to be easily defined, but the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn thought not, and on several occasions insurance companies have sought a definition in the courts of law. It has been decided that a sunstroke is not an accident, but that injury to the spine through lifting a heavy weight is one. Even if physical ailments contribute to an accident it is covered by the policy.

The relatives of a man who, while bathing in shallow water, was seized with a fit and suffocated, sustained their claim, as did those of a man who, when similarly seized, fell under a train and was killed. Again, a person having fallen and dislocated his shoulder was put to bed and carefully nursed, but in less than a month he died of pneumonia. The connection between that complaint and a dislocated shoulder is not at once visible, but on the ground that the restlessness and susceptibility to cold produced by the accident led to the disease which killed him, the relatives were held to be entitled to claim.

"The influences of intoxicating liquor" has been authoritatively defined as "influence which disturbs the balance of a man's mind or the intelligent exercise of his faculties," and injuries received while in that condition are not covered by an accident policy. Nor are those caused by running obvious risk, as crossing a railway, even at a proper place, without exercising due care to avoid passing trains.—[Chambers' Journal.

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Obstinate Jurymen.

Here's a story almost too good not to be true: During a recent sitting of the assize, at an up-country town in Australia, the last case had been reached in due course, and the judge hoped to finish it in time to leave the town by the usual daily coach, which started at 5 o'clock. Happily, the case came to an end about 3:30, and after his Honor had delivered a vigorous charge, dead against the prisoner, the jury retired to consider the verdict. After about half an hour or so they returned, and the foreman imparted the information that there was no chance of an agreement. The judge took it by no means mildly. "The case was as clear a one as ever went to a jury.' In a word, he recharged them violently against the prisoner. They again retired, and after some twenty minutes they returned. "What was the difficulty? They had heard the evidence. Wasn't the case as clear as mud?" An evidently large majority of the good men and true chorused a "Yes, yer Honor." "We're eleven to one," said the foreman. "Why, it speaks for itself. There must be a very obstinate man among you. What's the difculty?" asked the judge. Eleven pairs of reproachful eyes centered themselves on a very uncomfortable juryman. "May I explain, yer Honor," said he at last in a deprecating tone of confidence. "Yes, certainly; of course explain. It's as clear a case as ever I tried!" "Well, the fact is, yer Honor, them other eleven wants to find him 'Not guilty,' and I'm the only one that agrees with yer Honor." Complete collapse of learned judge.

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A Marine Wonder.

One of the marine wonders of the world is the great barrier reef of Australia. This stupendous rampart of coral, stretching in an almost unbroken line for 1,250 miles along the northeastern coast of Australia, presents features of interest which are not to be equaled in any other quarter of the globe. Nowhere is the action of the little marine insect, which builds up with untiring industry those mighty monuments with which the tropical seas are studded, more impressive; nowhere are the wonderful constructive forces of nature more apparent. By a simple process of accretion there has been reared in the course of countless centuries an adamantine wall against which the billows of the Pacific, sweeping along in an uninterrupted course of several thousand miles, dash themselves in ineffectual fury. Inclosed within the range of its protecting arms is a calm inland sea, 80,000 square miles in extent, dotted with a multitude of coral islets and presenting at every turn objects of interest alike to the unlearned traveler and the man of science. Here may be witnessed the singular process by which the wavy, gelatinous, living mass hardens into stone, then serves as a collecting ground for the flotsam and jetsam of the ocean, and ultimately develops into an island covered with a luxurious mass of tropical growth. Here, again, may be seen in the serene depths of the placid pools extraordinary forms of marine life, aglow with the most brilliant colors and producing in their infinite variety a bewildering sense of the vastness of the life of the ocean

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In the Thick of the Fight.

That was a good story which the Rev. C. J. K. Jones, of Louisville, told in a Boston pulpit the other day. He said:

"An alarmist always reminds me of a friend of mine, who was a commander at the battle of Round Mountain. It was a hot fight—one of the hottest of the war. At a particularly intense part of the action my friend stood beside his horse, scanning the field with his glass and directing his troops. He told me it seemed as if the fire of the whole Confederacy was centered on him, the bullets thick around him.

"Suddenly he heard a minie ball singing in the air, and he felt something strike his leg, but the occasion was urgent and he kept up his glass. There was another 'ping-g-g,' and he felt another strike. And so he continued.

"The captain at last lifted up his hand and prayed: 'O Lord, I can go home to my wife and children without either of my legs, but, O Lord, let me get home.'

"Finally there came shouts of victory. The battle was won. With a long-drawn sigh the captain turned. He shouted to his orderly at a little distance: 'I'm wounded, Jim. Come and help me on my horse; I must go home. It's my last battle.'

"'No, I guess not,' replied the orderly.

"'What's the matter? Come, hurry up; I'm wounded.'

"'If you want me to help you, come here,' sang out the orderly.

"'But what's the trouble? Why can't you come here? Don't you see I'm wounded and almost dying?'

"'Oh, no, you are not,' sang out the orderly.

"'Come here instantly, you rascal,' shouted the commander.

"'No, I don't; that's the biggest nest of yellow-jacks there I ever saw in my life,' was the final laughing reply of the orderly.

"The storming swarm of hornets were the only minie balls that had struck him."—[Boston Journal.

—"Several brewers have testified before the commissioner that they sold more beer in Scott Act counties while that law was in force than before its adoption or after its repeal. But if prohibition improves their business, why do they ask compensation for loss of property and business should a prohibitory law be passed? If the Scott Act improved trade why did they spend money in repealing it? There seems to be a screw loose somewhere!"—[Canada Presbyterian.

FARM AND GARDEN

PLAN FOR WIRE FENCE.

It Offers Advantages and Is No Infringement on Any Patent.

A smooth wire fence that so far as is known is no infringement on any of the patents, is the subject of a letter to The Ohio Farmer. It takes about six pounds of No. 9 wire to make a rod, to which add a pound (I have counted on galvanized wire) of No. 11 wire for braces, which

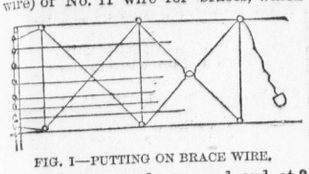


FIG. I—PUTTING ON BRACE WIRE.

makes seven pounds per rod, and at 3 cents per pound costs 21 cents per rod. Cost of 30 rods would be as follows:

30 rods wire	$6 30
31 posts at 10 cents	3 10
120 wooden stays	60
10 ratchets at 8½ cents	84
Staples	15
Total	$10 99

This is equal to a little over 36½ cents per rod. In describing how to make the fence, the writer says:

I take eight No. 9 wires for strands. These I draw with a ratchet. My stays are wood, sawed 1½ inches square. Through these I bore eight holes, or as many more as I may desire strand wires. I make the holes plenty large so they will thread easily. These stays I place four feet apart on a fence 4 feet high. The stays are held in place by a wire brace linked together, each section having a loop in one end just large enough to go over the end of the stay. These brace wires should be of exact length and must reach from lower end of stay to upper end of next, then down again, etc. This only does half of the bracing. I have another like chain and commence at the top, then down.

To erect this fence I put in the top strand first, then thread on as many stays as it will require, then put in the lower strand and thread through lower holes, having the stays all together at far end of the fence. Next put on ratchet tension, then divide stays on strands, fasten brace wire to post at far end of fence and hook loops over end of stays, keeping them tight in the direction I am going. When I go to ratchet post I have ratchet for last section of brace wire and draw to proper tension, then staple to posts, springing up or down to suit elevations and depressions in ground, then thread in remaining wires, put on tension, and you have a fence.

At Fig. 1 dots on the post represent the ratchets. The part marked A shows

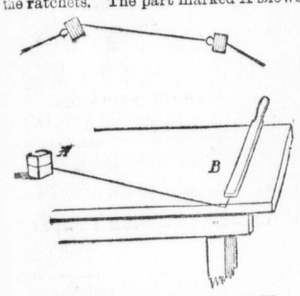


FIG. II—BRACE CHAIN—MAKING IT.

the mode of putting on brace wire on level ground. B shows the manner of putting on brace wire where there is an elevation and stays are thrown out of square. Fig. 2 shows brace chain linked together. Fig. 3 shows a bench for making brace wire chain. A is a square iron pin for making the square loop, and B is a lever with three-eighth inch iron pin in end for making the small loop.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

There are numerous methods given of keeping the cider sweet in barrels. To begin with, says The Rural New Yorker, it should be made from clean, sound fruit and should be free from pomace or sediment. Never add any acids or any of the chemical preparations offered so freely nowadays. Keep in a cool place. In cool weather the cider may be kept perfectly for a long time by keeping it where it will nearly freeze. Exposure to the air hastens fermentation, so that it is best to keep it from the air as much as possible. In one method this is accomplished by putting in half a pint of sperm or sweet oil warmed, which spreads over the top and excludes the air.

Another method is to fill the barrels full, place in a cool place, leave out the bungs and allow the pomace and sediment to work out, keeping the barrels always full, then bung up tightly. Another method is to rack off the cider after it has settled and put it in clean casks. Some filter the cider through clean charcoal and sand. Another recommended method is the addition of one-half pound of ground mustard and one pound of horse radish to each barrel of cider within 24 hours after the cider is made. Some of these methods ought to help our inquirers.

Octagonal Barns.

The main advantages of octagonal barns are their inclosing a greater amount of space with a given surface of exterior wall, requiring fewer cross ties or timbers, the partly self supporting character of the roof, shorter timbers needed in building, and the ready access to the center of the barn and use of horsefork in conveying loads to any side. That this form of barn has also objections appears to have been foreseen by the fact that but few octagonal barns are built.

As a rule the potatoes grown far north are best for seed. The reason is that they have presumably grown in a shorter season, are less advanced toward drying out when harvested and in a cooler climate will not start to grow in winter, thus injuring the eyes from which next year's growth must come.

Buy your watches, clocks, etc., and get your watches and jewelry repaired at WARD'S, 700 Dundas street. b

DIARRHEA AMONG BEES.

Treatment For Affected Colonies That Are Wintered In Cellars.

In cold climates bee diarrhea is liable to cause aparians trouble. The query is, "What shall be done when a colony is found affected with diarrhea in the cellar, and it is too early or too cold to give them a cleansing flight by removing them temporarily from the cellar?" This question was recently considered in the columns of The American Bee Journal by a number of preminent beekeepers in various sections of the country. The majority favored letting the bees alone, two or three favored keeping the temperature well up, while one suggested peppermint dropped on blotting paper and put in the bottom of the hive.

G. W. Demaree said: "If the bees are worth the trouble and expense, such a colony can be cured by stripping the hive of all covering, close in the bees with wirecloth and set the hive in a heated room for at least 12 hours. My experiments on this line made some years ago proved that overloaded bees can be relieved of excessive moisture by heat and ventilation without the privilege of a flight in the open air."

James A. Green said: "I do not think it would pay to try to do anything with them, though some have reported success by placing the hive in a gauze or wirecloth cage in a warm room for a time, then lowering the temperature gradually until the bees return to the hive. You might experiment by varying the temperature of the cellar, giving more ventilation," etc.

S. I. Freeborn suggested that if the bees have been kept on natural stores, try feeding them on granulated sugar syrup and raise the temperature of the cellar if you can manage to do so. If only one out of the many was affected and the rest quiet, it might pay better to sacrifice one than risk changing the surroundings of the whole lot.

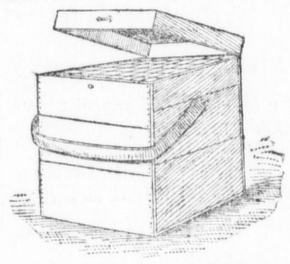
E. France said that if he found the bees affected with diarrhea, he should try to give them a dryer place to live in. He thought the trouble is too low a temperature, and too damp. R. L. Taylor would do nothing except to have the hive wide open at the bottom, and to keep the temperature well up—to 45 degrees, or higher. G. M. Doolittle advised letting the bees alone, but give plenty of air to the hive.

Care of Seed Potatoes.

After selection the all important point is to keep potatoes designed for seed at as low a temperature as possible without danger of frost. The conditions, according to The American Cultivator, are best secured by keeping potatoes in dry out of doors pits. In a northern climate after the covering of the pit has frozen over it will not thaw out again all winter. If there is danger of thawing too early, a covering of straw will maintain an even degree of temperature below freezing, while protecting the potatoes from too much cold. The tubers will come out with eyes as dormant as when they were put in the pit. The potatoes will be harder by evaporation of their moisture, while those kept in cellars will be made soft by starting of the eyes, which rapidly take out the substance needed to give the potato set its first start after being planted.

For Marketing Eggs.

Carrying 15 dozen eggs to market in one basket, piled one upon another, has before this resulted in such disaster as to call forth a proverbial warning about putting all one's eggs in a basket. Yet hundreds of farmers carry all their eggs to market piled one upon another, and either carry back some of them in a cracked or decidedly "scrambled" state, or else are obliged to drive with extreme caution. The Country Gentlemen suggests that a better way is to get pasteboard fillers that are used in the double eggcrates, and then construct a neat,



BOX WITH PASTEBOARD FILLERS.

square box that will just accommodate a single tier of the eggfillers, with pasteboard between each.

This box should be made of light stuff. Take an empty shoebox that one can procure at the shoe stores. The box can be made entire and the cover part then sawed off evenly all the way round, when the hinges and catch can be put on. A stout barrel hoop well smoothed and bent into shape will make a good handle for a small box. Let the box be of just the right size to hold the eggs gathered during a few days. If used for shipping, the handles should be omitted and end cleats added.

Agricultural News and Notes.

Bradstreet's estimates of a domestic wheat crop this year, amounting to 440,000,000 bushels, has been accepted by Beerbohm, the first European authority on cereal statistics.

In New York state the largest bean growers estimate the crop as not over two-thirds of a full crop. In general it may be estimated as a short crop.

The onion crop is a short one—probably below that of last year.

Californians are going into tobacco growing. Samples of tobacco grown there are said to be superior to anything grown outside of Cuba.

Last year Mexico was importing corn from the United States. This year she is preparing to export corn to Europe.

The lightest packages consistent with strength should be used for shipping produce, especially when it is sent long distances. Paying freight on heavy lumber in the shape of packages is poor business.

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

THE DAIRY

MILK FOR CHEESE FACTORIES.

Improving the Condition of Milk to Be Made Into Cheese.

The maximum of profit can be obtained only by the clear thinking, intelligent dairyman, who breeds and feeds to produce the greatest amount of milk of a good quality at the least possible cost.

The faithful and constant observance of the following points will result in a marked improvement in the condition of the milk supplied to the cheese factories, an improvement which is much needed, and the bringing about of which will enable the cheesemaker to produce an article much superior to anything that has been made in the past, and by so doing we can maintain our supremacy in the English market, realize a better price for our goods and add very materially to the profits of the dairyman.

Nothing but pure milk from healthy cows should be sent to the factory. To secure this cows should have abundance of wholesome, nutritious food and pure water, with access to salt at all times.

The greatest possible care should be taken to prevent cows drinking stagnant water. Milk from such cows is invariably tainted, and no amount of skill on the part of the cheesemaker can produce from it a really fine cheese.

Immediately after the milk is drawn it should be strained, then aerated by dipping or pouring, which can be done very effectively while the milk is yet in the pails. Be sure that this work is done in a pure atmosphere, with clean surroundings, away from the stables or anything else of an impure nature, for unless this be attended to properly aeration will be a detriment instead of a benefit.

It is not necessary to cool milk at night unless the weather be extremely hot, in order to have it in the best condition for delivery at the factory in the morning, provided all pails, utensils, strainers, etc., have been thoroughly washed, then scalded with boiling hot water and well aired before using.

It is just as important that the morning's milk should be well aired before sending it to the factory. Not only in the summer should milk be aerated, but also in the spring and autumn.

The milk stands should be built in such a way as to exclude the sun and rain, and yet allow a free circulation of air around the cans.

The organisms that produce bitter or tainted milk, or any abnormal change, are to be found only where there is filth and carelessness in handling, so that in all cases when complaint is made of impure milk the remedy must be extra cleanliness.—Ontario Agricultural Bulletin.

Cheap Way to Sterilize Milk.

An exchange tells of a little device which has been invented to keep milk fresh several days. It consists essentially in a kind of closed vessel or saucepan, with an opening in the top, to which a glass tube, closed at its upper end, is adjusted, the joining being rendered airtight by means of an india rubber ring. The tube is marked with two horizontal lines, numbered respectively 75 degrees and 80 degrees centigrade. The vessel is filled with milk up to the edge of the neck, which is then closed with the glass tube, and is now placed on a sand mattress or bainmarie over the fire. The milk rises to 75 degrees and soon afterward to 80 degrees, and may be removed from the fire after remaining at the above temperature from 10 to 20 minutes, and cooled by placing the vessel in water of the temperature of from 10 to 20 degrees. Milk thus treated will keep fresh from three to four days.

Dairy and Creamery.

In Denmark cows are put into the stable at the beginning of cold weather and do not get out again until they go on pasture. In this country a sunny inclosure, where they can be let out on warm days in winter, will be good for them in parts of the Union in which the cold is not too severe.

The dealers in dairy products in Denver and some other cities have formed a milk trust, so called, which will use up all the products—milk, buttermilk, butter, cheese and cream, and not let any be wasted or sold below the price agreed on. But consumers and producers of those articles may alike look a little out.

Dairying should be carried on all the year round, in winter as in summer, to make most profit out of it.

In the long run it is better to raise dairy cows than to buy them. Then you can be sure of improving the breed. There is nothing like improving the milking qualities of your herd. Breed from sires belonging to known milking families.

Sterilized cream will be in the future greatly in demand in cities for food.

It will be well for every dairyman and creameryman to learn as soon as he can some of the processes for sterilizing milk and cream. There will presently be a great market for both sterilized milk and cream.

An acre of ground in corn, rye or alfalfa will produce twice as much cow feed as an acre of ground in timothy, orchard grass or blue grass, Professor Roberts says.

Why do not the stations tell us whether it pays to feed clover hay and ensilage without other grain? We are looking to them for light on the matter and hope they will tell us as to it before long. We want to grow our own cow feed if we can and want them to tell us what to grow.

Dr. C. V. Porter of Viroqua, Wis., used the Babcock test on the milk of each of his cows separately and found that he had one that made more butter than 15 of the others did. Nothing like the Babcock test for finding out what you don't know about dairying.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

GOING FOR THE CHEESEMAKERS.

Fat From Four Per Cent Milk Can Be Incorporated Into Cheese.

Now that it has been demonstrated and fully proved that the fat in 4 per cent milk can be incorporated in cheese, as was done at the New York state experiment station and at several cheese factories in this state by Dr. Van Slyke, the chemist of the station, and Mr. George A. Smith and other experts of the dairy commissioner's staff, it seems to me that there are just two things the patrons of every cheese factory in the land should do at once. First, they should demand of the maker that he divide the cheese money by the Babcock test, so that every patron may get his just due and nothing more. Second, they ought to demand of the cheesemaker that he get every possible drop of fat out of the milk. If he is too lazy or indifferent to post himself (and we know plenty who are thus indifferent), then he should be turned off. Good, valuable milk is too precious a compound to intrust in such hands.

After all that has been written on this question, I find hundreds of cheesemakers who care so little for themselves and their business as to never read the paper unless a sample copy is generously sent them. What can we say for the brains and progress of a man who has not gumption enough to spend $1 a year for his own information and then asks other men to trust thousands of dollars' worth of milk to his handling? The Babcock test of whey has repeatedly convicted ignorant cheesemakers in this state of a most wicked waste of butter fat through unskillful cheesemaking. The fact is, patrons as well as cheesemakers are stolid and indifferent to their own best interest, and reform must come slowly.

A visit to a number of cheese factories in this town reveals the same old methods, same old faulty conditions of factory and surroundings, same old stinking whey vats, with lots of butter fat sticking to their sides and floating on the whey. These lazy, ill working cheesemakers will never give place to better ones until the patron, who is the employer, knows enough himself to know when he is badly served. As it is now, you may talk about these wicked wastes of their money, and it is all Greek to three-quarters of them. Do these milk producers ever read or study anything about their own business? is the question that constantly recurs to me as I see these things.—New York Cor. Hoard's Dairyman.

A Butter and Cheese Creamery.

Some weeks since I visited the Denmark (N. Y.) creamery and cheese factory combined. The plant is situated in the southern part of the village of Denmark. The creamery proper is built of stone, 32 by 42 feet, and two stories high. The lower floor contains all the appliances and machinery for the manufacture of fine butter.

Connected with the creamery building is a commodious room for making cheese, with all modern improvements. During the winter both butter and cheese were made. In the spring butter alone was produced. After the decline in the price of butter the cheese factory was started up again, and both butter and cheese were manufactured. A 10 horsepower boiler, to which is attached an eight horsepower engine, runs the entire works.

Forty-four patrons, owning 700 cows, deliver daily 17,000 pounds of milk. The daily output from this milk is 550 pounds of butter, and 18 cheeses of 60 pounds weight each. The butter is packed fresh in 60, 40 and 30 pound tubs and is shipped every other day to New York city, where it is sold the year round for the highest quotations.

The power cream separator is used, and the square churn is in use, with a capacity of 300 pounds. The butter is all worked with a power worker. All milk delivered at this plant is received by the Babcock milk tester. This is the first season that milk has been received according to its value in butter fat. The dairymen appear thus far to be perfectly well satisfied with the result.

It requires four men besides the superintendent to take charge of the plant, and they are a busy set at that, notwithstanding the machinery is run by steam.—Cor. American Cultivator.

Dairy School Certificates.

In order to get a certificate of proficiency from the admirable dairy school of the University of Wisconsin the following requirements are necessary:

The student shall be in attendance for one full term of 12 weeks at the dairy school, during which time he must successfully pass nine written examinations upon courses of lectures relating to the theory and practice of dairying. He must also show proficiency and skill in the management of the separators, the butter worker and at the cheese vats.

After leaving the dairy school he must report in full monthly upon blanks sent him the operations of the creamery or cheese factory under his charge.

Upon a visit by an agent of the dairy school his factory must be found clean and tidy and the operations proceeding in a businesslike manner.

A Cow's Milk Before Calving.

If a cow is milked too near calving the milk will have a saltish, bitterish taste, and the butter will not come in churning. This milk is really spoiled, therefore unfit for use. As some cows' milk remains good to near calving, and others' is bitter perhaps three months or more before, a test must be used to decide when the milk is no longer in proper condition for use. This is the test to apply to decide the milk's fitness for use, both before and after calving: Take new milk. Boil it. If it thickens or curds, it is not good, and should not be used.—Sophia N. Reddin Jenkins in Farm and Fireside.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

A snake got into a Sedalia man's trousers while they were in a closet. Doubtless it got there while it was looking for his boots. Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend

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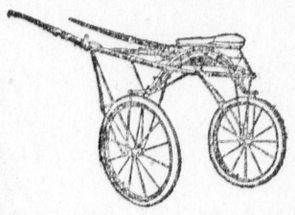
LIVE STOCK

PNEUMATIC SULKY.

An Invention That Has Added to the Speed of Fast Horses.

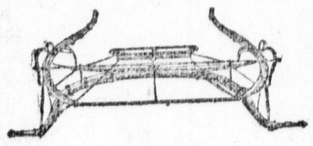
In the history of trotting and running races at the end of the nineteenth century nothing will occupy a more prominent place than the pneumatic sulky, which has knocked an appreciable time



PNEUMATIC RACING SULKY.

off the mile record. The new trotting horses are not so much faster than the old ones as they seem to be, for the pneumatic sulky helps them to get over the road faster. Another help is the kite track, not yet so well established in popular favor as the pneumatic sulky.

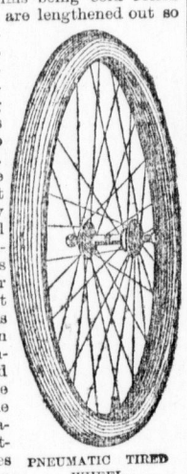
Once this sulky was invented, the wonder was that nobody had ever thought of it before. The frame of the sulky is made



SULKY FRAME.

as light as possible and to this are fitted the bicycle wheels. Usually the frame is made by one firm of manufacturers, the set of wheels by another, and the two are afterward put together. The frame without its wheels looks as follows:

The wheels are elaborate affairs. They have ball bearings and are made of the best steel, the rims being cold rolled steel. The axles are lengthened out so as to receive the supports of the frame above them. These supports are so long that the driver is perched high up over his wheels. Like the bicycle wheels, the best pneumatic sulky wheels have steel ball bearings inclosed in spaces that are as near as possible dust proof. The wheels are finished in nickel and enamel and as polished and shining as the steel work on the finest sewing machine or typewriter. The spokes are of fine, strong steel wire, while the steel rims are fitted with the strong, noiseless rubber tires that make the sulky glide along as if it had no weight at all. The manufacturers of the rubber tires sell with each set a pump for inflating them.



PNEUMATIC TIRED WHEEL.

How Horses Are Spoiled.

It is a singular fact that the more the horse is hurt by the pressure of any part of his tackling the greater will be his resistance to it. A horse with a sore mouth will pull harder on the bit. If a young horse is tied with a broad leather strap around his neck, so that when he pulls violently back it will restrain him effectually without hurting him, he will then not pull a second time, but if he is tied with a chain that cuts into his neck he will generally pull at it again and again and not infrequently until he kills himself. A horse will stand in the stall and batter his legs all to pieces by kicking, and the more it hurts the more he will kick.

If a horse takes to kicking in the shafts and cuts his legs at each kick with the splinters or iron of the carriage, he will kick as long as there is a splinter left. He will not, however, kick long at a bundle of straw swinging behind him. If the bridle is taken off a young horse quietly, so that the bit comes out of his mouth easily, it will not be long before he will assist in taking it off; but if he is hurt by the operation he will throw his head to one side or jerk back every time the bridle is removed. There should not be the slightest hitch about taking the bit from the mouth of a colt. By the process many a colt has been ruined.—Exchange.

Pacer and Trotter.

The most absorbing and exciting races of 1893 will undoubtedly be those between pacers and trotters if the programme is carried out as designed. There has been a tradition during years that the trotter was necessarily faster than the pacer, and that as a time gait that of the pacer was not worth wasting money on. The pacer therefore dropped out, except as the most agreeable riding horse that could be backed. There are signs now, however, that this is to be changed, and that the pacer is at last going to get his due.

Even the old tradition that the trotting gait is speedier than the pace is shattered. This year among the pacers Mascot and Flying Jib have each done a mile in 2:04, thus hitting Nancy Hanks' great trotting record. Robert J has also paced a mile in 2:05¾. With that record the pacer bids fair to become fashionable, and it will pay breeders to rear and train this class of animals once more. Pacing matches will shortly be among the first contestants for popularity. The trotter will always be preferable for harness, but the revival of the pacer will bring that good steed into high favor once more for riding.

Frank Cooper secured first prize for photographs at the Western Fair. Call and examine the display. Engagements made for any day. ywt

FEEDING WOOL.

A Sheep's Wool Must Be Nourished, or It Will Drop Off.

Dropping the wool is a frequent trouble with sheep. There are many different explanations of this annoyance to the flock master, but few of these hint at all at the fact that wool must be fed, or it cannot grow, and any failure in its nutrition must result in such a weakness that the fleece fails to keep up its connection with the skin, and thus drops off as if it were severed—as it really is—at its root.

The fleece of a 100 pound sheep makes up 10 per cent or more of the animal's weight, and it consists of a far greater proportion of the most exacting elements of nutrition than the flesh of the sheep does. Flesh has 75 per cent of water in it; wool has only 15 per cent. The flesh has in its dry matter the following elements, and wool has the quantities set opposite to them. Thus the composition of flesh is: Carbon, 51.83 per cent; hydrogen, 7.57; nitrogen, 15.01; oxygen, 21.37; ashes, 4.23. Wool—Carbon, 49.65 per cent; hydrogen, 6.93; nitrogen, 17.31; oxygen, 22.11; ashes, 2.0; sulphur, 2.0.

Taking into account that the wool has only one-fifth as much water in it as the flesh, it is easily seen that it requires five times as much of the elements of nutrition for each pound weight as the flesh, and thus, if the fleece of a merino weighs 15 pounds, and the carcass, after shearing, weighs 75 pounds, equal quantities of food are required for the production of each. This is perhaps never thought of by any feeder of the flock, for so far it seems to have been completely ignored by all writers upon sheep husbandry, and yet the importance of it is paramount. The common ignorance of these urgent demands of the fleece for special nutriments is doubtless why the sheep suffers so much from the exhaustive requirements of the wool.

As the fleece must be supplied after the animal itself, the wool suffers while the sheep escapes, at least to some extent, and as the wool cannot exist without its necessary accompaniment of the yolk and grease, which naturally protect it from injury by the rains, heat or cold, this is to be considered as calling for requisite nutriment as well as the actual body of the animal. It is worthy of note, too, that as wool contains considerable sulphur this is also to be provided in the food.

Every time the sheep is underfed or suffers from any other cause, it appears in the wool, the fiber of which shows a thin place in it, and each of these weak spots represents a fault in feeding or other part of the management. This weakness in the fiber is ruinous to the wool, as it causes it to break in the carding or combing, and thus become too short for the spinner and fit only for felting. This defect is known by the woolen manufacturers and buyers as "break" and makes it unsalable. Consequently the matter of feeding and the regularity of it are special points to be regarded by the shepherd. Yet it must not be supposed that the wool only suffers. The sheep must necessarily suffer for the damage to the wool is only one of the visible signs of injury to the whole animal.

In estimating the amount of food necessary for a sheep, all these points are to be taken into account, and the gross weight of the animal is to be increased for estimating the allowance of food by the proportion to be added on account of the extra dry substance of the fleece. To be on the safe side, it will be quite reasonable to add to the live weight of the sheep fully 100 per cent—that is, to double the weight and estimate the ration accordingly. The normal allowance of 3 per cent of dry matter per 100 pounds of carcass may thus be doubled without any fear of overfeeding.—S. Henry in American Agriculturist.

Live Stock Points.

"Wisconsin mutton leads the world," is the jubilant announcement of the Cotswold, Oxford and Shropshire breeders of that state. Their announcement is based on the statement that at the Columbian exposition Wisconsin took more sheep prizes in proportion to the number of animals exhibited than any other state in the Union or any province of Canada. Canada got away with an appalling lot of cheese prizes, however.

Sandy soil with an undulating surface is one of the best kinds for poultry.

Winter lambs are usually wanted to be born in December. To make them arrive on time the best ewes to breed are 2-year-olds that have had no lamb before. To lamb the first of December they should be bred in June to an old ram if possible. When necessary to breed old ewes for winter lambs, they should first be made to skip one season and not be bred till summer.

If you have not planted trees to make shade for your stock in the pasture fields and around the spring, now is the time to do it. Plant the trees, take care of them a few years, and you will be richly rewarded. Get those that grow rapidly and spread their branches far out. Even fruit trees can be made to answer this purpose of shade if their branches are trimmed up out of reach of the animals.

There will be a December show of fat stock at the Union stock yards, Chicago, early in the month. Don't forget that.

J. S. Woodward, a breeder of market lambs, says he has found Dorsets hardier than Shropshires. They are certainly more prolific.

Eight pounds of wheat a day is the proper quantity of concentrated food for a dairy cow.

An old mare will pay off a mortgage, and this has often been done. One farmer wipes out the mortgage by means of hogs; with another the cow pays it, while still another accomplishes the same result with small fruit culture or rearing early lambs. Each farmer must study the situation for himself, taking note of his soil, of the markets, distance from market, what products are most salable in his part of the country and finally of what particular branch of farming or live stock rearing he likes best and is most successful in. This last is by no means a small consideration.

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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 3.

Text of the Lesson, Jas. i, 16-27—Memory Verses, 3-5—Golden Text, I John iv, 19—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

16. "Do not err, my beloved brethren." This epistle has been designated as "love manifested in obedience, or the perfect man continuing in the gospel law of liberty." There is nothing in the whole letter which conflicts with the doctrine that we are saved by Christ alone without any works of ours (Rom. iv, 5; Eph. ii, 8), but the complementary truth is made clear that being justified by faith we must by our works make our faith manifest. Compare Eph. ii, 10; Titus iii, 8. Part of these works which give evidence of the reality of our faith consist of patient endurance of trial, which patience will bring to the person enduring the reward of the crown of life (verse 12). But while God tries us for His glory and our good we must never think that He tempts us to do wrong. On this point we must not err.

17. "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." All gifts of God must be both good and perfect, and He who gave His own Son will with Him give us all things (Rom. viii, 32). Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift which includes all other gifts (II Cor. ix, 15). God is light (I John i, 5) and therefore the source of all light, temporal and spiritual. Dwelling in God we dwell in light and must of necessity show it. As to His unvariableness He says, "I am the Lord; I change not" (Mal. iii, 6).

18. "Of His own will begat He us with the word of truth that we should be a kind of first fruits of His creatures." God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness hath shined in our hearts, and as it is the entrance of His word that giveth light it is thus the light comes. When we receive His word, we receive Himself, for He is the Word of God, and thus we are born again, or from above (see II Cor. iv, 6; Ps. cxix, 130; John i, 1, 12, 13). Peter also testifies that we are born again by the Word of God (I Pet. i, 2, 3), and this agrees with born of water and the Spirit (John iii, 5; vi, 63; Eph. v, 26).

19. "Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." Because all good is from God and all evil from us, therefore eagerly devour all He says, but be careful of what proceeds from our lips. We are to take heed what we hear, and how we hear (Mark iv, 24; Luke viii, 18), and we are to let the word of Christ dwell in us richly, so that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth may speak (Col. iii, 16; Math. xii, 34). And by this very word of God abiding in us we shall be kept from sin (Ps. cxix, 11).

20. "For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." Angry argument and disputing never accomplished the glory of God, and yet some preachers cannot talk on holy things and keep their tempers. Paul's advice to Timothy is good, "The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient" (II Tim. ii, 24).

21. "Wherefore lay apart all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness and receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls." Here is testimony as clear as Paul ever gave that it is the word that saves. By the word comes the new birth as we have seen, and by the word comes the assurance of salvation (I John v, 11-13). Our part is to meekly receive the word. To this end we must simply have done with all iniquity, cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit and find perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord (II Cor. vii, 1; Heb. xii, 1, 2).

22. "But be ye doers of the word and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." Jesus Himself said, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven" (Math. vii, 21). "My mother and my brethren are these which hear the word of God and do it" (Luke viii, 21). The whole of the second chapter of this epistle from verse 14 to the end is a commentary upon the verse.

23. "For if any be a hearer of the word and not a doer he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass." The word of God is a mirror in which each one can see himself and his failures, and in which he can also see what he ought to be, for there are many illustrations of men and women in whom God dwelt and wrought for the good of others—people who were not hearers only, but doers, for God wrought in them both to will and to do. See II Chron. xxxi, 21, and xxxiv, 1, 2; also I Cor. xv, 10; Phil. ii, 20-22.

24. "For he beholdeth himself and goeth his way and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was." It is a good thing for a man to see himself if he will only profit by it and become a better man, but this knowledge of one's failures and yet continuing in the same old way is a terribly hardening process. "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" "Now consider this ye that forget God lest I tear you in pieces and there be none to deliver" (Heb. ii, 3; Ps. l, 22).

25. "But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed." The laver in the tabernacle at which the priests washed their hands and feet is suggestive of the word of God by which we are daily cleansed (Eph. v, 26; Ps. cxix, 9), and it was made out of the looking glasses of the women (Ex. xxxviii, 8). Instead of looking at ourselves, we are to look at Him who is revealed to us in the word of God.

26. "If any man among you seem to be religious and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain." The third chapter is a discourse upon this little unruly member which ofttimes works so much mischief. The tongue is harder to manage than horses or wild beasts or serpents, but although no man can tame it God can, for the things which are impossible with men are possible with God, and there is nothing too hard for Him (Math. xiv, 26; Jer. xxxii, 17).

27. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The religion that is manifest in talk, however good, and is not accompanied by a consistent life is vain. The church member whose tongue is given to slander and backbiting is worse than vain and is heaping up torment for himself. But that Christian who, constrained by the love of Christ, goes about doing good, making the widow's heart to sing for joy (Job xxix, 13), is glorifying God and helpful to men whether they say much or little. See Math. v, 16; I Cor. xv, 58; Titus iii, 8; Rom. xii, 1, 2.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by C. McCallum. t

AN AUCTIONEER'S STORY.

Much Exposure Brought on a Severe Attack of Rheumatism.

Bed-Fast for Weeks at a Time—His Troubles Aggravated by an Outbreak of Salt Rheum—An Experience of Interest to Others.

(From the Stayner Sun.)

There are few people in Simcoe county who do not know Mr. Thos. Furlong. For 28 years Mr. Furlong has been a resident of the county, and for 22 years has been a traveling agent and an auctioneer, and it is safe to say that he is just as popular as he is well known. In a business of this kind Mr. Furlong is naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, and the result has been that for some years past he has been badly crippled with rheumatism, and has suffered great pain and inconvenience. Happily, however, Mr. Furlong has found a release from this suffering, and his recovery has excited so much interest in and about Stayner that the Sun determined to secure the particulars of his cure and give them for the benefit of others. When seen with regard to the matter, Mr. Furlong expressed the greatest willingness to make public the particulars of his cure in the belief that it might be of benefit to some other sufferer.

"You are of course aware," said Mr. Furlong, "that my calling subjects me to more or less inclement weather, and this was the main cause of my suffering. Some nine years ago I first felt the symptoms of rheumatism. I did not pay much attention to it at first, but gradually it became so severe that it was with difficulty that I could hobble around, and my business really became a burden to me. I consulted several physicians who did all they could for me, but without giving me any relief. During a part of the year I was bed-fast for weeks at a time, and as the remedies I tried did me no good I began to believe that there was no cure for me, and you will readily understand how despondent I was. To add to my distress I became afflicted with salt rheum of the hands, and had to keep my hands covered with cloths from one year's end to the other. I had read of some remarkable cures of rheumatism by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and at last I made up my mind to try them, though I must admit that it was with a doubting heart, for I had spent a great deal of money for other medicines without obtaining any benefit. However, they say that a drowning man will clutch at a straw, and it was with much of this feeling that I purchase the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before that box was all gone I experienced some relief which warranted me in continuing the treatment and from that out I steadily progressed toward complete recovery.

I have used in all eight boxes with the result that I am to-day free from pain and ache and not only did Pink Pills relieve me of the rheumatism, but they also drove out the salt rheum, and as you see to-day the hands which had been covered with cracks, fissures and scabs are now completely well. This splendid result is due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pill and you may be sure that it gives me the greatest pleasure to warmly recommend them to others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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POPE LEO XIII. AT HOME.

THE PONTIFF'S SELF-DENYING AND LABORIOUS LIFE.

Division of the Day and the Peculiar Duties of the Head of the Church—A Hard Worker—The Finances of the Vatican in Round Numbers.

In Summer, as in Winter, Leo XIII. is awakened at 6 by his private servant, Francesco Centra, from Carpeneto. Centra knocks at the door, opens the blinds, addresses a customary salute to his master, and then at once retires.

The Pope gets up from bed unaided, and also performs his toilet unaided, except as regards shaving. This operation is performed by the faithful Centra. The bedroom is not the one used as such by his predecessors; it is a small and rather low cell in the mezzanino or entresol, to which he repaired many years ago in the course of some restorations to the old room, and where he has remained ever since.

At 7 o'clock he says his mass, accompanied by two cappelani segreti, and hears a second mass celebrated by some one of the same attendants, who act also as private secretaries. It sometimes happens that the Pope, having been troubled with sleeplessness, gets up with a piece of Latin or Italian poetry composed during the wakeful hours. The verses are generally dictated to one of the secretaries before the mass.

The breakfast of the Pope consists of coffee, milk and bread without butter. Soon after the official reception begins. The first one, as a rule, is given to the

POPE LEO XIII.

Cardinal Secretary of State, who submits to the Holy Father the documents received the day before, or those which are awaiting the Pontifical signature.

This audience lasts more than an hour, and takes place every day, except Tuesdays and Fridays, which are set apart for the reception of the diplomatic body. Cardinals, heads of congregations, generals of monastic orders, strangers of distinction, are received later in the day.

It is to be regretted that Leo XIII. does not accord private audiences as often as his predecessors did. Many strangers are obliged to leave Rome without having seen the Holy Father. In Winter, if the sun shines, the receptions are interrupted for a while for a walk or a drive of half an hour in the Vatican gardens. Leo XIII. dines at 1 o'clock in the old Roman style. The dinner is composed of a soup, generally pate d'Italie, a roast, a vegetable, very often fried potatoes, and fruit.

Pius IX. was very fond of boiled meat, which was served to him daily in a triple form—boiled chicken, boiled beef, and boiled mutton. This plate is banished from Leo's table, as well as bacon and cheese. The only wine served is old Bordeaux.

The Pope is very apt to glance over the journals at meal times. He dines alone generally, waited upon, in addition to the valet, by his scalco segreto, or carver, Commendatore Giulio Sterbini. This official is a gentleman of refined tastes and artistic culture, owning a good collection of pre-Raphaelite pictures.

An invitation to take coffee and milk after the Pope's mass is considered a great honor, and it is only extended to those who have heard the mass and received the holy communion from the pope's hands. It has lately been granted to the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany and to the Princes Borghese, Aldobrandini, Altieri and Ludovisi. The same favor is shown sometimes to the nephews of the Pope.

In all cases the visitors sit at a small table placed next to the Pope's. After dinner Leo XIII. takes a short rest on a chaise longue, the siesta never lasting beyond an hour.

Then follows a drive in the Belvedere Gardens, through which an avenue more than a mile long has lately been opened, affording many lovely points of view over the city and its suburbs. The Holy Father, attended by a cameriere segreto and an officer of the Guardia Nobile, stops very often in the enclosure of a vineyard planted six years ago under his supervision.

This vineyard is cultivated by the pupils of an agricultural school formed by Pius IX., and accordingly named Vigna Pia. If he finds among the workers an intelligent lad he enters into a friendly talk with him. At 6 o'clock, after granting other audiences, he takes a cup of bouillon and a glass of Bordeaux.

Evenings are generally devoted to study and writing. The literary, or mental, work of the Pope, is really prodigious. He prefers to dictate to his secretaries from notes which are prepared on a number of small scraps of paper. These scraps are afterward torn into a thousand fragments, to prevent their being saved, given away, or sold as autographs. This sort of commerce, which under Pius IX. had assumed vast proportions, has been rendered impossible by the care Leo takes in destroying his own manuscripts. This is the reason why he never allows a soul to enter his room when he is not present, not even his faithful Centra. Papers of every description and importance lie scattered everywhere, even upon the bed

When there is urgency in the work confided to one of the secretaries, the Pope confines him in a room adjoining his own library, supplies him with the proper writing materials, documents and books, and goes away, putting in his pocket the key of the room.

The prisoner, however, is not forgotten; after two or three hours he hears the key turning again in the lock and sees the good Pope come quietly in with a bottle of excellent wine and a few biscuits. After examining the state of the work, the august visitor says a few words to stimulate the activity of the writer, offers him the refreshments, and he soon leaves again, taking with him his bottle and his biscuits.

The conscionsness of his own immense strength in literary work makes the pope sometimes too exacting with persons possessed of weaker fibre. He sent once for a monsignore and asked him to draw up a report on the Catholic schools in Rome, the number of their pupils, the nature of the instruction given, the progress attained, a comparison with the municipal schools, etc. His instructions ended with these words: "Will you kindly bring me the report this evening?"

Imagine the stupefaction of the monsignore, as there are in Rome 150 Catholic schools frequented by 15,000 pupils.

Seeing his embarrassment, the Pope said: "Well, I ask perhaps too much. Bring the report to-morrow."

Sometimes it happens that the work, either from its political importance or its difficulty, must be done by the Pope himself. In this case he shuts himself up, forbids even knocking at his door, and gets so absorbed that sometimes he wipes his pen on the white sleeve of his immaculate robe. Knowing of this habit the faithful Centra never fails to examine the sleeves on audience days, and always has ready a change of apparel, in case the spots are too apparent,

When the night work is over, writes Giovanni Amadi, in the North American Review recently, the Pope sends for Mgr. Martolino, to whom for years he has been greatly attached, and recites with him the rosary. Between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, before going to bed, he takes another cup of consomme, a bit of cold meat saved from the dinner, and the usual glass of Bordeaux. The regular hour for retiring is eleven o'clock. The Pope does not enjoy calm sleep, especially when he has overfatigued himself during the day or when there are sudden changes in the weather.

Leo XIII. is very reticent, even when he holds familiar receptions in the library or in the Loggie of Raphael. He is afraid no doubt, that his words may be misconstrued or misrepresented, believing that "speech is of silver and silence of gold." In case of a lull, the silence is broken by a number of noisy little birds caged in the library itself; their singing and twittering being sometimes strong enough to annoy everybody and make the speaker lose the thread of his discourse, but on the Pope it has no effect whatever.

So many strange reports are circulated about the finances of the Vatican and the sums of money which the Pope has at his personal disposal that it seems wise to give a glance at the exact state of affairs, based on the last budget of the Holy See. I do not intend to give, and could not give if willing, an account of every franc and centime, the estimates below, in round figures, representing the average annual expense of the last few years:

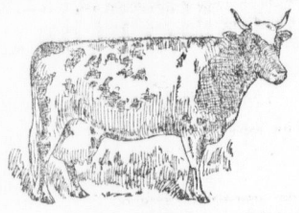
	Lire.	Dollars.
1. At the personal disposal of the Pope	500,000	100,000
2. For the cardinals	700,000	140,000
3. For poor and needy bishoprics	460,000	92,000
4. Administration of apostolic palaces	1,800,000	360,000
5. Secretaries of state, diplomacy, etc	1,000,000	200,000
6. Employees	1,500,000	300,000
7. Schools and charitable institutions	1,200,000	240,000
Total	7,160,000	1,432,000

The half million lire ($100,000) at the disposal of the Pope is spent for his own household, table, linen, private servants, and other items of a personal character. The Pope is exceedingly frugal in his table expenses, which never exceed the sum of $50 per month. It was quite different under Pius IX., not that he was more fond of the luxuries of the table, but on account of the unlimited freedom that he gave to the kitchen department.

VIOLA 3RD.

A Canadian Ayrshire Cow of Prize-Winning Record.

In the specimen of the Ayrshire cow, Viola 3rd, re-drawn from the Farmer's Advocate of London, we have one that cannot be too highly praised from either a milk or butter standpoint. Her record entitles her



TYPICAL AYRSHIRE COW.

to the premier position, and to her excellence as a breeder are largely due the other good ones which bear her company in her home herd. She was bred by Mr. Charles Ray, Gargunnock, Scotland, and was imported several years ago by Mr. Drummond. Apart from her grand show yard achievements, she has produced several celebrated winners. She is a grand type of her breed, being particularly handsome, while her capacious udder and prominent milk veins show in every point a great milk producer, yet she possesses quality in a very high degree. She was placed first in her class at the late Toronto Industrial in certainly one of the strongest rings that has appeared for many years.

Muscular Power at a Distance.

As the muscular power that extends or flexes a finger is at a distance from the part moved, so the excitement to tears is from an irritation in a distant nervous center and is removed when the nervous center is either soothed or exhausted. The relief comes not from the mere escape of tears, which is only a sympton, but from the cessation of the storm in the nervous chain. If the storm be calmed by soothing measures—as when we sooth a child that is weeping from fear, annoyance or injury—we quiet the nervous centers, upon which the effect ceases. In children the soothing method succeeds, and sometimes it succeeds in adults, although in adults the cessation of tears is more commonly due to actual exhaustion following a period of nervous activity.

Modern Methods in Barbadoes.

Steam power is being gradually introduced into the sugar mills, but the island of Barbadoes is still well studded with windmills, which pleasingly diversify the monotonous aspect of the overcultivated country. Indeed, with so constant a power as the trade wind, most of the work of this favored land can be performed almost free of cost. If you need water you have only to sink a well and erect a windmill over it, which will keep your reservoirs full. The coral rock is so porous that there is no such thing as a river in the whole island. The whole rainfall sinks through a soil to form underground streams, which discharge their copious floods below the surface of the sea.

Jordan Water.

A firm in Palestine is engaged in supplying water from the river Jordan to churches. It is put up in sealed bottles and sold by the case.

The Grens.

The grenadiers, a body of tall, strong soldiers who threw bombs or grenades into the enemy's ranks, were established in France in 1667, in England in 1685.

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Among the Toilers.

New England textile unions are booming.

Milwaukee is furnishing dinners for the poor.

Rhode Island weavers will form a State union.

Millwrights propose to form a national union.

Plans are out for a new labor hall in Ottawa.

Providence will pension her police and firemen.

Nebraska unions will hold a State convention.

United Typothetæ favors compulsory arbitration.

Hartford's idle army is greater than for over 20 years.

A boycott has caused the failing of a leading Chicago baker.

Organization has raised wages $500,000 a year in Boston.

Australian labor parties talk of holding a general convention.

Syracuse will have a series of labor mass meetings this winter.

Melbourne workers are fighting the employment of Chinese.

Cincinnati is furnishing work for the unemployed in the city parks.

The eight hour day prevails at the Murray iron works, Burlington, Iowa.

New Zealand furnishes work and free railroad passes to the unemployed.

The Belfast Trades Council demands government pensions for aged workingmen.

Railroad companies, it is said, are preparing to annihilate unions throughout the country.

With machinery 100 men do the work formerly requiring 500 in manufacturing boots and shoes.

Mrs. Annie Besant is interesting herself in a scheme for the establishment of a profit-sharing laundry.

Chicago unions ask that one of the World's Fair buildings shall be preserved as a home for labor.

Woman suffrage has triumphed in Colorado. Certain cynics have said the explanation is that the miners, many of whom are unmarried men, wish to make Colorado attractive to the fair sex. It is the right kind of a bait anyhow.

London Laborers Have a Nuisance.

A deputation of unemployed recently waited upon the Shoreditch Vestry, London, to urge upon the board the necessity for public works. The deputation were admitted to the meeting, but the regular business went on as usual, the board ignoring the presence of the deputation. A motion was made that the deputation be heard, but was rejected. The leading spokesman then advanced to the center and demanded to be heard. For answer the police were called in and the whole deputation was cleared out.

Labor-Saving Machinery.

It has been calculated recently that with the invention of labor-saving machinery, added to the other cause of involuntary idleness, it can be mathematically demonstrated that in less than fifteen years there will be at least 33 per cent. of the laborers of the country unemployed. When this state of affairs is reached there will be a sharp crisis, and society will be in the balance, but it can scarcely be doubted that out of such a crisis some satisfactory plan will be evolved that will be the commencement of better things.

Watch the New Men.

The Toronto Star says:

"It will be well in the present serious juncture in the affairs of organized labor all over this continent to carefully watch the actions of those who have hitherto posed, or have been elevated to positions of trust and leadership from the ranks of labor. At a distance from the scene of action we cannot know all the exact particulars of each move in the game. But we do know that it will take more than as yet appeared to shake the confidence of a great majority of those who are familiar with the record of T. V. Powderly. And if it appears that less prominent leaders than he is, are, in their insane jealousy of a greater man, pursuing a course that will please the enemy, but may wreck the cause, they should be summarily bounced."

Extended Hours for Voting.

Organized labor in this country has frequently demanded legislation extending the hours of polling to 8 o'clock at night, in order that the workers in shop and factory may exercise their voting franchise without being taxed an extra 40 or 50 cents, which the loss of the two hours or so from work means. The same question has just been threshed out in the British House of Commons, in connection with the Parish Councils Bill, the Government's motion to extend the hour for the parish meeting to 8 o'clock in the evening, "in order that the humblest elector could attend," being carried with a majority of 113.

Fighting Organized Labor.

The two most prominent issues now up in the United States concern (1) the tariff and (2) organized labor.

As to organized labor it is to be noticed that the employers are beginning to oppose it and themselves to employ only non-union labor. The Lehigh Railway strike turns in effect on this issue. We believe in the rights of organized labor, and therefore regret to see this effort made by the employers to beat it. In Danbury, Conn., for instance, the great hat industry is paralyzed over a similar issue. Everything there until recently was union labor. But what are called independent shops have sprung up in other towns, 35 alone in Philadelphia, and the manufacturers of Danbury say that they are compelled to lock out their employes, and that they will only reopen when they can do so as independent shops. Other trades are going through the same phase, and a severe struggle is certain to be the outcome.

Saxony's Income Tax.

A Washington telegram says that Consul Monaghan reports from Chemnitz that Saxony raises $4,565,711 by levying a tax on 1,598,686 incomes. The law, he says, "has worked very successfully, and has, in the main, yielded safe and certain results with little loss and less complaint."

Incomes of less than 300 marks ($71 40) are not taxed. Saxony wants to exempt all below 800 marks ($190 40), which would abolish the lowest five grades as at present. The taxes on the smallest three grades are very small—from 19 to 47 cents. Their removal would relieve 43 per cent. of all persons taxed and reduce the total income tax only 3 per cent. All those paying the grades of tax above the lowest three grades are voters—that is all who pay on incomes of $142 80 or over. To take the tax off incomes up to $166 60, or off the lowest five grades, would relieve 66 per cent. of all those taxed and cost the State only 7½ per cent. of the total income tax.

The tax lies heaviest on the middle classes. Incomes of $785 pay a tax of $18, and incomes of $1,499 a tax of $45. "Teachers, small tradesmen and mechanics, the backbone of the nation," Consul Monaghan says, pay a tax of $5, $6 or $10.

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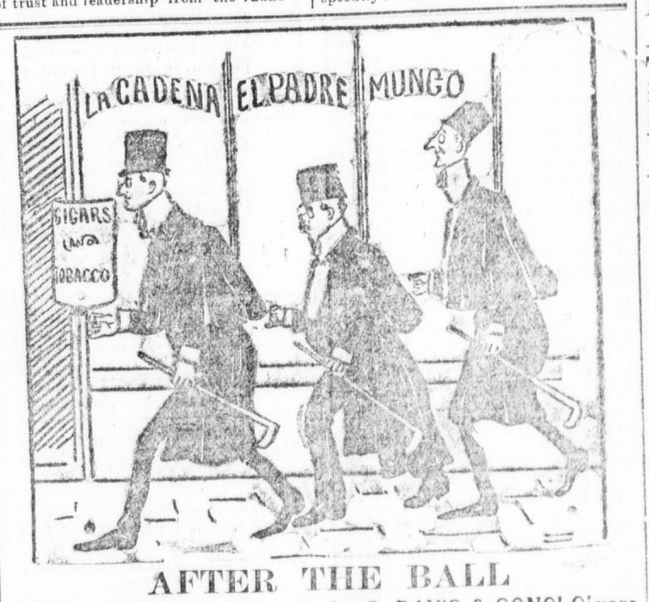

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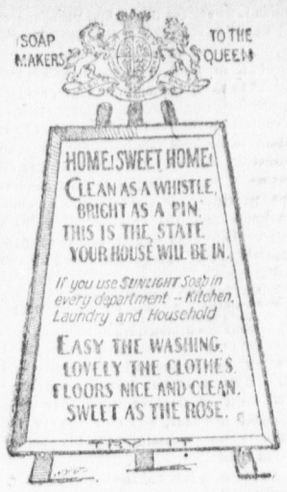

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THE "LAND" QUESTION.

Paper by Wm. Houston, M.A., Read at Social Problems Conference, Toronto.

The purpose of this brief paper may be best served by throwing what I have to say into the form of answers to three interrogatives:

I. WHAT IS THE "LAND" QUESTION?

To those who are familiar with current economic discussions no definition of the term "land" may appear necessary, but to others it is indispensable. The ordinary meaning of the word "land" is here entirely inadequate. The "land" question has to do with other things than farms, market gardens, building sites and timber limits. "Land" in this connection includes all mineral deposits, all fisheries, and in short all spots on the earth's surface or accessible from its surface, the possession of which enables the owners to control the application of labor—their own or others'—to the production of wealth. "Land" in this wide sense is practically equivalent to "opportunity," where opportunity is the outcome of merely national conditions and is not itself the product of labor.

Defining "land" as "natural opportunity," it is manifest:

1. That the supply is theoretically limited by the physical limitations of the earth as the home of man.

2. That it is practically still more limited by the actual conditions under which opportunities of various kinds have been appropriated by some members of society to the partial exclusion of others. For example: The total supply of coal in England is at present controlled by a few men, in virtue of their being owners of that part of the earth's surface under which the coal deposits lie. Recently a dispute arose between the owners of these coal deposits and the men who take the coal to the surface for market. The owners refused to pay the wages which the miners declared to be necessary to support the lives of themselves and their families. The men refused to work for the wages offered them. In an inclement season of the year the supply of fuel for domestic purposes was suddenly shortened, and the industries dependent on coal for power-producing purposes were paralyzed. The crisis has been tided over for the present, but it may recur at any time, and with far more disastrous consequences. The supply of petroleum in the United States has passed virtually into the ownership of one private corporation, which can raise or lower the price of coal oil for illuminating purposes. If the present price is not exorbitant to the consumer, that is due not to any spirit of benevolence but to enlightened selfishness, and perhaps also to the competition in recent years of electricity for illuminating purposes.

Many able-bodied, right-hearted and strong-minded men and women are in want of the necessaries of life, not because of indolence or vice, but simply because, though willing to work, they can get no work to do. There may be other causes for this state of affairs; but one cause undoubtedly is the manner in which, and the extent to which, natural opportunity has been put by social systems and arbitrary laws, under the almost absolute control of individuals, to the exclusion of others whose consent has never been obtained or even asked.

From the point of view indicated above it is safe to say that the "land" question we shall always have with us, so long as we have deserving paupers who are starving in the midst of plenty, and are asking, not for pity, but for justice; not for charity, but for opportunity; not for food to eat, but for their share of the curse of Eden—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground."

II. WHY IS THERE A "LAND" QUESTION?

Various answers have been given to this query by able thinkers on economic questions, and the disputants have not always maintained their contentions good-naturedly. The answer I propose to give here is two-fold:

1. Opportunity is at the very best a natural monopoly. So far as we know, the natural powers of the earth, on which we rely, are limited, though the extent to which they have been utilized is as yet insignificant. On the other hand, the capacity of the human race for increasing in numbers is exceedingly great, and though much of the earth's surface is still unoccupied or but sparsely settled, it is historically true that "population is generally to be found treading on the heels of subsistence." Abraham and Lot could not dwell together, because with their mode of life "the land was not able to bear them." For the same reason the "ranching" lands of Texas, the Western States and the Canadian Northwest are passing into agricultural lands, and after a time "ranching" will give place to ordinary pasturage, as pasturage is in our own Province rapidly giving way to "soiling." The Malthusian law of population is a biological fact that holds true of human beings as it does of other animals. On the other hand, the law of diminishing returns from the application of capital and labor to natural opportunities, prevents wealth from increasing as rapidly as population may under favorable circumstances increase, and on these two laws depends to some extent the existence of the "land" question.

2. But opportunity has been made an artificial even more than a natural monopoly. The latter would have been more distinctly discerned by students of sociology had its effects not been overshadowed by those of the former. By dint of force and of fraud, and of both, under cover of unjust laws, some members of the community have been clothed with almost absolute power over the earth's supply of the things necessary to maintain human life and promote human progress in lands where population has become somewhat dense. The growth of population is the cause which creates a demand for opportunity; and when this demand gives opportunity a value, society unwisely encourages or permits the few to monopolize it. In England, where the proverbial "three acres and a cow" is the ideal of the agricultural laborer, once on a time the common people owned all the land in common, and it was allotted to them for temporary use, subject to periodical re-allotment. The process of appropriation of the surface of Great Britain to or by a few individuals has an interesting history. Many acts of Parliament were passed during bygone generations providing for the inclosure of common lands and the creation of private estates. That the public sense of proprietorship was outraged is shown by the old ditty:

The law will punish man or woman
Who steals the goose from off the common;
But lets the greater villain loose
Who steals the common from the goose.

But the people who were thus plundered were powerless to prevent the depredations of the class who thus helped themselves under cover of statutes which they were privileged to enact, and now the cry for redress is met successfully by the plea of "vested rights."

A prejudice in favor of the present system of individual ownership of land and individual control of opportunity has been created by the rapid progress made by those societies in which this system obtains, as compared with those societies where communistic ownership has survived. A comparison is made between such countries as Canada, the United States and Great Britain on the one hand, and such countries as China, Hindostan and Tartary, not to speak of our own tribally organized American Indians, on the other. Midway between such extremes of individualism and of collectivism lie such slavonic countries as Russia and Bulgaria, where the village system is still partially in operation, as it is also in parts of Germany and of Teutonic Austria. It would be vain and unwise from the standpoint of a land reformer to deny the facts cited, or even to reject the implication, that the rapidity of progress in civilization is due in large part to permanent private control over natural opportunity. And, with an ardent desire to see some remedy for the existing distress, I must be permitted to say with the young hero in "Locksley Hall."

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

I cannot bring myself to regret the fact of progress, whether scientific or historical. All I can do is to try to separate for myself those evils that seem to me remediable from those that seem to be necessary, and help in my own humble sphere to secure a remedy for the former. This brings me to the third query:

III. WHAT IS THE ANSWER TO THE "LAND" QUESTION?

Various answers have been given, and here also the disputants have never hesitated to use strong language to and about each other. What are some of these answers?

1. Let well enough alone. If civilization has progressed with phenomenal rapidity as the result of the individual ownership of land and control of opportunity, why run the risk of checking progress by interfering with them? One answer to this objection is that all that is good in individualism may perhaps be retained while getting rid of the worst of the remediable evils. It may be possible to have such a system as will enable the aggregate wealth of the community to increase as rapidly as it does now, without throwing so many out of work to starve by the way, and without creating or even permitting such extremes of wealth and poverty as suggest and almost justify the statement that a system of individual ownership tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is a sad fact that the doctrine of averages gives little comfort to those who have nothing at all. What is wanted is not a larger average in theory, but a fairer distribution in fact.

2. Nationalize opportunity. This, when interpreted, means that all natural opportunity now in the hands of the community should remain there, and that all that has been alienated to private individuals should be restored to collectivist control. The great collectivist organization—the only one worthy of mention—is the politically organized "State," with its institutions, its officials and its laws. That our laws might legitimately be adapted to a collectivist system, that our institutions might be intelligently modified to suit, and that public officials might be trained to do the work, may be admitted even by those who are not prepared to go so far as Mr. Bellamy in his "Looking Backward." It is not a question of possibility, but rather of political expediency. The State (either as State or as municipality) does many things now, some well and some badly. On the other hand money franchises have been handed over to private persons who also do their work for the public with varying degrees of efficiency and honesty. I do not feel called upon here to controvert the arguments by which our "nationalist" or "collectivist" fellow reformers support and enforce their theories. All I have to say is that pending the still far off time when State control of opportunity will be the rule and individualism the exception, there are some reforms which we can all join in asking from those who make our laws—and remember that we elect our law-makers in this free country. This brings me to what I have to suggest as the third remedy proposed:

3. While retaining individual ownership and control of national opportunity, restore to the people whatever value has been given to opportunity by the development of the community and not by the efforts of the individual owner. In other words, those namely of John Stuart Mill, uttered nearly half a century ago: "The unearned increment in the value of the land should belong to the community which has produced it." There are two ways—there may be others—in which this can be brought about with some degree of fairness to the general public without in any way paralyzing the enterprise of the individual, who will have, to quite as great an extent as he has now, the full possession of the fruits of his own labor:

(a) Collect the unearned increment by means of taxation either through the existing machinery of the municipality or through new machinery devised for State fiscal purposes. There are various ways in which this might be done without throwing any cloud on any owner's title. Some would prefer to estimate carefully the share of the value of each man's "land" created by the State and the share created by himself, and tax the one entirely away from him, while leaving him in absolute ownership of the other. Others would, in view of the practical difficulty of making a fair valuation of these shares, get at the same result approximately by putting all taxes on land unimproved and leaving all products of labor untouched. Under such a system one's house must be left as free from assessment as his coat or his hat. There is force in some of the objections urged against this system, but it has obvious merits, and as a propaganda it has made rapid progress under the inspiration of Mr. Henry George.

(b) Levy heavy succession duties. If a person comes peaceably and quietly into possession of an inherited estate he does so in virtue of the fact that society has, at great cost, provided and maintained a system which makes this possible. It is not asking too much to require that some portion of the estate so obtained shall go to recoup the State for making it possible to enjoy the rest. Succession duties, like fiscal levies, should be graduated so as to be as fair and as little burdensome as possible. That goes without saying, and I cannot enter into details here. All I need point out is that if anything like the amount of the unearned increment in land were restored to the community by taxation, and if a fair share of accumulated fortunes were given up to the community when estates pass from the dead hand to the living one, many social burdens that now press severely might be lightened, and life for those who are thus oppressed might be made negatively, if not positively, better worth living.

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Bismarck is a great lover of music, so they say. He has made a great deal of it in his time.

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

"Mrs. Smith's daughter is singing her new song now." "I can't hear a sound, and I don't believe you can, with the house two blocks away." "I didn't say I could, but I see the company all leaving."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

First stranger—"You seemed very much taken with the lecturer's statement that the best generally get to the top." Second stranger (haughtly)—"I am a peach grower, sir."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A financial journal has an article on "What Makes Stocks Unsteady," but it fails to enumerate the chief cause. They have taken a drop too much.

Piles Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue 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. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. ywt

Miss Newcombe—"Seems to me rather a good year this for fruit, Giles? Are all your trees as full of apples as this one?" Giles—"O, naw, miss, only the apple trees."

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

Before long women will be admitted to German universities on an equal footing.

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

THE idea that disease popagates itself by means of germs has taken strong hold upon the public imagination, and the technical terms of the bacteriologist are becoming household words. One woman gravely writes to a magazine to know how she may make sure that her infant's toys shall always be sterile, and the editor replies that she must always boil them in soda-water before the child plays with them. A restaurant in one of the great wholesale quarters proclaims that all the water used for cooking or drinking is filtered.

THE JUDGES Of the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Have made the HIGHEST AWARDS (Medals and Diplomas) to WALTER BAKER & CO. On each of the following named articles:

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Did Not Expect the Infant Would Live!

THE SECRET OF STRENGTH FOUND!

The Child Now Healthy and Strong!

The good news comes in every day about little lives being saved. Loving and grateful mothers willingly express their joy when their dear ones are strong and vigorous. A mother writing from Halifax, N. S., about lactated food, says: "My baby was born four months ago, and was such a delicate and weak child we did not expect it to live many weeks. A friend who had used the lactated food advised me to give it a trial. I agreed to use it, but had very little faith in any food or medicine saving my baby. After a few days' use your food commenced to do a great work. Baby seemed to brighten up and get stronger. I continued the food, and after six weeks my dear baby was fat and quite healthy looking. We all think lactated food has saved baby; every one is surprised at the change, and already two mothers have quit other foods and have commenced with your lactated food. I will always recommend it to my friends."

No Chance for Tommy.

Visitor (at dinner)—Aren't you going to eat any meat, Tommy?

Tommy—No'm, I guess not. Mamma said I wasn't to have any if you took it twice.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

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

"Yes, he did have quite a sum in cash, but he flung his money to the winds." "How?" "He bet on the yacht race."

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

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