

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9860

Alfred's Allowance

Proposal to Abolish the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity.

Atlantic Steamers Reduce the Rates for Steerage Passage—The Portuguese Government Sustained at the Fells.

Corbett in England.

LONDON, April 20.—James J. Corbett, the American pugilist, has arrived in London.

Another Royal Betrothal.

COBURG, April 20.—The betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Czaritch of Russia, to the Princess Alexis of Hesse, youngest sister of Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, is announced.

Elections in Portugal.

LISBON, April 20.—The elections for members of the Cortes held throughout Portugal on April 15 resulted in the return of 109 supporters of the Government—49 Progressives, 11 Independents and 2 Republicans.

In Memory of Jennie Lind.

LONDON, April 20.—A tablet to the memory of Jennie Lind was unveiled in Westminster Abbey to-day by Princess Christina, second daughter of Queen Victoria. Preceding the ceremony there was a brief musical service.

Steering Rates Reduced.

LONDON, April 20.—In view of the failure of the steamship companies to reach any agreement at their conference, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines have reduced their steering rates on eastward passage one-third.

The Guillotine.

PARIS, April 20.—Auguste Lereau was guillotined at Dijon for the murder of his mother, his wife and his mistress. As a parrot he was led to the guillotine barefooted, wearing only a white shirt and trousers. Before he was taken from his cell a black veil was thrown over his head as a further distinguishing mark of parricide.

Has She Confessed?

ANTWERP, April 20.—It is rumored Mme. Joniaux, who is under arrest on a charge of having poisoned her sister, brother and uncle to obtain the insurance on their lives, has confessed her guilt under the charge. It is said she procured large quantities of morphia from chemists in Brussels by means of forged orders. She originally obtained an order for a quantity of the drug and used copies of that order whenever she desired to obtain new supplies.

Great Earthquake in Greece.

ATHENS, April 20.—The severest earthquake of the last ten years shook Athens, Thebes, Atalania and several other cities at 7.20 o'clock this evening. Two-thirds of the houses in Thebes were damaged and most of them were ruined. Scores of families are homeless. As far as known no one was killed.

Volos and Larissa were shaken severely and much damage was done. In Athens the earthquake lasted half a minute.

Ernst and Victoria.

DARMSTADT, April 20.—Grand Duke Ernst Louis and his bride, the Duchess Victoria Melita, made their entry into Darmstadt at noon to-day. The grand duke and duchess rode in an open state carriage and were vociferously cheered by the crowds that filled the streets. The city was gaily decorated. The couple were met at the Rhine gate by the burgomaster, who presented them with an address of welcome in the name of the people, to which the grand duke responded.

Alfred's Allowance.

LONDON, April 20.—It is expected a vote will be taken in the House of Commons on a motion fathered by A. C. Norton, M.P. for Peterboro, and Mr. Locher, M.P. for Northampton, to abolish the annuity of the Duke of Edinburgh on the ground that he has become a German prince.

When Alpheus Cleophas Morton (Liberal) moved in the House of Commons this evening that the annuity of £10,000 drawn by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in his capacity of Duke of Edinburgh be forthwith abolished, Henry Labouchere, the Radical leader, seconded the motion. The Duke, he said, did not need the money as his income from other sources was ample. From Coburg, which was a rich principality, he drew £30,000 yearly. By his marriage he had obtained £15,000 yearly. The Duke, moreover, was a foreign sovereign. As such he might at any time finding his obligations opposed to the interests of Great Britain there was no reason why England should help support the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Lord Randolph Churchill attacked Mr. Morton's motion warmly. Sir William Harcourt defended the grant. It was perfectly regular and proper. A more inauspicious moment than the present one could not have been selected for proposing the ungracious motion under consideration. The abolition of the grant would not commend itself to the sentiments of the nation.

Mr. Balfour deplored the objectionable debate which had been initiated at the most inopportune moment. He agreed fully with the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Morton's motion was defeated by a vote of 238 to 67.

Have'n't Heard of It.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Gray stated no communication had reached the Foreign Office concerning the alleged movement of the powers towards a reduction of their military and naval strength. The Government knew nothing of any such movement.

Greatly Pleased.

COBURG, April 20.—Emperor William was the first person apprised of the betrothal of the Czaritch and Princess Alix, and was profuse in his expression of delight thereat. Queen Victoria was next informed of the happy event, and she, too, expressed her pleasure. After receiving the intelligence Emperor William walked from the ducal Schloss to the palace of the Duke of Edinburgh and imparted the news to the Duke and Duchess of Coburg. On the way

to the palace the Emperor was cheered with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Murder Mystery.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—Great excitement prevails in Belgium about the Joniaux murder mystery, and the wildest rumors are in circulation. It is asserted Mme. Fabre, the first mother-in-law of Mme. Joniaux, long suspected the latter of having poisoned her first husband, and communicated her suspicions to the authorities. St. Fabre was insured in favor of his wife, and died in 1888, supposedly from natural causes. The Government has, it is stated, ascertained a fact going to prove that a considerable dose of morphia was found in the body of a Alfred Ablay, and that Mme. Joniaux had purchased a quantity of morphia herself from a Brussels chemist two days before his death. The chemical experts have analyzed the result of the examination of the bodies of Coine Ablay and Jacques Van Den Kerckhove. Mme. Joniaux's defense will probably be that her brother was a victim of morphia, but it is asserted that M. Payot, the judge of instruction, at present conducting the investigation in Paris, where Alfred Ablay usually resided, found no confirmation of this. It is generally rumored in Antwerp that M. Joniaux is about to be arrested. Public opinion is very much divided as to his guilt.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

The South Carolina dispensary law has been declared unconstitutional.

Two hundred thousand Russian soldiers will help gather the harvests this year.

All the New York State canals except the Champlain Canal will be open May 1.

The Ferris wheel at Chicago will be taken down next week and removed to New York city.

The Czaritch is said to be desirous of renouncing his succession to the throne of Russia.

A report from Kansas City says Bill Dalton, the notorious desperado, and several of his gang have been killed by officers in a desperate fight, in which eight lives were lost.

The steamer Britannic, which has arrived at Queenstown, had a frightfully rough passage. The passengers were compelled to remain below for the greater part of the voyage.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Great Army of Miners Expected to Strike To-day.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, made for the United Press the following estimate of the miners that will go out at noon to-morrow, and their distribution among the States: Pennsylvania, 60,000; Ohio, 26,000; Iowa, 6,000; West Virginia, 6,000; Tennessee and Kentucky, 3,000; Missouri, 3,000; Alabama, 3,000; Colorado, 4,000; Indian Territory, 2,000. The total is 132,000. These figures include, he explains, only those miners who have already declared their intention to go out. He feels sure that before May 1 the movement will be joined by 20,000 miners in Pennsylvania, and 25,000 in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Evidently, he says, the anthracite miners will join in the strike, numbering 125,000 men.

NOTES.

Kansas miners will not strike.

"An army of the unemployed" is being formed in Topeka, Kas.

Cumberland miners (Tennessee) will strike, 4,000 strong to-day (Saturday).

There are lively times in Omaha. Fears of a riot are entertained unless those out of work are sent east.

Thirteen hundred miners at Springfield, Ill., strike to-day (Saturday). If the strike becomes general, 30,000 men will go out.

The Butte (Mont.) contingent of Cokey's army captured a freight train, but were run back to the city. Soldiers are now in camp pending a decision of the St. Paul officers of the road as to whether they will carry them east.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Carleton County Temperance People's Choice—Coming Conventions.

The Temperance Alliance of Carleton county have resolved to support Mr. D. McElroy, of Carp, should he present himself as a candidate for election to the Ontario Legislature.

The Executive of the North Perth Reform Association has called a convention of the Liberals of the riding to be held at Milverton on Tuesday, May 1, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Local Legislature.

The Liberal convention for the selection of a candidate to contest North Wentworth for the Local Legislature has been called for Wednesday, May 2, at Dundas, 2, at Dundas. The Essex Conservative nominating convention met at Ridgeway on Friday, not over 50 delegates being present. The meeting did not nominate anyone, but left the matter in the hands of the executive committee to report one month hence.

Petitions have been filed against Cameron, Grant and Tonner (Cons.), M. P. for Pictou, N. S., on the grounds of bribery and corruption. This makes four Liberals and six Conservatives petitioned against.

Lightning in a Senate Chamber.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—Just as the Senate adjourned in the height of a storm a bolt of lightning entered the Senate Chamber by way of the shaft of the big chandelier hanging from the center of the chamber ceiling. The fluid darted from the hundred incandescent burners, and a report which was sufficiently loud to bring Gov. Sheehan running from his private room into the chamber, followed by a number of Senators, who experienced slight shocks.

Violated the Election Law.

DENVER, Ont., April 20.—David Pollard, of Gainstere, who was in December last fined \$25 and costs, was yesterday taken to Cayuga by a sheriff's deputy in default of payment. The prisoner acted as deputy returning officer at the bye-election in Monck in 1892, and refused to give one Piper a ballot. He was ignorant of the duties he was undertaking, and acted under the advice of a man sent up from St. Catharines. This is the first imprisonment under the Election Act in Ontario.

Steamship Arrivals.

APRIL 20. From
Britannia.....Queenstown.....New York
Germania.....New York.....Liverpool
Prussian.....Boston.....Glasgow
Rotterdam.....London.....New York

Late Canadian News.

A Man Gets a Month in Jail for Shooting His Wife.

James Parks Fined \$15.70 for Possessing Illegal Weights and Measures.

There was a snow storm at Winnipeg last night.

Mrs. Margaret Dodge, 74 years old, died of apoplexy at Milford, Ont., Thursday. The new St. James' Church, Morrisburg, was consecrated Thursday by the Archbishop of Ontario.

The rumor is current that John W. Munro has secured the shrievalty of Wentworth county.

Crosley and Hunter, the evangelists, will commence a four weeks' campaign in Brantford on Sunday.

The prices of colored and white Canadian cottons at Toronto have been reduced 1 cent to 1/2 cent per yard.

Lady Aberdeen will go to Kingston next Wednesday afternoon to form a social council of women in that city.

At Brantford assizes on Friday morning, John Turner (colored) pleaded guilty to shooting his wife, and was sentenced to one month in jail.

The new Government of Newfoundland has requested the English Ministry to dispatch a royal commission to come here to investigate the colony's affairs.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen visited Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, Friday morning and were shown through the wards by the lady patronesses of the institution.

At Brantford assizes Glennie vs. Sheriffs, a slander case, the defendant having charged the plaintiff with forgery, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff with \$250 damages.

John Vickers, while working in Conklin's mill, near Kingsville, Thursday, was struck in the abdomen by a piece of squared timber, receiving possibly fatal injuries.

It is reported that since the burning of the railway station and divisional offices of the G. T. R. at Allendale the railway has decided to move the offices and workshops from Allendale to Gravenhurst.

The 8-year-old son of R. Switzel, of Queen street west, Toronto, while playing with a number of companions around a hoist in Jans. Robertson's warehouse, was fatally crushed. He died at the hospital at 9 p.m.

Hon. A. S. Hardy has given notice in the Legislature that \$125,000 be set apart for the purpose of paying to the miners or producers of iron ore a bonus of \$1 per ton of pig metal. The proposed arrangement is to run five years, and the payments are not to exceed \$25,000 a year.

The will of the late Alice Bilton, Toronto, was entered for probate Friday morning. The property is valued at \$123,000. The hospital for sick children and the Diocese of Algoma are bequeathed \$1,000 each, the latter being for missionary purposes.

The Rev. Canon Pettit, having intimated his wish to retire from the rectory of Trinity Memorial Church, Cornwall, the vestry has accepted his resignation, and adopted a resolution to pay him \$600 a year from the general funds of the church during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Thomas Moore, of Chatham, is in Toronto soliciting subscriptions for a new shorthand and business institute, which he and Rev. Dr. Johns are establishing in Chatham. The new school, which is to be free (the only fee charged being for graduation), is intended primarily for colored people, but no one will be refused admission.

A Peacock Point (Lake Erie) dispatch says a young English emigrant named Charles Goldsmith went to Wm. Edsall's under the pretense of splitting some cord-wood the other day, and tried to commit a criminal assault on Mrs. Edsall. She resisted, when he stabbed her three times and then left. Goldsmith went to the house where he had been stopping, got a razor and cut his throat, but not fatally. He is now in Cayuga jail. Mrs. Edsall will recover. Goldsmith is only 20 years of age, and is one of the Barnardo boys.

A PIONEER GONE.

Death of Rev. Wintworth Hughson at Delaware—A Prominent Figure.

The death occurred at 1 o'clock this morning of Rev. Wintworth D. Hughson, on the third consciousness, Delaware, at the ripe age of 75. He had been ill for some time from lung trouble, his age militating against his recovery. Rev. Mr. Hughson was a Methodist minister of long standing and great ability. For some years before his death he was on the superannuated list enjoying quietude and rest after a life of unusual activity and usefulness.

Deceased was born in the parish of Springfield, New Brunswick, on Nov. 30, 1818. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Hughson, were also natives of that Province, their progenitors having settled there at the close of the American revolutionary war. Deceased came to the Gore district, Hamilton, with his parents in 1830. In 1837 he enlisted with the Oxford battalion of volunteers. In 1839 he began his studies for the ministry, and in 1843 was ordained a minister in the M. E. Church by the late

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of a venous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. These who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

Bishop John Reynolds. In the same year he married Miss Eliza Dobbins, of Elgin county. Six children were born, of whom five survive—Dr. Wm. A., a successful practitioner in Sacramento, Cal.; J. Benson and Oscar H., at home; Wintworth A., in Sacramento, and Dr. James A., of Chicago (at home for the present). Deceased was for years in the circuit of Elgin, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and adjacent counties, and in the earlier days often traveled from parish to parish on horseback through the forest. He was widely known in the west, and his memory was cherished by many who honored him for his good works, his Christian zeal and his sturdy character.

The funeral takes place on Monday at 1 p.m., when the remains will be conveyed to the Methodist Church at Delaware and thence to the cemetery.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

—Yesterday afternoon Dr. F. R. Eccles, of London, and Dr. D. McLarty performed a critical operation on Mrs. Hunter, mother of Rev. J. E. Hunter. It was successful and she is doing well.—[St. Thomas Times.]

—The vicious dog case of Mr. W. H. Brown, of London West, against his neighbor David Jackson, was settled before Squire Lacey yesterday. Jackson will pay all costs and have the canine destroyed. It bit a little daughter of Mr. Brown.

—The Rev. Wm. Shortt, who for nearly three years has resided here, ministering chiefly at All Saints' Mission Chapel, Hamilton road, leaves the city with Mrs. Shortt next week. They will spend about a month at Walkerton, a former parish, and then remove to Cobourg and take up residence there. Mr. Shortt will preach a farewell sermon in the Memorial Church to-morrow evening.

—Yard engine No. 186, on the C. P. R., was derailed east of Adelaide street about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Engineer John A. Plaxton was in charge at the time, and while backing westward ran into an open switch. The track was blocked about an hour and a half and the east-bound passenger train delayed about half an hour. The damage was mostly to the tender, but is comparatively light.

—The waterworks mains on Horton street, between Clarence and Talbot, are being relaid, and at the corner of Richmond street this morning the driver of a lumber wagon drove over a pile of earth on the side of the road, not being aware of the trench on the other side. One of the horses fell into the opening—a distance of over four feet. The animal was extracted with difficulty, none the worse for the fall.

—An Ottawa dispatch says the bill respecting the Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company, which is practically a London company, was passed through the committee without dissent. This allows the company to insure the lives of firemen and engineers, and to take risks on much larger plants than they were entitled to do under their original charter. Messrs. T. H. Fardon, John Fardon and John Fairgrievs were in attendance on the committee.

—The London West School Board were waited upon last night by Reeve Macdonald, Councilors Hamilton, Hammond and Moore, in regard to renting a room in the school house for weekly meetings of the officials. The room has already been granted, but the council wanted two keys to the building, which request the board, acting as a committee, did not have power to accede to. It is likely the matter will drop. The kindergarten question was also discussed, but as it would cost \$700 or \$800 the first year no action will be taken.

—The new postoffice inspector for the London district, Mr. Daniel Spry, is an enthusiastic secret society man. He is a past grand master of the Knights Templar, Royal Arch, Royal and Select Masters and Craft Masonry, and is an active inspector-general of the A. and A. S. Rite, 33°. He is at present also the grand chancellor of the Great Priory of Canadian Knights Templar, a past grand master workman of the A. O. U. W., and one of the Supreme Lodge representatives. He is as well a past grand officer of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum.

—The beauties of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" were illumined by the scholarship of Prof. J. G. Andrus, M.A., of Huron College, last night. It was one of the best of the "Y" course of lectures and the cozy rooms were filled. Prof. Andrus quoted copiously from the comedy, picking out the passages that seemed to express and giving them the brightest setting. The lecturer is a keen and affectionate student of Shakespeare and his exposition proved a treat. Rev. G. B. Sage, of London West, presided, and Miss Morphy rendered piano solos.

Ontario M.D.'s in Detroit.

Of the 83 new M.D.'s receiving diplomas from the Detroit College of Medicine on Thursday, the following were from this Province: G. Alexander, G. Alway, G. D. Austin, H. Belanger, D. Bell, E. W. Borley, J. Bowden, G. V. Brown, A. H. Cole, F. W. Crawford, E. F. Crammer, W. L. Dennison, W. P. Derek, W. O. Dyer, P. Elliott, H. P. Fischer, J. H. Greenwood, M. L. High, J. J. Hogan, D. A. Jamieson, G. E. Kerr, M. McColl, T. E. McDonald, G. W. Robb, A. C. Scott, H. Scott, T. B. Scott, M. C. Shurly, W. E. Tiffin, A. Thomas, J. C. Tullord.

Diplomas in pharmacy were granted to the following Ontario men: E. R. Borley, R. H. Reyecraft and H. S. Shannon.

The Masonic Temple.

The annual meeting of the Masonic Temple Company of London will be held in a few days. According to the balance sheet that will be submitted to the shareholders the receipts for rent and heating during 1893 were \$8,918 73, leaving a balance due of \$1,351 30. The total receipts for the year were \$10,294 11, which included \$1,406 67 on deposit on March 31, 1893. The fact that several of the stores were without tenants more than half the year will account for the reduced receipts from rent, etc. The dividend of 1893 amounted to \$2,557 44, and the interest paid on a loan of \$30,000 amounted to \$1,504 96. The expense account proper aggregated \$4,292 71, which included repairs, heating, salaries, wages, taxes, etc. The assets of the company are \$93,591 20 made up as follows: Masonic Temple and land, \$85,444 26; furniture, \$3,151 38; rents and heating, \$1,351 30; unexpired insurance, \$675; investments (Manitoba property), \$2,782 86; Canadian Savings and Loan Company, \$485 43, and cash in hand, \$20 87. The liabilities are thus stated: To Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, \$30,000; accrued interest, \$375; amount paid on stock, \$42,520 54; reserve account, \$18,000; dividend of 1894, \$2,551 25; balance, \$444 43.

We would caution all customers that there has been, up to this date, but one small case of about \$200 in value of the goods in bond consigned to the late firm of Spittal, Burn & Gentleman sold to any one but Kingsmill.

AT
59 Cts
ON THE
\$

AT
59 Cts
ON THE
\$

A
CARPET
CHANCE

AT
KINGSMILL'S
GREAT
BANKRUPT SALE!

15,000 dollars
SPITTAL,
STOCK OF
BURN &
GENTLEMAN,
SUCCESSORS TO
T. Beattie & Co.

Choice Designs and Extra Qualities in
House Furnishings.

English Axminster Carpets
Royal Wilton Carpets
English Tapestry Carpets
American Ingrain Carpets
Canadian Ingrain Carpets
Nottingham Lace Curtains
Scotch Lace Curtains
Swiss Tambour Curtains
American Chenille Curtains
French Damask Curtains
German Tapestry Curtains
English Oilcloth
English Linoleums

This is a rare opportunity for you to supply all your wants, now at house-cleaning time for very little money.

KINGSMILL'S

SLOWLY IMPROVING.

The Outlook for Business Across the Border.

As Seen by the Correspondents of the Commercial Agencies.

NEW YORK, April 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Extensive strikes checked improvement in business only for a time and numerous strikes have not yet arrested it. The distribution of products to consumers seems larger, for more people are earning and are therefore more able to buy. But it is less clear that the increase of the working force continues or that orders for products will further expand. A considerable portion of the industrial force is still unemployed, and with wages much lower than a year ago consumption is not as large. The great strike threatened by bituminous coal miners and strikes of associated employees on some railroads makes the future less hopeful.

The failures of the past week have been somewhat more important than usual. They numbered 219 in the United States, against 136 last year, and 45 in Canada against 22 last year.

Bradstreet's says: With the exception of prospect for a still further extension of strikes and other labor disturbances, no plainly standing influence is manifesting itself. So far as learned there are about 23 additional strikes, involving 21,000 people. This brings the total number of those on strike or idle, because of strikes up to 69,000. The week also furnishes seven shutdowns of important industrial establishments, more than offset of resumptions at 22 others, which furnish employment to 5,000 operatives. The widespread announcement that 200,000 coal miners will strike Saturday has occasioned uneasiness among manufacturers at many central western and western cities, owing to the prospective scarcity of fuel. Chicago troubles seriously effect the building trade.

The tendencies of prices of staples have been upward in most instances. Exports of wheat (flour included) from both coasts last week amount to 3,019,000 bushels, a gain of 33 per cent over the preceding week. Last week last year the total exported was 4,963,000 bushels.

The total number of failures in the United States continues relatively small, numbering 212 this week against 211 last week and 217 in the week a year ago.

IN CANADA.

Special telegrams from leading cities in the Canadian Dominion show continued stagnation in mercantile and industrial circles. There are 31 business failures reported on the Canadian Dominion this week against 33 last week, and 31 same week last year.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HOYT'S COMPANY ON TUESDAY.

"A Trip to Chinatown" comes to the Grand next Tuesday, flushed with its phenomenal success in New York. Mr. Hoyt is original and fertile in the production of an American kind of fun that is plenty in the newspapers, and that is anecdotal in the conversation of the country, but which nobody so cleverly as he has put into plays. Moreover, he chooses some easily appreciable subject to satirize, and in "A Trip to Chinatown" he makes a target of hypochondria for his shafts of wit. He names the principal character Welland Strong, a man possessed of the belief that he is ill and weak. The adventure of this gay old chap in the Golden Gate City are the central happenings. Singing and dancing go along with the rest of the things, and the speaking averages a joke a sentence. It is promised that it will be produced here on a most elaborate scale as to scenic and mechanical effects. Seats now on sale.

PRIMROSE & WEST.

The old favorites, Primrose & West, drew as usual a big audience to the Grand last night, which was a high testimony to their popularity in these days when minstrelsy is losing its hold in public favor. The company has undergone some changes since its last appearance, but has lost nothing in merit. The first part displayed some fine vocal talent, Mr. Windom's silver voice being delightful. George Primrose's dancing was the perfection of art in that line. The second part included some amusing specialties; the tumbling was surprisingly good. The musical eccentricities were original, and all the numbers had the merit of brevity. The star comedians were Jimmie Wall and Tom Lewis.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Bloating, Sold by all druggists.

The smallest dog in the world is owned by the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria. It weighs about a pound.

A Man Made Happy.—GENTLEMEN,—

For five years I have been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest either day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad, she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with, and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it.

Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH.

Abercorn, P. Q. General Merchant.

A tiny fossil shark was found in a coal mine in Warren county, Ia., last year. It was only fourteen inches long.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE."

This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

A Berlin charity is the formation of "vacation colonies" of poor children in the summer.

What everyone says must be true, and everyone who has used Wide Awake Soap says it is the best they ever used. Have you tried it yet?

"ABOMINABLY HEALTHY."

That Is London's Position Just Now According to Dr. Gardiner.

At the meeting of the health board last night, Ald. J. C. Judd and Ald. J. W. Jones appeared to urge economy in re-estimates.

Ald. Wm. Heaman stated that \$1,500 of the \$2,000 estimate went in salaries.

Ald. Parnell moved that the council be requested to limit the salary of the health officer to \$500. Ald. Wm. Heaman seconded.

Ald. Scarrow supported the motion.

Dr. Hutchinson said he could not get practice outside of his position, and if he could he had not time to attend to it. If his salary was cut down it was tantamount to abolishing the office. He would have to leave the city. There had been no bad meat or "slink" deal on the market for twelve months past. He was present every market day. It took a medical man's whole time to attend to the duties. He also had to make 200 annual visits to milk herds and cow sheds.

Dr. English thought that Dr. Hutchinson got little enough already.

Ex-Ald. Skinner suggested a compromise at \$750, but did not press it.

Dr. Gardiner said that the salary was little enough already. He would favor an increase.

Ald. Scarrow—That's natural.

Dr. Hutchinson—No, it isn't natural.

Several members—Question?

The question was then put and carried, only the two doctors—English and Gardiner—voting against it.

The medical health officer reported that there were only five cases of diphtheria and five of scarlet fever during March. There were only two cards up at the present time, and there had been no typhoid fever cases since last October.

Chairman Fitzgerald—The city must be very healthy.

Dr. Gardiner (with a long-drawn sigh)—Yes, abominably healthy. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Tomlinson's complaint of the insanitary condition of closets on Mr. A. Durand's property, corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, was referred to the medical health officer.

A delegation consisting principally of colored men was present to object strenuously against Mr. Coursey monopolizing the night soil business and cornering the dumping ground. All used special "treatment" and only wanted equal privileges.

The work was honest, very honest, and they wanted work as well as Mr. Coursey.

Messrs. Gray, Hill, Lewis, Coursey and three Fountains (Oliver, James and John) spoke.

The matter was left to a sub-committee.

Dr. Gardiner laid the map of his proposed \$200,000 double trunk sewer on the table. One branch runs in the northern, and the other branch in the southern portion of the city, they to amalgamate in the west end, and the sewage to be treated below the coverts. The doctor will gather further data and report again.

Inspector Bell stated that in the face of the economy wave he thought he could get along with two house-to-house inspectors and his own assistant this year. Ten men had been employed last year.

The board then adjourned for a month. There were present: Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald (in the chair), ex-Ald. Skinner, Wm. Heaman, Ald. Parnell, Dr. Gardiner, Dr. English, Secretary Bell, M. H. O. Hutchinson and Inspector Bell.

ANCIENT, MIDDLE AND MODERN.

Modern Records of a Wonderful Agency.

History is divided into three parts, ancient, middle and modern. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favorite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects. Modern history teems with records of grand reforms inaugurated for the benefit of her masses. Medical science has wrought a complete reformation in the work of treating sore throat, hoarseness, coughs and croup. Scientific research has given the world Harvard's Bronchial Syrup, the most efficacious remedy ever compounded. The best physicians on this continent have sanctioned its use, and prescribe it daily. Thousands in Canada can boast of pleasant and happy results from Harvard's Bronchial Syrup; thousands of young children attacked by croup have been saved from death. Harvard Bronchial Syrup is our great national remedy.

THE WILLIAMS MURDER.

Nothing in the Dutton Story—Stevenson's Statement a Fake.

(Special to the Toronto News.)

BOZEMAN, Mont., April 20.—Sheriff White Caldwell, of Gallatin county, has made a very strong affidavit before District Clerk John McLeod, denouncing W. J. Stevenson in strong terms.

He swears that it would have been next to impossible for the man Dutton to have got away had he existed, owing to the strict search the police made for him, and adds:

"I do not believe the statement made by the said Stevenson to be true, either wholly or in part, and if the same were supported by his affidavit in addition to the notarial certificate already made by him I would still disbelieve it, his character for veracity being such as I consider would justify me in doing so."

"That I believe to be a 'fake' of the rankest kind fabricated by Stevenson alone, with or without a purpose, and that no such person as Robert Dutton or any other person ever made or offered to make such affidavit of confession."

The Hectic Flush!

"When this thin cheek assumed a deadly hue and all the rose to one small spot withered; they called it hectic; 'twas a fiery flush. More fixed and deeper than the maiden blush."

That terrible sign of consumption comes like a warning signal. Let no one disregard it. If they do, then day by day consumption will gain a firmer hold, until its victim lies numbered with the dead. For all diseases and weaknesses of the lungs, bronchitis, asthma, coughs and kindred ailments Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy.

The highest point of land in Florida is 210 feet above sea level.

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.

If you want a solid walnut or oak cane seated rocker for \$1.25 or anything else in the furniture line just as cheap call on KENNEDY BROS., 127 King street, opposite market house. Get your furniture repaired and upholstered before the rush.

A MIRACLE OF TO-DAY.

The Startling Experience of a Young Lady in St. Thomas.

A Constant Sufferer for More Than Five Years—Her Blood Had Turned to Water—Physicians Held Out No Hope of Her Recovery—How Her Life Was Saved—A Wonderful Story.

(From the St. Thomas Journal.)

"The Angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them." Such is a verse of Holy Writ made familiar to very many residents of St. Thomas by the well-known evangelist, Rev. J. E. Hunter. In letters of gold on the stained glass fanlight over the door of his residence, No. 113 Wellington street, is the text, Psalms, xxxiv., 7. Though we live in an age noted for its energetic, zealous Christian endeavor, this idea of Mr. Hunter's to impress the truths of the Scriptures upon those who read though they run, is altogether so original and so novel that it at once excites the curiosity. Those not familiar with the text make a mental note of it, and at the first opportunity look it up. This is just what was done by a representative of the Journal, who had occasion to visit Mr. Hunter's residence the other day. But with the object of the visit and the information obtained the reader will be more concerned. The reporter was assigned to investigate a marvelous cure said to have been effected in the case of a young lady employed in Mr. Hunter's family by that well-known and popular remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. And it was a wonderful story that the young lady had to tell, and is undoubtedly as true as it is wonderful. Last June the same reporter interviewed Mrs. John Cope, the wife of the tollgate-keeper on the London and Port Stanley road, who had been cured by Pink Pills of running ulcers on the limbs after years of suffering, and after having been given up by a number of physicians. The old lady had entirely recovered and could not say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which had given her a new lease of life. As it was with Mrs. Cope, so it was with Miss Edna Harris, the young lady in the employ of Mr. Hunter's family, who has been restored to health and strength by Pink Pills. Miss Harris has just passed her 20th year, and is a daughter of George Harris, who lives at Yarmouth Heights, and is employed by Mr. George Boucher, florist and plantman.

"I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I am quite willing that every one should know it," was the reply of Miss Harris when asked if she had been benefited by Pink Pills, and if so would she make public her story. Continuing, she said, "When I was 12 or 13 years of age I was first taken sick. The doctors said my blood had all turned to water. For five years I suffered terribly, and was so weak that I could barely keep alive. It was only my grit and strong will, the doctors said, that kept me alive at all. If I did not stand for a short time, or if I got the least bit warm I would fall over in a faint. My eyes were white and glassy, and I was so thin and pallid that every one believed I was dying of consumption. During the five years I was ill I was attended by five physicians in St. Thomas, two in Detroit, one in London and one in Halifax, and none of them could do anything for me. I was so far gone that they had no hopes of my recovery. Towards the last my feet and limbs swelled so they had to be bandaged to keep them from bursting. They were bandaged for three months, and my whole body was swollen and bloated, and the doctors said there was not a drop of blood in my body, and they held out no hopes whatever. Two years ago I read the Journal about a man in Hamilton being cured by taking Pink Pills. I thought if they could cure him they would help me, and I decided to try them. Before I had finished three boxes I felt relieved; the swelling went down and the bandages were removed. I continued taking Pink Pills until I had taken seven boxes, then irregularly I took three more, one of which Mr. Hunter brought back from Brockville. I am perfectly cured. I have not been ill a single day since I finished the seventh box of pills, and since Mrs. Hunter's a year ago, and she will tell you I have never been ill a day since coming here, and I always feel strong and able to do the work. I can and do strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Miss Harris in conclusion. Her appearance is certainly that of a strong, healthy young woman.

Mrs. J. E. Hunter, wife of the evangelist, told the reporter that Miss Harris was a good, reliable and truthful girl, and that perfect reliance could be placed in her statements. "She looks like a different girl from what she was when she came here a year ago," said Mrs. Hunter.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. The complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to the pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. 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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - - CANADA.God is 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
waking what may happen to one in life, but
one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

London, Saturday, April 21.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning
and evening editions, covers the ground.
With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY
MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-
ronto.—Only those communications to which the
writers are willing to have their names ap-
peared in print will be published in these
columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-
lication of anonymous letters can be justified.—Sir Oliver Mowat's reply to the deputation
from the Prohibition Convention at
Toronto, Feb. 6, 1894:"If the decision of the Privy Council
should be that the Province has jurisdiction
to pass a prohibitory law, I will introduce
such a bill in the following session, if I am
then at the head of the Government. If the
decision of the Privy Council is that the Province
has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibi-
tory law, I will introduce such a partial bill
as the decision will warrant unless the partial
prohibitory power is so limited as to be in-
effective from a temperance standpoint."—The Advocate, of Toronto, the official
liquor organ, in its principal editorial on
Feb. 15, after the Prohibition Convention,
declared as follows on page 92: "With the
leader of the Ontario Government pledged
to the Prohibitionists, what, then, ought
to be done? The answer is plain. Organ-
ize against the politician. Establish Liberty
Clubs in every constituency. Take in them
every opponent of Prohibition. Then when
a Candidate runs who favors Prohibition
throw the whole strength of the organization
against him. Kill him. Never mind whether
he is Conservative, Reformer or mixed breed,
give him the knife right up to the hilt. The
representation of one-half of the constituencies
of Ontario can be changed in this year's
elections by such an organization. A majority
in the Legislature against Prohibition is the
guarantee of safety. Thoroughly united, the
next election returns will tell a story that
will make the plebeian crawl under the barn."—Dr. Ryerson, the hot-headed and
erratic Toronto M.P.P., puts himself on
record as in favor of taxing churches and
graveyards and of exempting monopolies.
A fine Minister of Education he would
make!—A foolish correspondent of an Ottawa
paper recently manufactured the story that
Mr. Tarte, M.P., who gave so much aid to
the exposure of the wholesale thieving
that was revealed at Ottawa two years ago,
meditated co-operating with the men now
in power at Ottawa. Here is what Mr. Tarte
himself says on the subject:
"Canada is to-day, unfortunately for
itself, in the hands of a band of unscrupu-
lous politicians, who are themselves the
slaves of a well-organized set of monopolies,
whose only aim is to keep their friends
in power, and who don't care for anything
else."There is no mistaking a declaration of
this kind.SPECULATORS MAINLY INTER-
ESTED.There is a belief in many quarters that
the agitation in regard to the appointment
and payment of Provincial officials in the
counties was stated by land speculators.
They require the services of these officials
most frequently—indeed, no man who does
not buy or sell land requires the aid of a
registrar—and it seems right that the regis-
trar should be paid by the person who
requires his services. To abolish the fee
system and put the man on salary, as some
propose, would be to call upon us all to
aid in the payment of an official, and the
services of whom 999 out of every 1,000
never require. This view and all other views
will no doubt be fully heard by the com-
mission now taking evidence from every
source on the entire question of appoint-
ment and payment of public officials, and
we have no doubt that in this matter, as
in all other questions that he has been
called upon to settle, Sir Oliver Mowat
will take good care that the public inter-
ests shall be conserved.WHY SHOULD LONDON OF ALL
CITIES BORROW A TORONTO
CIVIC OFFICER FOR AN M.P.P.?The London Free Press at last essays a
reply to the objections that have been
raised against the candidature of the city
solicitor of Toronto in the city of London.
But, as usual, it misrepresents the issue. It
childishly charges the ADVERTISER with
insolence for pointing out the fact that
self-respecting electors on both sides of
politics must regard with disfavor the can-
didature of a Toronto civic official for the
representation of London in the Legisla-
ture.
There is no question about Mr. Mered-
ith's fitness to be a legislative candidate,
but any one of twenty citizens on either
side of politics would be just as fitted to
represent the city in the Legislature, and
would certainly be able to assert their
independence of Toronto's all-powerful
influences. That Mr. Meredith is not
now in a position to do, because he has
centered all his interests there; he has
long since shaken the dust of London
from his feet; he has publicly asserted
that for the income of \$13,500 paid him
by the Toronto City Council his first con-
sideration in future will be to promote the
interests of that city. Surely it is not "in-
solence" to take Mr. Meredith at his word,
and at the same time point out how un-
satisfactory the candidature of a man so
tied up with our grasping rival must be
even to his former political allies in this
city.Again, let us point out how easy it would
be for Mr. Meredith to get the nomination
for anyone of the four seats in Toronto,
and how much more in keeping it would be
for him to represent the Legislature in the
city to which he has sworn allegiance, leav-
ing the representation of London in the
hands of an independent citizen of London,
who would have no entangling alliances
with the rival city.Our city contemporary pretends to see
an analogous situation in the case of Sir
Oliver Mowat, whose duties as Premier call
for his residence in Toronto, though he
serves the whole Province as Attorney-
General. It is impossible, under those
circumstances, for Sir Oliver to reside in
South Oxford, which he represents. But
look at the weakness of the illustration of
the Free Press. Sir Oliver is not the paid
servant of Toronto. He has not accepted
a \$13,500 a year salary to make the inter-
ests of Toronto his first care. Oxford
county is not, like London, the rival of To-
ronto. Sir Oliver is not called upon to fight
the battles of Toronto, as against Oxford,
or any other place, whereas Mr. Meredith
has accepted a handsome annual retainer to
make Toronto his first consideration. That
being so, self-respecting Londoners must
continue to hold with the ADVERTISER and
with the organ of organized labor in the city,
the views of which we quoted on Thurs-
day, that the Toronto city solicitor can no
longer be regarded as a suitable repre-
sentative for this city, and we have no
hesitation in asserting that on the day of
election, if he remains in the field till that
time, they will so decree by their votes.
Let Mr. Meredith find a seat in the city to
which he has now devoted his whole en-
ergies for a most substantial cash consid-
eration, and let the Free Press answer with-
out any squirming these queries:1. Is there a city constituency in Canada
that sends to Parliament or to the Legisla-
ture the paid agent of another city?
2. Is it right that London should select
as its representative an officer of the city of
Toronto?
3. Is Mr. Meredith, city solicitor of To-
ronto, having solemnly declared that in
future the interests of that city would be
his first consideration, in a position to be
an independent representative of London?
4. Would Hamilton, Ottawa or Kingston
go to Toronto for a representative in either
the House of Commons or the Legislature?
5. Why should the progressive city of
London alone advertise that it has no one
within its bounds fit to represent it in the
Legislature, and has to accept the candi-
dature of a paid officer of Toronto?Perhaps it is insolent to ask these ques-
tions. We will not regard it as insolent for
the Free Press to answer them fairly
and squarely. It has beaten about the
bush and avoided the real issue long
enough.

A FAMOUS LIQUOR LAW UPSET.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina
has declared that the Tillman State dis-
pensary liquor law is unconstitutional.
This law, which was passed on the recom-
mendation of Governor Tillman, was in-
tended to more effectively regulate the sale
of intoxicants in the State. It made the
sale of alcoholic liquors a State monopoly,
and only in the recognized dispensaries of
the State were liquors allowed to be sold.
The Supreme Court has now decided that
the Legislature has not the power to go
into the whisky business for profit, though
it has a right to make effective police regu-
lations.Evil effects have flown from the passage
of this measure before the legal capabili-
ties of the State were ascertained. From
the first it was asserted by the opponents
of the law that it went beyond the powers
of the Legislature, and the friends of the
liquor men resented its operation with
all the energy in their possession. On the
other hand, Governor Tillman considered it
to be his duty to enforce the measure as
long as it was on the statute book. Rioting
in several places resulting in fatalities,
has taken place, and much bad feeling
has been engendered because of the
attempt to carry out the law while the
jurisdiction of the State authorities was un-
settled.The decision of the Supreme Court of
South Carolina that the law cannot be upheld
in any vital point will tend to still further
complicate the situation, and will virtually
make it possible for the liquor men to sell
without restriction until such time as the
Legislature can meet and provide a consti-
tutional liquor law.This experience of South Carolina proves
how wise was the course of Sir OliverMowat when he refused to pass a Provin-
cial prohibitory law until such time as the
actual powers of the Provincial Legislature
with regard to the liquor traffic are defined
by the higher courts in the realm. Mr.
Marter and the Ontario Opposition at-
tempted to make political capital by sud-
denly urging that the Legislature should
first pass a partial prohibitory law,
and by attempting to operate it dis-
cover whether or not it was constitutional!
No true friend of temperance or of peace
and concord in the Province would seri-
ously urge that the Legislature should delib-
erately land itself in such a condition as the
State of South Carolina finds itself in. But
there cannot be a doubt that if the Legisla-
ture had taken Mr. Marter's advice, and
had passed what might have
turned out to be an unconstitutional
measure, the cause of temperance would
have been seriously retarded, and the har-
mony of the people would have been dis-
turbed to an alarming extent. Sir Oliver
Mowat's policy was the proper one. He
refused to pass any haphazard measure,
while pledging himself to obey the voice of
the Province to the full extent that he is
permitted by the law, when it is interpreted
by the final court of jurisdiction. That
decision will be given before the new
Legislature meets, and everything will
then be done decently and in order. Sir
Oliver Mowat goes ahead as soon as he is
sure he is right. His opponents would have
liked to bring his Administration discredit
by forcing him to pass a measure that
might or might not be constitutional, but
which, in any case, it would have been
impossible to operate with efficiency till
the decision now sought was obtained.

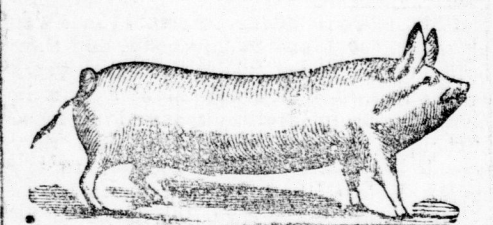
A CAT ON HER CEST.

Doctors Pronounce a Girl Dead Under
Peculiar Circumstances.NORWICH, Conn., April 20.—A strange
death occurred yesterday morning in Volun-
town, twelve miles from this city. A Miss
Wilson retired Monday night in perfect
health with her aunt, Miss Fitch, who
was awakened at about 4 o'clock on
Tuesday morning by the cry of a
pet cat that was on the girl's chest.
Miss Fitch put the cat out of the room, but
when she returned her niece was gasping
for breath and in a few minutes was dead.
Two physicians were called, and the body
looked so lifelike that for several hours the
doctors labored by artificial means to
restore respiration. The medical examiner,
Dr. Jennings, was called, and after carefully
examining the body gave orders that no
funeral should be held till indications of
decomposition should appear.

MOURNERS ATTACKED BY BEES.

After the Funeral, Hundreds of Pounds
of Honey Was Found in the Church.ROSEBOMMA, April 20.—A funeral in
the old Methodist church at Lake Grove
yesterday was nearly broken up by honey
bees. After the services had begun bees
were noticed buzzing about the windows
and walls of the church. Then they began
to come into the room in swarms.
One finally stung one of the pall-bearers
in the neck. The man flinched with pain.
This made the congregation exceedingly
nervous, and they were on the point of
vacating the church several times. Hand-
kerchiefs, hats and fans were used to keep
the bees from alighting on the heads of the
mourners. Undertaker Charles Raynor
was attacked in a vicious manner, and the
bees made it so interesting for him that
perspiration poured down his face from his
exertions in brushing the bees away.When the services were over the bees
followed the funeral procession for some
distance. The pall-bearers went along
swinging their hands at every step to keep
the bees out of stinging distance. When
the graveyard was reached the bees had
gone.
The church was examined and hundreds
of pounds of honey was found among the
rafters and the church wall. It is not
known how long the bees have held posses-
sion of the loft. The honey will be re-
moved and the money obtained by selling
it will probably be put into the church
treasury.The ice-jammed steamer, Newfoundland,
off Cow Bay, N. S., has got clear. Her
sailing crew walked ashore on the ice.Ex-President Harrison, speaking at
Cheyenne, took for his text the Corey
proposition to Washington, and said it
confirmed his views as to the policy needed
to bring prosperity.Mr. George Eakin, clerk of the county
of York, in his testimony before the fees
commission, said he did not think that a
better system can be devised than that in
vogue for the appointment and remunera-
tion of officials.Cuticura
SOAPThe most Effective Skin
Purifying and Beautifying
Soap in the World.The Purest, Sweetest, and
Most Refreshing for Toilet
Bath and Nursery.For Pimples, Blackheads
Red, Rough, Oily Skin
and Baby Blemishes.For Red, Rough Hands, with
Shapeless Nails and
Painful Finger Ends.For Irritations of the Scalp
with Dry, Thin, and Falling
Hair it is wonderful.Sale greater than the
Combined Sales of
all other Skin Soaps.Sold throughout the world. Price, 50c. For
DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.ACHING SIDES AND BACK,
Hip, Kidney, and uterine pains and
weakness relieved in one minute
by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.
The first and only pain-killing plaster.Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its
origin is within; its manifestations
without. Hence, to cure the disease
the cause must be removed, and in no
other way can a cure ever be effected.
Warner's SAFE Cure is established on
just this principle. It realizes that
95 PER CENT.
of all diseases arise from deranged
Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at
once at the root of the difficulty. The
elements of which it is composed act
directly upon these great organs, both
as a food and restorer, and, by placing
them in a healthy condition, drive
disease and pain from the system.
For the innumerable troubles caused
by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver, and
Urinary Organs; for the distressing
Disorders of Women; for all Nervous
Affections, and physical derangements
generally, this great remedy has no
equal. Its past record is a guarantee
of continued performance.H. H. WARNER & CO.,
London, Rochester, Melbourne, Frankfurt,
Toronto, Paris.THE ONTARIO
Loan & Debenture
COMPANY.Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital.....1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....432,000

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On mortgages on real estate AT LOW
RATES OF INTEREST. For best
terms make personal application at
the office of the company.WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
MANAGER.
Office—Corner Dundas street and Market
Lane, London.THE STAR
COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT
AND ANTI-RATTLE.
Sells at sight.
Foot springs, alarm clocks, etc., etc.
No work done without the best of materials.
Sends to shipping up, agents wanted. Send samples
for free. Price, \$1.00. Please apply for the
THE RECTOR SHAFT SUPPORT CO.
Dundas, Ont.ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Canadian Packing
Company's
PURE LARD

Every package stamped with our name.

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TELEPHONE 697.CONSCIENTIOUS
PLUMBING.I don't charge any more than it is
worth. I don't keep people waiting.
I won't do inferior work at any price.
I do as good work as can be done. My
men are all thorough mechanics. I
want your next plumbing job. My
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Latest Novels Just Received.

If Christ Came to Chicago..... W. T. Stead
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The Princess of Paris..... A. C. Gunter
The King's Stockbroker..... A. C. Gunter
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One of the best in the city.

W. T. STENBERG
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CHAPMAN'S

Saturday Night

FROM
7 TO
10 P.M.

Rain Won't Stop

Old customers from coming here—it
never does; it didn't yesterday. They came with the
some old confidence of finding HERE just the Bargains
we advertised. And they found them—with dozens of
rainy-day chances that well repaid their coming. Now
for Saturday night bargains.Many have not the time nor the op-
portunity to trade during the week.
Saturday night is their only oppor-
tunity. We think they should have a
few of the good things that are going.
We spread before them a feast to-
night from 7 to 10 p.m.

Parasols

Silk Gloria, Fancy Horn,
celluloid and black handles,
in grain frames, marked down
low! low! Your choice of
several qualities. To-night
at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50.
Fancy Frilled Parasols in
all the new and standard
shades. These are very fine
and special value. To-night
at 75c, at 90c, at \$1 25, at
\$2, at \$2 50.

Embroideries

A large assortment of new
patterns just received from
the makers in Switzerland;
beautiful work and fine
muslin. A big bargain at
6 1/2c, worth 10c; a big bar-
gain at 7 1/2c, worth 12 1/2c; a
big bargain at 10c, worth 15c.

Ladies' Hose

Full Fashioned Plain Cash-
mere, regular price 50c. To-
night 39c.
Another line, a grade or
two lower. We clear this
line to-night at 19c.
Ladies' Full-Size Cotton
Hose, fast black, regular
price 38c. To-night 28c.

Blouse Waists

Best English Cambric, good
patterns, light and dark, fast
colors, collars and cuffs at-
tached, frilled on the
shoulder, perfect fitting, and
worth \$1. To-night 78c.
A splendid line of White
Lawn Blouse Waists. We
clear at the same price to-
night 78c.

Fancy Belts

Fine and fashionable, the
correct thing for the new
waists. See the full display
to-night, worth 75c to \$1.
Your choice to-night 50c.A great display of trimmed
and untrimmed MILLIN-
ERY. Bargains to-night.

ATTEND OUR

Saturday Night "Fair."

We invite you. Sales are not
urged. We simply show
you our Goods.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

A Veteran's Story



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 14th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption.

Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is a general blood purifier and tonic, medicated, especially for his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

The Legislature.

LISTENS TO AN APPARENTLY GROUNDED COMPLAINT FROM MR. MARTER.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.) PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, April 20.—The Opposition to-day again attempted to commit the Government, but signally failed. This was in connection with the third reading of Sir Oliver Mowat's bill to erect Nipissing into a provincial judicial district. Mr. Meredith again broached his discredited suggestion (by way of amendment), that the Government, before next June, should, through a vote of the members, ascertain the best place for a district town. Sir Oliver did not think the proposal would be in the interests of the people of that district, and the amendment was rejected—49 to 29.

Mr. Marter brought to the notice of the Government the fact that the Liquor License Act was not being properly enforced by the inspector at Rat Portage.

Mr. Connors intimated that Mr. Marter was not conversant with the facts. At a meeting of his, held in Rat Portage last fall, he had promised that if an investigation were asked it would be granted. Those whom Mr. Marter had quoted as complaining had not availed themselves of this opportunity.

Sir Oliver said that when he was at Rat Portage certain allegations had been made respecting the enforcement of license regulations. He had made a promise similar to that of the member from West Algoma, but since that time he had not heard of the matter. If affairs were as stated by Mr. Marter, an investigation should be made.

Mr. Connors held that the Liquor License Act had been sedulously enforced in Rat Portage by the police until the mayor of the town, who was the nominee of the Conservative party for the coming contest, had ordered a cessation of vigilance.

Mr. Harcourt showed how the district inspector had reported in 1893 that only one complaint concerning Rat Portage had been made to him. It was investigated. So far in the present year only one person had corresponded upon this subject with the department.

Evening Session.

The Huron and Ontario Canal Bill was passed without amendment.

The Premier gave notice that the House would meet at 11 o'clock each day next week.

THE NEFF CASE.

The Hamilton Doctors Are Puzzled About This Remarkable Cure—They Could Not Cure This Case of Kidney Disease, But Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Done So.

HAMILTON, April 16.—The doctors of this city are showing great interest in a remarkable cure reported from Port Colborne. Harvey H. Neff, of the latter town, had an aggravated form of kidney disease, consequent on an attack of typhoid fever. Physicians could not cure the kidney disorder, but Mr. Neff has regained his health after taking five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's was the first kidney remedy in pill form ever offered the public. Its wonderful success in curing all forms of kidney disease has led to the introduction of numerous cheap and worthless imitations. Purchasers, for their own safety, should insist on getting Dodd's Kidney Pills. Sold in large boxes; price, 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50. To be had of all dealers.

Kelly's Industrial Army Men Capture a Train.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 20.—Kelly's sympathizers captured a train of 40 cars and an engine, and pulled east surrounded by thousands of men to give protection. A Coxey army is marching from Seattle, Washington State.

5c. - 5c.

SMOKE

VIRGINIA

CIGAR.

Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.

H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

New Goods, New Goods.

HARRY LENOX'S stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete. CHOICE SUITINGS from \$18 up. Latest novelties in pantings. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

The Tariff

Discussed Clause by Clause in the Dominion House.

A Tax of \$200,000 in Support of Two Little Rice Mills.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, April 20.—The tariff was immediately taken up by the House in committee at the item of oatmeal. The Minister of Finance announced a change in the duty on oatmeal from 50 cents per barrel to 20 per cent. This would give at present quotations about 68 cents a barrel.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that 20 per cent on oatmeal would amount to about 68 cents a barrel, as against \$1 on ten bushels of oats, and that therefore the duty on the raw material would be higher than the duty on the manufactured product. Mr. Foster simply replied that the millers had expressed themselves as satisfied with the 20 per cent. The Minister announced a change in the duty on cleaned rice from 5-10ths of a cent a pound to 3-10ths of a cent a pound and an increase in the duty on cleaned rice from 1 cent a pound to 1½ cents a pound. The former rate would represent about 30 per cent. The restoration of the old duty on cleaned rice was necessary to protect the rice mills at Victoria and Montreal.

Sir Richard Cartwright denounced this as designed to continue an odious monopoly. Seventy-five persons were employed in the two rice-cleaning mills, and it would be better to at once pension those people and their families than to keep them employed at a cost to the public of \$200,000, which was the amount Sir Richard figured as the sum taken annually out of the pockets of the people.

Mr. Mills calculated the duty at 1½ cents per pound as amounting to 140 per cent.

A long discussion ensued on the duty of 15 cents a bushel on wheat. This is the old duty, but the Opposition dwelt on the fact that this was one of the items included in the reciprocity offer on the Wilson Bill. Mr. Casey alluded to the domination of the manufacturers in the arrangement of the tariff.

Mr. Rosamond, the big woolen manufacturer of Almonte, rose and repudiated the suspicion that the manufacturers contributed to election funds. He had no knowledge of any sums of importance contributed by the Manufacturers' Association, except for literature at general elections. "I think," Mr. Rosamond added, "that it is simply disgraceful to make the statement in this House."

Mr. Casey—I ask that the expression be taken back.

Mr. Chairman—The honorable gentleman must not use the word "disgraceful."

Mr. Rosamond—Well, I can think it, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Mr. Casey—Yes; and we can think what we know to be true.

Mr. McNeill made an argument to show that the duty on wheat was necessary in order to keep out American wheat, which before the N. P. was largely imported.

Sir Richard Cartwright rebuked Mr. McNeill for what he called extreme ignorance for not knowing that while we imported in 1875 over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat we exported the whole quantity less a quarter of a million bushels. The wheat simply passed through Canada in transit.

Mr. McNeill refused to be corrected and termed Sir Richard's remarks "blustering assertions," to which Sir Richard replied by calling out "Boy, bring me the trade returns for 1878."

The House was now amused at the encounter and laughed heartily at Sir Richard's off-hand order, and the laughter was increased when a page handed him last year's book, and Sir Richard tossed it aside. Finally the right book was brought and Sir Richard fully proved that Mr. McNeill was indeed ignorant of the movement of wheat and tacitly acknowledged it by silence. The item passed.

The item of 1½ cents a pound on corn starch Mr. McMillan denounced as excessive protection for a combine. The starch sold in Canada for 5 cents a pound was sold in the United States for 2 cents.

Mr. Foster said the protection amounted to about 30 per cent. The item passed.

On the item of trees, 3 cents each, Mr. Charlton suggested that a reciprocal offer should be inserted. The suggestion was not adopted, and the item passed.

Before adjournment Mr. Foster gave notice of the following changes which he proposed to make in the tariff:

The following tariff changes are announced: Wall paper, not in packages, printed on plain underground paper, and colored with any material except bronze, gilt or flitter, 35 per cent; all other paper hangings and borders, per roll of eight yards and under, and proportionally for greater lengths, 1½ cents per roll and 25 per cent ad valorem; tarred paper, 25 per cent.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages not elsewhere specified, 14 cents per pound, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, 16 cents per pound.

Stearine, 2 cents per pound.

Tea and green coffee, imported direct from the country of growth and production, free. This item shall include tea and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee are subject to customs duty, provided there be satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased.

The effect of the change respecting tea

and coffee is to relieve tea and coffee purchased in England free from any duty, and to continue to discriminate against the United States to the extent of 10 per cent. This is accomplished by the provision that free tea and coffee shall only enter as such when purchased in countries imposing a customs duty on tea and coffee. England imposes such duty, but the United States does not, and consequently tea purchased in the United States will continue to be taxed 10 per cent.

In addition to the above the duties on nuts were changed so as to read as follows: Nuts shelled, 5 cents a pound. New tariff same as: Almonds, walnuts, brazil nuts and pecan nuts, not shelled, 3 cents a pound. This item in the new tariff only included almonds. Nuts of all kinds not elsewhere specified, 2 cents a pound. This item in the new tariff was 3 cents a pound.

ANOTHER SLICE.

The School Board Reduces Its Estimates by \$1,850.

The Colborne Street School—Inspector Perry's Report on It—Thinks It Can be Repaired—Health Officer Says It is Unsanitary.

It was the Board of Education's turn to wield the economy hatchet last night, and its slice represents \$1,850. The members would have liked it a little thicker, but were thankful for small favors. Ald. J. W. Jones and J. C. Judd comprised the aldermanic deputation to urge this action. They stated that if between \$2,000 and \$3,000 was cut out of it would enable the council to strike a rate of 1½ mills. The members present were: Chairman MacRobert, Trustees Alexander, (Dr.) Campbell, Sanders, Wilkins, Craig, Griffin, Martin, Johnson, Blackwell, Stephenson, Turner, Greenlees and Logan, Secretary McEneaney and Works Inspector Perry.

An amendment to go into committee and consider the question carried. In half an hour the board reassembled, and on behalf of No. 1 Trustee Alexander reported that on the Collegiate Institute figures the printing and unforeseen expenses had both been reduced \$100, and on the public school expenditure the printing and stationery account was cut \$50; unobserved, \$100, and an item of \$1,500 to pay the mortgage on the Queen's avenue kindergarten was also struck off—a total of \$1,850. The report was adopted.

No. 2 committee, however, stated that it was impossible to cut their estimate, to the extent of a dollar. Instead of a reduction, an increase should be given, as by the end of the year the amount would be overdrawn. All that had been asked for the year was \$2,375.

This report was adopted. Ald. Judd thanked the board for its courtesy and the deputation vanished.

THE COLBORNE STREET SCHOOL.

Then came the cause of an hour's cross-firing. It was the report of Inspector Perry on the Colborne street school. It stated that the drainage was satisfactory in every respect; and the brick and stone-work of the foundation were in fairly good repair. The ventilation of the school was very good, the only repairs necessary being the replacing of two registers. The roof timbers and ceiling joists were also good, but the base of the bell tower required a covering of galvanized iron. The outside doors were in a bad condition, and should be replaced. The ceilings required to be plastered or covered with wood, the cost of the former being \$200, and the latter \$731. At present the building is heated with stoves, and to heat the rooms with furnaces, the basement would have to be excavated and the walls underpinned. The total cost would be \$1,313.

Inspector Perry further stated that to place furnaces in the school would cost \$1,152. This added to the repairs would make a total outlay of \$2,465.

The medical health officer considered the building in an insanitary condition. Trustee Craig moved to refer the report to the city engineer and ask another report from him on the advisability of carrying out the repairs.

Trustee Blackwell moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Griffin was in favor of a new school which many, he said, wished. At present the building is heated with stoves, and to heat the rooms with furnaces, the basement would have to be excavated and the walls underpinned. The total cost would be \$1,313.

Mr. Blackwell said that many of those who signed the petition told him they did not want a new school.

Mr. W. H. Treblecock, a ratepayer in No. 3, said he had visited the school on several occasions and the odor had been something unbearable.

It was decided to refer to the engineer on the following vote: Year—Dr. Campbell, Sanders, Martin, Wilkins, Johnson, Turner, Griffin—7. Nays—Logan, Turner, Blackwell, Greenlees, Alexander and Stephenson.

A motion to ask the council for debentures for a new school was lost. The engineer and Mr. Perry differ radically as to the condition of the school. The former considered the present one utterly and said it was unfit for use.

Miss Edith Sligh resigned as kindergarten assistant at Hamilton road school, and Miss Rigby's resignation as teacher at the Wortley road school and request to be placed on the staff of kindergarten teachers was referred to No. 1.

Trustee Blackwell moved that six new desks be purchased for the Wortley road school and one for Askin street, and that a supply of cups be placed at each school. Carried.

A new slate blackboard will be purchased.

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S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy to fair; cooler.

We Build.

Success is not attained by a single bound. Not by any means. Our years of constant application and experience have taught us that day by day the public must be looked after, and, as their wants are varied, one bound will not suffice. We have given a great deal of attention to looking after the wants of our patrons, so much so that the distinctive feature of our establishment now is that one can only buy good goods from S. & J. To see how good an article we can sell for the least money is our motto, and the consequence is, our customers are always satisfied.

Cape Cloths, Mantle Cloths.

All the fashion and very pretty. The handsome capes and mantles now seen on the ladies have nearly all been bought from us. You may procure the cloth at our place, and suit yourself about the pattern, though our Standard Patterns are the very latest. Besides, we will cut, free of charge, any of the cloths below enumerated, and we will give a perfect fit.

LADIES' CLOTH is suitable for Capes. Comes in fawn, tan, gray and brown. Prices to-day, 75c. 80c and \$1.

BROADCLOTHS in every shade of the season—light and dark fawn, tan and golden brown, crimson and scarlet, blue and blue-gray, robin's egg, black and navy; the very choicest; fine finished, at \$1.25.

BOXCLOTHS—All colors, from \$1.25 to \$2.

BLACK CORKSCREWS and WOODEN CLOTHS at \$1.25.

HOSACKING CLOTHS—Good value at \$1.

Fine assortment Fancy Tweeds, double-fold, from 75c to \$1.50.

To-day would be a good day to buy.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

For Miss Macklin's room in Talbot street school and two partitions will be built in Aberdeen school to allow for cloak rooms.

WILL REACH MANHOOD OR WOMANHOOD.

THE CONDITIONS ARE SIMPLE.

The Right Food Will Do the Work.

How many babies reach manhood and womanhood? Unfortunately the number is far too small. Imperfect infant dieting is the primary cause of our large infantile mortality.

With a daily diet of health-giving Lactated Food, babies will grow up fleshy, strong and healthy, and will surely reach the estate of manhood and womanhood in the flush of strength and beauty.

There are no complicated or vexatious rules to observe; the conditions are few and simple. With Lactated Food everything is plain sailing for baby's future. Hundreds of grateful mothers in London know what Lactated Food has accomplished in the past. Hundreds of Canada's best physicians know all about Lactated Food, and commend it at every opportunity.

With the aid of a platinum wire, a battery and an electric bell, you can hear a plant grow.

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.

The lakes in the Himalaya region of Tibet are the highest in the world. 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 W. T. Strong.

The invention of the piano is claimed by the English, French and Germans. Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. The treatment of cataract of the eye is successful in 99 cases out of 100.

Sheriff Collins, who was so badly injured in the Detroit riot, is expected to recover.

"Good morning, Mrs. Smith, I have just finished my washing, using Wide Awake Soap. It is the best soap I ever used. It washed so easily, making the clothes far cleaner than I ever had them before, and it lasts twice as long as any other soap I ever used; and just feel how nice and soft my hands are."

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POPULAR PASTIME.

Friday's U. S. National Baseball League Scores.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Baltimore—R. H. E. Baltimore, 3 0 0 0 0 0 6 12 12 4

New York, 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 6 6

Batteries—Mullane and Robinson; Clarke and Doyle; Umpire—Lynch.

At Washington—Washington, 4 0 0 0 0 3 10 8 10 4

Philadelphia, 1 2 3 0 0 0 2 9 13 2

Batteries—Stephens, Stockdale and McGuire; Taylor and Clements; Umpire—Hurst.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 6 10 5

Cleveland, 0 2 0 1 2 3 0 7 10 12 2

Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Parrott and Murphy; Umpire—Swartwood.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 5 10 13 1

Cleveland, 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 6 6

Batteries—Menefee and Grim; Young and Stimmer; Umpire—Emale.

At Providence—Providence, 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 3 8 3

Boston, 0 2 3 0 3 0 1 7 12 12 8

Batteries—Sullivan, Miller, Rudderham and Dixon; McAuley; Nichols, Lovell, Stanley and Ryan; Merrill; Umpire—Hunt.

At St. Louis—No game; rain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. W. J. Reid, who owns Kensington Park, has acquired ten acres to the north, and thinks of making a general athletic ground out of it, to include a bicycle track of one-third of a mile, a baseball ground, cricket ground, lacrosse field, etc. This will meet a "long felt want" for which the public will be thankful.

CRICKET.

EXETER CLUB.

EXETER, Ont., April 20.—At a meeting of the Exeter Cricket Club the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. Hyndman; president, Dr. Lutz; vice-president, N. Dyer; Hurden; committee, I. R. Carling, C. B. Marsland, C. K. McDonald; treasurer, E. E. Elliot; secretary, F. Elliot. The secretary will be glad to arrange matches.

"Turn to the Right."

"Nay, sire," I answered, holding up my head boldly—for Crillon's behavior had been a further lesson to me—"I have, by your leave, the advantage. For your Majesty has supplied me with a ring. I see many new faces around me and I have need only of a new name. If your Majesty would be pleased to grant me—"

"There! Said I not so?" cried the king, raising his hand with a laugh. "He does want something. But be seems not undeserving. What does he pray, Rambouillet?"

"A small command," M. de Rambouillet answered, readily playing his part. "And your Majesty would oblige me if you would grant the Sieur de Marsac's petition. I will answer for it he is a man of experience."

"What? A small command?" Henry ejaculated, sitting down suddenly in apparent ill-humor. "It is what everyone wants—when they do not want big ones. Still, I suppose," he continued, taking up his comb-box, which lay beside him, and opening it, "if you do not want your own for him you will suit like the rest, my friend."

"Your Majesty has never had cause to complain of me," quoth the king, forgetting his ring, or two proud to play it. "Tut, tut, tut, tut! Take it, and trouble me no more," the king rejoined. "Will you for twenty men do for him? Very well then. There, M. de Marsac," he continued, nodding at me, "your request is granted. You will find some other pretty baggages over there. Go to them. And now, Rambouillet," he went on, resuming his spirits as he turned to matters of more importance, "there is a new system. Zarnet has sent me. I have made a little with it. Will you try it? It is flavored with white mulberries."

Thus dismissed, I fell back and stood for a moment at a loss whether to turn in the absence of either friends or acquaintances. His Majesty, it is true, had bidden me go to certain pretty baggages, meaning, apparently, five ladies who were seated at the farther end of the room, diverting themselves with as many cavaliers; but the compactness of this party, the beauty of the ladies, and the merry peals of laughter which proceeded from them, telling of a wit and vivacity beyond the ordinary, sapped the resolution which had borne me well hitherto. I felt that to attack such a phalanx, even with the king's good will, was beyond the daring of a Crillon, and I looked round to see whether I might not amuse myself in some more modest fashion.

The material was not lacking. Crillon, still musing out his anger, strode up and down in front of the trunk on which M. de Biron was seated; but the latter was, as affected to be asleep. "Crillon is for going into rages now," a courtier beside me whispered.

"Yes," his fellow answered, with a shrug of the shoulders, "it is a pity there is no one to tame him. But he has such a long reach, morbleu!"

"It is not that so much as the fellow's fury," the first speaker rejoined under his breath. "He is like a mad thing; fencing is no use against him."

The other nodded. For a moment the wild idea of winning renown by taming M. de Crillon occurred to me as I stood alone in the middle of the floor; but it had not more than passed through my brain when I felt my elbow touched, and turned to find the young gentleman whom I had encountered on the stairs standing by my side.

"Sir," he whispered, in the same small voice, "I think you trod on my toe a while ago?"

I stared at him, wondering what he meant by this absurd repetition. "Well, sir," I answered drily, "and if I did?"

"Perhaps," he said, stroking his chin with his jeweled fingers, "pending our meeting to-morrow, you would allow me to consider it as a kind of introduction?"

"If I please you," I answered, bowing stiffly, and wondering what he would be at.

"Thank you," he answered, "it does please me, under the circumstances; for there is a lady here who desires a word with you. I took up her challenge. Will you follow me?"

He bowed, and turned in his languid fashion. I, turning too, saw, with secret dismay, that the five ladies, referred to above, were all now gazing at me, as expecting my approach; and this with such sportive glances as told only too certainly of some plot already in progress or some trick to be presently played me. Yet I could not see that I had any choice save to obey, and, following my lead with much dignity as I could compass, I presently found myself bowing before the lady who sat nearest, and who seemed to be the leader of these nymphs.

"Nay, sir," she said, eyeing me curiously, yet with a merry face, "I do not need you; I do not look so high."

Turning in confusion to the next, I was surprised to see before me the lady whose lodging I had invaded for my search for Mademoiselle de la Vire; for I, meeting her, having picked up the velvet knot, had dropped it so providentially where Simon Fleix found it. She looked at me, blushing and laughing, and the young gentleman, who had done her errand, presenting me by name, she asked me, while the others listened, whether I had found my mistress.

Before I could answer, the lady to whom I had at first addressed myself interposed.

"Stop, sir," she cried. "What is this—a tale, a jest, a game, or a forfeit?"

"An adventure, madam," I answered bowing low.

"Of gallantry, I'll be bound," she exclaimed. "Fie, M. de Brühl, and you but six months married!"

Madame de Brühl protested, laughing, that she had no more to do with it than Mercury. "At the worst," she said, "I carried the points! But I assure you, duchess, this gentleman would be able to tell us a very fine story, if he would."

The duchess and all the other ladies clapping their hands at this, and crying out that the story was a good one, I told, I found myself in a prodigious quandary, and one wherein my wits derived as little assistance as possible from the bright eyes and sunny looks which environed me. Moreover, the commotion attracting other listeners, I found my position, while I tried to extricate myself, growing each moment worse, so that I began to fear that as I had little imagination I should perhaps have to tell the truth. The mere thought of this threw me into cold perspiration, lest I should tell all something of consequence, and prove myself unworthy of the trust which M. de Rosny had reposed in me.

At the moment when, despairing of extricating myself, I was stooping over Madame de Brühl begging her to assist me, I heard, amid the babel of laughter and calumny which surrounded me—certain of the courtiers having already formed hands in a circle and round me—I could not depart without satisfying the ladies—a voice which struck a chord in my memory. I turned to see who the speaker was, and encountered no other than M. de Brühl himself, who, with a flushed and angry face, was listen-

ing to the explanation which a friend was pouring into his ear. Standing at the moment with my knee on Madame de Brühl's stool, and remembering very well the meeting on the stairs, I conceived in a moment that the man was jealous; and whether he had yet heard my name, or had any clue to link me with the person who had rescued Mademoiselle de la Vire from his clutches, I could not tell. Nevertheless his presence led my thoughts into a new channel. The determination to punish him began to take form in my mind, and very quickly I regained my composure. Still I was for giving him one chance. Accordingly, I stooped once more to Madame de Brühl's ear, and begged her to spare me the embarrassment of telling my tale. But then, finding her pitiless, as I expected, and the rest of the company growing more and more insistent, I hardened my heart to go through with the fantastic notion which had occurred to me.

Indicating by a gesture that I was prepared to obey, and the duchess crying for a hearing, this was presently obtained, the sudden silence adding the king himself to my audience. "What is it?" he asked, coming up effusively, with a lap-dog in his arms. "A new scandal, eh?"

"No, sire, a new tale-teller," the duchess answered pertly. "If your Majesty will sit, we shall hear him the sooner."

He pinched her ear, and sat down in the chair which a page presented. "What? Is it Rambouillet's grison again?" he said with some surprise. "Well, fire away, man. But who brought you forward as a Rabelais?"

There was a general cry of "Madame de Brühl!" whereat that lady shook her fair hair about her face, and cried out for someone to bring her a mask.

"Ha, I see!" said the king drily, looking pointedly at M. de Brühl, who was as black as thunder. "But go on, man."

(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.

"Goats aren't any good," said Wilbur.
"I was a goat I wouldn't have two horns without learning how to play on 'em."

Nothing Better for Children.
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the GUMS, SOFTENS the STOMACH, ALLEYS ALL PAINS, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for all the ailments of the CHILD. It is sold in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty cents a bottle.

Musical composers should have no trouble about proposing to their sweethearts; they are used to making overtures.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.
Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Callor—Your office is as hot as an oven. Merchant—Well it might be! I make my bill bread here, you know.

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.

"I feel very much put out," said the loafer as the bartender fired him through the doorway.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrector, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Visitor—Is the editor in? Office Boy—No; he's out. Feller just borrowed \$2 of him.

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

Every bird pleases us with its lay—especially the hen.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians. The lines over which it is proposed to lay submarine telegraph cables are now as carefully surveyed as any line of proposed railroad.

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 Eickie'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.

In Wales a bridge of unknown antiquity spans the Monk River. Popular legend says it was built by the devil.

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

The parlor cycle is a stationary apparatus on which a person too fat to ride may get the exercise of riding a cold.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Go to Westlake's for latest and best photos. Studio all on ground floor, 201 Dundas street. ywt

WESTERN ONTARIO.

A Belmont Bridegroom Deserts His Young Wife.

Remarkable Death in Oxford Caused by a Horse's Sneeze—Western Notes.

BRANT.
There is to be another election in Paris. This will be the fourth election in less than four months in order to fill and keep full the council board.

BRUCE.
South Bruce Reformers meet at Formosa, on April 25 to nominate a candidate for the coming election.

EDGAR.
Madame Kewley, an American clairvoyant, was arrested in Kincardine for practicing her arts, but the case was dismissed. She said she was sent for to find the body of the missing Matheson.

ESSEX.
Mrs. House, of Delhi, tried to commit suicide by cutting her throat at Aylmer Tuesday, but the knife was too small.

HURON.
John Vickers, while working in Conklin's mill, near Kingsville, Thursday, was struck in the abdomen by a piece of squared timber, receiving possibly fatal injuries.

One of the 173 persons were committed to Sandwich jail, of whom 16 were female and 157 male. This is a decrease of 10 from the previous year.

Will McLean, who works in Button & Fossant's chair factory, Wingham, had the thumb of his right hand taken off by a saw this week.

MIDDLESEX.
Wm. Clark, of Packhill, died suddenly in the Hastings House the other morning whilst sitting in a chair conversing in the office of the hotel. He was 74 years of age and highly respected.

One of Adelaide's pioneers, David Thomas, died on April 15, aged 73.

Emory Howe and Lottie May King, both of Belmont, were married on Tuesday. On Friday morning Howe disappeared. It has since been reported that he is not a runaway, as stated in the license, wife No. 1 being still alive and said to be living in St. Thomas. Rev. J. Currie, of Belmont, refused to marry the couple until Howe produced proof of his first wife's death. Howe then went to another minister.

OXFORD.
Seymour Karn was arrested Thursday on a warrant charging him with burglarizing a postoffice and general store at Pelee. He was released on \$1000 bail.

John Baker, tenth line, East Zorra, had a horse attacked with glanders. His 7-year-old son was affected by the horse sneezing in his face, and died a few hours later in great agony. Three other members of the family are ill with the same disease.

PERTH.
The Ingersoll Fish and Game Association, with Dr. Carroll as president, has been formed, and will stock a pond with 60,000 trout.

PERTH.
A. Guest, of Detroit, a St. Mary's boy, has been appointed a deputy sheriff of that city at \$1,200 a year.

HARD TO HANG.
His Death Warrant Signed, But He Has a Silver Tube in His Neck.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—James Newton Hill, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Rosa Roizler in Allegheny Park last fall, has been notified of the signing of his death warrant by Gov. Pattison.

On the night of the murder Hill was found lying beside the dead woman with his throat cut from ear to ear. Physicians thought he could not live. With the aid of a silver tube, however, which was placed permanently in his neck, Hill recovered.

The position of the wound in Hill's neck is such that if a rope around his neck is drawn taut it will slip above the wound, and he could continue to breathe through the opening below the rope.

It would thus be impossible to cause his death by strangulation, no matter how tight the rope might be drawn.

SITTING BULL'S CAPTURE.
A Canadian Who Wants His Pay for Surrendering the Famous Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—It appears from a bill introduced into Congress that the reward offered for Sitting Bull's capture has never fully been paid. Mr. Baker, of New Hampshire, by request, has offered a bill in the House for the relief of Jean Louis Legare, of the Dominion of Canada. The measure appropriates \$13,421 for full compensation to Mr. Legare for services rendered and money expended in bringing into the United States and procuring the surrender of Sitting Bull and his followers under the direction of the War Department. The committee on claims take an adverse view of the claim.

A \$70,000,000 MORTGAGE.
The Blanket Placed on Erie Railroad Property in Three States.

NEW YORK, April 20.—John King, president, and A. R. MacDonough, secretary of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, recorded a mortgage for \$70,000,000 on Wednesday in the office of the county registrar at Newark, N. J., covering all the real and personal estate, choses in action, franchises, easements, etc., of the company located in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The instrument is in the form of a ninety-page pamphlet, and is made to secure notes and bond obligations secured in turn by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York.

Charley Ross' Brother Weds.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The famous mystery of the Charley Ross abduction was recalled sharply to the residents of Germantown to-day by the marriage of his brother Walter to Miss Julia Peabody Chandler.

More than 800 guests gathered in Christ Episcopal Church to witness the ceremony. It was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Dunn, of Boston.

After the wedding there was a reception at the house of Christian K. Ross, the father, on Washington lane. Walter Ross was playing close to the house with his brother Charley on the fateful day in July, 1874, when the abductors drove up, entered the into a carriage, and went off with them. Walter was permitted to return home, but Charley was never seen again.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from Horses, Blood Spavin, Carbs, Splints, Ringbone, Swiney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong and Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

This is the time of year when the man, forgetting how to dig the garden, beats carpets and rakes the front yard, wishes he were a boy again.

Wide Awake Soap is a solid bar of pure soap that will not vanish like snow in hot water. Try it.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN.

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

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 75 Fifth Ave., N. Y.



"OXTORA" Gas Ranges!

Have Perfect Combustion, are Powerful and Economical, have two Capacious Ovens, Roasts Perfectly, Takes Perfectly, Are Immense Water Heaters.

Oxtora Oil Gas Stoves

Makes and burns gas from ordinary coal oil.

A GRAND SUMMER STOVE

Gurney Foundry Co'y (Ltd.)

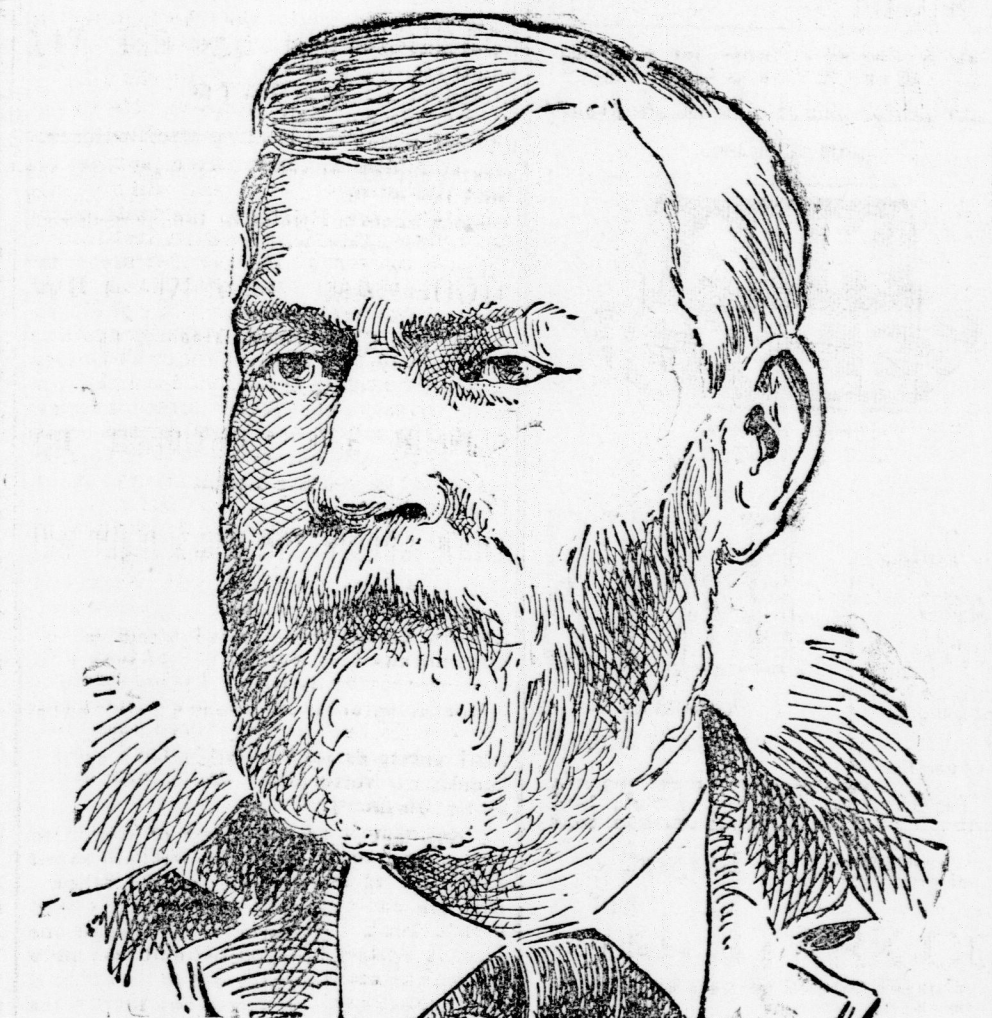
FOR SALE BY—
Wm. Wyatt & Son, 384 Richmond Street & Market Square LONDON. wt

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS, PAIN IN SIDE & LAME BACK
WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED

EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS TESTIFY

Men and Women in All Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nerve Tonic.

SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREUDULOUS.



EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., "REVIEW."

Newspaper editors are almost as skeptical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries, wrought with the Great South American Nerve Tonic, were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems sapped of vitality through long spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as a newspaper publisher in Paris, Ont., Editor Colwell, of the Brant Review, has published hundreds of columns of paid medicine advertisements, and no doubt printed many a gracefully worded puff for his patrons as a matter of business, but in only a single instance, and that one warranted by his own personal experience, has he given a testimonial over his own signature. No other remedy ever offered the public has proved such a marvelous revelation to the most skeptical as the South American Nerve Tonic. It has never failed in its purpose, and has cured when doctors and other medicines were tried in vain.

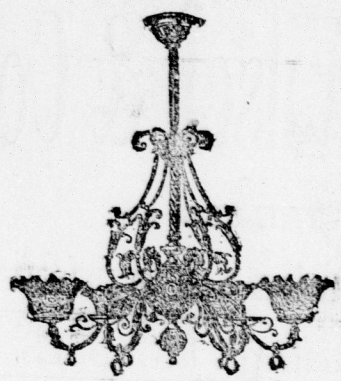
"I was prostrated with a particularly severe attack of 'la grippe,'" says Mr. Colwell, "and could find no relief from the intense pains and distress of the malady. I suffered day and night. The doctors did not help me, and I tried a number of medicines, but without relief. About this time I was advised to try the South American Nerve Tonic. Its effects were instantaneous. The first dose I took relieved me. I improved rapidly and grew stronger every day. Your Nerve Tonic cured me in a single week."

The South American Nerve Tonic rebuilds the life forces by its direct action on the nerves and the nerve centers, and it is this notable feature which distinguishes it from every other remedy in existence. The most eminent medical authorities now concede that fully two-thirds of all the physical ailments of humanity arise from exhaustion of the nerve force. The South American Nerve Tonic, acting direct upon the nerve centers and nerve tissues, instantaneously supplies them with the true nourishment required, and that is why its invigorating effects upon the whole system are always felt immediately. For all nervous diseases, for general debility arising from enfeebled vitality and for stomach troubles of every variety, no other remedy can possibly take its place.

South American Nerve Tonic is sold by all reliable druggists, among which number in London we would mention Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Earkwell and J. G. Shuff.

GAS-ELECTRIC

Combination Fixtures.
GAS BRACKETS and HALL LAMPS,
Also Gas and Electric Globes,
Etched, Tinted and Colored, of English, Canadian and American Designs



JAMES BARWILL,
88 BAY STREET, - TORONTO

Designs furnished for churches or public buildings. ywt

GEO. PARISH
Good assortment of new furniture. Prices to suit the times. Organ—A good Parlor organ at a bargain. 357 TAYLOR STREET, EAST, TORONTO. South of King street. ywt

W. Chapman, BUTCHER,
Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

269 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

Bicycles,
Tarbox Patent Sham Holder
Curtain Poles & Trimmings,
Garden Tools,
Spades and Shovels,
Ready Mixed Paints,
Pure White Lead,
Pure English Linseed Oil,
Alabastine,
Silver White Filler.

A. Westman,

111 Dundas Street.
Branch Store—654 Dundas Street

G.F. MORRIS

—BUTCHER—
MARKET HOUSE

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

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.
Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 167.
LONDON, - ONT. wt

Coins! Coins! Coins!

MONEY LOANED
On real estate, notes, furniture, chattels, etc. Send postage stamp for reply.

JAMES & J. R. MILNE,
88 Dundas street, London, Ont.
Dealers in coins, tokens and medals. ywt

Going Rapidly!

The White City Art Portfolios are having an immense run. Everybody is pleased. Save your coupons and procure Portfolio No. 13 this week.

THE CANADIAN
STRICTLY HIGH GRADE
WELDED STEEL TUBING
PRICE \$100.00
MADE BY THE GOULD BICYCLE CO. LTD.
BRAMFORD, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

COFFEE HOUSE

MARKET SQUARE.
Everybody that calls on us for a meal or a snack 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.

LIVERY STABLES.
LILLY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 666

W. M. TRIPPS LIVERY, RICHMOND street north, has added a first-class hack and team to its outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephone 423.

AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK street, has added a first-class hack and team to its outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephone 423.

DUFTON, LIVERY, KING STREET. A stylish rig and good horses. Runs at short notice. Telephone 335.

GRIGG HOUSE

The Commercial Hotel of London Remodeled and refurbished, and is now the leading house of West Ontario. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2. ywt

E. HOUSMAN, proprietor.

FRUIT.

Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, Prunes,
California Evaporated Fruits.

Bartlett Pears, Peaches and Apricots in tins.
The quality of these goods is acknowledged to be the best.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.

GOOD GOODS,
WORKYou'll Get by Ordering
From

N. Wilson & Co.

TAILORS, etc.

136 DUNDAS STREET

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON
grocer, Sunday street. No bond re-
quired.MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
drug store, 659 Dundas street east. Resi-
dence, Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
Chas. F. Colwell's Popular Music
House, 139 Dundas street, and 489 Princess
avenue.LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DIED.

KIFNER—On April 20, 1894, at the family
residence, 415 Ridout street, Henry L. Kif-
ner, aged 63 years.
Funeral to-morrow (Sunday), at 2 o'clock.HAVE YOU
EVER USEDBOYLE'S
BAKING
POWDER—SILLS AT—
25c per pound.

652 Dundas Street.

This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.J. D. SAUNBY
117 York Street.
TELEPHONE 115.R.K. Cowan
F. Ferrier, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.TRY
Parnell & Brighton's
Cream Rolls.NOTHING TO EQUAL THEM
IN THE CITY.FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH
DILLOWAY,
1st Dundas Street. Telephone 157Smith 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 533. ywtBON-BONS
—AND—
CHOCOLATES
EXCEL IN
QUALITY: AND: STYLE.
BOOMER'S
181 DUNDAS STREET.W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR.
EDGE BLOCK (UPSTAIRS)A Rex Brand Ham
THAT'S THE IDEA!USE THE BEST
REX BRAND
Delicious Hams & Bacon
For sale by first-class grocers and
the packers.MOORE & COMPANY
MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, ONTARIOIt is estimated that \$4,250,000 in gold
will be sent to Europe by steamer from
New York to-day (Saturday).JUST ARRIVED.
3 CASES

Manufacturers' Samples of

Table Linens,
Table Napkins,
Towels.

33 1/3 OFF

Pridd's Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

FISHING TACKLE.

A large stock of the best English and Ameri-
can Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Bamboo Poles,
etc., wholesale and retail.

WM. GURD & CO.,

185 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.
Telephone 304.

J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Assurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.Office, 422 Richmond Street
TELEPHONE 343.

CLOUDY TO FAIR AND COOLER.

TORONTO, April 20—11 a.m.—The de-
pression which was over Lake Superior
last night, now with its energy much
diminished, covers the country from Wis-
consin to Quebec, and pressure is highest
over Manitoba. The weather has been un-
settled and showery from the lakes to the
Atlantic, and fine in the Northwest.Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 32°—64°; Qu'Appelle, 24°—54°;
Winnipeg, 22°—40°; Parry Sound, 52°—
65°; Toronto, 52°—62°; Montreal, 54°—
68°; Quebec, 40°—44°; Halifax, 38°—48°.TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
TORONTO, April 21—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Westerly to north-
erly winds, cloudy to fair and cooler; local
showers at first.

BELTZ'S.



THE LATEST HAT.

New,
Nobby,
Neat,
Nifty,
Nice,
Natty,
TRY BELTZ'S.QUALITY
GUARANTEED.Largest
Variety of
Soft Hats
In the city.ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread
5c per loaf retailIn all parts of the city. Telephone 818
ywtA Pain in the Back.—Can be removed by
using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Only 25
cents per bottle at all drug stores.Another consignment of \$1 oak finished
rockers just arrived, also great bargains in
sideboards, at TRAFFORD'S Popular Furni-
ture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone
864.Bread, two loaves for 7 cents yet, if you
will remember me when you want some-
thing in the grocery line. D. J. LANGDON,
grocer and baker, corner York and Thames
street. ywtOur whole attention is given to fin
watch repairing. All work practically
executed. J. E. ADKINS, East London. ywtChina Puzzle.—What is the difference be-
tween A. Ives and the male portion of the
population of China? For answer apply to
A. Ives, china and glass riveter and general
repairer, 308 Dundas street. ywtWide Awake Soap is a mammoth
bar of pure soap. Try it.Westlake's ground floor studio is just the
thing for aged people and children. Phon
571 for appointments. ywtKUR-A-KOF
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS, ETC.

25 Cents a Bottle.

—SOLD AT—

Anderson & Nelles'
DRUG STORE.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—George Monieroff, M.P., and Mr. John
Kerr, Petrolia, are in the city.—“J. W.” London.—Hardly suitable for
discussion outside church circles.—The Hebrew feast of unleavened bread
began last evening. It lasts seven days.—The Hunt run announced for yesterday
afternoon was postponed until next week
on account of the weather.—Primrose & West's minstrels were
driven around the streets yesterday in
cabs on account of the wet weather.—Ed. Tolson, of Galt, has gone to Lon-
don, where he will play third base with the
London Alerts baseball team this summer.
[Berlin Record.]—A lecture will be delivered in the opera
house, Ridgeway, to-morrow afternoon,
by Mr. D. S. Robb, of this city, on
“Christian Science.”—Over 50 members of Howard Lodge,
I. O. O. F., Stratford, intend visiting this
city Sunday, and will attend service with
the brethren in London South.—The Windsor companies of the Twenty-
first Fusiliers will commence to drill next
week for the summer camp at Carling's
Heights, commencing on June 20.—“The Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Nile—
Egypt, for an Hour” is the subject which
Rev. Dr. Munro Fraser will lecture on in
St. James' Presbyterian Church Tuesday
night next.—Mr. Chas. Cluthe, the celebrated man-
ufacturer of trusses and instruments for
physical deformities, from Toronto, is at
the Tecumseh House and will remain there
until 4 p.m. to-day.—Henry Doan, of Lobo, has been re-
leased from jail. He was arrested on
Saturday by Sheriff's Officer Graham at the
instance of Mrs. Doan, who wanted
alimony. As the prisoner had no property
alimony could not be granted. Doan pays
the costs.—Educational services will be held in
Wellington Street Methodist Church to-
morrow. Rev. J. W. Annis, M.A., of
Queen's Avenue Church, will preach in the
morning, and Rev. F. A. Cassidy, D.A., of
Japan, in the evening. Rev. Mr. Cassidy
will also give an address under the auspices
of the mission circle on Monday evening.—Charles R. Sayer, general secretary of the
Young Men's Christian Association at
London, has been in town during the past
four days giving a series of talks to mem-
bers and other young men at the local
association. He returned to his home this
morning. [Hamilton Spectator.]—Mr. J. M. Gibson's bill amending the
law in regard to benefit societies, which will
likely become law during the present
session of the Ontario Legislature, makes
special provision for the benefit schemes in
connection with trades unions. It will en-
able them to obtain the privilege of regis-
tration for a nominal fee, and simplifies the
processes connected with it.—The other evening a few of the near
neighbors in the vicinity of Beachwood, in
East Williams, met at the residence of Mr.
John Anderson (who has rented his farm
and is retiring to live in London city), and
presented Mr. and Mrs. Anderson with a
very handsome chair, accompanied by an
address, which was read by Miss Davidson.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were pioneers of
East Williams.—Mr. Peter Rijshart, the missionary
from Tibet, Asia, will give an illustrated
address on “The Power of Prayer in
Buddhism” in St. Matthew's Church, East
London, to-morrow evening. Mr. Rijshart
is the first Christian missionary who has
had the privilege of preaching the Gospel to
the inhabitants of that almost unknown
land. Tibet, which is the loftiest country
of the globe, forms part of the great
Chinese Empire, covers an area of 551,700
square miles, and has a population of about
5,000,000 souls.—John Smith, proprietor of a flax mill
at Belmont, was arrested Thursday after-
noon by Constables Ward and Ward, and
now has two charges entered against him.
Arthur Christie and Angus Jones, for-
merly employed by Smith, allege that they
were accused by Smith of having brought
liquor to the mill. A dispute ensued, and
Christie claims to have been assaulted,
while Jones states that Smith used abusive
language towards him. Smith was bailed
by Squire Lacey.—The last regular meeting of Dominion
Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., was enlivened
by the presence of two veteran Oddfellows,
Past Grand Master Donough and Grand
Master Oliver, of Toronto. Although the
visit was totally unexpected and was only
known a short time previous to the hour for
opening the lodge, a large number of the
members of both Dominion and sister
lodges assembled to honor to the grand
officers. After the visiting brethren had
delivered interesting and instructive ad-
dresses, in which they congratulated the
order upon its steady progress, and spoke
in glowing terms of the prospects for the
future, the second degree was conferred by
the degree team. The grand officers ex-
pressed themselves as being highly pleased
with the manner in which the work was
performed.—Rev. O. B. Read and Rev. J. E.
Coombes, evangelists, begin services in the
Talbot Street Baptist Church on Sunday
morning. They come here from St.
Thomas, where very successful meetings
have been held. Those who have had ex-
perience with them speak highly of their
work. At Waterford, the first place
where they wrought in Ontario 350 pro-
fessed faith in the space of three weeks,
and as a result all denominations in the
village received accessions to their mem-
ber ship. In the two months they have spent
in the Province upwards of 800 persons
claim to have obtained eternal life in their
meetings. The services are marked by
quietness, earnestness, and the absence of
all sensationalism. Mr. Read is said to be
an able preacher and expounder of the
Word of God, and his Bible readings are
as much enjoyed as his sermons.

—Woodmen of the World.

—At the regular meeting of Pine Grove
Camp, No. 2, five candidates were initiated
and sixteen propositions were received. At
a subsequent meeting of the camp twelve
candidates were initiated, and the follow-
ing were elected to fill vacancies on the rollof officers: Managers, Sovereigns Hugh
Newell and R. D. A. Hillier; organizer,
Sovereign George Stinson; associate mem-
ber of the medical staff of examiners,
Sovereign Dr. W. M. English.
A Sad Bereavement.Much sympathy will be felt with Rev.
G. M. Milligan, of Toronto (formerly of
London township), and members of his
family in their bereavement by the
death last night of his youngest daughter,
Harriet Georgina. She was a bright and
accomplished young lady, and her school
fellows and friends will feel the loss of a
loving and true companion. It is learned
that heart disease was the cause of her
death.

Blinded With a Slingshot.

Eight-year-old Oliver Sipple was throw-
ing pebbles at some birds on a crab tree in
his back yard on Central Avenue,
on Wednesday afternoon. He was assisted
by that boon companion of so many
small boys—an elastic slingshot. While
in the act of throwing a stone the elastic
broke and threw the missile into the boy's
right eye. The optic was burst and so
seriously injured that the doctors hold
out no hope whatever for a recovery of the
sight. There is a moral in this story that
some boys are apt to learn.

Methodist Church Notes.

Rev. T. I. George of Delaware, writes:
“Rev. Wentworth D. Hagason, of Dela-
ware, is rapidly failing under an attack of
lung trouble. Taken in the autumn, it was
not at first thought to be serious; but he
has slowly, but surely, weakened as the
days have passed, and now it is feared the
end is not far distant.”The quarterly board of the Main Street
Church, Exeter, have extended a hearty
and unanimous invitation to Rev. H. W.
Locke, now stationed at Alnwick, to come
their pastor for the next conference year.Rev. J. A. McLachlan, of the Teeswater
circuit, has been invited to the pastorate of
the Fergus church, and has accepted, sub-
ject to the stationing committee.Dr. George Cochran, a member of one of
the Methodist conferences in Canada, but
for several years a missionary in Japan, has
been appointed to take charge of the
classes in Southern California University,
made vacant by the resignation of Dean
W. S. Matthew, D.D., who goes as as-
sociate editor of the California Advocate at
San Francisco.

Special Meeting of the Council.

In response to a telegram from the city
solicitor of Toronto, W. R. Meredith, a
special meeting of the council was hastily
called yesterday afternoon. The City of
London Bill comes before the Legislature
to-day. There is one clause in it the council
wishes changed, and Mr. Meredith urged
speed in order that such may be done be-
fore the bill comes up. The clause is that
which requires a vote of the people to be
taken on the question of issuing \$50,000
debentures for waterworks purposes. It
was inserted under pressure of the London
Real Estate Owners' Protective Associ-
ation (the R. E. O. P. A.), who threatened
legal action if it was not done. To
take that vote would cost \$700 or
\$800 if the bylaw failed to carry, it
would raise the rate of taxation 3 mills
this year—making it probably 22 mills.
The members of the R. E. O. P. A., who
assisted in cutting down the estimates the
other night, thought the expense of this
vote might as well be saved, and conse-
quently withdrew their objection to the
debentures being issued without going to
the polls. The council yesterday talked it
over and finally decided to have the clause
struck out and the debentures issued minus
the vote. There were present: Mayor
Eesery, Ald. J. W. Jones, Geo. Thomas
Jones, John Heaman, O'Meara, Pritchard,
Taylor, Judd, Garratt, Searrow, and the
city clerk, Messrs. John Campbell, Geo.
T. Hiscox and W. D. Buckle represented
the R. E. O. P. A.

Assisting Nature.

The old method of medical treatment
aimed to excite the organs on which the
medicine acted to a condition which must
necessarily be followed by reaction. The
method of assisting nature is the one fol-
lowed in the new medicine, Eseljay's
Liver Lozenges, and there is no reaction or
bad effects from their use. They can be
bought at all drug stores at 25 cents a box,
or five boxes for \$1.Will be sold at a very reasonable figure,
a Singer bicycle, cushion tire. Has been
in use but a short time, and is in perfect
order. It is of a size suitable for man or
boy. Apply at ADVERTISER office. 58cOne of the successful institutions of
Montreal is that of the Canada Paint and
Varnish Company. They are proprietors
of the world-famed “Elephant” brand of
white lead, which is sold in every British
possession throughout the entire globe.
Corroded by the Fergusons, of Glasgow,
Scotland, by the old Dutch process, the
“Elephant” white lead has great preserving
properties and is of undoubted durability.
In addition to their white lead and color
departments, the Canada Paint Company
make a large range of stains, enamels and
high class carriage and furniture varnish.
Color sample cards are mailed on applica-
tion or can be had from the wholesale and
retail trade from Newfoundland to British
Columbia.

Wood Carving.

A wood carving establishment opened here.
Our work is carved, not pressed, and of
moldings; furniture, easels, capitals and archi-
tecture of the public buildings. Artistic wood
sculptures made to order. First-
class work. D. A. DARE, 634 Dundas street
over Morrison's, East London, Ont. ywtAt this season of the year a great many
are looking for the spring styles, etc. You
can't do better than see the fine work of
Cooper, the photographer. Prices moder-
ate. ywtAsk your grocer for the New Fire
Kindler. ywt

BONANZA

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF THE

Spittal,
Burn &
Gentleman
Stock

PURCHASED IN BOND.

The Slaughter Commences on Satur-
day Morning.

MARA'S

133 Dundas Street.
155 Dundas street
and Market Square.

A Wonderful Cure.

Mr. and Mrs. Chute, of Aylmer, desire that
we should publish their testimonial and let
other sufferers know what Williams' Royal
Crown Remedy (Nature's Liquid) has done for
Mr. Chute. He writes: “For ten years or more
I have been a sufferer with dyspepsia, and do-
ctors' bills that I paid. I tried almost every
conceivable remedy, but all to no purpose,
until April, 1893, when I took to myself a wife,
and it so happened that three years previous to
my marriage she had been in poor health, and
used part of a bottle of Royal Crown Remedy,
and, knowing of its excellent qualities, she pre-
sented upon me to give it a trial. I purchased
one bottle of the Remedy and Pills, and by the
time I had them used, my general health was
much improved, and by the time I had taken
three bottles I was restored to good health, and
my neighbors say that I am looking better than
I have done for years. I believe Royal Crown
Remedy to be the best value for the money on
earth, and am thankfully yours.”
—WILLIAM CHUTE.WALL
PAPERIt will pay you to give us a call before
purchasing elsewhere. We have the
largest and one of the best selected
stocks in this city, at prices which
defy competition. Also a full line of

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stocks in this city, at prices which
defy competition. Also a full line of

WINDOW SHADES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. Lewis, Richmond St.

HARDWOOD
MANTELS
AT BLAND'S,
229 DUNDAS STREET.OUR
“Special”
No. 1 LathWe offer for a limited time at cur-
rent prices.
They are dry, bright and well manu-
factured, and will cover more space
than the ordinary make—that is an im-
portant item in these days of close
figures. Call and examine them and
you will admit they are “the finest” in the
market.W. D. WILLIS & CO
Cor. York & Adelaide Sts.

New Goods. Spring Styles

Having now received my Complete
Stock of Spring Goods I am prepared
to make special offers for early orders,
and all will be made and trimmed to your
satisfaction.JOSEPH DAMBRA
Merchant Tailor,
262 1/2 Dundas Street.A New
Display of MILLINERY—AT—
Mrs. A. G. McLEOD'S250 Dundas Street.
Also new stock of Knitting Silks, Point Lace,
Braids, Embroidery, Cottons and all the
newest styles in Capes. ywt

SEE WHAT

Hon. G. W. Ross,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SAYS OF THE

Williams Pianos:

GENTLEMEN.—I cannot speak too highly of
the Piano I purchased from you. It is beau-
tiful in finish, admirable in tone and compass,
and as satisfactory as any instrument can well
be.

Do You Know That the

Williams Pianos

EXCEL IN POINTS OF

Construction, Design,
Tone, Style,
Durability, Finish.

INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER

IT WILL PAY YOU.

Prices Right and Easy Terms.

R.S. Williams & Son
171 DUNDAS STREET.
J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

Reeve Ripley Killed by Lightning.

THOROLD, Ont., April 20.—About 3 p.m.
this afternoon, Reeve Ripley, a prominent
merchant of this place was struck dead by
lightning, while on the street near his resi-
dence.

A Girl Dropped Dead.

TORONTO, April 20.—Maggie Chapman, a
little girl whose parents live on Taylor
street, dropped dead yesterday. She was
walking about too soon after an attack of
typhoid fever, when she dropped dead from
heart failure.An envoy deputed by President-elect
Moraes, of Brazil, has arrived in the
Argentine capital and had conferences
with the insurgent general Silveira Martins
with a view of arranging terms of peace in
the State of Rio Grande do Sul.Among the pains and aches cured with
marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Elec-
trio Oil is earache. The young are espe-
cially 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 affec-
tions of the throat, to which the young are
especially subject.The New Fire Kindler fills a long
felt want, and only requires to be
tested to be appreciated. ywtMara's
BUILDING SALE

Still Going On!

Our premises are not yet completed
and we are sorry for it, as a large whole-
sale stock of Books and Stationery,
which we bought at next to nothing
has been delivered to us before we
were ready, and that means that a
Wholesale stock of Stationery
and Books have to be slaughtered
because we have no room for them
here.Balmoral Writing Pads, 12c per
pad.
Falcon 292 and Bank of England
Pens (Regular price 50 c), 25c per gross.
Lead Pencils, 5c per dozen.NOTE PAPER—
Foreign Note at 7c per quire.
Silver Lake Note at 4c per quire.
Cream Wove Note at 4c per quire.
Silurian Wove Note (Mottled), at
10c per quire.MOURNING PAPER—
Cream Laid Black Bordered Note
at 10c per quire.
Black Bordered Note at 10c
per quire.We have Envelopes to match any of
these papers.
An Extra Fine Line of No. 7 Busi-
ness Envelopes at 35c per box.

Our Carpet Department

Have you visited it yet? You ought
to do so. We are selling at such
marvelous reductions. Yesterday
we had not room enough to wait on
our customers. You that were here
know it, and you that were not—come
and see us save money for others if not
for yourselves. Everybody bought
MARA'S Carpets that were bought in
bond. Such lovely patterns. Such
lovely qualities.
Real Swiss Carpets (stopped in trans-
it from England), \$2 25 per pair,
other big stores sell them at \$4 50.
Something new in this department—
The Ladies' Favorite
Carpet Stretcher,
WORTH \$1 00
For 49 CENTSThis is to stretch carpet ready to
tack down without stretching by hand.
A child can use it. See it. Buy it.
Use it.Best Wiltons, 75c yard, worth \$1 15.
Heavy Velvet Frie Carpet, worth
\$1 95 both up and down town, Mara's
figure 98c yard.Real Moquette Carpet (the new idea),
very wide and heavy, our price only
\$1.
Best Brussels (5 frame), 88c yard.
Remember we sell Tapestry Carpet at
25c yard.Reversible Hemp Carpet only 9c
yard.See our Curtains. See our Curtains.
A nice line at 25c yard.

Wash Goods Department

Crumb's Prints, new patterns just in,

MILK AND WATER LAMP.

PRETTY EXPERIMENT FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

"Sun Drawing Water" an Illusion—A Very Cheap Amusement for the Little Ones at Any Season—The Sun Must Shine.

Times upon a summer's day, when the sun is shining, and the sky is blue, you will see long bars of sunlight falling in pale, white beams across the sky. Ignorant people, who see these bars of light, sometimes say "the sun is drawing water." Now the sun draws water they cannot tell, but the simple reason that it never does is that the water is in the air.

These curious beams of light have quite another origin, as you can readily prove to yourself by one or two very simple and pretty experiments.

Close all the curtains and shutters in a room having a south window, some bright, sunny day, and leave one window where the sunlight comes in.

Here leave a small crack near the top of the window, and close this crack with a piece of paper, and in this paper make a small hole three-fourths of an inch in diameter. This will give us a slender beam of sunshine in a dark room.

Next, get a small hand-mirror and a clear glass tumbler or goblet filled with water. Then add a teaspoon of milk to the water and stir them well together.

Place the goblet of milky water on a table, or on the floor, under the beam of light, and then hold the mirror in the sunbeam, so as to throw a reflected beam of light down into the goblet.

The accompanying drawing represents the positions of the mirror and the goblet. The beam of light enters the window at A, and is reflected from the mirror at B, and falls into the goblet at C. Before the light falls in the tumbler it is dark, and we cannot see it. The instant the light touches the water, the goblet is full of light, and shines like a lamp. A pale, white glow spreads out from it in every direction, and shines on the floor and walls, and in the soft light we can easily see to read.

Take the light away from the goblet, and the room becomes dark again. Now, why is this; how happens it that the beam of sunlight, when thrown into the milky water, appears to give out so much more light? Think about this matter while we prepare for another experiment, and also hold the goblet directly in the beam of light, and study it in that way.

Get a large glass jar, such as one sees at the confectioners, or a pickle jar or common glass preserve jar. Make a cover for it out of thick paper or cardboard, and in this cover cut a narrow slit about an inch long, and as wide as the small blade of your pen-knife is thick.

Light a bit of paper and drop it into the jar and put the cover on. The fire will burn out in a moment, and then the jar will become filled with smoke. Now place the jar under the beam of light, where the goblet stood, and with the mirror throw a beam of light down upon it.

What do you see in the jar? A slender beam of light extending downward into the jar, and growing fainter and fainter as it descends. The jar, otherwise, seems perfectly dark and empty, and yet it is full of smoke. Take off the cover, and the whole jar seems full of pale light. The smoke is brightly illuminated and we can see it pouring out of the jar in clouds.

Put the card on again and try the beam of light through the slit in the cover once more. The smoke has nearly gone, and the narrow ribbon of light has become quite faint. Study it closely and you will see something quite magical. Curious streaks and patches of inky black run across the beam of light. What is this? Nothing, really nothing. The light disappears because the smoke is melting away, and there is nothing to reflect the light and make it visible.

This is the secret of the glass of milky water and the bars of sunlight breaking through the clouds. When light strikes against anything it is reflected, sent back

or turned aside in a new direction. Every speck and mote, every particle of dust and tiny drop of mist in the air reflects the light.

Look at the beam of sunlight in our bedroom room, and you will see the bits of dust floating in the air. While they remain in the sunlight, they shine like tiny stars. When they move away into the shadow they disappear.

Stand near one end of the beam of light, and you will see a great number of these specks and atoms of dust. If the room is very smoky or dusty the sunbeam is quite plain. If the dust settles and the air becomes pure and calm, the sunbeam disappears.

So the particles of milk, spread through the water, reflected the light in every direction, and made the light visible. The smoke in the jar, in the same manner, reflected the light from every atom of the smoky paper, and gave us the pretty beam of light.

When the smoke began to melt away and disappear, the light disappeared also. There was nothing to reflect it, and it actually seemed to turn black.

We look up into the clear sky and see that it is full of light, diffused in every direction. The air is never wholly pure, and the dust and water floating in it catches the light of the sun and scatters it in every direction, and the whole heavens seem full of light.

Even a window facing the north, where the sunlight never enters, has plenty of light reflected from the sky. Artists and others who need a steady and soft light prefer a northern window, because they say the "sky-light" or light from the sky is best for their work.

Many more experiments may be performed to show the reflection and dispersion of light, and, perhaps, these easy and pretty experiments will lead you to try others on your own account.—Prof. A. M. Mayer and Chas. Barnard, in the Household.

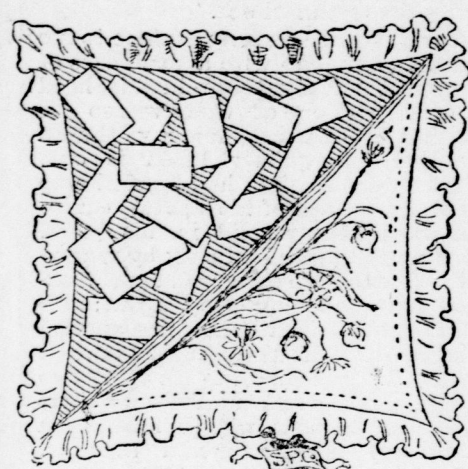
Love of Dress.

Hindu women, it is said, often purchase jewelry at the expense of food and clothing.

A FAD SOFA PILLOW.

It is Autographic in its Original Construction.

Autograph sofa pillows are the latest fad. Our sketch illustrates one given by a fashionable club to one of its departing members. The materials are dark red and cream white India silk. The light half is embroidered with a bunch of daisies; the dark half forms a foundation for the carols of cream white linen, with the autographs outlined on with flosselle, and the card



A NOVEL AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

then overhanded with red silk. A double frill of red silk surrounds the pillow. A washable one may be made of white linen and duck, with the autographs outlined on with wash silk.

Apple Sauce.

As usually made, is scarcely fit to eat; yet when properly prepared, it is one of the most delicious dishes that can be served for breakfast or dinner. Apples should always be stewed in a porcelain-lined kettle or granite-ware saucepan—never in a vessel made of tin. When put in the kettle they should be dusted lightly with salt, a small quantity only of water should be added, and they should not be stirred while cooking. The kettle should be covered closely, and the cooking done quickly. As soon as the apples are thoroughly cooked, half the sugar required to sweeten the flavor should be put in the bottom of an earthen or china bowl, the apples poured over it, the balance of the sugar added, and the sauce covered until served. Stewed apple that is frequently stirred while cooking is not spicy and high flavored, like that which is quickly and quietly cooked; and after it has been strained and well beaten before serving, it has been robbed of most of its appetizing and nutritive qualities.

If it is desired to flavor apple sauce with lemon, the lemon should be sliced thin, put in the dish with the sugar and the hot sauce poured upon it. Cooking the lemon with the apple damages the flavor of the lemon, and does not improve that of the apple sauce. A little salt is very essential in nearly all cooked fruit, to develop the finest flavor; and to preserve the flavor of the sauce, or of the apples or pineapple, great care is required in the use of sugar and spices. As a general rule, too much sugar and cinnamon and nutmeg are used in apple sauce—so much, in fact, that the delicious apple flavor is lost in the heavy sweetness, or the inharmonious spiciness. And while speaking of spices, it may not be amiss to say that, in my judgment, nutmeg should never be used in apple sauce, cinnamon only when the apples are lacking in flavor. In cooking fruit, the object should be, to develop and preserve the finest natural flavors of the fruit, and only such spices or fruit juices as have a tendency to do this can be legitimately used in apple sauce. There is a harmony between the flavor of the apple and that of the pineapple, orange and lemon; and the juices of any of these fruits may be added to apple sauce when the apples lack additional richness.

Apple sauce and baked apples absorb odors very readily, and when they are to be served cold, should be kept closely covered, and not placed in proximity with other food.

To Drain the Dishes.

An appliance that will at once recommend itself as a useful accessory to the kitchen is a table grooved and inclined so that all the water upon it drains to an outlet at the front into a basin in which the articles have been washed, and which is placed under the outlet. A great many plates, cups, saucers, jugs, decanters and such ware can be drained at the same time. By a bar, which is fitted across the table, all the articles placed in the rack are held quite securely, without possibility of slipping. It is made entirely of wood, so that no part will rust, and the ware placed upon it is not liable to be chipped. The rack, legs and all parts can be folded up into a very small space, and quite flat, without the least trouble, so it takes up little room when not in use, and can be hung upon the wall if desired.

Household Hints.

For a bee sting, make a paste of earth and water. Cover the stung place with it, bind it on and it will soon give relief.

When a felon first begins to appear, cut off the end of a lemon, put the finger in it and keep it there as long as it can be borne.

For a sore throat, try a frequent gargle of salt and water. If a little is swallowed it will allay the irritation, cleanse the throat and do no harm.

For stains on the hands nothing is better than salt moistened with lemon juice. Rub the spots well with the mixture then wash off in clean water.

It is said that a good remedy for strengthening and clearing the voice, is to beat the white of an egg with the juice of a lemon and sweeten it well with sugar and use as needed.

A New Game.

There is a new game which should find favor with hostesses. All the young lady participants in it produce photographs of themselves when babies, or, at any rate, when of very tender age. These are arranged for inspection, and the young men are ushered in one by one to guess who are the originals. The one successful in guessing the most wins the game and receives the prize.

A Relief for Burns.

For burns, make a paste of baking soda and enough water to cause it to adhere. Cover with a cloth and speedy relief will be felt. If the skin is broken apply the white of an egg or liquid cuticle to the surface.

Cure for a Cough.

For a cough, boil an ounce of whole flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, the juice of two lemons and an ounce of rock candy. Stir together and boil a few minutes. Drink hot.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

Foster Homes in Place of Penal Institutions for the Homeless Youth of the Province—Fittable Scenes in Police Courts.

When the "Blue Laws" were first drawn up it could never have been intended that children would come under their operations, for no exceptions of any kind were made, nor were there provision for any work of a distinctively reformatory character. As a result many unhappy and undesirable cases were constantly occurring in which young and apparently innocent children were herded in police cells and gaols with old and vicious criminals for offences that could hardly be called other than the indiscretions of youth and



BOY AWAITING TRIAL.

Inexperience. In many countries this defect in the legal machinery has since been remedied by the insertion of clauses providing that children should be separately and privately tried, and instead of being consigned to goal, should be handed over to a philanthropic organization to be taught a trade and removed from the evil environment that led to his or her apprehension. Canada has made as yet but little progress in this direction.

It is a standing reproach against police courts of such cities as Toronto and Hamilton, young boys and girls, whose feet have but just strayed from the path of rectitude and who are not inherently bad, are subjected to all the delements and corrupting influences of prison and criminal associations. It is a most pathetic sight to see in the prisoners' dock, almost hidden from view by the besotted wretches who have made crime a vocation, some golden-haired youngster accused of a petty theft or a young girl whom the glitter of wealth and fashion, or perhaps the loneliness of her life has tempted to leave the path of virtue. Paraded as they now are, before the pitiless gaze of a police court crowd and a magistrate who is too much in a hurry to care for their future, they have but slim chances of reformation, and it is not to be wondered at that the whole procedure instead of saving them, becomes another agency to force them downwards.

These children, especially young girls, are afterwards spotted by the gang and subjected to advances and insults which effectively prevent any tendency to a change of conduct. Little wonder then that the boys graduate to fill reformatories and the girls go out to swell the ranks of the fallen—and for the whole thing the present defective system is responsible.

The need of improved justice in the interests of the general community as well as of the children has long been felt by those engaged in child-saving work, and at their request Hon. G. W. Allan has taken the matter in hand and will introduce a bill at the present session of the Dominion Senate, dealing with the desired changes. Petitions are being extensively circulated throughout the province asking Sir John Thompson, as Minister of Justice, to see that the children as future citizens and voters should have a fair chance to grow up without the contamination of prison life. Full provision is made so far as the laws of this province are concerned in the Children's Protection Act, introduced by the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, and passed by the Legislature in '93. Unfortunately, however, nearly all the youthful offenders are accused of larceny, which is an indictable offence and subject to Dominion law and procedure.

The tendency of the age is to pay more attention to first causes. In saving the little ones from contamination, the Children's Aid Societies that are being established

throughout Ontario under the direction of Superintendent Kelso, will be doing a noble work. These will enable charitably disposed and philanthropic people to pay more attention to the claims of children. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said recently in a speech endorsing the work of similar societies in England: "The helplessness of these little ones, their dependence upon others, the fact that they are not responsible for the evils they endure, all plead loudly on their behalf."

It is proposed to have in each city and town of Ontario an incorporated children's aid society. These organizations will be given authority by the Government to receive the guardianship of all deserted, orphaned or neglected children. The regularly constituted agent of any society is an officer who will have power to bring before the courts any child under fourteen found begging or stealing who is without proper guardianship, who is found associating

or dwelling with a thief, drunkard or vagrant, or who by reason of the neglect or drunkenness or other vices of the parents is suffering to be growing up without salutary parental control or education or in circumstances exposing such child to a life of crime.

Every citizen who knows a child to be ill-treated or to be living with immoral people is expected to notify the society at once. The agent or secretary will then issue a "warning notice," to the offender, setting forth that unless there is immediate improvement the child will be taken away. Should this latter course be necessary the little one is removed to the Children's Shelter and the judge applied to for a date of hearing. Witnesses are summoned in the usual way and the parents have the right to attend and give rebuttal evidence. If the judge decides to give the parent another chance the Society is instructed to exercise supervision and see that the home is improved, that the child attends school daily and is properly treated. If, however, it is considered that the best interests of the child as a free-born citizen and a future voter, that the Society should be appointed its guardian, the judge makes out an "order of delivery" to the Society, appointing that body the legal guardian until the boy or girl is 18 years of age.

Having received charge of the child, the next duty of the Society is to provide it with a home. An important point in the law is that these children are not to be put into institutions to be artificially reared, but must be provided with foster homes, that is placed under the care of kind-hearted Christian people, who will strive to train them as good citizens under the influence of love and sympathy. This system, in addition to being by far the simplest and happiest solution of the problem, is also vastly more economical than the orphanage or industrial school plan. It has proved the recently successful in Scotland, Australia and other countries. It is believed that many good homes and hearts throughout Ontario will be opened to receive and bless these unfortunate little ones.

To aid the societies in finding such the law provides for committees of men and women in all the electoral districts. These committees will also be the local guardians of the societies' wards when placed out and will be a valuable aid to maintain the state's protectorate over the children.

All the children's aid societies will work in unison and will assist each other in providing homes for their proteges. For instance, if the Hamilton society should have a child they wished to place some distance off they would call in the assistance of the Brantford, London or Paris society, and vice versa, each society

exchanging information and aiding each other a hundred ways. If any reader has a childless home and longs to hear the patter of little feet and feel the caress of chubby, grateful arms they should send their names to the children's aid society. Just address your request to the secretary of the Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterboro' or any other large centre, and it will reach the right parties, best be sure and don't make this mistake: don't say you want to adopt a healthy, well-educated boy or girl of 11 or 12, for they are very scarce and very valuable. Apply for a baby or a little tot of 4 or 5, and then you have a human soul that you can train for God, and a little heart you can teach to love you and call you by the sweetest of all names—mother.

There is no better service anyone can render to church or state than the training of a child for good citizenship. It is a noble task and worthy of even some trials and disappointments. Numerous touching stories are told of the gratitude of these boys and girls to faithful foster parents after they have grown up and gone out to make their way in the world.

This work is one of the most important to the community that could possibly be taken up, and every citizen should do his best to advance it. In time it will make institutions for children unnecessary, and it will provide justice and good home surroundings for the unfortunate little ones now treated so shamefully by indifferent and unworthy parents.

The first report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario of which this is a brief notice, marks a new and noteworthy era in the history of the philanthropic work of the province. It means that hereafter the state in addition to providing custody for the detention of criminals will also seek to stay the stream of crime by giving timely aid and recognition to child-saving work. Nursed in hot beds of vice and denied reasonable opportunities of acquiring either moral or intellectual training it is little wonder that many children have grown up to be the thieves and vagrants of the community, constant source of unrest and insecurity. Mr. Kelso, the state superintendent, should be heartily and generously supported by the philanthropists of Ontario so that the neglected or morally abandoned children of the province may have that care and justice secured to them which it is in the interests of all of us they should obtain.

Florence Damerfelt Hill, in her famous work "Children of the State," says: "We shall probably always have among us parents who are vicious, or indolent, or incapable, or afflicted. But what we may reasonably hope, and it is much, is that more and more their children be saved from the brand of pauperism, and passing under the control of the State, receive at her hands the good gift of honest and loving family life; then, neither disgracing her in old years, nor ashamed themselves of her guardianship, shall they rise up to call her blessed."

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 29.

Text of the Lesson, Genesis xiv, 1-15.
Joseph Forgiving His Brethren—Golden Text, Luke xvii, 3.—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "There stood no man with him, while Joseph made himself known to his brethren." The seven years of famine had begun, and not only all Egypt, but all countries, came to Joseph to buy corn (xii, 56, 57). Ten of Joseph's brethren, at once recognized by him, but not by them, had come for corn, and nine had gone home with their sacks full and their money in their hands, with instruction to bring their youngest brother when they came again, Simeon meantime being detained as hostage.

2. "And he went alone, and the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard." Our lesson begins and ends with weeping, but it is weeping for joy. Consider the seven weepings of Joseph in chapters xiii, 24; xliii, 30; xlv, 2, 14; xvi, 29; i, 1, 17.

3. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, 'Is it any wonder that they were troubled and could not answer? How vividly would you mind the events of 20 years before as they looked upon the face of him whose pitiful cries and tears they would not regard, and how he has already been returning them good for evil while at the same time leading them to repentance.'

4. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, 'Come near to me, I pray you. And they came near. And he said, I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.' We can imagine them dumb with astonishment until he calls them near to him and repeats the astounding statement with the additional allusion to their guilt. It is all true, and after so long a time their sin has found them out (Num. xxxii, 23).

5. "Now ye are not grieved nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither, for God did send me before you to preserve life." He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him (Ps. lxxvi, 10), and Joseph had grace to see, not the hatred of his brethren, but the guiding hand of God. It is possible for us to see God in everything, and believe and rejoice in Him (Rom. viii, 28).

6. "For these two years hath the famine been in the land, and yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest." As truly as there had been seven years of plenty, so surely would there be seven years of famine. Joseph simply believed God—he had no other means of knowing. "Abraham believed God," let our souls say, "I believe God" (Jas. ii, 23; Acts xvii, 35).

8. "And God sent me before you to preserve you a posterity in the earth and to save your lives by a great deliverance." How suggestive it all is of Jesus hated, sold, rejected, slain, yet still alive, a great deliverer, the only deliverer, and ere long now He will say to the nation of Israel, "I am Jesus, your brother, whom ye crucified." They shall see Him, and mourn, and welcome Him (Zech. xii, 10; xiii, 1).

8. "So now it was not you that sent me hither, but God." Joseph gives God all the glory for making him a father to Pharaoh and ruler over all Egypt. He has nothing but forgiveness for his brethren and praises for God. Jesus told Pilate that he could have no power against Him except it were given him by God (John xix, 11).

9. "Haste ye and go up to my father and say unto him, Thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath made me Lord of all Egypt. Come down unto me; tarry not." His thinks of his poor old father, wondering day by day if Benjamin will ever return to him, his little dreaming that Benjamin will come all right and Joseph too. And he longs to have his father see and share his glory. See the longing of Jesus in John xvii, 24.

10. "And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen, and thou shalt be near unto me, thou and thy children, and thy children's children, and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all that thou hast." Mark the repeated "near to me" of verse 4 and this verse and think of Israel a people near unto Jehovah (Ps. cxlviii, 14), and of all who were once afar off made nigh by the blood of Jesus (Eph. ii, 13). See even the flocks and herds included and think of all creation enjoying the great deliverance (Rom. viii, 21).

11. "And there will I nourish thee, for yet there are five years of famine, lest thou and thy household, and all that thou hast come to poverty." Assurance of continued and abundant supply for all. He who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things (Rom. viii, 32)? Consider the daily rations and the day by day without fail of 11 Kings xv, 30, and Ezra vi, 9, and let your hearts rejoice.

12. "And behold your eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my mouth that speaketh unto you." When the disciples were troubled as Jesus Himself stood in their midst after the resurrection, He said, Handle Me and see that it is I myself (Luke xxiv, 39, 40). Thomas was asked by the Jews about the wounds in His hands. He will say that He received them in the house of His friends (Zech. xiii, 6).

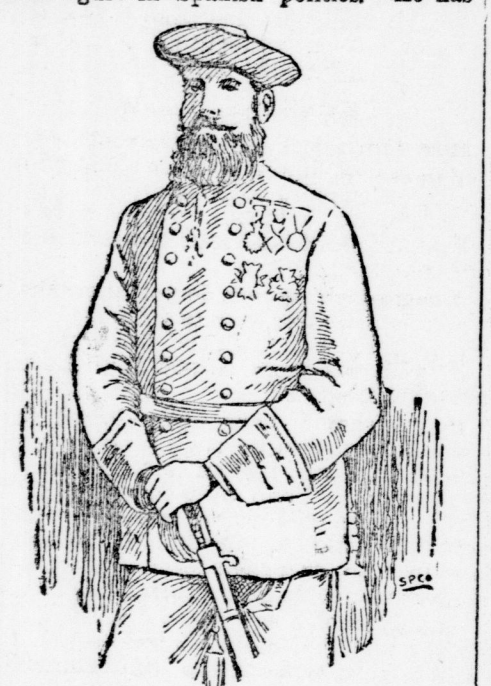
13. "And ye shall tell my father of all my glory in Egypt and of all that ye have seen, and ye shall haste and bring down my father hither." They would have to say when they told all that they could, "Father, we can't tell you the half of his glory" (1 Kings x, 20). Benjamin's neck and wept. And Benjamin wept upon his neck. Moreover, he kissed all his brethren and wept upon them, and after that his brethren talked with him. "What assurance of forgiveness! What tears of joy on the part of Joseph and of Benjamin! But did the others weep? The record does not say. Tears pent up sometimes come after-ward. Joseph's heart is full as he gives of his bounty to his father and his brethren. What wondrous grace to these brethren, and yet how small when compared with the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—the grace by which we are saved, and the full revelation of which we still wait for (Eph. ii, 8; Rom. v, 2; 1 Pet. i, 13).

BETROTHAL OF DON CARLOS.

His Engagement to Princess Marie Berthe de Bohan Not Popular with Legitimists.
The announcement of the betrothal of Don Carlos to Princess Marie Berthe de Bohan has been coldly received in the circle of the legitimist French nobility who dwell in that aristocratic Parisian quarter known as the Faubourg St. Germain. Like their ancestors of the epoch of the Restoration they are more royalists than the king himself and they consider that it is a messianic for the head of the royal house of Bourbon to ally himself with any but a royal and reigning family. Don Carlos is not only the pretender to the throne of Spain; he is also the head of that branch of the Bourbons which descends in direct line from Louis XIV., for the male line of Louis XV. became extinct on the death of the Comte de Chambord, while the Orleans line, the head of which is the Comte de Paris, descends from the Duc d'Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. This latter monarch, when he placed his second son, Philip, on the Spanish throne, was forced, owing to the Peace of Utrecht, to exact from him a renunciation for himself and his descendants of all possible claim to the French crown. So no chance to make such a claim arose until the death of the Comte de Chambord, when those French legitimists who refused to accept the Comte de Chambord set up Don Jayme, the son of Don Carlos, as a pretender, and formed a party known as the "Blancs d'Espagne," which has never secured any following.

Charles Marie de los Dolores Jean Isidore Joseph Francois Querin Antoine Michel Gabriel Raphael Prince de Bourbon Due de Madrid, known for short as Don Carlos, is now in his forty-sixth year. He is a widower. His wife, a princess de Bourbon, and a niece of the Comte de Chambord, to whom he was married in 1867, died in January of last year. He has five children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, is the wife of Archduke Leopold, son of Austria. He has but one son, the Don Jayme already referred to, now in his twenty-fourth year.

Since 1869 Don Carlos has been a prominent figure in Spanish politics. He has

DON CARLOS DE BOURBON.
(Pretender to the Spanish throne and betrothed to Princess Marie Berthe de Bohan.)

made several armed efforts to establish his rights to the throne of that country, and the agitation on his behalf is carried on with unremitting activity by an organization specially constituted for the purpose. He is well able to do, for he is a man of great wealth, having added to his private fortune that of the late Comte de Chambord, who made him his sole heir. His claim to the Spanish throne is genealogically well founded. He is the direct male heir of the Spanish line of kings. On the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, without male issue, the succession passed, according to the legitimist theory, to his brother, Charles V. In 1855 the latter renounced his rights in favor of his son, Charles VI, Count of Montemolin, who was succeeded in 1861 by Don Juan, the father of Don Carlos, and Don Juan renounced his rights in favor of Don Carlos in 1868.

Meanwhile the throne was ascended in 1833 by Ferdinand VII.'s daughter, Isabella, grandmother to the present King Alfonso XIII. The contention of her supporters was that the Salic law—that is to say, the law which confined the inheritance to the throne to males—has been abolished by a decree issued in 1830 by Ferdinand VII.; but, on the other hand, it is alleged that he was without the right of altering the constitution.

The contemplated second marriage of Don Carlos is not unopposed by his position as a pretender. He has only one son by his first wife, and it is said that he is anxious to insure the succession of his branch of the Spanish royal house when a favorable occasion may arise.

The Princess Marie Berthe de Bohan, upon whom Don Carlos' choice has fallen, does not belong to either of the royal categories which fill the first two divisions of the Almanach de Gotha. The Kohans are a non-sovereign princely house, although by descent they may claim to connect with the ruling houses of Europe. They are the descendants of the former sovereign duke of Brittany, and they enjoy a large number of French titles, including those of the Prince de Guemenee, the Prince de Leon, the Prince de Soubise, the Prince de Rochefort and the Duc de Bouillon.

For some generations the main branch of the family has been settled in Austria, where the chief of the house enjoys the title of Highness, and is an hereditary member of the House of Peers. The bride of Don Carlos is a sister of Prince Alvin de Bohan, the present head of the house, and was borne in Teplitz in 1860.

A Fox Up a Tree.

Sir Watkin Wyn's hounds had a singular experience the other Saturday. The meet was at Stycha, but the big wood proved blank, and none of the other covers were tried, but the hounds were taken on to Shavington. In the big wood a fox was met with that ran from cover within the park, then off for the far lodge and past the gas house and into Bow Hills, where he was killed after a most interesting chase. When returning across Shavington Park it was suggested by the keeper to try an old tree, and after a time Reynard was spied in the branches, and shortly afterwards dropped close to the hounds. The fox made a splendid run and got away.

Freddy's Sneezes.

"It's no use," said Freddy, disconsolately. "I've been trying to see how I look in the glass when I sneeze, and when the sneeze comes I can't help closing my eyes to save my life, don't y'know."

—New York Mercury.

French Retreat from Moscow.

On the retreat from Moscow the French lost and threw away over 60,000 muskets.

FIVE GOOD AUTHORS.

MR. LOWELL'S OPINION OF BOOKS NECESSARY TO READ.

Shakespeare Not Placed Quite to the Fore—Homer Presents Man Most Nobly and Sincerely in the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey"—The Works of Others.

A previously unpublished essay of Mr. Lowell has appeared in the Century in which he speaks of the books necessary for one to read. There are certain books which are very few. Looking at the matter from an esthetic point of view merely, I should say that thus far only one man has been able to use types so universal, and to draw figures so cosmopolitan, that they are equally acceptable to the whole Indo-European branch, at least, of the human family. That man is Homer, and his poems, it seems to me, no further proof of his individual existence than this very fact of the solitary unapproachableness of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." The more wonderful they are, the more likely to be the work of one person. Nowhere is the purely natural man presented to us so nobly and sincerely as in these poems.

Not far below these I should place the history of the spiritual man as sketched with equal command of material and grandeur of outline. Don Quixote stands upon the same level, and receives the same universal appreciation. Here we have the spiritual and the natural man set before us in humorous contrast. In the knight and his squire Cervantes has typified the two opposing poles of our dual nature, as they appear in contradiction. This is the only comprehensive satire ever written, for it is utterly independent of time, place and manners.

Faust gives us the natural history of the human intellect, Mephistopheles being merely the projected impersonation of that skepticism which is the inevitable result of a purely intellectual culture. These four books are the only ones in which universal facts of human nature and experience are ideally represented. They can therefore never be displaced.

I have not mentioned Shakespeare, because his works come under a different category. Though they mark the very highest level of human genius, they yet represent no special epoch in the history of the individual mind. The man of Shakespeare is always the man of actual life as he is acted upon by the words of sense and of spirit under certain definite conditions. We all of us may be in the position of Macbeth or Othello or Hamlet, and we appreciate their sayings and deeds potentially, so to speak, rather than actually. Though a system of our common nature and not of our experience.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Evidence multiplies to sustain the belief that tuberculosis is developed most readily in warm modern stables and under what may be called hot-house conditions. A writer in Country Gentleman in speaking of a case at Lenox, Mass., in 1888, when thirty-two cattle were destroyed, says: "These cattle were kept in a new barn built only after careful study into every detail. Stables were light and clean. Water was supplied in each stall. Even the most rigorous snap of a Berkshire winter failed to produce a freezing temperature in these stables, and for days at a time these cows remained inside, where they were well groomed and supplied with the best of feed and water. The warmth and comfort of these stables seemed to provide hot-bed conditions for the nurture of the tuberculous bacilli. Berkshire county has had at least six serious outbreaks, or rather developments, of tuberculosis since, all of which have occurred in herds of cows kept in costly barns of modern construction, with the best of care, and I know of no instance where cattle left to 'rough it' have been cured except in isolated cases which were easily traceable to hereditary infection."

The Tea Cozy.

No housekeeper's equipment is complete without a tea cozy, and two or more are greatly to be desired. The cozy serves for coffee as well as tea, and sometimes do more towards making a success of breakfast than even the new-laid eggs or the steaming rolls. Every man feels himself wronged when his coffee or tea is cold, and let all things else be as good as they may, he will demand his morning repast a total failure if it happens that his favorite beverage is cold and insipid. A cozy is a very simple thing to make, and is particularly serviceable when made of velvet or silk in combination for the outside, with India or China silk for the lining. The shape is sort of half oval, with the usual 19 inches for the base line and 14 inches for the perpendicular. Layers of the lining should be tacked between the lining and outside sufficient to exhaust two ordinary batting bundles.

Dry Rot in the Tower of London.

A remarkable instance of the growth of dry rot has recently been discovered in the armory of the Tower of London. In November a communication was made to the royal gardens from the Horse Guards, war office, to the effect that on repairing one of the wooden horses in the armory, believed to be more than 100 years old, a mass of fungus was found in the interior. It was cut out with a portion of wood to which it proved to be a large and characteristic specimen of the ordinary dry rot fungus (Merulius lacrymans, Jacq.). This fungus, as is well known, is very destructive to timber in close and ill-ventilated situations. The singular circumstance in this case is that it appears to have been introduced in its growth and killed and desiccated before it produced the smallest fragment of fructification.—Kew Bulletin.

Great Expectation.

Tesla expects to soon have manufacturing electricity out of sunlight. Thompson has an improved process for welding metals. Another inventor has a storage-battery which will drive cars twenty miles per hour. The electricians are all hard at work. If statesmanship developed as fast as engineering and mechanical talent, we would have better times.

Where They Treat Horses Well.

Roasted coffee and ground coffee beans mixed with honey are used to restore broken down horses in Germany.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

Happy and Attractive Now, but European Fashions Will Spoil Them.
As a rule, the young and middle-aged Japanese women are quite good looking, subject to the peculiarities of their type. They have smooth, round faces, often with fresh color, liquid black eyes, exquisite hands and well-rounded arms. Their feet are not so attractive, being spread out by the use of clogs or pattens. This footgear tends to give them ungainly gait—a sort of waddle—and it is considered the correct thing to toe in. Their costume, almost always becoming as to material and color, makes them look a little dumpy. This is especially the effect of the great bow of the belt, or obi, worn on the small of the back, as much as a foot square. In most cases the faces wear amiable, contented expressions. They are not worn by care or thought.

The women of Japan are much better treated than their sisters in other Eastern nations, but they are considered distinctly inferior to the men, and are taught from their earliest childhood obedience—first, to their parents; then to their husbands, and finally to their sons when they become the heads of their households. But this does not appear to weigh upon the Japanese woman. She is cheerful, docile and contented with her lot, happy to serve in the station appointed her, with simple tastes and good digestion, and politeness which never fails. They are said to be good housekeepers always observant of their duties, but the simplicity of their housekeeping relieves them of a great measure of the care which wrinkles the brow of the New England housekeeper, for instance. Their houses, even the best of them, are the simplest structures imaginable, containing almost nothing of what we call furniture, and their dresses require no art in their cutting and manufacture.

Thus the two great causes of worryment from which our women suffer do not exist for these simple creatures. The introduction of Occidental dress is obviously a great mistake. It means a complete revolution of the Japanese household. It means the change from sitting on the clean matted floor to chairs and sofas. It means wrinkles for the smooth face of the Japanese woman. Besides, it means the loss of her charms and no compensation; for the Japanese woman in European costume is a dwarfish, dumpy little creature, as much out of her element as a duck on dry land. But what has a traveler to do with these questions?

Condition of Eggs.

The flesh of diseased animals is very properly objected to as food. But the egg of a diseased hen is as much diseased as the flesh. Poultry cholera, roup and other virulent diseases are more prevalent in fowls than any diseases in other animals. Almost every farm flock has its receptacle for departed sick fowls back of the barn or in a fence corner, and in little graves in the garden under the currant bushes or grape vines. No notice is taken of the fact that the eggs of these hens have been gathered and sold for weeks preceding the final event, or a thought given that they were virulently unwholesome. Yet we have been told that hens have received the germs of diphtheria (which is rous in their case) and of tuberculosis from human subjects. But who has seriously considered the danger of infection by diphtheria or consumption, or of intestinal fever (which is the fowl cholera) from the eggs we eat. And fowl cholera is imminent danger of it that has been heretofore unannounced, so for as we know.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Small Female Feet.

The craze for small feet is not nearly so pronounced as it used to be, and ladies do not feel disgraced when they are compelled to wear a large three or small four. For years efforts have been made by artists and doctors to inculcate a taste for larger feet, and to a great extent they have been successful. The granite sidewalk, however, has done more missionary work in this direction than all the talking and writing. While one walks on the grass it is pretty easy to keep the foot small and comfortable, but a few hours' tramp daily on granite or granite makes a very small foot impossible and a very small shoe exceedingly uncomfortable. By careful measurement, however, it is impossible to make a shoe which looks a size smaller than it really is, and this is an art secret of which is not obtained in a few days or even years.

A New Idea in Hearses.

An original idea for a hearse has occurred to a Baltimore man, which, if it comes into practical use, may revolutionize the custom at funerals which requires the mourners to accompany the coffin to the cemetery in coaches specially hired for the occasion. The coffin rests in a compartment on the top of a vehicle, being put in position by an apron which is lowered on the inside. In the forward part of the hearse is an apartment where the chief mourners may isolate themselves, providing they are not too numerous. The rest of the vehicle is for the friends. When the mourning party is a small one, such a hearse will commend itself to people of small means, although the vehicle would unquestionably attract more attention on the streets than funeral processions do now.

Wild Geese "Wedges."

Wild geese that "pass in the night"—did you hear that weird "honk" Saturday evening? Curious, that flying in a wedge form. Rollo asks at breakfast how they knew enough to do so. His father gives this theory: Say that two geese attempt to follow their leader; now, in order that their wings may have room to play, they will naturally tail out and form a small wedge to start with. Then a fourth bird lines along behind the one on the left, and a fifth, in a desire to get as near the leader as possible takes after the one on the right; and so they keep on forming wedges of such varying length and irregular triangular shape as we see.

Lung Surface.

Every well-developed adult of the human species has lung surface equal to 1,400 square feet. The heart's power is sufficient to lift itself 13,000 feet each hour.

Blind Animals.

Cave animals of North America, according to Professor A. S. Packard, comprise 189 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

Cost of Iron-Clads.

The average cost of building a British ironclad is \$240 per ton; French, \$275; Italian, \$285; German, \$300.

RECEDING GUMS.

A Dentist Speaks of the Disease as Peculiar.
"People are losing their teeth from a new cause nowadays," said a dental surgeon. "It is a complaint which seems to have become common only within the last fifteen years or so. 'Recession of the gums' is its called. Tartar is deposited at an abnormal rate, and this carbonate of lime secreted from the saliva pushes the gums back from the teeth. After a while, if nothing is done to prevent it, the trouble gets as far as the sockets, which become inflamed. Finally the teeth fall out."

A well-known statesman came to me fourteen years ago with a bad case of the disease. Every tooth in his head was loose, and one of them was so far gone that I took it between my thumb and finger and quietly lifted it out. Within three months I had fixed him up so that all the rest of his dental equipment was perfectly solid in his jaws. It was accomplished simply by removing the destructive tartar and preventing it from accumulating again; also with the aid of a little medicine applied to the gums. The distinguished patient of whom I speak comes to me every two or three months and undergoes a little treatment. In that way I have been able to keep his teeth for him thus far.

It is a very peculiar disease. In a case so far advanced as the one I have described, it can hardly be cured. That is to say, the tendency to an accumulation of tartar cannot be stopped. All that can be done is to prevent it from accumulating by scraping it away at intervals and by medicinal application to the gums. In an early stage, however, the complaint is perfectly curable and the tendency in most cases can be overcome. But much care and continual attention are required. Otherwise the person will have lost some of his teeth by the time he is forty years old, and after that the rest of them will go rapidly. The making of false teeth has arrived at great perfection, but at best they are poor substitutes.

As I have said, this may be regarded as a new disease. At all events it is only in recent years that it has become prevalent. It is important that people's attention should be called to it. From seven years to twenty care must be taken of the teeth lest they decay. There is little danger of that after the twentieth year is passed. But from that time on one should look out for tartar. A month affected in the way I speak of is almost worse than a badly decayed mouth. The trouble means certain loss of the teeth unless looked out for and treated.

Muskrat Skins in the Majority.

The other day there was a great fur sale in London. In four days, at one auction house, more than 3,000 skins were sold, and of these more than one-half—to be exact, 1,528,000—were muskrat. Next in number came opossum skins, 500,000 from Australia and 120,000 from America, while the odorous skunk and sportive raccoon furnished 240,000 and the sly little mink 150,000 more. By the side of these there were only 2,647 Russian sables, 1,469 beavers and a score of polar bears. The list of furs comprised also bears of several kinds, martens, wolves, foxes, lambs, chinchillas, monkeys, kangaroos and others. Vast as was this sale, it was only one of several of equal magnitude held during the season, the millions of skins being gathered from all the world to London and thence redistributed to well-nigh every land.—New York Tribune.

Nervous Singers.

The effects of nervousness are varied and amusing. One young mezzo-soprano was prevented just in time from walking on to the platform in a huge pair of fur-lined overshoes, which were put on over her slippers, and which contrasted comically with her dainty gown.

Another songstress, who was gifted with a good verbal memory, was singing without notes. During a rather elaborate symphony, preceding the second verse of her song, she chanced idly to glance at the book of words which she was holding. Confusion followed. She could not link the melody with the poem. It was a terrible moment; but she stepped swiftly to the piano, glanced at the accompaniment, and, finished her song con amore. It appeared, on inspection, that by a printer's error two lines of her song had been left out of the book of words.—Atlanta.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

Next week the HOME GUARD will publish the full text of the report of temperance committee of the Hamilton and London Synod of the Presbyterian Church adopted at Hamilton this week. The report is a valuable one and many of our readers will be glad to see a verbatim copy. Some of its clauses are being misrepresented for mere political purposes.

That the deplorable results of intemperance are felt by every member of the family, as well as by the particular individual who drinks, is illustrated in nearly every day's observation. Writing of its effect in destroying homes and family circles, Mr. A. G. Rolston, a leading lawyer in New South Wales, writes: "I do not think that any one except the judge of the divorce court has a better opportunity of judging than I have. I was for two years clerk of the divorce court, and have since then, for nearly ten years, been constantly practicing in that court, and I can safely say that in at least 75 per cent. of all the cases which come before the court, drink has either directly or indirectly been the cause which has brought about the matrimonial offense or offenses upon which the court has been called upon to adjudicate." That clearly indicates that the wives and daughters and sons of the intemperate are all sufferers whether they are abstainers or not. How absurd to talk, in the face of such facts, which occur in Canada as well as in England, that "the drinker is his own enemy only."

The Royal Commission Report.

The report of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, which a good many people had reason to believe would be presented to Parliament two years ago, has not been presented yet. It is probable that some summary report will be laid on the table of the House, in manuscript, before the session closes, but too late to be of any value—if "value" it will ever prove to be, anyway. Last year, when the subject came up in the House, the Government assured the country that the report would probably be ready and in print and circulated before the present session would be convened. How far those "expectations" have been met the country can now plainly see.

As a matter of fact very few persons of any party are looking with interest to the finding of that commission, anyway. When it was first proposed, over three years ago, many doubted if it would be of any real practical value, and many others were clearly convinced that it was nothing more or less than a make-shift. When a year was allowed to elapse before the Government named the members of the commission at all it became evident to many more that not much practical results need be looked for. When it began its work of wandering almost aimlessly up and down the country, at irregular intervals, collecting up all kinds of crude opinions from all kinds of people and extending these wanderings over months and months of time, nearly all expectation that any good practical purpose would result from such a waste of public money and time died out. For months past no one, possibly outside of a few professional politicians, has been looking with any anxious interest for that long-expected and long-delayed Royal Commission report.

So far as the taxpayers have been officially informed, the costs entailed by the commission, up to the 1st of March last, amounted to \$34,387. Since that time the wanderings of the members here and there, "taking evidence," seem to have ceased, but when the bills all get in it will be found, we doubt not, that the six members, at \$14 per day and travelling expenses, have been keeping themselves "at work." The Government is evidently in no hurry for a report, and the commissioners, who seem to be consulting their own business conveniences in the matter, are evidently in no hurry either.

It has been stated that some 7,000 pages of "evidence" have now been accumulated, and these will probably be printed in seven stout volumes of 1,000 pages each. The cost of printing will probably range somewhere between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per volume. Is there any probability that 100 men in all the Dominion, including all the members of the Commons and the Senate, will ever wade through the heterogeneous mass thus collected?

All told, it now looks as though the heavy burdened Canadian taxpayers will have to foot a bill of not less than \$50,000 in connection with the royal commission business, with very little to show for it all but an additional accumulation of blue books, to go with the waste paper of many other unread volumes of that class annually distributed.

Presbyterianism and Prohibition.

The Presbyterians, ministers and laymen have evidently confidence in Sir Oliver Mowat's integrity and intention to carry out his promise regarding a prohibition law, if the opportunity comes in his way. Sir Oliver has been a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church from boyhood, and much as it may suit the purpose of his bitterest political opponents to besmirch his character and injure his reputation as a man of truth, his co-workers in that church have had no reason to have their confidence shaken in him.

At the regular annual meeting of the Synod of Hamilton and London, held in Hamilton this week, the report of the temperance committee was presented by Rev. W. J. Clark, of London, convener, which, after considerable discussion, was almost unanimously adopted. The report refers with gratitude to the great plebiscite verdicts given in favor of prohibitory legislation and the assurance of the Government, of which Sir Oliver is the head, of a willingness to introduce such legislation, as far as it is in their power.

The report also recommends that the various synods be requested to see that the excellent new temperance text books be used in the public schools in their various communities. It concludes with this recommendation: "That in view of the pronounced state of public opinion expressed in regard to prohibition, the Supreme Court of our Church be asked to take such action as may influence the legislative body or bodies within whose jurisdiction the authority is found to be, in favor of the immediate passing of legislation prohibiting the liquor traffic, and advises the electors to support candidates favorable to such legislation."

Some members of the synod appeared to have misgivings to the adoption of any resolutions which would appear to be committing the church to favoring any political action, even on the temperance question. It must be remembered, however, that the church took the position first in favor of prohibition legislation, and the politicians are now coming up to the church platform and not the church to that of the politicians. It is well to always bear in mind, too, that it is to the politicians who are elected as legislators that the church and the country must look for the needed laws on this great question, and unless men of right principles are elected the work of years in that direction in the church will accomplish little. The hopes of all Christian workers now largely lie in the hands of the men soon to be elected as our next law-makers.

The liquor traffic exists in this country today only by the sufferance of the membership of the Christian Churches. They are masters of the situation so far as the abolition of the traffic is concerned. When they say "go" and vote "go," it will go.—[NEAL DOW.]

American Women's Council.

The executive committee of the National Council of Women of the United States have issued a call for a meeting to be held in Washington in February next. This meeting is called to make all due arrangements for a National Council to be held in Washington in February next. A large number of local councils, it is reported, are springing up all over the country, and the organization is assuming a great national importance.

As this National Council is constituted of the presidents and general officers of the various women's organizations affiliated with it, all such are invited to send representatives to the Philadelphia meeting in May. The local preparations are being made by Rachael Foster Avery, of Somerton, Phila., who will give all necessary information to those needing it.

Among the organizations identified with the council are the North American Woman's Suffrage Association, National W. C. T. U., National Woman's Relief Association, Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends, Woman's National Relief Corps, National Association of Women Stenographers, and a number of others.

The Good Time Coming.

Rev. Dr. Dewar, editor of the Christian Guardian, and one of the old and reliable temperance workers of Canada, is taking a very hopeful view of the prospects of early and final success of prohibition efforts in this country.

In a recent editorial article in his paper he argues that the friends of temperance need not be discouraged because of the recent unfavorable reply of the Dominion Premier. He goes on to remark that "Everybody knows that there has been a steady growth of sentiment in favor of prohibition, which is an earnest of victory. The increase of prohibition among the people is more important than the

attitude of politicians or cabinets. If the people are only right on the question, the politicians must get into line. If the whole Dominion had placed itself on record as being as strongly for prohibition as Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, the powers at Ottawa would have given a more favorable reply to the demand of the deputation. If the Provinces are shown to have jurisdiction, these Provinces will act."

The article goes on to say, "The liquor traffic has its deep root in the soil of the country, and has the support of powerful social and financial interests. It is not wise to underestimate the strength of the opposing forces, or to act as if there was no further educational work to be done. Even in Ontario the temperance people should work steadily to reduce the minority against prohibition. While we continue to press for prohibitory legislation, there should be steady efforts to reclaim the fallen and to convince our opponents of the error of their way."

Temperance Items.

CANADIAN.

—Ald Thomas Morris, of Hamilton, has been nominated a candidate for the next Legislature for East Hamilton by the Central Temperance Executive of that city.

—G. A. Martin, one of the Kingston hotel proprietors, was before the police court on Wednesday, charged with pointing a revolver at a domestic in his house while intoxicated. The case is not disposed of yet.

—It is said that the prohibitionists in Toronto intend to support one of their number in each of the four ridings of that city in the coming Provincial elections. The Prohibition Association which was formed during the late plebiscite campaign has taken

two brothers, Henry and George Nehring, got quarrelling over a bottle of whisky and George was murdered during the fight. He was 22 years of age, and Henry, the murderer, is 18.

—At Fall River, Massachusetts, license fees are as follows: Innkeepers, \$1,800; victuallers, \$1,200; common saloons, \$1,500. In North Denver, Colorado, the fee has just been raised from \$400 to \$3,000 a year. At Buffalo, N. Y., it is \$125 a year.

—In Kentucky a licensed liquor seller is liable to a fine of \$20 for furnishing liquor to a known inebriate. And for any violation of this section the wife or any relative of the inebriate may recover not less than a like amount for her or his benefit before any court of competent jurisdiction.

In consequence of the severe business depression several hundred saloons closed up in Chicago some months ago. The Lever, of that city, now states that most of them are open again and new ones are springing up. The Lever remarks that "it takes something more than hard times to close up saloons permanently."

—The law as to the sale of intoxicants is very stringent in Nebraska, where the statute provides that "the person licensed shall pay all damages that the community or individuals sustain in consequence of such traffic; he shall support all paupers, widows, and orphans, and the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions, growing out of, or justly attributable to, his traffic in intoxicating drinks."

The Journal of United Labor, a leading American labor journal, says: Prohibition in the State of Kansas has become a fixture, and no political party there has the nerve to even agitate the question of resubmission to the people. This is in part accounted

fears, however, that if Scotland can only get it along with England she will have long to wait. If Scotland stood alone she would have it in six months.

—Field Marshal Lord Napier says: "On reviewing the records of soldiers' offences, all practically have their origin in drunkenness. Of 1,800 men under my command in India the total abstainers had no crimes. The temperate men had practically none. The whole body of crime was among the non-abstainers."

—Prohibition politics are coming to the fore in England as well as in Canada. Rev. G. Arturhow, a leading Church of England minister, in a recent address, urged that education alone would not remedy the evil, and the only way to solve the problem was to make it a political question to bring about temperance legislation.

—There is a Temperance Association in connection with the British Army and the Government gives it a grant of \$2,500 this year. The Secretary of War, in presenting his estimates to the House of Commons, paid a tribute of praise to the excellent results which follow the operation of the association, both at home and abroad.

—Rev. Fleming Williams recently asserted in a speech in the London county council that no one, he believed, would dispute that the increase of insanity was due to facilities for getting drunk, and, therefore, they were under an obligation to move in the matter. He did not know many places in London suffering from a dearth of places giving facilities for getting drunk. Ultimately the debate was adjourned.

—There has been a pretty general movement for organization among the liquor interests of Scotland just as there has been in Ontario. There is the Scottish Licensed Trade Defense Association, which has just issued an annual report. It goes on to say that 1893 was a year of most momentous interests to the Scottish trade in all its branches. It then refers to the Government Local Option Bill, and says that the whole Scottish trade was appealed to besir themselves in self-defence, as all must be prepared to fight it.

—In the London county council, which is a larger and more important body than our Ontario Legislature, Mr. Doubleday, a member, recently submitted the following resolution, which is now under consideration: "That as the large number of licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating drink in the county of London leads to excessive drinking, which is the chief cause of pauperism, insanity and crime, this council do memorialize the licensing justices of the various divisions in the county to refuse to grant all fresh applications for new premises." He said only this week the council paid £4,000 for a license which they had allowed to lapse. Under these circumstances he hoped his resolution would be carried unanimously.

—From returns recently presented to the House of Commons, it is shown that the convictions for drunkenness in England for 1892 amounted to 248,289; in Wales, 107,714; and arrests for the same cause in Scotland, to 50,591. In England these figures give, in round numbers, 1 conviction for every 200 of the population; in Wales 1 in 150; in Scotland, 1 in 80. To take some of the larger centers of population on both sides of the Tweed, a writer in a London weekly periodical finds the following proportions: The Metropolitan police district, numbering 5,596,101 souls, is responsible for 23,110 convictions, or 1 in 242; the city of London, 1 in 61; Manchester, 1 in 98; Liverpool, 1 in 61; Leeds, 1 in 240; Birmingham, 1 in 181; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1 in 46; Sutherland, 1 in 164; South Shields, 1 in 39; Hull, 1 in 200.

The borough of Cambridge shows 53 convictions in a population of 36,982, or 1 in 698. Glasgow totals up to 1 in 30; Edinburgh, 1 in 43; Aberdeen, 1 in 80; Dundee, 1 in 60; and Greenock, 1 in 20.

GENERAL.

—The drink bill of New South Wales for last year was £4,011,800, as against £4,713,000 in 1892.

—At the end of the government year, 1892-93, there were 23,563 breweries in operation in Germany.

—The imports of malt liquors in the Dutch East Indies amounted in value in 1892 to 109,415 Dutch florins.

—According to the Swiss Federal Statistical Bureau, Switzerland, though so largely a wine country, has also 324 breweries.

—The tourist season in Switzerland is officially estimated to bring in an annual profit of £328,000 to the 1,000 hotel-keepers.

A famous wine cellar belongs to the Common Council of Bremen, Germany, in which there are twelve butts of wine named after the twelve apostles.

—A French paper called Le Matin declares that drunkenness in France is the cause of many suicides and much

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crime, and earnestly recommends the Government to check its progress.

The number of suicides in France in 1890 was over 8,000.

—A Hindoo who has written a book about England says that "John Bull lets his people hear sermons Sunday mornings and get drunk in the afternoon. Why do the English spend twice as much for drink as for bread?"

—The people in India, says Sir Lepel Griffin, are on a far higher level of morality than Englishmen. They are industrious, sober, chaste, religious; a drunken man (unless an Englishman) is rare; a drunken woman is unknown.

—One of the great strongholds of railway temperance men is at the Great Northern Railway Company's goods station at Farringdon street, London, where out of the large staff employed both night and day nearly 80 per cent are total abstainers.

—So many disasters of the Trans-Andes line of the Chilean railways have been traced to the inebriety of employees, that the directors have decided to discharge every conductor, engineer and telegraph operator who shall be found under the influence of liquor.

—The late General Mellinet, of the French army, who died recently at the age of 95 years, had throughout his life abstained from stimulants of all kinds, and was in the habit of saying that he did not even know the taste of wine. To the last he was a healthy, vigorous old soldier.

—Reports just on hand from Jamaica speak of the steady growth of temperance sentiment there. At Rose-hill the Rev. Leo Miller, ably assisted by Mrs. Miller, has done excellent work through the year, and added to the roll of abstainers. Through their efforts a society has been instituted at Brainerd, where, despite exceptional difficulties, good work has already been done.

—According to "Mulhall's Statistics," a standard authority in such matters, the amount of spirituous liquors consumed per head of the population is greater in Sweden than in any other country in the world, and Norway stands third on this list. These facts ought to be pretty carefully considered by the well-meaning advocates of the Gothenburg system, especially in Canada.

—Dr. Bode, of Hildesheim, declares that the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Germany robs the country yearly of 4,500,000 acres; it plunges 32,000 into such poverty that they must be supported by the State or by friends; it sends 4,250 into compulsory confinement in labor colonies; it has robbed 30,000 of their reason, and it has raised an army of criminals, 159,000 strong.

A temperance society has been organized in St. Petersburg, which includes many high dignitaries as members. The leading Russian newspaper in commenting on it said: "Only the co-operation of the government departments with the efforts of the society can deliver the people from the thralldom of drunkenness. To abolish such is the province and the power of the government."

A "liter" of beer or any other liquid is equivalent to nearly a quart, English measure. According to recent reliable statistics the inhabitants of different European countries consume the following quantities of beer, besides wine and spirits: In Bavaria the annual allowance per head of the population is 221 liters; in Berlin, 191; in Belgium, 169; in England, 143; in Switzerland, 131; in Denmark, 133; in the United States, 31; in Sweden, 11; in Russia, 5.

—The following is an item from Austria. We give it for what it may be worth: "A native of a small village, after a long cataleptic trance a year ago, declared that he had been in heaven and had been commissioned by the Almighty to return and teach peasants the wickedness of drinking spirits. Soon the entire village took an oath of total abstinence. The district governor committed the man to the madhouse, where the doctors kept him for six months and then declared him sane. He resumed his agitation and in a short time seven villages had taken vows of abstinence. The result was that a number of liquor dealers to whom the government had granted licenses, refused to keep their contracts. The district judge gave orders that the dangerous agitator be arrested if caught preaching abstinence."

Motto for the Week:

He who is faithful over a few things is a lord of cities. It does not matter whether you preach in Westminster Abbey or teach a ragged class, so you be faithful. The faithfulness is all.—George MacDonald.

Forward Movement.

the matter in hand. Unless the existing political parties name candidates favorable, independent nominations will be made.

—Rev. Father Ryan (Roman Catholic) gave a temperance lecture at a concert last week in Fergus, and Rev. Dr. Gifford (Methodist), and Rev. J. B. Mullan (Presbyterian), moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. The temperance work is broad enough in its scope for all denominations to unite upon.

—Another of those terrible drink tragedies occurred near Toronto on the 11th inst. A Mrs. Robert McGinley, a middle-aged woman, got drinking heavily with her husband and another man at a tavern near Toronto Junction. She left for home in an intoxicated state during the heavy storm of that day, and finally sank down in a ditch, unable to rise again. One of her companions was along, but he was too drunk to help her. Some railway laborers were notified and went and carried her to her miserable little home, but she died before reaching there. The husband and wife were both inebriated and their home was a very impoverished one.

—Rev. Father Barry, an English delegate to the Chicago Temperance Congress of last year, in a letter to the Liverpool Times, thus refers to Toronto: "We saw here an admirable example of the benefits of temperance. In that bright and genial city the law is on the side of temperance. Saloons merely for drinking purposes do not exist. Hotels are limited in number, strictly watched, and held to guarantees for their good behavior. Sunday closing is rigidly enforced, and the houses shut at 7 on Saturday evening. The population are sober, the churches well attended, and the clergy feel that their incessant toil for the good of their congregations is not thrown away."

—An American exchange says that the police are hauling up the saloon-keepers of Buffalo by the score on charges of having their places open and doing business after 1 o'clock in the morning.

—At Terre Haute, Indiana, Fairbanks & Beggs, large distillers, have just introduced new machinery by which it is claimed that corn whisky can be manufactured profitably at 10 cents per gallon.

—At St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th,

for by the fact that in Kansas those who are the greatest sufferers from the curse of intemperance—the women—are permitted to vote, and nine-tenths of them vote one way on the issue between the home and the saloon.

—According to the United States law no liquor licenses are granted in Alaska, but there seems a good deal of looseness about selling, just as there was in the Northwest under the permit system. At Juneau, the druggists have been selling immense quantities under the cover of doctor's prescriptions, some single "prescriptions" covering ten gallons at once. Some druggists have been complained of and they retaliated and had action taken against some saloon-keepers. At last reports there were several actions and seizures on the tapis. When the rogues fell out the way was open for some honest enforcement.

—According to the N. Y. Wine and Spirit Gazette, the American distillers expect to make a big thing out of the probable raise of the excise duties on spirits. The proposal is to raise the duty from 90 cents per gallon at present to \$1.10 per gallon. Strange to say, the distillers favor the increase. The secret is this: The increase does not take effect till two months after the law is enacted. They have about 5,000,000 gallons on hand now and will hurry up to manufacture say another 5,000,000, and pay all duties before the rise. The price will then be increased the extra 20 cents, adding a couple of million dollars at one slap to the value of the stocks on hand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—There are 793 societies connected with the Scottish Band of Hope Union.

—The adult and junior membership of the Good Templar Grand Lodge of England was, in November last, 104,808 in over 2,000 branches.

—There were 7,936 cases of drunkenness in Liverpool last year, a smaller number than for some years, and not half the number in 1889, when there were 16,042 inebriate cases.

A year's arrests for Sunday drunkenness in the whole of Ireland, outside the towns of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Waterford, numbered 31,000. In the five exempted towns the arrests were 1803.

—The Glasgow Christian Register says that Lord Overton is pleased that local veto is coming to the front. He

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

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

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

Our W. C. T. U. Pledge.

(By Mrs. M. V. Douglass, Press Superintendent.)

"I do solemnly promise hereby, God helping me, that I shall abstain from malt liquors, and here, include both 'wine, cider and beer,' with liquors fermented, distilled, Asa beverage." Here I have willed To lift up, to save, and give joy, And all proper means to employ To discourage the traffic and use, Knowing this that such use means abuse.

Here sisters not only are we Pledging total abstinence to be, To discourage the use we must try Of traffic to make, sell or buy, By employment of all proper means, To prevent the enactment of scenes That sadden our hearts day by day. For those who have fallen a prey To the destroyer that waits

For the stranger that enters our gates, As for the best loved of our home, Who nearest our hearts ever come, For the pride of our country so dear By the drink curse are falling, and fear Takes hold of the mother's fond heart, To save and to rescue. What part May wife, mother, sister now bear? Shall woman's entreaty and prayer This work of destruction now stop? Is love only her stay and her prop? Shall the hope of her heart be thus crushed,

While her great sorrow is pushed Aside? To be hidden away, While rum holds its death-dealing sway;

Takes love, light and joy from her home, And instead fills with darkness and gloom.

Where will end, Lord, this black night of sin,

The drink curse has long ushered in?

When shall its gloom pass away, With the dawn of a glad, brighter day?

Lo, ministering angels are near, A voice speaks, "Is I, do not fear."

For prayer is recorded above, Borne upwards on glad wings of love.

This evil must soon have an end, God hears even now and will send

The answer, the curse to remove, If unitedly serve we in love,

Pray, work, and esteem it our joy To every means proper employ,

Till by effort, by vote, and by prayer, The laws of our land shall declare

This evil shall be put away, Lord, hasten the glorious day

When 'neath the banner of temperance shall stand,

Pure, strong and free the youth of our land."

West London, Ont.

Temperance in Sunday Schools.

Dear sisters, the hope of the temperance cause lies in our children. It has been said that "the children are born who will see prohibition." If so they must be educated upon the effects of intemperance upon them, mentally, physically and spiritually.

What more suitable opportunity can be offered than to utilize the temperance Sunday once a quarter in the Sunday schools to teach these truths to the children.

In arranging for taking up temperance in the Sunday schools the superintendent of that department should communicate with every Sunday school superintendent in her locality, personally if possible, asking permission to supply them with a temperance speaker on temperance Sunday. In a majority of cases the superintendents will gladly accede to her request, often suggesting whom they would wish to have.

In the meantime be on the look out for a staff of speakers, ministers of the gospel and other prominent temperance workers, both women and men, a good many more speakers than schools, if possible, who will be willing to go, at call, to speak on the effects of liquor and narcotics in these schools. I say a good many more speakers than schools, for the sake of variety, and also for fear some of them (particularly ministers) might be otherwise engaged on that day. Ask the superintendents of the Sunday schools to sing hymns bearing on the subject and to choose a temperance scripture lesson to read in concert with the school, as there will be no time to teach the proscribed lesson.

Let the rest of the session be devoted to the speaker, some good recitation on the subject and singing temperance songs.

About a fortnight previous to temperance Sunday, notify the speakers where you wish them to speak, giving them time to notify her if they are otherwise engaged, and her time to secure some one else; then send notices to each superintendent of what speaker will be sent him, in time for him to announce it in the school on the Sunday previous to temperance Sunday.

Be always on the look-out for new

temperance speakers, thus keeping the staff of speakers well supplied.

The superintendent of this department should communicate with different publishing houses asking for catalogues of good temperance books, which make into a list and supply each Sunday-School superintendent, that he may select therefrom for replenishing the library.

Circulate plenty of temperance literature, in the form of leaflets, through the schools, particularly on the eve of any vote to be taken that affects the cause of temperance, thus reaching a large number of voters through the children.

Strongly advise frequently (at least once a quarter) placing the triple pledge before the school for signatures. And withal praying earnestly to Our Heavenly Father that his blessing may attend her labors and that amid many discouragements she may labor on in faith until her object is obtained of securing total prohibition.

K. HEAMAN,
 Superintendent of Temperance in Sunday schools.
 LONDON, April 17, 1894.

News and Notes.

The Boston Woman's Journal says: "Woman suffrage has begun to make progress even in France. On Jan. 20 the French Senate, by a vote of 182 to 84, extended to women engaged in business the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce."

A Mrs. Gibson, a typical English representative of the Woman's Christian Abstinence Union, recently attended the Tower Hamlets Brewster sessions in England and successfully resisted several applications for new licenses. She had previously sent up numerous signed petitions as well as personally notified applicants.

The annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association will be held in London, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of May. Lady Henry Somerset will hold her reception of the assembled delegates on the 7th. Tuesday, the 8th, will be a devotional day; addresses at intervals will be given by some of the most celebrated religious speakers. Extensive preparations for the meetings have occupied the attention of the executive committee during the past two months.

The New York Outlook, one of the leading American religious journals, says: "The W. C. T. U. has won a name which has gone to the ends of the earth, a synonym for whatever is pure, and has translated its high principles into the languages of the world. The W. C. T. U. has developed a rounded, earnest womanhood, and brought to worthy fame some of the best known women of to-day, while its leader easily stands pre-eminent in the place she holds and the work she has done for her country and her time."

The American Farm, Field and Fireside has become a convert to equal suffrage. It says: "We can see no reason why our bright, intelligent mothers, wives and sisters, born in this country and educated in our public schools, many of whom snatched the honors from us in literary and other contests, and even in debates, should not at least be able to vote as wisely and intelligently as the hundreds of thousands of foreigners, who can scarcely read our language and know very little of our institutions, or the 3,000,000 ignorant freedmen, who were granted this great privilege at the close of the war."

Richmond Hill Easter Offering.
 A few years ago there was a flourishing union in the little village of Richmond Hill, where our Provincial corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wiley, lives. But local changes brought about its dissolution. Under the care of its Flower Mission department an Easter offering to the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children had assumed encouraging proportions. When the union departed this life, Mrs. Wiley determined to keep the Easter celebration as the salvage of the wreck—a standing reminder of what might have been if somebody had not lost faith and courage.

So for three years back the little afflicted ones in the hospital have not failed to receive the kindly tokens of remembrance from Richmond Hill mothers. Seventy-six jars of fruit and jelly, 22 dozen eggs, potatoes, apples, books and toys in large numbers, were taken to the city on March 31 by Mrs. Wiley and others.

The pleasure of the trip was marred by an accident, that might easily have proved fatal, to one of the party. In attempting to cross Yonge street, near Queen, Mrs. Wiley was knocked down by a heavy cart horse. She writes: "How I escaped instant and terrible death by the hoofs of the horse, I know not. The dear Master kept me in a wonderful way; and with the exception of a very badly cut and bruised

arm, and shaky nerves, I am nearly myself again. The feeling was intense; and now when I try to fall asleep at night I see the big hoof just over my head." We must surely all feel thankful for this providential deliverance of one of our trusted workers.

The Newspapers and the W. C. T. U.

The newspaper barometer indicates a rise in the W. C. T. U. mercury. Pictures of our prominent women, notices of our work, and articles upon the rise and progress of our organization abound. We hail these straws upon the tide as indicative of a current set towards the goal of our hopes, and while some of the "news" thus disseminated bears the marks of "a too great originality" on the part of the scribe, the general tone is friendly. Once in a while a critic appears, but usually burdened with such a manifest political squint that his observations are taken with many grains of salt.

Some of the photos of our workers have aroused considerable ire on the part of the victims. "Its my bonnet, my friend's dress and some other woman's face," exclaimed a delegate to the last Toronto convention, as she viewed the handiwork of "our own artist" in a city daily.

The Utica Globe was said to have produced the best cuts, but the April number of the Toronto Ladies' Journal has certainly taken from it the palm. Miss Willard, Mrs. Williams, the Dominion president, the Provincial presidents for Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario; Miss Phelps, of St. Catharines, and other noted white ribbon women are reproduced with great fidelity. Articles from the pens of Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Cavers, of Galt; Mrs. (Dr.) Blakely, of Winnipeg; Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, of New Westminster, B. C., and others make an appropriate setting for these strong, womanly faces. The editor, Miss Jane Wetherald, in a most kindly spirited editorial, adds her word of encouragement. The Journal is 10 cents a copy.

Sons of Temperance

The divisions at Stamford, Udon, Burnhamthorpe, Edgar, Eady, Beaverdam, Lloydtown, Battersea, Eddy-stone, Horton, Port Robinson, Maitland, Lowville, Keswick, Anderson, Appleby, Greenbank, Priceville, White Rose, Myrtle, Stanley Mills, Wellington, South Augusta, Ashworth, Ravenna, Clarence, Derryville, Cobourg, Enfield, Allenwood, Advance, Seeley's Bay, Scarborough Junction, Meadowvale, Elmira, Delhi, Stroud, Fenwick, Wexford, Ruskview, East Whitby, etc., are among those showing good progress during the past quarter.

Wm. Brill, D. G. W. P., of the recently organized division at Sand Point, Renfrew county, writes: "Our meetings are well attended and new members coming in every week."

Johnston Rogers, D. G. W. P., reports an increase of about twenty members in Streetsville Division during the past quarter.

Whitby Division held an open meeting on the 16th inst. The W. P., T. E. Houghton, in the chair. Among those present were J. B. Brooks, G. V. P., W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe, P. W. P., Johnson, Tamblin, Wilson, Mowat, Gibson and others. A good programme was provided, the interesting feature being a fine address by the G. W. P.

H. Boughton, D. G. W. P., of the new division at Forest, writes: "Our division is progressing beyond expectations."

Nottawa Division, Nottawa, celebrated Neal Dow's birthday by special sermon on the 18th inst., in which Fairview Division joined Nottawa.

Georgian Bay Division, Meaford, adopted and forwarded to Neal Dow a congratulatory address on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, visited Maple Leaf Division, Battersea, on the 9th inst. This division returns 379 members for the quarter ending March.

The new divisions at Foresters' Falls, Newcastle, Cedardale, Rockton and Sand Point, report good progress since Saturday.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, presided at a grand concert given by Port Perry Division on the 17th inst.

Toronto—Excelsior Division, No. 28, holds its regular meetings on the first and third Thursday in each month, at 171 Bathurst street, Toronto. Charles Cottenden, W.P.; Geo. Galbraith, R.S. Visiting members of the order are always welcome.

N. S. GRAND DIVISION.—The second quarterly session of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia was held last week, April 20, at Pugwash. The Province is small and quarterly sessions of the Grand Division are held in different parts of the country. The annual sessions are all held at Halifax.

SUMMERSVILLE, PEEL COUNTY.—The newly elected officers have been installed for this quarter. J. Culhain is W. P., Sister E. Silverthorn, W. A., and C. O. Shaver, R. S. Among the plans agreed on for the entertainment of each meeting will be a collection for a small paper which will be read for the interest and amusement of the members.

TO WORKERS.—Friends of the Grand Old Temperance Order anywhere in the country, who may know

of localities where new divisions can be organized, or dormant ones resuscitated, will confer a favor on the cause by communicating full information to W. H. Bewell, G.S., Whitby, who will at once give attention. Important help can be furnished in this way. The order is having a boom these times, as the news in these columns from week to week will show.

SOUTH YORK.—The South York District Division held its regular quarterly session in connection with Excelsior Division, Toronto, on the 12th inst. A. J. Reynolds of Scarborough Junction Division, presiding. Among the reports of progress was the formation of a new division at Woodbridge since the last meeting, and in a few other places arrangements are under way. The competition cup, over which there has been a pretty lively contest, was presented to Harvest Home Division, No. 317. J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., and W. H. Bewell, G.S., were present and gave encouraging addresses regarding progress in the work. The next session will be held at Agincourt.

ELGIN DISTRICT WORK.—The Elgin District Division was held at Corinth on April 3. There were a large number of delegates present from the different divisions in the county. Henry Brien, D.W.P., presided, and a large amount of business was transacted. Committees were appointed to visit the different divisions that did not report. The following important resolution was adopted: Moved by Bro. McDowell, seconded by Bro. Hardwick, "That we request all subordinate divisions to ascertain if the Temperance Text Book is being taught in the public schools of their respective localities, and if not to take the proper steps to see that it is." It was decided to hold the annual picnic at some central point and request all temperance societies to unite in making it a success.

A public meeting was held in the evening, and notwithstanding the rain and darkness, the hall was filled with an attentive audience. A good programme was presented of music and recitations, and addresses were given by Rev. T. L. McCutcheon and lady, of Vienna. The next meeting will be held at Delmer some time in July.

ROCKLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY.—Rockland Division has been recognizing "Woman's Rights" in a practical manner by electing sisters to fill all the offices for the current quarter. Sister K. McEwen is W. P.; Mrs. J. L. Woodley, W. A.; Sister R. Erskine, R. S. Thomas Taylor was selected agent for the HOME GUARD. The division is looking forward to a successful quarter of earnest aggressive work.

J. GRANT, Correspondent.
WELLAND DISTRICT.—Welland District Division held the regular quarterly session in the town of Welland on the 10th inst. In consequence of a severe snow storm which raged all day, the attendance was small. The reports from the various local divisions show that a marked increase has been made in the membership during the last quarter. The order in the district is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

BRUCE W. STRINGER, D.R.

EDDYSTONE, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Among the officers of Enterprise Division for this quarter are James Radcliff, W.P., and H. Cooper Wicklow, R. S. The other officers are also filled by competent members. With earnest and energetic workers at this helm we hope to make the coming quarter as great a success as any in our history. The first open meeting, to further the interests of our cause, was on Friday evening, 20th inst.

G. W. SARGENT, Correspondent.

CROWLAND, WELLAND COUNTY.—Our division had a public installation of officers on its ninth anniversary on the 3rd inst. H. S. Schisler, P. G., Sec. of B. C., favored us with an interesting lecture on the working of the coal mines in British Columbia, which was of interest and value. We had also a programme of music and recitations in which visiting members from Port Robinson Division took part, and added much to the interest of the evening. Our division carried off the prize banner, held by the district division for the last four quarters.

LIZZIE REID, Correspondent.

PALERMO, HALTON COUNTY.—The new officers of Palermo Division were installed on the 4th inst. by L. E. Winch, Co. D., assisted by Dr. Buck. Bro. Russell Lawrence is W. P., and Stewart Jarvis, R. S. After installation refreshments were provided by the ladies to the members and visitors present and an enjoyable evening was spent. Visitors were present from Bronte and Applebee, who added much to the sociability of the meeting. This quarter "the sides" selected for entertainment purposes, etc., are the ladies against the gentlemen. We are looking for a good quarter and revived interest in temperance work.

DR. MCCRIMMON, Correspondent.

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

Christian Citizenship.

A continuation of report of the addresses delivered by R. W. Dillon, of Toronto; at the London M. Y. P. A.—concluded from last week:

POLITICAL RASCALITIES.

An ardent desire to see a policy succeed causes many a man to shift his reckoning and sail by stars that shine not in the moral heavens. Men who are pure and honorable in their private lives will use the most despicable means to obtain a political advantage. They call it "fighting the devil with fire"—it ought rather to be called "making a devil of oneself." The man who uses corrupt political methods is not a true citizen to any country, nor can he be trusted to safeguard the nation's sanctities.

At the caucuses of your political parties is the primary field for your Christian influence. The power of influence—who shall define it?—it is something subtle, indefinable, yet real; without lips, yet speaking; without visible shape, yet acting with tremendous potency, like the magnetic forces which travel and throb unseen around us, hidden in the dew-drop and uttered in the thunder. Tremendous indeed that influence which streams out from every human being, moulding and fashioning his fellows; stronger is it than action, more eloquent than speech, more enduring than life. Being holy, it sows the centuries with the seeds of holy living, being evil, it multiplies transgressors in the earth.

To-day every political question is a social one, and being a social one is of necessity a spiritual one. Christ claims the whole field of life, for the problem which he came to solve is the problem of living, and that includes all problems.

NATURAL RIGHTS.

There were three rights which he explained, defended, enforced. Be it said in passing that the sole origin of every right lies in a duty fulfilled.

1. The first was the right to live. Man's presence in this world is not an accident. The God who cares for lilies and for atoms placed him here, and just as the grasses that grow and the rains that fall minister to the wants of the brute creation so it is the evident design of God that society should adjust relationships as would give to every man a right to an honest living, for Christ's Gospel is sufficient for the life that now is, as for that which is to come.

2. The second great right which Christ asserted was the right of liberty. Not liberty through the outrage of law, but liberty through obedience to the highest law. Man's recognition of the power of law and his faculty of ready obedience is one of the secrets of his greatness. The only true liberty is the liberty of the soul. Christ taught the supreme worth of the man as a man; the sacredness of his liberty of conscience which every other man must respect. To Christ every human being is a responsible unit with full powers and opportunities going on in the world, not to lose himself in committees of the whole, but to find himself a man amongst men. Here is the great fundamental difference between Christ's Gospel and the teaching of modern socialism.

His method is inward, working through the individual, theirs is outward, commencing with society. Christ's change is spiritual, theirs is economic. Christ's renovation of society is a moral one; he would better the condition of things by bettering the man. He would bring in the kingdom of heaven by bringing man into the kingdom. For all social difficulties as for all spiritual problems Christ's solution was absolutely simple, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"—the truth which springs from a knowledge of Him who was himself the way, the truth, the life. God may have other words for other worlds, but for this world his word is Christ. The great right which Christ taught was the right of brotherhood.

In every word which Christ uttered that sublime word was either expressed or understood. According to the teaching of Christ the more a man loved his brother the better did he love God, for if a man did not love his brother whom he had seen, how could he love God whom he had not seen.

To these three rights Christ added another—not the right of happiness which is the gospel of the political economist, but the right of sacrifice. He taught that the highest glory of man was his power of sacrificing himself for another's good, love, patriotism, holiness, they are all forms of sacrifice.

For
 Whatever the world may fancy,
 And whatever the wise men say
 Of our nineteenth century progress,
 Of a new and better way;
 Still it takes a soul to save a soul,
 Now, as in the olden day.

To make these rights and realities in the working life of the nation is Christian citizenship. We should then have a kingdom whose cardinal principles would be justice, trusteeship and love. Justice is the crying want of this world, the bread for which the people are ever hungering, the soul of health without which no State can be strong and abidingly progressive.

Dr. Johnson said, I have found men more kind than I expected and less just. Well, possibly it is easier to be charitable than just; to build a church with the profits of a whisky distillery than to give up a trade disastrous to

society—if profitable to the merchant; to give a gift to a hospital than to bestow a fair wage on the laborer. But let every one that nameth the name of the Lord depart from unrighteousness; that is, from injustice.

Not less important is the recognition of trusteeship. God elects persons and nations to enjoy privileges and discharge tasks for all mankind. Every generation has its trust for and its message from God. The special message for this generation is not merely "The son of man is come to seek and save that which is lost," but also he is come that men may have life and that they may have it more abundantly. Every country that is blessed of God has wide fields of human service that are to be possessed for him. When I remember what advanced ground the pioneers of this country took on the question of slavery, when I see the advanced temperance sentiment in our midst, I believe that God has entrusted to this nation the task of showing to the world the benefits of total prohibition to a nation and a people. At all events it is our business to preserve the truths of the past, and say and do that which shall be true for the future.

As Christian citizens we shall ever find our divinest duties in unraveling the tangled skeins of life; in helping to a juster division of the natural and appointed rewards of industry; in lessening poverty so that it may exist only as the just punishment of indolence and guilty incapacity in drying up the sources of social vice and creating decent, chaste and comfort-bringing homes in the place of hovels that generate impurities and render the healing courtesies of life impossible, because it would be wrong for Christ to protect the strong and the rich at the expense of the weak and the poor, it is wrong for the State; because it would be wrong for Christ to keep a liquor saloon, it is wrong for the State to profit by and protect that saloon; because it would be wrong for Christ to legalize gambling, it is wrong for the Government of this Dominion; because it would be wrong for Christ to enact one law for the woman and another for the man, it is wrong for society.

We must declare that no moral leper shall legislate for Christian people, declare that which is morally wrong cannot be politically right, declare a ceaseless crusade against all the vices of life and live to build up the "Greater Britain of the nobler soul, the new world of a nobler life." For my own part, I believe the time will have to come when party or individual gain must be sunk for the good of the State; when the representatives of the great religious denominations—not as churches, but citizens—having taken council together, will place the pressing moral issues before the people and compel any Government to bring the national laws into harmony with the ten commandments and the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount.

In conclusion the final analysis is this: We must be interested in reconciling capital and labor, not merely as a political economist, but as a Christian, interested in the purification of politics, not merely as a citizen, but as a Christian; interested in the poor, not simply as philanthropists, but as Christians; in short, if a man is a Christian it ought to go without saying that he is patriotic, public spirited, a lover of his kind, ready to give his life to bring men into right relationship with each other and with God.

As citizens of the kingdom we are stewards of its truth, we are representatives of its throne, we are defenders of its faith. As citizens of the kingdom we take our orders from the King—give an account of our service to Him.

Remember the butterfly life is neither approved of by God nor tolerated by men. Every useless, idle life is a menace to the State. Many of the costliest treasures of the world have found their abiding place in Westminster Abbey. Here you may find all that the ingenuity of man can devise or the wealth of man purchase. But in the Queen's own private apartments, enclosed in an enamel and crystal case, lying open upon a white satin cushion is a well-worn and deeply-marked Bible. Carved beneath it there lies the simple inscription: "Like Lawrence, I have tried to do my duty."

This is the Bible of Chinese Gordon, and this is his last message to his Queen. Everyone has his hero; this man was mine. Upon his monument in St. Paul's Cathedral is written: "He gave strength to the weak, his sympathy to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering, his heart to God."

When the last bugle call sounds for us and we leave this earthly kingdom, may our comrades bear such testimony of us, and when we answer to the roll call in the King's presence may it be our right to say, "I have tried to do my duty."

All the world is but as one orphanage as long as its children know not God, their Father; and all wisdom and knowledge is only more bewildered darkness so long as yet have not taught them the fear of the Lord not to be taken out of the world in monastic sorrow, but to be kept from its evil in shepherded peace.—[RUSKIN.]

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller; it is an effective medicine.

Wives * and * Daughters

Woman in the Church.

The Union Signal criticises an article thus: "Bible Studies on Woman's Position and Work in the Church," the fruit of the mentality of Rev. James D. McLean, of Dallas, Tex.

We wish there were space in our columns for a comprehensive review of this remarkable document. Starting with the proposition that "there is no more practical question before the church to-day than that concerning the position and work of women," it proceeds to settle that question once for all, with the assurance of a master of destiny. From the Bible (as it is read) it deduces the proposition that God is "a jealous God," not only of the fact, but the manner of his worship. The inference from the carefully adduced passages is that God would prefer no worship at all rather than worship, however genuine, in a form not prescribed by himself.

Just where God's plan for his own worship changed from the elaborate Jewish ritual to the simplicity of the various Protestant churches our friend does not feel called upon to state, but that the change has been made and can be clearly proven to have been made, we are sure, from the fact that he is himself a Protestant of Protestants.

Now, since God has shown how he is to be publicly worshipped; since woman was created "after the man," "for the man," "of the man" and "as a helpmeet," or "companion" for man; since no woman was called to follow Christ among the twelve apostles; since Paul clearly declares that the Corinthian women are not to "speak" in the church, it follows as a logical necessity that no woman can speak in a church anywhere without violating God's command; that no woman can be even apostolic, and that all women are "cursed of God by being placed under the subjection of the man."

The fact that only Jews were called to be apostles would not, in the eyes of our friend, prove that no Gentile could be apostolic, nor does the obvious lack of compliment to the masculine nature appear to suggest itself to him from the fact that woman's subjection to man could be regarded as a "curse." Neither does he consider that a literal following out of Paul's behest would sweep our choirs and our Sunday-schools empty of women's voices, for the verb "to speak" is of a broader interpretation than merely "to preach," and the "silence" enjoined is absolute.

There is one concession in the little volume which like the fly in the pot of ointment may prove a dangerous precedent. In speaking of women as prophetesses, Deborah, Miriam and the like, the author says: "But these were undoubtedly exceptional cases and inspired for special occasions. When God makes an exception by special inspiration then it is right." But who is to say that the impulse to "speak in meeting" among the womanhood of to-day is not an "exception by special inspiration" to the general principle deduced by our brother that woman's position "should be one of silence and subordination to her brethren in the Lord as regards public teaching, ruling and praying." The question of just where inspiration ceases requires inspiration itself for its solving.

But we have no further space to devote to this mental Saurian. Its arguments have been answered so many times, its false logic refuted and its grotesqueness made so manifest that we have no heart to thresh again the old straw.

Little Prigs.

A conceited child is a decidedly disagreeable object; the more so that conceit is not a natural development of childhood. Yet when we see the pains taken by most people to make little prigs of their children, the wonder is not that a few become stilted and eager to show off their accomplishments, but that the majority remain spontaneous and charming.

In many families a clever speech on the part of a child is seized upon by his admiring elders, repeated in his presence with delighted comments, re-repeated to visitors who happen to call, and, in fact, told over and over till it becomes wearisome. The child's vanity thus fed, grows with great rapidity, and the next clever speech or the next pert retort is made with a view to the audience. If it is not received with acclamation the little speaker feels disappointed, and in a way defrauded of his just rights.

"Talk more about me!" insisted a little 5-year-old the other day when there occurred a lull in the conversation of his mother and a friend.

Not to mention the boredom endured by the polite visitor, who is expected to the recitations, songs and piano recitals of little learners in season and out of season, the children themselves get a wrong point of view when constantly called upon to take a prominent part in the entertainment of company. The proper place of children, so long as they are in the nursery and school room, is in the background, and a very beautiful feature of the background they are when brought up well. To force them and

their studies, their amusements, even their precocity, upon the direct attention of older persons not immediately belonging to them, is a mistake. It makes them little prigs, or little pedants, and in either roll they are not attractive.

Children, being, as a rule, imitative beings, are often than the unobserving suspect little actors. One child we recall who at the age of 8 used to pose as a hopelessly sad sufferer, overborne by a weight of sorrow. You would come upon her sobbing in a corner, her violet eyes wet with real tears, her golden curls tumbled; or she would suddenly leave her playmates and stroll off by herself, her little face shadowed, lips drooping at the corners, small forehead frowning, the sunshine of her day in eclipse.

"So sensitive! So decidedly organized!" would mother and aunts exclaim in her hearing, and efforts would be made to discover the root of the extraordinary grief, which turned out to be regret at the loss of a brother who died before the little girl was born. Years after, with shame and contrition, the child grown to womanhood confessed that she had simply acted, with delight at the effect produced by her behavior on the simple grown-up folk around her. A wholesome lack of attention would have cured her of her tendency to scenic display at a much earlier period.

A little lad who has a real fondness for books, and derives a great deal of pleasure from his favorite authors, young as he is, has unfortunately overheard his taste for reading spoken of as both remarkable and praiseworthy. In consequence, when a friend is announced as a caller on his mother, he either drops his toys and goes off for a volume of fairy tales, with which he ostentatiously seats himself in an absorbed attitude in sight of the lady, or else he saunters past her with a book of poetry or history in his hand, inviting a question. The little fellow is not so very much to blame. Most of us try to live up to the thing that is expected of us, and he is not an exception. Injudicious notice has made of him a little prig.

That children should sometimes read or recite or sing, when they can do so, simply to give others pleasure, and not for the purpose of eliciting flattery, is of course a different thing. When they are thus called upon their performances should be attended to with courtesy, and they should be thanked just as others are thanked, but it is unwise in their own interest to make too great a fuss over the sayings and doings of children. What children want is what plants want—air and sunshine and room to grow. Neither stunting nor forcing is a safe process where a child's development is concerned.—[Harper's Bazar.

A Misplaced Sentiment.

We heard the other day of a young woman whose circumstances obliged her to seek employment. She was a mistress of the dainty art of hand-sewing, and as at present there is a demand for dainty work of this kind exquisitely done, she had not far to seek a market for her labor. The home in which she and her dear ones lived was dependent upon her success in the line for which she had ability and in which she had opportunity.

A lady anxious to employ the girl sent for her with the intention of giving a liberal order. To her surprise, on entering the room where the young woman had been shown, the lady was greeted by eyes swimming with tears, trembling hands, and a voice quivering with eager protestation. "I am so afraid," the young woman hesitated to say, "that you will not know that I am a lady. I never was brought up to do any kind of work. My father was a rich man, and I had people to wait on me, and lived in a house as nice as this. I never expected to have to work for my living."

The scene might have been pathetic had it not been absurd. In a way it was pathetic, for it revealed very clearly the inherent weakness and the false pride of a character such as this girl displayed. In a democratic country, where the millionaire may be the grandson of a day-laborer, and where the grandchildren of millionaires occasionally are day-laborers, it is absurd to the last degree that the accident of poverty or wealth should come to the front at all as a factor in cases like this.

The girl had not ceased to be a lady—if we attach to the word "lady" the meaning happily given to it by Hamerton, namely, "a woman in a high state of civilization"—because it had become necessary that she should earn her bread by honest work. Her ladyhood was not touched, did not enter at all into the transaction. She should have been as dignified, should have felt as independent, in receiving work as the other did in tendering it.

The feeling that one kind of work is necessarily more honorable than another is entirely opposed to the self-respecting thought of American women. Whatever work comes to one's hand—whether it be painting pictures or washing dishes, scrubbing floors or making cake, writing poetry or designing embroidery, selling goods

or nursing the sick—it makes no difference. It is the doing of a task thoroughly and well that is the honorable thing, and the girl who performs her work perfectly, finishing it as it should be, with no loose threads, either literal or metaphorical, fulfilling all her duties patiently and serenely, is as truly in her right place and is as worthy of honor and respect as the most exquisite woman who rides in her carriage.

In point of fact, many of our busy women of wealth could, at a moment's notice, change places with their cooks or seamstresses, and do the work these do surpassingly well; nor would they be in the least ashamed of it. Brains and cultivation tell in all departments, and she who explains herself and apologizes when seeking for work proves only that she is stupid and not in touch with the period.—[Harper's Bazar.

The Heart Upon the Sleeve.

In his "Advice to a Young Friend," Burns wisely says:

"Still keep somethin' to yourself!
Ye never tell to ony."

The safest place for a secret is one's own breast, and many of the trials and sorrows of life had far better remain secrets. After all, it is the rarest thing that happens in life to find one who can advise us, and to seek advice and help is generally the motive that induces people to tell their secrets. Who has so good an opportunity as ourselves to know how best to guide our lives? We know all the secret springs of action in our own hearts; we should be able to act the most wisely by following the dictates of our own consciences without the surveillance or criticism of others. There is no longer any oracle to utter forth the way of life; the vision is now an "open vision"; the forces of the universe are at hand for us all; the consequences of our actions we must bear. Why not possess our souls and act for ourselves? A confidence given is always a lever placed in the hand of the one in whom we confide which may be used to oppress or even to crush us. Far better than to wear the heart on the sleeve is it to consider our own private circumstances and sorrows as matters in which we must maintain a sacred and dignified reserve which only a friendship tried and tested, and rare of acquisition in this life, will tempt us to break.

A certain reserve enhances and beautifies all the fine possessions of life. Our homes are hedged about against too familiar guests; our jewels and pictures are not always exposed to gaze; our hearts must have their little reserves even from our nearest and dearest companions if we would not experience in the close relations of life the disagreeable truth that familiarity breeds contempt. And in those relationships where those reserves are respected; where a reticence is not regarded with suspicion; where each and all concede to the others the right of their own privacy of life and spirit, there is found the most joyful, refreshing and happiness-giving companionship.

"New every morn, fresh every eve," to one another, may be the closest knit lives, provided that is neither required nor practiced by any to "wear the heart on the sleeve."—[The Interior.

A Factor in Morals.

Not only is the surgeon the artist making straight that which was physically crooked, but it is only a question of time when the surgeon will be called upon to make straight that which we have been apt to think was a crookedness of spirit. Physicians have clearly proved the relation between the stomach and morals and the liver and theological views. Now the surgeon steps in and shows the limitation which the physical imposes on the mental. Ears are unstopped, eyes are unclosed, the range of vision increased, and it is only recently that operations on the brain have released the vocal chords, have cured diseases that promised insanity. Prophets see the day when one of the aids to morals will be the surgeon's knife. Brain-surgery is in its infancy. It is quite logical, in view of the marvelous results wrought in this field, to suppose that in some future day a mother will call the surgeon to her aid in the moral development of her children. She will not struggle for years with their moral delinquencies; she will take her child to the brain specialist and say: "Doctor, I find that Johnny has a tendency to purloin; he is also given to misleading his brothers and sisters where it is to his advantage. I do not want him to be that kind of a man," or, "Doctor, I find that Alice has a tendency to exaggerate; it is difficult for her to stick to facts. I am sorry to admit it, doctor, but unless something is done, Alice will be a liar." The doctor does not hesitate. Each tendency indicates the pressure on a particular set of nerves. The offending part is removed; both children become models of truth and integrity. With the surgeon as the aesthetic and moral aid to regeneration, we will soon develop a perfect race of human beings. Health, we are learning, is a matter of food and sanitation, and

morals largely a matter of brain formation; why, if a man's orthodoxy is a question of his liver, and his temper a matter of his nerves, why is it not true that his morals are, to a degree at least, a question of the formation of his brain? Will not this view of the subject make us more just in our relations to each other, and infinitely more just in our relations to the criminal? We will not leave him to the mercy of a politician, but put him in charge of a scientist who knows his mental deformity and will treat him for his disease.

Morals and aesthetics are closely related. Are we not cultivating our tempers, that the proper lines may be written by time? Are we not, on all sides, hearing of the necessity of healthful living as an aid to beauty? Now, when much of the evil is a question of brain matter and its proper distribution, is it not true that surgical science is of vital importance to human perfection, to the elimination of moral disease?—[The Outlook.

On Dits About Women.

In England, the English women are asking for the appointment of women as justices of the peace.

In Paris, by an ordinance of the Senate recently passed, women who stand independently at the head of a mercantile business have the right to vote in the election of trade arbitrators.

In Paris, "L'Avant Courrier" is the name of a women's association lately formed there, whose object is to have women allowed as witnesses in courts of equity, and to have full control of their earnings.

In Roumania, the Roumanian Ministry of Education have just appointed a woman to the newly created position of professor of the German language in the University of Bucharest—Anna, wife of Lieut. Von Schorschow. She is a native of Koenigsberg, Prussia.

Miss Frances E. Willard has written a biography of her mother, Mary T. Hill Willard. She has been assisted in the work by her kinswoman, Mrs. Minerva Grace Norton, and Lady Henry Somerset has written an introduction. The book will be entitled "A Great Mother." It will be issued by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association of Chicago.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary boards are beginning to include "Temperance Work in Mission Lands" among their topics and in the many papers which they so ably edit. This is a significant "sign of the times." Ten years ago they would not have dreamt of doing it. The Century Magazine, New York City, the greatest of its kind, is about to publish a careful study of the scientific and statistical side of the drink question, which is another remarkable token of the progress of the movement.

In the Ladies' Column of the Weekly Sun, in her weekly article entitled "Over the Teacups," Lady A. announces that we shall see a tremendous outburst in cycling energy this summer, and women are sure to be swept into the current. It is certainly a most healthful and enjoyable exercise, and if it only be the means of dragging our town-bred girls into the country on such days as they have leisure, it will have accomplished great good. In the all-important matter of costume I have recently seen some cycling dresses which are very becoming in style, while not in any sense departing from the orthodox in manner.

The Women's Progressive Society, England, announce that on April 17 there will be held, under the auspices of the society, a social meeting at which dresses for the forthcoming season will be exhibited. The principles which the various exhibits are to demonstrate will be as follows: 1. Grace, ease, suitability. 2. Abolition of the artificial waist. 3. Maximum of warmth, minimum weight. 4. Economy. 5. Health. 6. Utility. The types of dresses to be shown will include indoor, walking, visiting, evening, office, and cycling clothes. There will be nothing expensive or outre, but the kind of garments required and worn by ordinary women with ordinary length of purse, and ordinary tastes for inexpensive and pretty-looking gowns.

The Bien Social, a Belgian temperance paper, for March, 1894, says: "In the little town of Lahne, in Silesia, the married women have, during these last few weeks, formed societies and stirred up the authorities to put an end to their husbands' habit of passing the evening, and even part of the night, in the public houses. At a meeting of Lahne ladies it was decided to send a petition to the communal administration demanding that all public houses should be closed at 10 p.m. every day, including Sundays. This step was most successful. At the ladies' request, the communal administration closed all the public houses in the town at 10 p.m., and the publicans were forbidden to sell liquor after that time, even for consumption off the premises. The ladies were officially invited to make known to the police any infraction of these orders.

Six Oils.—The most conclusive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that DR. THOMAS' ELEC-TRIC OIL—an absolutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence—remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of the throat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, tumors, burns and injuries of horses and cattle.

With the Poets.

The Land of "Pretty Soon."

(From the Companion.)

I know of a land where the streets are paved
With the things we meant to achieve.
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved;
And the pleasures for which we grieve,
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken
And many a coveted boon,
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame
Lying about in the dust,
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mould and rust.
And oh; this place, while it seems so near,
Is farther away than the moon.
Though our purpose is fair yet we never get there—
To the land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,
And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand
Bear skeletons on their decks.
It is farther at noon than it was at dawn,
And farther at night than at noon;
Oh let us beware of that land down there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

What Shall I Do?

What shall I do lest life in silence pass?
And if it do,
And never prompt the bray of noisy brass,
What need'st thou rue?
Remember aye the ocean deeps are mute;
The shallows roar;
Worth is the Ocean—Fame is but the bruit
Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known?
Thy duty ever.
This did full many who yet slept unknown—
Oh! never, never!
Think'st thou, perchance, that they remain unknown
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel-trumps in heaven their praise is blown—
Divine their lot.

What shall I do to gain eternal life?
Discharge aright
The simple dues with which each day is rife;
Yea, with thy might.
Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise
Will life be fled,
While he, who ever acts as conscience cries,
Shall live, though dead.
—Schiller.

Then Shall Ye Shout.

It seems an easy thing,
Mayhap, one day to sing,
Yet the next day
We cannot sing or say.
Keep silence with good heart,
While silence fits our part;
Another day
We shall both sing and say.
Keep silence, counting time
To strike in at the chime:
Prepare to sound—
Our part is coming round.
Can we not sing or say?
In silence let us pray,
And meditate
Our love song while we wait.
—Christina G. Rossetti.

"The Valley of the Shadow."

(Psalm, xxiii., 4.)

When 'mong the somber shades that gather fast,
Blind and alone I wander, on some day,
Through the dim space and through the starry way,
Whom shall I meet? Whose falt'ring steps at last
Will toiling come, and with mine travel past
The boundary line unmarked by man's survey?
Or meet me where, untouched by sunlight's ray,
That valley lies shut in by two worlds, vast?
Or slave, or prince be they—if palace dome
Or plebeian hut have known life's tenant best,
As brothers now, each to the other dear,
We journey on the widened pathway home;
And joy to greet the Herald of our quest
When on our sight the pearly gates appear?
—Inda Barton Hays.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, Chemists, Bow-

manville, write: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market."

Just for Fun.

"Say, Mike, why don't you buy a bicycle?" "Bekase, if I want to walk, I'll walk standing up."

Waiter—De usual steak, sah? Regular customer—No; I am tired to-night. Bring me a plate of hash.

LATE.—"Excuse me, madam, I am afraid I am very late." "O my dear Herr Von Fifferl, you are never too late."

"Phwats come over yez, Dinnis, to make ye worruck so fast loike?" asked Mrs. Holligan. "Whist!" replied Mr. Holligan, who was painting his goat coop. "Stand out o' me way an don't stop me. O'm sthriv'n t' get t'rough before me paint gives out."

"But papa," wailed the young woman, "you have no idea how he loves me. He is willing to die for me this very minute."

"Well," said the old man, scratching his head thoughtfully, "I don't know as I have any objection to that. I was afraid he wanted to marry you."

HAD PRACTICED.—Cardinal Richelieu once listened to an earnest sermon by a shoemaker. The man was simple and unaffected, and apparently not at all dismayed by the presence of the cardinal.

"How could you preach to me with so much confidence?" Richelieu asked him in evident surprise.

"Monseigneur," replied the shoemaker, "I learned my sermon by reciting it to a field of cabbage-heads in the midst of which was one red one, and this practice enabled me to preach to you."

INSTINCT AND REASON.—A wise teacher learns by instructing others. Sometimes he picks up very curious information in this way.

Thus a teacher, according to Good News, asked a boy to explain, if he could, the difference between animal instinct and human intelligence. It was a pretty hard question, but the boy was equal to it.

"If we had instinct," he said, "we should know everything we needed to without learning it; but we've got reason, and so we have to study ourselves 'most blind or be a fool."

MODEST REQUEST.—There are some disadvantages which attach themselves to persons who have become famous. These, however, often have their ludicrous side.

It is said that at one time Henry Clay was traveling in the west, and stopped overnight in a little log cabin inhabited by an old man and his wife. After breakfast the next morning his old host, who had been in a flutter of excitement ever since he learned who his distinguished guest was, said he would like to make one slight request before the visitor departed.

"Couldn't ye," he said, with evident anxiety, "couldn't ye just make my wife an' me a little speech before leaving us?"

"Beware the pine tree's withered branch,
Beware the awful avalanche!"
was the peasant's warning to the aspiring Alpine youth. Dangers greater than these lurk in the pathway of the young man or young woman of the present as they journey up the rugged sidehill of Time. But they may all be met and overcome by a judicious and timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the celebrated cure for colds, coughs, catarrh and consumption. Better than hypophosphites or cod liver oil; unrivalled and unapproachable in all diseases arising from a scrofulous or enfeebled condition of the system.

The "Discovery" is guaranteed to cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Hernia, or Rupture, permanently cured or no pay. For treatise, testimonials and numerous references, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Butcher (with a bill)—Is the missus in this afternoon? Servant—No, sor. Her afternoons is Chewsdays and Thursdays.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

"Do I make a fool of myself often, Miss Lovely?" he asked. "Oh, no," replied she sweetly, "not often—only it seems to last!"

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle. Look up and not down; look forward and not back; look out and not in, and lend a hand.—[E. E. Hale.

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

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

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

In the British Parliament at the present session Sir William Harcourt, on behalf of the Government in announcing the Budget last week, said that an additional tax of 6 pence per gallon will be placed on spirits and 6 pence per barrel on beer. This is being done in view of the probable falling off in several ordinary sources of public revenue. In our Canadian Parliament, on the other hand, while the Finance Minister announced in his budget speech a probable large decline of revenue, he also announced the Government's decision to decrease the tax on the beer made by about \$250,000, and since then a large decrease of customs duties on liquor imports, through the adoption of the French Treaty. Which Government is now best serving the liquor interests?

Some leading Canadian papers have published a rather sensational item to the effect that a raid had been made on a Portland, Maine, hotel owned by Col. Fred Dow, son of the venerable Neal Dow, and a quantity of liquors seized. Some have made rather sneering comments regarding this item of news. It turns out about as we expected. Mr. Dow is the owner of a house in Portland that has been used as a temperance hotel for some years. It is leased to a tenant who is bound in the lease not to sell any liquors therein. Recently a search and seizure of a small quantity of liquor was made, the liquor being found in the tenant's private apartment. He assured the officers that the liquor was for his own private use and not for sale and none had been sold. Of course under a prohibition law a person can keep liquor for his own personal use; the bartering of liquor is prohibited. The publicity that has been given to the item indicates how "evidences of failure" are magnified so far as Maine is concerned.

There was a pretty general expectation throughout the country that, in deference to the large popular verdicts for prohibition in at least four of the provinces, there would be some Dominion legislation this year in the direction of increased stringency. The indications are now quite the other way, however. The amended government tariff reduces the brewers, excise tax on malt to the tune of nearly \$250,000 a year. The government's proposal to sanction the French Treaty will tend to decrease the liquor importer's taxes by some tens of thousands of dollars per year. The distillers duties remain as before, and the Premier has assured the temperance delegation that he has no present intention of introducing any legislation tending towards prohibition, nor is he now prepared to assure them of any intention of doing so at any future time. As for plebiscite votes and verdicts, the Premier has also assured the country that he does not believe in them nor will they influence him regarding what may be done in the future.

In the city of Philadelphia the Law and Order League are objecting to the renewal of licenses of all who have violated the law by selling liquor to intoxicated men and to confirmed inebriates. That seems to include nearly all the license holders. Similar objections should be made in Ontario. If men take out licenses under the covenant to observe the license law and then deliberately and persistently violate the conditions of their own contract, how can they be deemed "fit and proper persons" for granting licenses to again? The same remark holds good regarding Sunday selling and during other prohibited hours. There are license holders who are fairly good law observers, and that number would largely increase if the license commissioners would do their duty regarding those who persistently violate. As it is, in too many places, at least, the license holder who sacrifices a good deal of his profits by rigid law observance gets very little encouragement from the very officials from whom different things should be expected.

It has been often found that the man who will not obey prohibition laws will not obey license laws either. In Ontario when the Scott Act came in force a large number of the more respectable class of license-holders closed up their business, just as we believe they would still more generally do under a prohibition law. On the other hand, the dealers who have been defying prohibition in Iowa show just as much determination to defy the new "mulch" law. In Sioux City, where a respectable Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Haddock, was shot down some years ago for his activity in helping en-

force prohibition, the liquor dealers now declare their determination to ignore a high license. The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette of last week states, with evident editorial approval, that "the 80 saloons of that city (Sioux) will continue to run as of old. In this decision the mayor is sustained by practically the entire council and nearly all the citizens, who declare the new law impracticable and distasteful." It names several other localities where the same state of things exist. The one weak point of nearly all law enforcement in Iowa is that it is left in the hands of the local municipalities, and councils are elected who won't do anything that harms their election prospects. In Ontario liquor laws would be ignored, too, if left with the municipal councils to enforce—or in many localities, at least.

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Lord Rosebery's Ideal.

Lord Rosebery, England's new Premier, though a very successful politician, has higher views of "practical politics" than some Premiers nearer home. In a recent public address he said:

"He did not despair of some day seeing a Minister who would not scruple from time to time to come down from the platform of party and speak straight to the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. If such a Minister were present that night he would ask him not to save his Cabinet or himself, but to make a great effort to save themselves from the perils which threatened any great population—the danger of crime and ignorance. Unless those perils were dealt with, there was growing up for England a danger such as war had never brought, and such as it was the prayer of the present Government that England might ever escape."

One of the first measures his new Government introduced was the Local Option Bill, by which the electors by a majority vote may prohibit the issue of retail liquor licenses, the tendency of which will be, no doubt, to avert to no inconsiderable extent the dangers of crime and ignorance. The bill is causing great commotion among the liquor interests of England, but that it will yet become law seems now quite evident.

No doubt his Government will lose many supporters because of this stand, just as any Canadian Government will lose a class of supporters by adhering to prohibition, but the Premier who is more anxious to save the people than merely to save his party will persevere in the direction of right.

A Good Nomination.

An organization of temperance workers at Hamilton has resolved to nominate a prohibition candidate for the east riding of that city for the coming Provincial election. Alderman Thomas Morris has been nominated. The selection is an excellent one. Alderman Morris is a well-known and much-respected citizen and business man. He is a consistent temperance man, and an active Christian worker, taking an intelligent interest in all the important moral and social questions. Two years ago he was the Provincial president of the Young Peoples' Christian Endeavor Society for Ontario, and filled that office with great acceptance. Last year he was first elected a member of Hamilton city council, and at once took a prominent part in its deliberations, though bitterly assailed by some of the well-known liquor representatives. This year he was re-elected, and polled the largest vote of any one candidate in the entire city. We hope to see him yet filling the mayor's chair. He has worked energetically throughout for the reduction of liquor licenses in the city, and for the more thorough enforcement of the license laws.

Mr. Morris is a consistent working member of the Methodist Church, and has been a Liberal in politics, though his political leanings have not been strong. He has made prohibition a leading issue in his politics for some time past, and if elected to the next Provincial Legislature, as we trust he will be, he will be a capital exponent of the Christian temperance workers of the country. Much interest, from all over Ontario, will center on the election in East Hamilton during the pending campaign.

Ministers in Prohibition Politics.

Rev. A. B. Johnson, a well-known Methodist minister, has a very practical letter in last week's Christian Guardian regarding what ministers should do regarding prohibition in connection with the pending political election. After pointing out that the Montreal Methodist Conference declared, in 1887, that in ten years prohibition could be secured if the members of the Methodist Church alone were only faithful to their duties respecting it, he intimates that though that decade is nearly gone, not much actual advance has been made in real temperance legislation.

The writer then intimates that, so far as the ministers are concerned, their opposition to the liquor laws has been largely confined to organizing temperance lodges, and signing petitions, and he might have added formulating resolutions at conferences and conventions, and talking very eloquent and logical generalities which, after all, have not much practical bearing on the election of individual prohibition candidates to Parliament.

Discussing the propriety of ministers taking a practical part in actual political contests, the writer very pertinently inquires: "Is there not a moral side to politics on which ministers can write? Is there not a moral qualification which we ought to demand of those who make our laws? Should not unwillingness in a candidate to support moral legislation morally bind Christians to oppose his election? Until the Church of God, through its leaders, sees the necessity of open activity in the selection of our legislators, the splendid efforts of a section of the temperance voters, distinct from religious organizations, will only result in such foolish failure as that of ex-Gov. St. John in 1884."

Regarding the pending Provincial election the writer says: "The temperance cause has a grand opportunity before it this year—1894 will see prompt action or suffer heavy loss. Ought we not to take up this matter in our district meetings and memorialize our several conferences to resolve: 'That the time has come when it is our duty as ministers of the Methodist Church to use all possible means to secure the election only of such parliamentary candidates as are in favor of the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.'"

He fancies that if the one church thus takes a firm and decided stand that will mean something immediately practical, the others will follow, or take their places side by side, and unless something decisive is done the late grand plebiscite majorities will not be productive of much actual practical results.

Provincial Prohibition Jurisdiction.

Some Important Facts Regarding the Constitutional Question.

Mr. E. Saunders, one of the counsel employed by the liquor interests to argue the constitutional question of Provincial prohibition before the Supreme Court, has just contributed an interesting paper to the Advocate (liquor organ), which contains points of general interest, and we therefore reproduce parts of it in the HOME GUARD. It will be seen that the case in favor of Mr. Mowat's contention of "Provincial rights" so far as the enactment of a prohibition law is concerned is a good deal stronger than many have imagined.

Mr. Marter and some other leading members of the Opposition, though claiming to be themselves prohibitionists, have been assuring the people from some public platforms that Mr. Mowat well knows that the courts will decide that the Provincial Legislature has no authority to enact a prohibition law, and therefore he has been merely humbugging the temperance people in assuring them what he will do in case the courts decide in favor of his contention. The following statements of Mr. Saunders show how unreliable and unjust such statements are:

STATING THE CASE.
Mr. Saunders here very clearly states the case, as it will, no doubt, be presented at the Supreme Court on the 1st of May:

"On the one side it is contended that the jurisdiction belongs to the Dominion Parliament by virtue of its being a branch of trade and commerce, the regulation of which belongs to the Federal authorities under the provisions of the British North America Act; and on the other it is held to belong to the Provincial Legislatures as coming under the head of either municipal institutions or one of the other subdivisions of section 92 of the said Act.

On many of the questions submitted to the courts the decisions have been very conflicting, although the law on the points raised has now, by the aid of the Privy Council, been pretty well settled.

One point was much discussed, and that involved the right of the Provinces to compel brewers to take out a license. In 1875 the Courts of Ontario held that the Provincial statute requiring brewers to take out a license was valid, but on a review of this case by the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed on the ground that it was an interference with trade and commerce, the regulation of which, as before stated, belongs to the Dominion. It has at length been definitely settled that the Provinces have the right to enact such legislation, and for years past the brewers of this Province have

taken out a Provincial license under the act.

THE FORMER PROVINCIAL CONTENTIONS.

It will be observed that upon this, as well as upon many other constitutional questions, the Provinces have maintained their views with much persistence, and, it must be confessed, with a good deal of success.

In 1878 the Canada Temperance Act (commonly called the Scott Act) was passed by Parliament. A year or two afterwards the question of its constitutionality came before the Supreme Court, when it was held to be valid, and in the celebrated case of Russell vs. The Queen its validity was affirmed by the Privy Council. This result led, at least in part, to the conclusion arrived at by some able lawyers, that the Dominion Parliament also possessed the licensing power, and in 1883 the Canada License Act (commonly called the McCarthy Act) was passed. This in turn came before both the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, both tribunals holding it to be ultra vires. The judgments, however, were not entirely in accord; the Supreme Court made a distinction between those provisions which authorized the issue of wholesale and vessel licenses and the balance of the act. The last named court held that the right to issue wholesale and vessel licenses belonged to the Dominion, while the Privy Council decided that the act was wholly void.

SOME PROVINCIAL PROHIBITIONS.

This judgement has borne fruit. Supported by this authority the Ontario Legislature has enacted that "No license shall be issued for the sale of liquor on any vessel navigating any of the great lakes or rivers St. Lawrence or Ottawa, or any of the inland waters of the Province of Ontario, nor shall any liquor be sold or kept for sale in any room or place on any such vessel."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STAND EQUAL.
This it will be observed is prohibition of a very extended kind. It has been suggested that the constitutionality of this provision might well be submitted to the Supreme Court, along with the other seven questions already determined upon, although it may possibly be argued that this point is by implication sufficiently covered by the other questions submitted.

One very important point which the judgment of the judicial committee in the case of the McCarthy Act appears to have settled is that there is no legal distinction between a wholesale and a retail license. One of the questions to be argued before the Supreme Court next month seems to have been specially framed for the purpose of obtaining a reconsideration of this point.

California's Great Fair

A Former Canadian's Impression of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.—I have just returned from our Mid-winter Fair at Palm City. The attendance from the east is increasing, and everyone is surprised and pleased at the magnitude. I have been there at least twenty times, and am sorry my engagements will not allow me to visit it often. Every time I go there I see something new.

The counties' exhibits, consisting of fruits, vegetables, flowers, lumber, timber, ores, minerals, etc., are wonderful. Eastern farmers are delighted and amazed at the large growth, and say the East cannot compare.

MUSTARD EXHIBITS.

The northern part of Santa Barbara county raise large quantities of mustard. One farmer told me he raised on an average 30 sacks of mustard per acre, which he sold from \$2 to \$3 per sack. The mustard is nearly all shipped to foreign ports. Land which grows mustard is worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre, and sells at these prices.

The fair grounds are growing more beautiful daily—the shrubs, flowers and plants more fragrant and beautiful. Everywhere nature's beautiful flowers are to be seen, and visitors linger by their side as long as they can. The hotels, grounds, lodging houses, etc., are crowded to excess. Of course, cheap railroad rates bring in many. The fare to-day to Chicago is only \$26, which is less than 1 cent per mile.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Southern California has a building of its own, in which the productions of San Diego, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, Los Angeles, etc., are showing the wonders to the world, which cannot be excelled in any part of the world. Oranges, lemons, quinces, pears, plums, apricots, grapes, figs, prunes, strawberries, cherries, apples, etc., in their green and natural state, and in one of the exhibits they have an elephant made of oranges.

At Vacaville, which is only about 25 miles from here, are raised the earliest cherries in the United States, and we will have ripe cherries in about ten days.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Mr. H. de Young, the proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and the director-general of the fair, has invited all the children to visit the fair next Saturday, as his guests. He includes those attending the orphanages, newsboys, apprentices and the children from the towns and cities near San Francisco. It is expected that at least 20,000 children will accept of his invitation and be made glad.

M. H. de Young was once a poor boy and is now only 50 years of age. He is one of our millionaires and we are proud of him, and California rejoices

that we have a man of such energy and liberality.

The specialties at the fair are numerous and well patronized. The Scenic Railway, Chinese theater, Japanese theater, mining camp of '49; Hawaiian volcano, streets of Cairo with its dancing girls, and a hundred other things are filled nearly every day.

The fair is a grand place to attend if one feels a little gloomy or despondent, as you can see more fun there in one day than can be seen in all Canada.

LUMBER.

Humboldt county is showing some of her big trees and red-wood lumber, pine and fir. The red-wood dresses beautifully and is very curly like curly maple in Canada, differing only in the color.

I believe this fair will add thousands to the population of this State. In no part of the world can better fruit, grain or vegetables be raised and in very few places can they equal. Quite a number of farmers from Iowa have purchased land here recently. In and around San Miguel, Pasobobles, Lompoc and Arroyo Grande are good chances for investments, and in these sections you can get grain or fruit lands at moderate prices.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is extending a line along the coast to Santa Barbara, which will enhance the value of property along the route. Now is the time to buy and many are buying.

CANADA.

Everywhere I go in this State I find many Canadians. Many are doing well, some not so well. I found several lumbermen in Humboldt county, viz.: Vances, Carsons, Stevens, Hill and others, millionaires—some in every county.

We are having new potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., in our market, and next week we will have some ripe cherries.

The weather to-day is like a July day in Canada, warm and dry.

POLITICS.

The general impression here is, if we have a general election now, that the Democrats, owing to the hard times, would vacate their places to the Republicans. We have at least a dozen different parties at present, but all sink into insignificance to the two great parties—Democrats and Republicans.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

We can finish nothing in this life; but we may make a beginning and bequeath a noble example. —SMILES.

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

+++
The editor who is always feeling the pulse of the people is not really interested in their heart-beats. It is his own circulation that he is looking after. —[Life.]

+++
A Pain in the Back.—Can be removed by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Only 25 cents per bottle at all drug stores.

ANALYSTS.

O. S. JAMES, GRADUATE, S.P.S. ANALYTICAL chemist, room D, 19 and 21 Richmond street east, Toronto. Residence, 10211 Howard street. Phone 1,707. G 4111

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SILAS JAMES & SON, DOMINION AND Provincial land surveyors, civil engineers, draughtsmen and valuers, 19-21 Richmond street east, Toronto. G 4111

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Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

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

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

In the British Parliament at the present session Sir William Harcourt, on behalf of the Government in announcing the Budget last week, said that an additional tax of 6 pence per gallon will be placed on spirits and 6 pence per barrel on beer. This is being done in view of the probable falling off in several ordinary sources of public revenue. In our Canadian Parliament, on the other hand, while the Finance Minister announced in his budget speech a probable large decline of revenue, he also announced the Government's decision to decrease the tax on the beer made by about \$250,000, and since then a large decrease of customs duties on liquor importers, through the adoption of the French Treaty. Which Government is now best serving the liquor interests?

Some leading Canadian papers have published a rather sensational item to the effect that a raid had been made on a Portland, Maine, hotel owned by Col. Fred Dow, son of the venerable Neal Dow, and a quantity of liquors seized. Some have made rather sneering comments regarding this item of news. It turns out about as we expected. Mr. Dow is the owner of a house in Portland that has been used as a temperance hotel for some years. It is leased to a tenant who is bound in the lease not to sell any liquors therein. Recently a search and seizure of a small quantity of liquor was made, the liquor being found in the tenant's private apartment. He assured the officers that the liquor was for his own private use and not for sale and none had been sold. Of course under a prohibition law a person can keep liquor for his own personal use; the bartering of liquor is prohibited. The publicity that has been given to the item indicates how "evidences of failure" are magnified so far as Maine is concerned.

There was a pretty general expectation throughout the country that, in deference to the large popular verdicts for prohibition in at least four of the provinces, there would be some Dominion legislation this year in the direction of increased stringency. The indications are now quite the other way, however. The amended government tariff reduces the brewers, excise tax on malt to the tune of nearly \$500,000 a year. The government's proposal to sanction the French Treaty will tend to decrease the liquor importer's taxes by some tens of thousands of dollars per year. The distillers duties remain as before, and the Premier has assured the temperance delegation that he has no present intention of introducing any legislation tending towards prohibition, nor is he now prepared to assure them of any intention of doing so at any future time. As for plebiscite votes and verdicts, the Premier has also assured the country that he does not believe in them nor will they influence him regarding what may be done in the future.

In the city of Philadelphia the Law and Order League are objecting to the renewal of licenses of all who have violated the law by selling liquor to intoxicated men and to confirmed inebriates. That seems to include nearly all the license holders. Similar objections should be made in Ontario. If men take out licenses under the covenant to observe the license law and then deliberately and persistently violate the conditions of their own contract, how can they be deemed "fit and proper persons" for granting licenses to again? The same remark holds good regarding Sunday selling and during other prohibited hours. There are license holders who are fairly good law observers, and that number would largely increase if the duty commissioners would do their duty regarding those who persistently violate. As it is, in too many places, at least, the license holder who sacrifices a good deal of his profits by rigid law observance gets very little encouragement from the very officials from whom different things should be expected.

It has been often found that the man who will not obey prohibition laws will not obey license laws either. In Ontario when the Scott Act came in force a large number of the more respectable class of license-holders closed up their business, just as we believe they would still more generally do under a prohibition law. On the other hand, the dealers who have been defying prohibition in Iowa show just as much determination to defy the new "malt" law. In Sioux City, where a respectable Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Haddock, was shot down some years ago for his activity in helping en-

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Lord Rosebery's Ideal.

Lord Rosebery, England's new Premier, though a very successful politician, has higher views of "practical politics" than some Premiers nearer home. In a recent public address he said:

"He did not despair of some day seeing a Minister who would not scruple from time to time to come down from the platform of party and speak straight to the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. If such a Minister were present that night he would ask him not to save his Cabinet or himself, but to make a great effort to save themselves from the perils which threatened any great population—the danger of crime and ignorance. Unless those perils were dealt with, there was growing up for England a danger such as war had never brought, and such as it was the prayer of the present Government that England might ever escape."

One of the first measures his new Government introduced was the Local Option Bill, by which the electors by a majority vote may prohibit the issue of retail liquor licenses, the tendency of which will be, no doubt, to avert to no considerable extent the dangers of crime and ignorance. The bill is causing great commotion among the liquor interests of England, but that it will yet become law seems now quite evident.

No doubt his Government will lose many supporters because of this stand, just as any Canadian Government will lose a class of supporters by adhering to prohibition, but the Premier who is more anxious to save the people than merely to save his party will persevere in the direction of right.

A Good Nomination.

An organization of temperance workers at Hamilton has resolved to nominate a prohibition candidate for the east riding of that city for the coming Provincial election. Alderman Thomas Morris has been nominated. The selection is an excellent one. Alderman Morris is a well-known and much-respected citizen and business man. He is a consistent temperance man, and an active Christian worker, taking an intelligent interest in all the important moral and social questions. Two years ago he was the Provincial president of the Young Peoples' Christian Endeavor Society for Ontario, and filled that office with great acceptance. Last year he was first elected a member of Hamilton city council, and at once took a prominent part in its deliberations, though bitterly assailed by some of the well-known liquor representatives. This year he was re-elected, and polled the largest vote of any one candidate in the entire city. We hope to see him yet filling the mayor's chair. He has worked energetically throughout for the reduction of liquor licenses in the city, and for the more thorough enforcement of the license laws.

Mr. Morris is a consistent working member of the Methodist Church, and has been a Liberal in politics, though his political leanings have not been strong. He has made prohibition a leading issue in his politics for some time past, and if elected to the next Provincial Legislature, as we trust he will be, he will be a capital exponent of the Christian temperance workers of the country. Much interest, from all over Ontario, will center on the election in East Hamilton during the pending campaign.

Ministers in Prohibition Politics.

Rev. A. B. Johnson, a well-known Methodist minister, has a very practical letter in last week's Christian Guardian regarding what ministers should do regarding prohibition in connection with the pending political election. After pointing out that the Montreal Methodist Conference declared, in 1887, that in ten years prohibition could be secured if the members of the Methodist Church alone were only faithful to their duties respecting it, he intimates that though that decade is nearly gone, not much actual advance has been made in real temperance legislation.

The writer then intimates that, so far as the ministers are concerned, their opposition to the liquor laws has been largely confined to organizing temperance lodges, and signing petitions, and he might have added formulating resolutions at conferences and conventions, and talking very eloquent and logical generalities which, after all, have not much practical bearing on the election of individual prohibition candidates to Parliament.

Discussing the propriety of ministers taking a practical part in actual political contests, the writer very pertinently inquires: "Is there not a moral side to politics on which ministers can write? Is there not a moral qualification which we ought to demand of those who make our laws? Should not unwillingness in a candidate to support moral legislation morally bind Christians to oppose his election? Until the Church of God, through its leaders, sees the necessity of open activity in the selection of our legislators, the splendid efforts of a section of the temperance voters, distinct from religious organizations, will only result in such foolish failure as that of ex-Gov. St. John in 1884."

Regarding the pending Provincial election the writer says: "The temperance cause has a grand opportunity before it this year—1894 will see prompt action or suffer heavy loss. Ought we not to take up this matter in our district meetings and memorialize our several conferences to resolve: 'That the time has come when it is our duty as ministers of the Methodist Church to use all possible means to secure the election only of such parliamentary candidates as are in favor of the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.'"

He fancies that if the one church thus takes a firm and decided stand that will mean something immediately practical, the others will follow, or take their places side by side, and unless something decisive is done the late grand plebiscite majorities will not be productive of much actual practical results.

Provincial Prohibition Jurisdiction.

Some Important Facts Regarding the Constitutional Question.

Mr. E. Saunders, one of the counsel employed by the liquor interests to argue the constitutional question of Provincial prohibition before the Supreme Court, has just contributed an interesting paper to the Advocate (liquor organ), which contains points of general interest, and we therefore reproduce parts of it in the HOME GUARD. It will be seen that the case in favor of Mr. Mowat's contention of "Provincial rights" so far as the enactment of a prohibition law is concerned is a good deal stronger than many have imagined.

Mr. Marter and some other leading members of the Opposition, though claiming to be themselves prohibitionists, have been assuring the people from some public platforms that Mr. Mowat well knows that the courts will decide that the Provincial Legislature has no authority to enact a prohibition law, and therefore he has been merely humbugging the temperance people in assuring them what he will do in case the courts decide in favor of his contention. The following statements of Mr. Saunders show how unreliable and unjust such statements are:

STATING THE CASE.
Mr. Saunders here very clearly states the case, as it will, no doubt, be presented at the Supreme Court on the 1st of May:

"On the one side it is contended that the jurisdiction belongs to the Dominion Parliament by virtue of its being a branch of trade and commerce, the regulation of which belongs to the Federal authorities under the provisions of the British North America Act; and on the other it is held to belong to the Provincial Legislatures as coming under the head of either municipal institutions or one of the other subdivisions of section 92 of the said act.

On many of the questions submitted to the courts the decisions have been very conflicting, although the law on the points raised has now, by the aid of the Privy Council, been pretty well settled.

One point was much discussed, and that involved the right of the Provinces to compel brewers to take out a license. In 1875 the Courts of Ontario held that the Provincial statute requiring brewers to take out a license was valid, but on a review of this case by the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed on the ground that it was an interference with trade and commerce, the regulation of which, as before stated, belongs to the Dominion. It has at length been definitely settled that the Provinces have the right to enact such legislation, and for years past the brewers of this Province have

taken out a Provincial license under the act.

THE FORMER PROVINCIAL CONTENTIONS.

It will be observed that upon this, as well as upon many other constitutional questions, the Provinces have maintained their views with much persistence, and, it must be confessed, with a good deal of success.

In 1878 the Canada Temperance Act (commonly called the Scott Act) was passed by Parliament. A year or two afterwards the question of its constitutionality came before the Supreme Court, when it was held to be valid, and in the celebrated case of Russell vs. The Queen its validity was affirmed by the Privy Council. This result led, at least in part, to the conclusion arrived at by some able lawyers, that the Dominion Parliament also possessed the licensing power, and in 1883 the Canada License Act (commonly called the McCarthy Act) was passed. This in turn came before both the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, both tribunals holding it to be ultra vires. The judgments, however, were not entirely in accord; the Supreme Court made a distinction between those provisions which authorized the issue of wholesale and vessel licenses and the balance of the act. The last named court held that the right to issue wholesale and vessel licenses belonged to the Dominion, while the Privy Council decided that the act was wholly void.

SOME PROVINCIAL PROHIBITIONS.

This judgement has borne fruit. Supported by this authority the Ontario Legislature has enacted that "No license shall be issued for the sale of liquor on any vessel navigating any of the great lakes or rivers St. Lawrence or Ottawa, or any of the inland waters of the Province of Ontario, nor shall any liquor be sold or kept for sale in any room or place on any such vessel."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STAND EQUAL.
This it will be observed is prohibition of a very extended kind. It has been suggested that the constitutionality of this provision might well be submitted to the Supreme Court, along with the other seven questions already determined upon, although it may possibly be argued that this point is by implication sufficiently covered by the other questions submitted.

One very important point which the judgment of the judicial committee in the case of the McCarthy Act appears to have settled is that there is no legal distinction between a wholesale and a retail license. One of the questions to be argued before the Supreme Court next month seems to have been specially framed for the purpose of obtaining a reconsideration of this point.

California's Great Fair

A Former Canadian's Impression of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.—I have just returned from our Mid-winter Fair at Palm City. The attendance from the east is increasing, and everyone is surprised and pleased at the magnitude. I have been there at least twenty times, and am sorry my engagements will not allow me to visit it oftener. Every time I go there I see something new.

The counties' exhibits, consisting of fruits, vegetables, flowers, lumber, timber, ores, minerals, etc., are wonderful. Eastern farmers are delighted and amazed at the large growth, and say the East cannot compare.

MUSTARD EXHIBITS.
The northern part of Santa Barbara county raise large quantities of mustard. One farmer told me he raised on an average 30 sacks of mustard per acre, which he sold from \$2 to \$3 per sack. The mustard is nearly all shipped to foreign ports. Land which grows mustard is worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre, and sells at these prices.

The fair grounds are growing more beautiful daily—the shrubs, flowers and plants more fragrant and beautiful. Everywhere nature's beautiful flowers are to be seen, and visitors linger by their side as long as they can. The hotels, grounds, lodging houses, etc., are crowded to excess. Of course, cheap railroad rates bring in many. The fare to-day to Chicago is only \$26, which is less than 1 cent per mile.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Southern California has a building of its own, in which the productions of San Diego, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, Los Angeles, etc., are showing the wonders to the world, which cannot be excelled in any part of the world. Oranges, lemons, quinces, pears, plums, apricots, grapes, figs, prunes, strawberries, cherries, apples, etc., in their green and natural state, and in one of the exhibits they have an elephant made of oranges.

At Vacaville, which is only about 25 miles from here, are raised the earliest cherries in the United States, and we will have ripe cherries in about ten days.

CHILDREN'S DAY.
Mr. H. de Young, the proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and the director-general of the fair, has invited all the children to visit the fair next Saturday, as his guests. He includes those attending the orphanages, news-boys, apprentices and the children from the towns and cities near San Francisco. It is expected that at least 20,000 children will accept of his invitation and be made glad.

M. H. de Young was once a poor boy and is now only 50 years of age. He is one of our millionaires and we are proud of him, and California rejoices

that we have a man of such energy and liberality.

The specialties at the fair are numerous and well patronized. The Scenic Railway, Chinese theater, Japanese theater, mining camp of '49; Hawaiian volcano, streets of Cairo with its dancing girls, and a hundred other things are filled nearly every day.

The fair is a grand place to attend if one feels a little gloomy or despondent, as you can see more fun there in one day than can be seen in all Canada.

LUMBER.

Humboldt county is showing some of her big trees and red-wood lumber, pine and fir. The red-wood dresses beautifully and is very curly like curly maple in Canada, differing only in the color.

I believe this fair will add thousands to the population of this State. In no part of the world can better fruit, grain or vegetables be raised and in very few places can they equal. Quite a number of farmers from Iowa have purchased land here recently. In and around San Miguel, Pasobrobes, Lompoc and Arroyo Grande are good chances for investments, and in these sections you can get grain or fruit lands at moderate prices.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is extending a line along the coast to Santa Barbara, which will enhance the value of property along the route. Now is the time to buy and many are buying.

CANADA.

Everywhere I go in this State I find many Canadians. Many are doing well, some not so well. I found several lumbermen in Humboldt county, viz.: Vances, Carsons, Stevens, Hill and others, millionaires—some in every county.

We are having new potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., in our market, and next week we will have some ripe cherries.

The weather to-day is like a July day in Canada, warm and dry.

POLITICS.

The general impression here is, if we have a general election now, that the Democrats, owing to the hard times, would vacate their places to the Republicans. We have at least a dozen different parties at present, but all sink into insignificance to the two great parties—Democrats and Republicans.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

We can finish nothing in this life; but we may make a beginning and bequeath a noble example.
—SAMILES.

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

+++
The editor who is always feeling the pulse of the people is not really interested in their heart-beats. It is his own circulation that he is looking after.
—[Life.]

+++
A Pain in the Back—Can be removed by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Only 25 cents per bottle at all drug stores.

ANALYSTS.

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FARM AND GARDEN

GRAIN IN FEEDING.

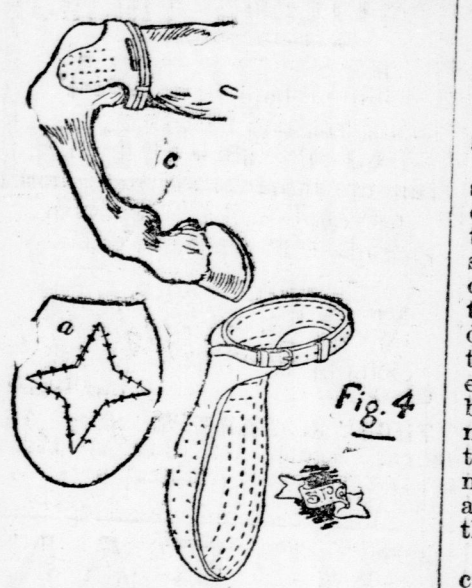
Coarse Feed Lacking in Nourishment if Fed Alone.

Grain of any kind may be used to excess. Even though the total quantity supplied is not extremely large, it may prove injurious by being given with too small a proportion of other substances. Ruminant animals especially need bulk of food as well as nutriment. Hay, straw, or some similar material must be given in connection with it in order to have meal or any other concentrated food give its best results. This is true not only as regards the growth or productiveness of the animals, but also in respect to their health.

The old method of keeping animals upon grass and hay until they reached maturity has very largely given way to the more scientific and also more profitable plan of supplying a good deal of bran, meal, or some similar material in connection with the coarse fodder. The new system is a great improvement upon the old, whether the object to be attained is growth, fattening, productiveness or labor. The inability of animals to digest a sufficient quantity of bulky food to supply them with all the nutritious matter which they can profitably use is a very serious defect which cannot be remedied while the old method is exclusively followed, but which is completely removed by the addition of a suitable quantity and quality of concentrated materials.

Improved Horse-Leg Fender.

The nature of this invention consists in providing a fender or leather pad, so made as to fit the inside of the knee joint or the ankle-joint of a horse adapted to interfering or striking either of those joints with the opposite foot or



HORSE LEG FENDER.

leg, and thereby to prevent the cutting and bruising of the same. The important feature of the improvement is the interlining or stiffener which prevents the pad from slipping out of place. It is made of stiff leather and is first cut in the shape shown in a Fig. 4. Two incisions are then made through the middle at right angles to each other, and opening them, triangular pieces are fit therein of such dimensions as to give the whole piece the shape required—that is, so as to make it sufficiently concave as to fit over the joint or part to be protected. These wedge-shaped or angular pieces are sewed fast in their places, and the whole stiffener is then enclosed by substantial harness leather outside and a softer covering inside. The stiffener and the coverings are then sewed firmly together as shown in Fig. 4 and provided with straps and buckles with which to attach them to the leg. Inserted at the upper end of the fender, just below the strap, is a narrow strip of whalebone, wood, or other suitable substance, hard and moderately elastic. The use of this is to prevent the pad from turning round on the leg and being displaced.

Early Hatching and Moulting.

It has surprised those who were not aware of the possibility of such happenings that some of the pullets hatched early began to moult in the fall. As a rule pullets do not moult the first year, but shed their feathers the fall of their second year. For this reason—that of pullets moulting in the fall of the year in which they are hatched—experienced poultrymen will not hatch the pullets before April. The moulting of the early pullets depends upon circumstances. It is only after a pullet matures and really becomes a hen that she moults, the early hatching placing her in the same position as a late hatched pullet of the previous year. If the pullets are of the large breeds, such as Brahmas and Cochins, they will hardly mature before winter is near at hand, hence they may be hatched as early as May, but Leghorns, which sometimes mature before they are six months old, are liable to moult the same year as hatched and may consequently be hatched as late as May and be early pullets. Forcing pullets with too much oily food also sometimes causes them to moult prematurely.

Early Maturity of Animals.

Only the thoughtful farmer is able to enumerate the advantages of forcing into early maturity the animals intended for the butcher's block. The economy in the amount of food, the better quality of beef, pork and mutton, the time necessary to realize upon the investment, all count in favor of shortening the time as far as possible, in which to bring the animal up to the highest state of perfection for marketable purposes, consistent with the health and vigor of constitution necessary to resist the incursions of disease. Breeding animals should be handled by more conservative methods near the stage of maturity but during the growing period the muscular development may be urged on with equal safety to both. The fattening foods should be used only to a limited extent until the finishing period or until the framework has been practically completed. The swine plague is largely due to the lack of this care to select the foods which are essential to the ends desired.—Ohio Farmer.

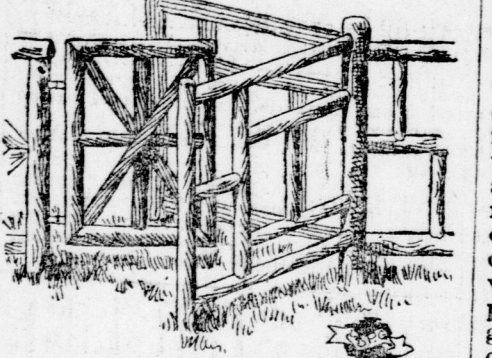
How Pastures May Be Made.

Permanent pastures may be made of one species of grass only, but the feeding value is increased by having a variety. The variety should be selected with a regard to their habits of growth—as hardhood, durability, the part of the season during which they grow and the feeding value of each.

A RUSTIC GATE.

One Convenient and Very Simple of Construction.

Many of the most frequently used farm pathways lead through fields in places distant from the wagon gate. An ordinary small gate on such a path is very apt to be left open, permitting the stock to trespass on growing crops. A stile over the fence is generally unsightly, and climbing the steps is only less inconvenient than climbing the fence. A suitable gate for such a pathway is shown in the illustration. This gate is always open for people, but when a four-footed animal attempts to pass, the gate swings against an outer post of the



CONVENIENT FARM GATE.

triangle and closes the way. A person standing in the angle can easily swing the gate so as to make a wide passage-way. The hinges should be strong, and the gate so heavy that the wind cannot move it quickly.

Weeds on the Farm.

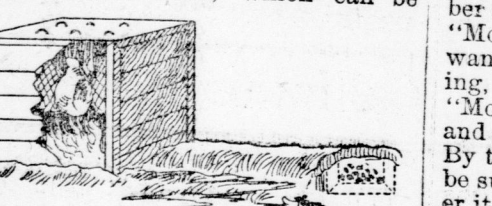
It is painful to see that the weed crop has become a general one. Few farms are free from the pests. And yet they can be exterminated by proper action at the proper time. I will give my experience and observation the past summer. Wheat stubble fields, in July and August, had an unusual crop of green ragweed. About August 20, when this weed was in full bloom, seeds beginning to shape, I took the mower and cut a large portion of a field nearest the house, so that I could carefully note the result. I raised the cutter-bar high so as to cut as little of the young clover as possible, and shaved the wheat stubble and the weeds about four or five inches from the ground.

The result is satisfactory. There is scarcely a weed on the portion so treated, while the unmown part is gray with the useless crop. Mowing destroys the seed for a future crop; the short pieces of the stubble clipped off act as a mulch to the young clover, holding moisture during the hot months and protecting the roots during the winter, and it hastens the return of both stubble and weeds back to fertilizer work. Cutting the weeds relieved the soil of the draft necessary to mature the plants and seed, and thereby promoting the growth of the clover.

If the season is very dry raise the cutter-bar higher and cut the second time, if weeds come on again. This is a practical method of getting rid of these annual pests easily and rapidly. Try it. You will be pleased with the result.

A Fifty Cent Smokehouse.

This will hold four hams and a fitch (side) of bacon. It is made as follows: Take a dry goods box, which can be



FIFTY CENT SMOKEHOUSE.

bought for fifty cents, turn upside down and bore six pairs of holes in the bottom. Then lay on its side, tie each ham securely by inserting the cord through the pairs of holes and drawing the cord close up to the box bottom. When this is done place the box bottom up from the top. Now dig a trench from under the box to a fire pit six feet distant, one foot deep and the same width. Over this trench place sheet iron and cover with earth; also earth up around the bottom of the box to keep in the smoke. In the fire pit put hickory chips, set on fire and cover with another piece of sheet iron.

Brief Items.

Sweep the barn floor often.

Thrifty, vigorous hens should be the ones selected for early mothers.

Look out for vermin on all kinds of stock before they get too thick.

Early maturity is just as valuable in growing colts as in growing steers.

Curry combs distress many horses greatly. A stiff brush should be substituted.

Do not go into turkey raising unless there is plenty of pasture.

Teasing hordes render them vicious; do not permit it.

Children will take much more interest in the orchard or garden work if made partners in the work and profit.

In all feeding it is to be remembered that scarcely any two animals will be found exactly alike in appetite or thrift.

Potatoes and onions are crops which on the average will yield good returns, if properly planted, cultivated and marketed.

The Intelligent May Err.

It is true that the great majority of farmers err in the direction of not giving enough rich food. But there are many, in all, especially among dairymen and producers of beef and mutton, who are inclined to feed a smaller proportion of "roughage" than their animals really need. There are, also, many young farmers, who are intelligent and energetic men but who have more zeal than experience, who are liable to make the same mistake.

Don't Forget Your Wife.

When ordering your garden seeds be sure and not forget to let the wife and children order a few flower seeds. Even if it is hard times we cannot afford to let all beauty depart from our homes.

The Small Farmer's Troubles.

Mother—Horror! How did you tear your clothes so?

Small Boy—Tryin' to get over a barbed wire fence without tearin' 'em.

The Plow Team.

A good plow team is a great aid toward producing crops cheaply. If you have not such an one it would be well to look about now and secure it at once.

A New Use For Onions.

It has been suggested that if a few pieces of onions, or the skins of onions, are placed in the nests of the hens, the lice will depart.

THE DAIRY

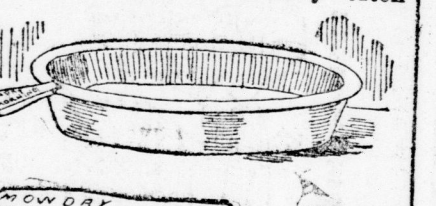
SALTING BUTTER.

F. C. Curtis, of Wisconsin, Gives His Method of Salting.

I assume that it is generally considered that butter absorbs salt, which it does not. In proof whereof I will state that some two months ago I worked up a pound of butter into a solid ball without salt. This butter has been kept immersed in strong brine until the present time, when on opening it I find no trace of salt, except near the surface of the ball. Salt properly exists in butter only as dissolved in the water remaining in butter; if found in the butter in an undissolved state, objection is made by any good judge of butter. From this reasoning it will be seen that the amount of salt in butter depends somewhat upon the amount of water in the butter when the salt is added. Let us suppose we have a quantity of drained granular butter with twenty-six per cent of water in it—our object is to salt only half the water, but that is an impossibility; we must salt all the water in the butter. Hence if we are required to have one ounce to the pound in the finished product, twice as much salt must be taken, for half of it will come out in exuded brine. There is no danger in getting in too much salt provided no more salt is put in than will dissolve. Sometimes twenty pounds of butter after salting in the granular state will exude three or four quarts on revolving the churn and working it into a mass and sometimes not more than one pint. The difference is undoubtedly in the fineness or coarseness of the granules when the salt is added.—F. C. Curtis, in the Stockman.

A Milk-Room Device.

What housewife says, the American Agriculturist, has not had trouble again and again to tell just how old is the milk in each pan in her milk room? When the same number of pans are used at each milking, and these can be always placed in regular order upon the shelves, there may be little danger of getting Tuesday morning's milk mixed up with that of Monday night; but sometimes there is room for only a part of the pans upon one shelf, and so some must be placed out of order, or an unequal number of pans may be used; and in these ways uncertainty often



LABELS FOR MILK PANS.

arises as to the age of the milk. This trouble may be obviated by the device shown in the illustration. Slips of wood, narrowed at one end and having a slit just large enough to slip upon the edge of a pan, are made as shown in the sketch. Let there be a sufficient number so that as many may be marked "Monday morning" as would ever be wanted to accommodate a single milking, and let an equal number be marked "Monday evening." "Tuesday morning," and so on through the days of the week. By this means a housekeeper can always be sure before she disturbs a pan whether it contains double or triple cream.

Preserving the Grain of Butter.

There is no part of the process involved in making an extra quality of butter that is of equal importance with properly working it. That the butter, milk and water must be taken out of it and the salt put into it, are matters of necessity, and the man who can invent a cheap method by which this can be done without working the butter will be the dairyman's benefactor. To make fine butter we must retain the grain in it, while all working, much or little, tends to destroy this grain. The modern plan of working butter is to do away with working it as much as possible, and do that little as lightly as can be, and at the same time expel all the milk and water and introduce the salt. To do this, stop the churn when the butter granules are very fine, draw the butter-milk, and introduce water at a temperature near 55° F., which hardens the butter, and when the water runs clear introduce the salt, mixing it well with the hard granules of butter in the churn. Then remove the butter to a table and press into shape for market. This will need no second working to remove the mottled appearance. Do not expect to succeed perfectly with this first trial, but a little experience will soon lead you to overcome the difficulties. It is all at first to wash the butter in the churn with a strong brine, instead of clear water, until more skill is attained by practice.—American Agriculturist.

Imitation Butter.

It has been my lot, says A. M. Lyman in the Homestead, to observe the working of the great and formidable foe to the dairy interests in placing of imitation butter on the market. It is made from stuff that is worth as grease i. e. per lb., but costs the consumer about 25c. Some of it is put up so as to look like the butter our grandmothers made, put up in round balls and wrapped in "old linen" to have it look natural. Some of it is made in oblong balls so as to look like good old-fashioned dairy butter. Some of it is made in imitation creamery style, wrapped in parchment, so as to look new fashioned. But it is all made from cheap grease, and not from the pure cream of cow's milk, which costs more to make than the bogus stuff retails for. Some of the old manufacturers make up testimonials and commendatory words and letters from prominent men so as to deceive the public.

Butter and Cheese.

At the Western Ontario Dairymen's meeting Prof. Dean of the dairy school, in speaking of cheese, said that while large parts of vegetable food were either unwholesome or indigestible, and meats had great wastes, milk, butter and cheese were all digested and taken up by the system, to not only repair wastes, but supply energy as well, and no other food has as much working action as did the milk foods, so that to promote a greater demand for such food, this fact needs to be more prominently brought before the public, and, what is more, only the best butter and cheese should be made, and as cheaply as they can, so that "once tasted, ever in demand" will be the result.

HONOR TO DARTMOUTH.

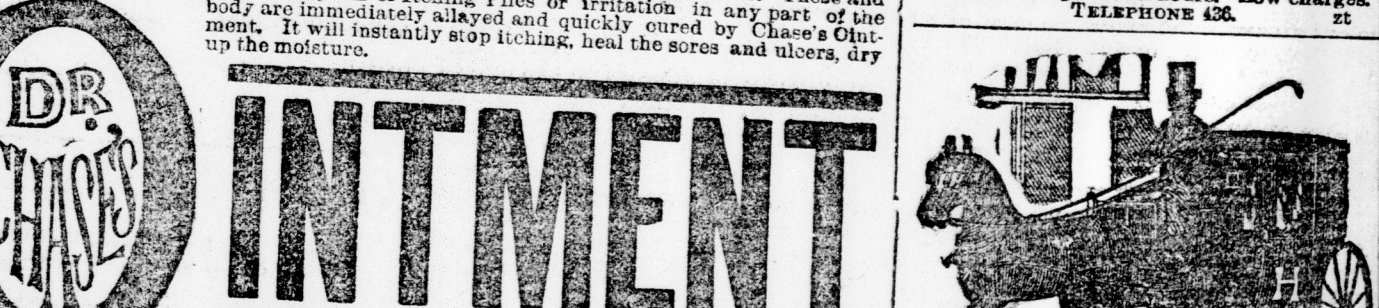
Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., Whose Gift Intellect Discovered Paine's Celery Compound.



Two giants among men—the greatest American and the greatest physician that America has produced—Daniel Webster and Edward E. Phelps—have both done honor to Dartmouth College, one as a student, the other as an instructor. To Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., the world-to-day owes longer life and more freedom from sickness than to any other physician. Every Dartmouth alumnus of more than a dozen years' standing remembers the awe in which he held the keen observer whose name appeared in the college catalogue next to that of the president as professor of materia medica; and every younger graduate has admired the complete museum of medical botany which Dr. Phelps gave to the college. But it was the world-famed discovery of Prof. Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood which has endeared the great doctor to the world, and made his life an era in the practice of medicine. Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut and graduated from the military school at Norwich, Vt. He studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith, of New Haven, Conn., and graduated in medicine at Yale. His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. In 1835 he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. In 1841 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, until a few years before his death in 1880. He had for years foreseen the dangers of the American way of living. He went about to find a scientific, common-sense remedy to cure the common evils that, under one name and another, result from an unhealthy state of the nervous system, and within a score of years have seemed to be sweeping over the country like an epidemic. He succeeded. He gave to the medical profession a celebrated remedy, which has since come to be known the world over as Paine's Celery Compound. It was Dr. Phelps' prescription which ever since has been freely used and prescribed by the most eminent of the profession. The formula was furnished to all reputable physicians. They found the wonderful remedy to be exactly what it was claimed for it, a great nerve and blood strengthener and restorer. It was demonstrated beyond doubt that Paine's Celery Compound would cure nervous debility, exhaustion, neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, and all blood diseases. It was as harmless as it was good, and was the universal advice of the medical profession that the compound be placed where the general public could secure it, and the hands of people have every year proven the wisdom of this good advice. Paine's Celery Compound has given to people of Canada the best and strongest testimonials ever published. No other medicine before the public has ever been favored with such a mass of home-evidence. All classes, from the laborer to men of women of national reputation, have declared that Paine's Celery Compound worthy of all that has been said in its favor. As a well known physician in this city says: "Paine's Celery Compound is not patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nerve—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass."

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No More Misery.



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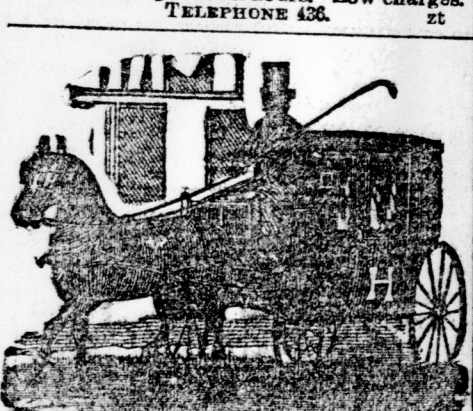
ITCHING PILES is an exceedingly painful and annoying affliction, found alike in the rich and poor, male and female. The principal symptoms are a severe itching, which is worst at night when the sufferer becomes warm in bed. So terrible is the itching that frequently during sleep scratches the parts until they are sore—ulcers and tumors form, excessive moisture is exuded. Females are peculiarly afflicted from this disease, causing unbearable irritation and trouble. These and every other symptom of Itching Piles or Irritation in any part of the rectum, it will instantly stop itching, heal the sores and ulcers, dry up the moisture.

It has been my lot, says A. M. Lyman in the Homestead, to observe the working of the great and formidable foe to the dairy interests in placing of imitation butter on the market. It is made from stuff that is worth as grease i. e. per lb., but costs the consumer about 25c. Some of it is put up so as to look like the butter our grandmothers made, put up in round balls and wrapped in "old linen" to have it look natural. Some of it is made in oblong balls so as to look like good old-fashioned dairy butter. Some of it is made in imitation creamery style, wrapped in parchment, so as to look new fashioned. But it is all made from cheap grease, and not from the pure cream of cow's milk, which costs more to make than the bogus stuff retails for. Some of the old manufacturers make up testimonials and commendatory words and letters from prominent men so as to deceive the public.

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SILO FOR TEN COWS.

Make It, With Remarks Upon Its Value.

A dairy herd of ten head, to be fed a month, a silo of 14 by 14 feet, set deep, would probably be of use. It would be a little difficult to full instructions, not knowing the conditions or the material to be used. Consider it as a silo settled that silos for some time will be built of wood, square or round, and of one or two thicknesses of lumber. It is a matter of doubt if the round silo is of superior quality over the square, but the difference between the single-boarded or double-boarded silo, in the cost, whether good put on in the best of work, is any better or has merits. The thickness of cheap inch surfaced on one side only, not a half lap, with tarred paper. The claim that the single-boarded outlasts double-boarded ones well proved. The writer has a boarded silo built in the basement of the barn, eight years old, and has just been emptied, and is as sound as ever. If the right tight and substantial, the form is essential as the maturity of the that goes into it—not too green (ure) or too dry by over-ripeness. Inside, as a separate building, it is a good foundation of some kind, silos built into it that they are secured and then for the indicated—2 by 8-inch studding put in inches from centre to centre, can then be ceiled up inside as elected. The roof is best put on the rafters on to the studding, rather than to use plates and cross-tie them half way up to the this will prevent the top of the silo spreading. The outside may be ceiled with cheap siding, springing the bottom boards, so that there is a circulation of air up through the spaces between the studding, and keep the walls dried out. Then one finds a silo in the made eight square. Instead of the long running up and down, they are short, and go around the silo, being at the top, which are halved to top. The lining is narrow flooring, put on and down, breaking joints like the "hoops" being about two part. At the bottom use two or three of these hoops, set the silo on a foundation, and fill inside with a well pounded-down straw, conchally disking or "kettle-shaped" in centre. A silo such as is needed for, after the plan last spoken of, need to be about ten feet in diameter and twenty feet deep at least. For the stock of cattle proposed to one, with a round silo, would feed faster than it would be possible to take any hurt, nor do we need with a pit fourteen by fourteen feet, that there would be any liability. In warm weather we think it a good advantage to have an old tarp to cover over the surface after feeding each feed, and keep the fresh room constant contact with the outside—Country Gentleman.

Mending Broken Limbs.

Writer in Country Gentleman says: ten happens that some animal upon farm has a leg broken. Not always it pay to try to save the animal. In of a fat hog or one of the cattle it is better to kill the animal at once, as the meat would be good for use, and as soon as the fracture is made, with small animals a plaster of a bandage applied to the fracture in a few weeks time make the limb good as new. Several instances of kind have happened in my own experience, and the plaster bandage has resulted in a complete cure. A pet lamb had its leg broken, head of killing it a quantity of plaster was wet up with cold water, the leg well greased to prevent the plaster sticking to it when the plaster was removed, and the plaster coating applied directly to the first straightening as well as possible. Cloth bandages were then wound and it secured tightly. After the plaster had set, the lamb was given its liberty. After a few days it began to limp a little, and at the end of a month the bandage was removed and the limb found to be perfectly sound. When was found with its leg broken in last spring. As it was a choice it was treated as above, and although it was longer in healing, it finally ne out all right and shows no sign of accident at the present time. It is the plaster, it should be spread in a strip of cloth after being wet, as otherwise it could not be made to stay place while the bandage was being placed.

Care Needed in Breeding.

How shall we breed for the better stock, and who is to blame for the inferior stock we have on hand? First, the farmer does not post himself so that is a proper judge to breed intelligently. Secondly, if he wants any information he is more likely to ask the opinion of a doctor, dentist, or lawyer, than he would of a competent horseman. Thirdly, if he has a mare that could make a good brood mare he sells her and breeds one he can not sell on the market. This is poor taste and very bad judgment. The result is, he eventually ends up by blaming the dealer because he will not give him a good price for his mare that he has used no good or intelligent judgment in breeding; yet the farmer is not the only one to blame. It is often said they would not pay the price for a good horse. I claim it is not true. The service fees they are paying have been entirely too high for the class of stallions they were breeding to. The fact of it is, after so many high-priced stallions being sold over the country, there is not one in twenty that would make a half-way decent gelding. If all the stallions in the country were gelded young—draft, coachers and roadsters—not one in twenty would make a fair gelding for the market. If this is true, as I firmly believe, is it not time that farmers and breeders should turn a new leaf and breed more intelligently?—Kansas Farmer.

Room for the Stock.

Give the animals plenty of room in the stable in which to lie down, if you would make them comfortable.

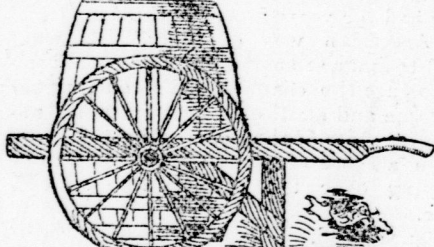
ON BOTH SIDES OF THE WATER.

Comparison Between Raising Sheep in England and Here.

"It is, indeed, almost startling to reflect how few sheep there are of any sort in the United States in comparison with the area of the continent. The total number does not exceed 40,000,000, whereas in Great Britain with its comparatively insignificant area, we have 27,000,000. But even more remarkable is the fact that American consumers do not demand, and the American farmers do not supply, mutton which to English palates is worth eating. In the course of my short visit to America and Canada I tried mutton at a number of hotels and restaurants in different places but, with hardly an exception, it varied only from very inferior to absolutely uneatable. Americans themselves, and especially those who have visited England, freely admit that the public do not know what good mutton is. Of course, now that the mutton breeds of this country have a strong footing in certain parts, it is becoming possible to get good mutton, but I speak of the ordinary supply as a visitor finds it." The same writer, who seems to have forgotten that all our stock spring from imported animals, asserted the superiority of English sheep in this way: "Generally speaking, the sheep show proved that American and Canadian farmers can themselves breed very good mutton sheep with the aid, of course, of imported stock. As a general rule, the imported sheep beat the home-bred ones in the contest for prizes, but nevertheless the latter were in no way degraded, and in many cases made a good fight for the ribbons. This shows that the English breeds are capable of acclimatization. Mr. Buchanan, speaking at the dinner given by the American Shropshire association, attempted to argue that there was no need to buy sheep from abroad, but that American and Canadian farmers can raise their own. That, no doubt, is a state of things which may arrive but it will be many a long year yet. The true policy for American and Canadian farmers is to go in for better sheep, and more of them, and to buy their stock from the fountain head. They have, judging from what I saw at the Chicago stock yards, an excellent lot of cattle and they obtained them by buying for many years some of the best from the old country. They will find that the same policy—and only that policy—will give equal results in the case of sheep. But they have a very long row to hoe before they bring up their sheep to the level of their cattle." That writer evidently did not stay on this side of the water long enough to learn that breeders can produce what there is a demand for. There is comparatively little demand for running horses, so we have bred trotter. With our unrivalled opportunities for producing good and cheap beef there has been little general demand for mutton and we have given more attention to wool. A knowledge of our history should convince a candid man that breeders can fill all orders in a reasonable time although perhaps they may make more of a distinction between beef and mutton and not attempt to breed animals too small for beef and too large and coarse for mutton or for the amount of wool they carry.—London Live Stock Journal.

How to Make Slop-carts.

Make a square by firmly mortising together four 2x4-inch timbers the desired length, says the Orange Judd Farmer.



SLOP CARTS WITH BARREL.

To put on the wheels bore holes in the side pieces about the middle of each and in these insert pieces of hickory shaped to fit the opening in the wheel hub. Bolt handles to this, put on legs and braces and the cart is complete.—In making both these carts they must be constructed as to permit the barrel bottom to be several inches from the ground but not so high as to make it difficult to remove the slop with a pail. An old kerosene or vinegar barrel with the head removed and used as a cover serves very well. It is not necessary to use plow handles, but they are the best. Ordinary straight pieces of lumber with the one end slightly rounded off will do. The size of the square, length of the axle, etc., will depend upon the barrel to be used.

Roup in Turkeys.

In the first stages of the disease the fowl seems afflicted with a very bad cold, there is a "villainous rattle" in the throat, a discharge from the nostrils, then a deposit something like that formed in diphtheria appears in the mouth and throat, accompanied by an extremely offensive odor, the nasal passages become clogged, the fowl refuses to eat and soon becomes unable to swallow. Great thirst is manifested, but the affected bird should not be allowed access to the common drinking trough, as it is in this way that the disease is communicated to others.

Almost every poultry-keeper has a different remedy for roup. One of the simplest, and one which I should be inclined to try first, is plain North-Carolina tar and honey, equal parts, with a few drops of carbolic acid added. Anoint the mouth and affected parts lightly with the mixture, and put a little at the root of the tongue so that the fowl will be compelled to swallow it. This should be applied every other day, and is said to be a sure cure.

Ticks on Sheep.

A correspondent of Country Gentleman says: I recommend kerosene emulsion sprayed on the animals, as cheap, harmless, easily applied and sure death to ticks. Take 1 gallon soft water, 1/2 gallon soft soap, or 1 lb. hard soap shaved up, stir well; when dissolved and the mixture boils, add 2 gallons kerosene and agitate violently until a creamy mixture is formed. Add as much soft water as there is of emulsion and thoroughly stir. It may now be kept any length of time. To use, take 1 gallon of the emulsion thoroughly stirred to each 10 sheep and add 4 gallons soft, warm water. Bring the sheep together in a corner or pen, and with a force-pump and tin-sprinkler, spray until thoroughly wet, stirring the sheep round occasionally. A little in the eye or mouth will do no harm. This remedy is equally good for lice on other live-stock, and when twice the strength, to spray the hen-house and hens.

Pathetic.

A lady who had spent a great deal of time in trying to teach her servant to make a good drawn-butter gravy, and who found no little scolding necessary to accomplish it, called Bridget in to the dinner table one day and said, severely:

"Bridget, this drawn-butter gravy is actually bitter!"

"Is that so, ma'am?" asked Bridget, sorrowfully.

"It is, Bridget. Now, how do you account for it?"

"I do know, ma'am; but I do be thinkin', ma'am, that I dropped a tear into it!"—Youth's Companion.

A Touch of Fashion.

Forget-me-nots are quite the vogue. Golden-haired maidens wear huge bunches pinned at their corsage. The stems are tied by long, pale-blue ribbons. The latest bonbonniere is of silver overgrown with the wee blue enameled flower. Fashionable buttonhooks have the handles trimmed with forget-me-nots, and the new vinaigrette is a gem in blue and gold, the forget-me-nots in the centre being arranged in a wreath framed by repousse gold.

Extravagance of the Age.

One wonders when extravagance will reach high water mark on seeing the old time white broadcloth lap robes, daintily lined with silk, displaced in baby carriages by great regal squares of ermine.

A Wonderful Pennant.

When the Lancaster sailed from the Levant recently her homeward-bound pennant hoisted from the mast truck was a wonder. It was of silk, 600 feet in length.

No Time To Get Married.

Matrimonial agent—The registry fee, sir, is five marks.

Client—What do you mean? If I had five marks do you think I should want to get married?

A Record of Long Ago.

A French priest stationed at Jerusalem has been the fortunate finder of "a talent of the time of King David." It was unearthed in his dooryard.

Hardening Horses.

Prepare and harden horses for spring work. If you have carrots, give a peck per day to each horse and feed less oats. If they refuse them cut them up and mix corn meal with them. Give the colts a few carrots every day. Give work oxen roots, cut hay or straw and ground feed. Work animals do not need fat-producing foods. The most successful dairymen let their cows go dry six or eight weeks. The cows may lose the last time by increased vitality, and the calves are healthy, strong and vigorous, in comparison. It weakens both cow and calf to milk up to within two, three or four weeks of coming in. Don't stint young stock in order to pamper the older ones. A year's growth is sometimes sacrificed by stinting a young thing in the winter, and it will never fully recover.—Ohio Farmer.

The Big-Nosed Man.

People make fun of a big nose, but the big-nosed people can stand a little twitting, for the big nose is the only kind that makes its way through the world with credit to itself and its possessor. The little stubby noses may have brilliancy and imagination, but the big nose, particularly the big Roman nose, has executive ability, and plenty of it. Nobody ever heard of a little-nosed man commanding an army or controlling large mercantile or industrial interests. Such places are not given to little noses, and only big noses can fill them. A little nose in a responsible position may be safe, but will never be enterprising.

The World's Deepest Metal Mine.

The United States has now, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, the deepest metal mine in the world. For some time that claim has been made for the Maria shaft at the mines of Freiberg, in Austria, which was 3675 feet below the surface at the time of the great fire in 1892. It has now been surpassed in depth by the No. 3 shaft of the Tamarack Copper Mining Company, in Michigan, which on December 1 last was 3640 feet deep, and is now more than 3700 feet, the average rate of sinking being about 75 feet per month.

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Laurentian	From Montreal	May 6
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Numidian	From Montreal	May 13
Sardinian	From Montreal	May 19
Laurentian	From Montreal	May 20

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Cabin passage, single, \$10 and upwards; return, \$20 and upwards, according to location of berth; second cabin, \$20; steerage at lowest through rates. For tickets and information apply to

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ETRURIA.....Saturday, April 28, 11:30 a.m.
LUCANIA.....Saturday, May 5, 5:30 a.m.
UMBRIA.....Saturday, May 12, 11:30 a.m.
CAMPANIA.....Saturday, May 19, 5:30 a.m.
ETRURIA.....Saturday, May 26, 5:30 a.m.
LUCANIA.....Saturday, June 2, 5:30 p.m.
UMBRIA.....Saturday, June 9, 10 a.m.

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