

Serious Charges.

Squire Lacey, London West's Council, was charged.

That the Village of West was Steered into a Sea of Chaos.

Councillor Spencer, and Mr. D. C. Macdonald, of the Municipal Council, were charged.

Though the meeting in Jones' Hall, London West, last night, was a municipal matter, it was not a quiet one in its character, there were several outbursts on the part of the speakers that stirred the audience and caused anything like a riot.

Squire Lacey was asked to preside. He said that it was a pity that he had not been appointed to the chair. He wanted himself to be one of the candidates. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edward Lacey, Mr. R. A. Jones, candidates for school trustees, spoke on school board matters.

After the school board had been discussed the chairman, Mr. William Spencer, rose to speak.

Mr. Macdonald came forward. He said there was nothing to be said about him. (Cheers.) He then spoke of the events of the evening.

He would like to see the people who were going to the rounds, the truth of which he would like to see. He thought they had been most and neglectful.

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AT THE POLLS.

Scrutinizers and Electors Study These Hints.

And Save Time and Trouble on Election Day.

The manner of taking an open ballot should be thoroughly understood by each returning officer, but the accounts received from some polling subdivisions last year would suggest that such was not the case.

The voter who must, for any cause, take the open ballot, should stand before the returning officer's table, in the presence of all the scrutineers, and, as the returning officer reads aloud the names of the candidates for each office, signify to one of whom he desires to vote, the officer marking the ballot for him.

In like manner the several bylaws must be marked, for or against, in the presence of all the scrutineers. For the returning officer to go with the voter into the booth and suggest the kind of ballot that should be cast is illegal.

The ballot box must stand in such position as to be in full view of all the scrutineers.

All ballots, folded singly, and with the initials of the returning officer plainly visible, should be handed to the returning officer to be placed in the ballot box. For the voter to crumple the papers into a roll, and himself stuff them into the ballot box is contrary to the law.

At the close of the poll, when the counting begins, each ballot must be so handled by the returning officer as to permit every scrutineer not only to hear but to see whether it be for or against prohibition.

The special attention of the returning officers is called to the following sections of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act:

22. Immediately after the close of the poll in every polling place the deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the persons authorized to be present, count the votes given "yes" and "no" on the said question, and shall make up in separate packets, sealed with his own seal and the seals of such of the persons authorized to be present as desire to affix their seals, and marked upon the outside with a sworn statement of the contents of each packet, the date, the name of the deputy returning officer, and of the ward or polling subdivision and municipality:

(a) A statement showing:

(1) The votes given "yes" on the said question by male voters.

(2) The votes given "yes" by female voters.

(3) The votes given "no" by male voters.

(4) The votes given "no" by female voters.

(5) The used ballot papers which have not been objected to and have been counted.

(6) The ballot papers which have been objected to but which have been counted.

(7) The rejected ballot papers.

(8) The spoiled ballot papers.

(9) The unused ballot papers.

(10) The voters' list with the certificate of the deputy returning officer attached, setting forth (1) the number of male voters who were entitled to vote on the said question, (2) the number of female voters entitled to vote, (3) the total number of male voters who have voted, and (4) the total number of female voters who have voted, and a declaration in the form set out in schedule "F" to this act, that the said list was used in the manner prescribed by law, and that the entries therein were correctly made.

And shall forthwith deliver the said packets to the clerk of the municipality.

23. Every deputy returning officer, upon being required to do so, shall deliver to the persons authorized to be present at the polling place a certificate (1) of the number of votes given at the polling place "yes" and "no" to the said question, distinguishing particularly between the votes so given by male voters and those given by female voters, and (2) of the number of rejected ballot papers.

MONDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Vote for the Money Bylaws that Will Give Work.

The Kind of Men to Elect as Representatives.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

May we ask space for a few lines in the workmen's column to review the questions that are now before the voters of this city? Workmen are not large property holders, and they are to be called upon to vote on the bylaws that will bring the property holders into debt for the \$500,000 asked to pay the present council, which says it is wrong in principle to bonus any way or any works, and yet asks the electors to vote this one and not that one.

You voted for free library but did not get it. You carried it all right, and when you do vote you always can carry what you want to. Property holders wanted grant after grant for gas and railroad and Western Park, etc., etc., without end, and got them, and are told that the city is \$2,000,000 in debt, while the assessable property is about \$15,000,000.

Your property is work and your need is wages, which you must have—must have. This is the all-important matter for you. Will it cause a demand for more work, which we sell to the best advantage? If it does, then you vote for it. But don't give the money away. It would be an easy matter for me to give your money away, but the property owners do not want me to give their property or money away, and say I should not be allowed to vote on these questions.

Now, you will be called on to vote for aldermen, mayor, etc., who will do the giving. It is not for a free library or a site for a tree swimming bath, in regard to both of which the past set of aldermen voted for them. You have always found yourselves where the Indian found himself. He had gone shooting with a white man, and they agreed to share the game. They had a crowd, and a turkey dinner. The white man said, "You shall have the game and I will have the turkey, or else I will have the turkey, and you may take the game." "Ha!" said the Indian. "I don't talk turkey to me at all." The property owners get the turkey and you pay the cost.

It will perhaps be better to discuss the past alderman who pays the taxes. The same alderman may have been to the mind of the majority of the voters, but have they been the kind that give work in the city? Your readers will say "Yes." Ad. Carthage, Wm. Bowman, Wm. Yeas, Murray Anderson and Ad. Jones, who have done more to build up the city than all the others put together, why should the men that give employment be left as honeycombs? Are property men only to be considered? In fact property men and capital only that build the city? Fairly, it is not the player and the employed who have built this fair city, and not the investor and the

men who invest in property only? Take away the manufacturers and the people, then who will pay the taxes? But the people did that same thing, and the hundreds and thousands they borrowed from the Government for the canal and other improvements were lost in the lake, and the Government bore the loss. Had not you better select your men and not have them selected for you? For mayor you have three to select from—none of them employers, but all well known and tried, and perhaps all know your needs. But you say, "Work is what is wanted." Don't forget to appreciate the editor of the ADVERTISER at your next election. Of course, all will vote the temperance reform. Yours, etc., JOHN LAW.

A BOY'S MADCAP CAREER.

Forger, Burglar, and Finally a Murderer.

From Massachusetts He Goes to Montreal to Prepare for the Church—Disasters, and Drifts to Denver—His Wild Ways Lead to a Canoe, and He Shoots the Girl and Himself.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—Edward Handfield, son of the proprietor of the Handfield Carriage Company, with offices at Fourteenth street and Broadway, this city, lies dead with a record as a burglar, forger, and possessor of a life in the penitentiary, since he came to this city from the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Handfield, whose country place is in Ashfield, Mass., are wealthy. The mother is highly educated. Her son, after completing his studies in an academy, was sent to Montreal to prepare for the priesthood by a course in the Jesuit College there.

From statements made here to friends at various times it seems that young Handfield led a wild life in Montreal. The prospects of a life in the church were not to his taste, and he finally determined to give it up. He came to Denver in June and entered upon a round of dissipation. He dreamed well whenever he received money from home, and his parents were lavish in their remittances. While awaiting these he would do anything to make a living.

He hung about a livery stable doing odd jobs, and he was frequently in the street with Miss Ida Hall, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Hall, who keeps a restaurant. Young Handfield lived considerable money upon the 18-year-old daughter, and he was frequently in the street with Miss Ida Hall, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Hall, who keeps a restaurant.

Handfield became impatient to get married, but he was made to understand that it required money. He won a casual one night he forged the name of a friend upon a card, by which means he was permitted to enter the friend's room, where he stole two overcoats. The same night he was caught by the police and taken to jail. He was released from jail, and he was provided for at the table when he had no money. At first the family were pleased.

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He fell upon his bed, dying almost instantly. The girl crawled to the door and gave the alarm before she fell. She was taken to the hospital, where an examination showed no possibility of her recovery. That he had been a burglar, and that he was a forger, was disclosed by the finding of a brief note in a book, stating that his attorney would know what to do.

It was expected that with a promise of reform and a speedy return to his home in the east, the charges against him would be dropped. He told his lawyer that he intended to reform and settle down, and seemed quite jubilant over his chances for escape from a possible term in the penitentiary.

The girl means to be true to her word, and she has given her consent to the proposed marriage. Her family did not credit Handfield's repentance.

Mr. Hall finally said that the young girl must decide at once between the young man and her home, whereupon the girl decided to go to him and declare the engagement off. About 1:20 o'clock she entered his apartments on Welton street and told her story. The young man was reading a novel when she entered. He heard her story then dashed for a revolver, and before the girl could call for help or escape he had shot her in the breast and had sent another ball into his brain.

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Fatal Corsting Accident. NEWPORT, Me., Dec. 29.—Boys coasting on sleds yesterday collided with a team, resulting in the death of E. F. Pershley, a lad 15 years old. Walter Scott had a leg broken.

Clear Case of Ballot Box Stuffing. WINSTON, Man., Dec. 29.—A clear case of ballot box stuffing in the recent election was disclosed yesterday. The preliminary trial yesterday, and the accused was committed to stand trial at the next assizes. It was proved that the poll was opened twenty minutes ahead of time and that the votes were stuffed in. There were five more ballots than appeared on the poll book, and a number of dead men were voted. The magistrate committed the accused without even hearing the arguments, and so serious did he regard the case that he doubled the bail.

Previously It Did. "Do you believe," he said, as he tenderly stroked her hair. "Do you believe that a deep, abiding love like ours can never die out?" "Not now, George, I don't," she responded. "But it always did in my previous engagements."

H. Trebilcock & Co.'s 152 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

THE JUDGES OF THE WORLD'S GLOBE EXPOSITION HAVE AWARDED HIGHEST AWARDS TO WALTER BAKER & CO.

On each of the following named articles: BREAKFAST COCOA, Premium No. 1, Chocolate, Vanilla Chocolate, German Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Butter.

For purity of material, "excellent flavor," and "uniformity of composition." WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

The Grand Opera House Has Some Good Shows Coming in January—"The Outcast" To-Night, World's Fair Views on Monday and Tuesday, Spider and Fly on Wednesday.

M. B. Leach's new spectacular production will be presented at the Grand next Wednesday, with the same company of 50 people who were selected from both hemispheres for the World's Fair engagement at Chicago, where this magnificent spectacle was produced for 100 nights to crowded houses. The same gorgeous scenery, imported costumes, electric and mechanical effects will be seen here. The play has been entirely rewritten, scarcely anything remains of the first text but the name. Many novelties have been added. Notable features in the production is the Columbian ballet of sixteen beautiful English dancers from the Alhambra, London, headed by Miss Vercell, premiere danseuse, and Miss De Filippi, danseuse from the principal European theaters; the famous French dancers, Miles, Marie Nordier, Naette, Mimner, Fanny Martine, Nadine Balfour, from the Folies Bergere, Paris, said to be the most daring, unique and bewildering of tumblerlike artists. A grand transformation scene illustrating American historical events from 1492 to 1892, is said to be a masterpiece of stage mechanism and scenic art.

THE OUTCAST TO-NIGHT. Frank Tucker, the manager of the excellent company of players who recently filled a successful engagement at the Grand Opera House, reappears this evening in a drama that appeals to the heartstrings, entitled "The Outcast." The caste is good, and the stage mounting will be all that is required. Mr. Tucker will introduce a new and elaborate scene, being the distribution among the audience of twenty-five turkeys, which will enable a number of families to enjoy their New Year's dinner without any expenditure for the main dish. The prices are popular, 10 cents, 20 cents and 30 cents, and the house should be packed.

WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS. Those who did not visit the World's Fair can have its beauties and wonders vividly brought before them by seeing Shopp's Grand Stereoscopic entertainment in the Grand Opera House Monday and Tuesday, and matinee Monday. No entertainment of the kind has ever been presented to the Canadian public on such an elaborate scale, being perfect in every detail. The views of the White City, which are the only colored ones in Canada, are most magnificent and realistic, being displayed on a canvas 30 feet square. Mr. W. E. Conway introduces several songs during his lecture, which are humorous as well as interesting and instructive. Altogether the entertainment is said to be the best of the kind yet placed before the public.

Have You Asthma? Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

CRAPE! CRAPE! CRAPE! Are you in mourning, or are you going into mourning? Well, why pay high prices for your dress, jacket, hat or bonnet when you can get it for about half-price at our noted mourning department? The only one in London crowded with the choicest black goods specially for this season's trade, all selling at bankrupt prices. Don't make a mistake, but go direct to H. Trebilcock & Co.'s noted great mourning house, as the goods must be sold. Our house has always been noted for the finest mourning goods in London, and now you can buy them for less than the manufacturer's cost. Also Black Kid Gloves from 39c per pair up. Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Cashmere Gloves, Black Corsets, in fact, everything in our magnificent mourning department selling at low bankrupt prices. Crowds are securing bargains; so can you. Now is your time. Remember the place, and go direct to H. Trebilcock & Co.'s 152 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

THE HING LAUNDRY. Strictly clean and washed in an air to heat the water, and the clothes are dried in the sun. Ladies' dresses, coats and suits, and all other garments are cleaned and pressed in the latest and most improved manner. The laundry will guarantee satisfaction in the time and at the lowest price. Waiting room in 24 hours. Please bring your clothes to your work properly packed. If your work suits you, please return them to your friends. Ladies' collars and cuffs, frills, and ribbons, and all other garments, cleaned and pressed in the latest and most improved manner. Strict work in the city. Parcels sent for and delivered.

Now is the time for everybody to get their OLD PUMPS REPAIRED. We make all kinds of pumps over as good as new. Clean, bright, rollers, and pump handles specially. Prompt attention paid to all orders. Prices low. A. and J. Goldstick, 71 and 73 King Street, London.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH

And During the Month of January,

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman

ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

Carpets & House Furnishings

THAT CAREFUL BUYERS OF THESE GOODS CANNOT AFFORD TO OVERLOOK.

In Brussels Carpets we offer an extra quality carpet with border to match, made and laid for \$1 per yard. A superior quality, border to match, for \$1 10.

Best quality fine frame (100 patterns), borders to match, on the floor for \$1 25. American, Moquettes, English, Wiltons, Extra Super and Three-Ply Wools, Union and Tapestry Carpets in great variety.

In Linoleums and Oilcloths, Mats and Rugs, Lace and Chenille Curtains, we have everything that goes to make up a first-class house furnishing department at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

Our Carpet Department (than which there is no finer in Canada) occupies the entire third floor of our spacious premises, and is easily reached by taking the elevator on the ground floor.

176 and 178 DUNDAS STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The finest store in the city to rent. Balance of lease 7 years to run. The business must be closed about Feb. 1, 1894.

OWING TO THE CONTINUED LARGE DEMAND FOR THE

GREAT BARGAINS

We have been giving our customers and the public for the past two months, we have decided to keep our store open until

February 1, 1894

We were as busy yesterday as at any time before Christmas. The public believe in and appreciate a genuine reduction and Retiring from Business Sale.

OUR STOCK

Is yet very complete notwithstanding the tremendous volume of goods we have sold. We have yet a

\$20,000 STOCK

To make your selections from. Although we have sold during our sale over 1,100 Overcoats we have still about 200 left. These 200 are not culls, but our best goods, which we will offer at a price that must dispose of them in at least a week or ten days. Come early before the cream is broken and you will be sure to get suited both as to style, fit and pocket.

BURNS, the Clothier,

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER

CHRISTMAS
AND.....
HOLIDAY GOODS
LARGE VARIETY.
Fine Candy, Iced Cakes, Crystallized Fruits, etc.,

AT F.Y.S.H.'S
290 DUNDAS STREET

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
drug store, 950 Dundas street east, Hamilton, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

LICENSES—NO BOND OR WITNESS REQUIRED.
W. H. WATSON, 64 Stanley street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 189 Dundas street, and 439 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
Jeweler, 412 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

HAMILTON—At 21 Alexander street, London, West, on Dec. 29, 1894, the wife of W. T. Hamilton, of a daughter.

Holiday Presents

Delicate Perfumes in all new-est odors, put up in tempting cut glass bottles and baskets. Hair Brushes, Chamoms Vests and Lung Protectors, all of latest goods, at

SHUFF'S DRUG STORE,
EAST END.

Marriage Licenses Issued

JUST RECEIVED

SHERRIES

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED TO CANADA.

Claret, Vintage, 1893, Vin de Pasto, M. Cabernet, Pilsner, Morgan's, for cooking.

J. W. SCANDRETT, 177 Dundas St.

TRUMPET
This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
57 York Street, Telephone 115.

Spruce Cherry

Nothing is better, and nothing cures colds quicker than this favorite remedy—30c per bottle. Bejelo Drug store, No. 632 Dundas street.

Tar.

W. FAIRBAIRN

THE TAILOR.

Has Removed to Edge Block two stairs.

BOOMER'S

Bon-Bons and Chocolates

For Freshness, Purity and Deliciousness of Flavor are UNEXCELLED.

Fancy Baskets, Boxes, etc., suitable for Christmas Gifts.

181 DUNDAS STREET, S.W.

REX BRAND,

BREAKFAST-BACON

HAMS,

LEAF LARD

Superior to all others.

MOORE & COMPANY

1 to 6 Market House,

LONDON, ONTARIO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Smith Bros.

—ARE THE—

Leading Plumbers in London.

Call and see their goods in working operation in their showrooms, and then you will know how good plumbing is done.

376 RICHMOND ST.,

Opposite Masonic Temple.

Phone 588. ywt

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

DILLOWAY,

144 Dundas Street. Telephone 587.

ywt

Great Sale

—OF—

Remnants

In Every Department

—AT—

Priddis Bros.

New Year's Presents.

Skates, Steam Engines, Boys' Printing Presses, Air Guns, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, etc.

Wm. Gurd & Co.

185 DUNDAS STREET.

A Grand Success

Was our Christmas Trade, and we thank our customers for making it so. We ask for a continuance of past favors and wish you all a Happy New Year.

Anderson & Barnard,

NEW YORK STORE.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Laurel Insurance Co.

Sun Insurance Office.

3rd Insurance Association.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Insurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 243.

FAIR TO CLOUDY AND COLD.

Toronto, Dec. 29—11 p.m.—The area of low pressure over the lakes and Eastern Canada last night is now disappearing off the Atlantic coast. The low pressure area over the Northwest is now over the southern Gulf Stream. Another low area is appearing. Meanwhile an area of high pressure has developed during last night over Manitoba, and is passing across the lakes and moving down over Eastern Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 22°—29°; Banford, 10° below—10° below; Qu'Appelle, 34° below—10° below; Winnipeg, 30° below—22° below; Kingston, 20° below—12° below; Port Arthur, 12° below—8° below; Montreal, 34°—38°; Quebec, 28°—34°; Halifax, 54°—42°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Dec. 30—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Fresh north to east winds; fair to cloudy and decidedly cold to-day; light local snowfalls.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Toronto, 22°—29°; Banford, 10° below—10° below; Qu'Appelle, 34° below—10° below; Winnipeg, 30° below—22° below; Kingston, 20° below—12° below; Port Arthur, 12° below—8° below; Montreal, 34°—38°; Quebec, 28°—34°; Halifax, 54°—42°.

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Minimum and maximum temperatures: Toronto, 22°—29°; Banford, 10° below—10° below; Qu'Appelle, 34° below—10° below; Winnipeg, 30° below—22° below; Kingston, 20° below—12° below; Port Arthur, 12° below—8° below; Montreal, 34°—38°; Quebec, 28°—34°; Halifax, 54°—42°.

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COUGHS,

COLDS,

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BRONCHITIS.

PRICE—25 CENTS.

It is also a Sure Cure for La Grippe and Influenza.

—SOLD AT—

ANDERSON & NELLES'

DRUG STORE,

240 DUNDAS STREET

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—The maid expects

Her best to-night.

And fills the stove

With kindling and

Because the air

Is raw and damp.

But quite forgot

To fill the lamp.

—The next Lenten season begins Feb. 7

and ends March 24.

—Miss Annie Saunders, of Exeter, and

Mrs. McEvoy, of Kincardine, are holiday-

ing with Mrs. W. H. Scoombe, South

London.

—Principal Woodburn, of the Princess

avenue school, has recovered from his recent

illness, and expects to resume his duties

after the vacation.

—The Bishop of Huron preaches a ser-

mon appropriate to the last Sunday of the

year, in St. James' Church, South London,

to-morrow evening.

—On election day Somerset Hall will be

open from 10 in the morning to 4 in the

afternoon. There will be a prayer service

for the success of the prohibition vote.

—The children of the Presbyterian Sun-

day school in London West were treated to

refreshments and an entertainment in the

temperance hall there Thursday night.

—Messrs. Duff, McComb, Brown and the

Misses Boston, McCallum, Cowan, Hadden

and Leslie furnished the good things and

Misses Boston, Story, Dyer, Short, Hadden

and Morris, Morrison, A. Boston and W.

L. Brown, the programme.

—George Donnelly, Frank Bourke and

George Sisley were before Magistrate

Parkie yesterday charged with being

drunk and disorderly. All three were re-

manded until next Thursday. Bourke has

been in the dock no less than 35 times, ex-

tending over the last ten years, and Don-

nelly, in the same time, has been there

fifteen times. Since 1887 Sisley has

been arraigned on six different occa-

sions. Albert Welber, whom Sergt.

Maguire caught firing a revolver in

the street, was committed to the

asylum. The jail physician said that there

was no doubt as to the prisoner's insan-

ity. Henry Simpson, a butcher boy, who

drove his wagon on the market sidewalk,

was discharged with a warning. Mary

Ellen Berry was accused by her husband

with being insane. She was remanded

until Jan. 4. Harris Williams, an elderly

woman, has been before the magistrate 25

London Saturday Advertiser

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1893.

A whole generation has grown up in Maine having had no temptation to enter a public bar. Will any one say that the young people of that State are not highly favored?

We have confidence in the Canadian people, and if a sufficiently large number of them say that they want prohibition they can have it, and that, too, of a kind that will prohibit.

During the whole of this campaign no one has ventured to take the platform on behalf of the liquor traffic. Now surely that which no one cares to publicly defend cannot be of great public benefit.

People who have never been there say that prohibition in Maine is a failure. How strange, then, that the people of Maine themselves, after an experience of 30 years, should decide, by a majority of four to one, to put it right into their constitution!

Mr. Peter Her, distiller of Nebraska, says that "there is very little satisfaction in dealing with prohibition States." The reason is manifest. They neither sell so much nor can they sell openly. And yet we are constantly told that "prohibition does not prohibit."

Surely the traffic has reached its last argument when it seeks to cover itself by the teachings of God's Word. Why, it is not so long ago that liquor was smuggled into prohibited areas in the form of imitation Bibles. That is an indication of its reverence and respect for divine truth!

After all, it is not a matter of great importance to Canada whether prohibition is or is not a success in the United States. We do not accept our standards of what is right or successful from "across the line." What we want is an opportunity to show that prohibition can be a success in our own country.

We have heard of merchants who will vote against prohibition because they do business with some one or two of those same merchants. Do those same merchants ever think of what they would gain if the money now spent upon drink were spent upon boots, clothing, drygoods, furniture and groceries?

The anti-plebiscite association was short lived. Beyond saying what it was going to do it does not appear to have done much. Nevertheless it furnished a very interesting case for the law courts. For the unhappy man employed by this association to write one of those anonymous letters and then to answer them by another series of anonymous letters had to appeal to the courts to get his wages.

We intimated last week that in all probability six, at least, of the seven members of the present Ontario Government, are supporters of prohibition in the present plebiscite vote. We are now credibly informed that such is the case. All of them are total abstainers, so, with a single exception, so far as we can learn. The only member about whom doubt seems to exist is the Hon. F. Fraser. Even in his case some are in doubt of his position. He is certainly not a drinking man or a pronounced friend of the liquor interests. It will be a day of rejoicing for Canada when we can have a Government at Ottawa whose members are united in favor of temperance and prohibition.

Some anti-prohibitionists are constantly seeing undoubted evidences of the fact that prohibition is a failure in Maine, and keep themselves very busy in unbecomingly that little secret of theirs to the world. The strange thing, however—and this they do not attempt to explain—is that the people of Maine don't seem to discover that fact. It has been in operation there over 40 years and no attempts are now being made to repeal the law. Would they see it to be such? After 36 years of experience in its operations the question was submitted of making prohibition a part of the permanent State constitution, and the verdict in favor of it was a majority of over 46,000, or out two to one of all who voted. So last year's United States revenue

statistics show that revenue is received for less than one-fourth as much liquor consumed in Maine as in the average of the whole country. That fact tells its own story, too. Prohibition does not entirely prohibit, but has lessened drinking and drunkenness to one-fourth at least, and that is doing a great deal.

A case was decided by the Court of Appeals for this Province last week which has created a good deal of interest, among the brewers especially. Halliday, a brewer, was convicted and fined by a justice of the peace for allowing beer to be consumed in his brewery, for which he had a wholesale license only, it being decided that it was legally a "warehouse." He appealed to the county judge, who quashed the conviction, partly also on the ground that the Ontario Government has no jurisdiction over brewers, who are under control of the Dominion authorities. An appeal was taken from the county judge to the Court of Appeals and the original conviction has been sustained, confirming the authority of the Provincial license law over brewers and distillers.

Hon. Senator Scott on Prohibition.

Opinion of the Father of the Scott Act About Provincial Prohibition. Hon. Senator Scott, of Ottawa, is now one of the oldest and best known of our Dominion politicians. For years he was a Provincial member of the Ontario Legislature and of the House of Commons. He is now the Liberal leader in the Dominion Senate. He was a member of the Provincial Government years ago. He was, at one time, commissioner of crown lands in the Mowat Government, and later on Secretary of State in the Mackenzie-Dominion Government. He was the father of the Scott Act, and has given much study to the whole question of legislative prohibition.

In a recent letter to the Templar he writes as follows:

"Under the B. N. A. Act the federal power has sole jurisdiction over trade and commerce and consequently the regulating of the importation and manufacture of liquors belongs to the central authority.

"Each is supreme within its own sphere. To fairly warrant any action by either the Federal or Provincial power, the opinions of the people should first be ascertained, as municipalities receive a share of the license fees, and the proposed plebiscite is therefore the proper mode of procedure. If the vote carries by such a majority as satisfies the Provincial Legislature that public sentiment supports prohibition then it will become the duty of the Legislature to give effect to the will of the people by passing a statute enacting that (from and after a day to be named) no shop, saloon, tavern or other license for the sale of intoxicating beverages should be issued, attaching severe penalties for all sales by retail. Then the Legislature should adopt a resolution requesting the Parliament of Canada to pass an act prohibiting the importation into the Province, and the manufacture or disposition by wholesale within the Province, of any spirits, wine, beer, or other intoxicating beverages from and after the day on which the then existing licenses expire.

"I see no constitutional difficulty in legalizing prohibition if that course be adopted.

"The vote in favor of prohibition has been carried in Manitoba. If the Legislature adopt the action I suggest, I think the Parliament of Canada will do its part, and accept the popular verdict expressed by so large a majority.

"A vote will be taken in a few days in Prince Edward Island. The Scott Act has been in force in all the counties except Charlottetown, and if the people confirm their former decision the vote may be carried and then proceedings may be adopted similar to those suggested.

"In that way prohibition may eventually prevail over the Dominion. The Parliament of Canada will not refuse to pass the necessary legislation when electors and the Local Legislatures have proved beyond question that public sentiment in the particular province demands prohibition.

"If prohibition is finally carried on the lines suggested, first by a decided majority of the ratepayers, then ratified by the Provincial Legislature, and confirmed by the Parliament of Canada, I see no reason to suppose that prohibition would fail to prohibit, unless the provincial and federal executives conspired to sustain the traffic, which is highly improbable.

"In Maine, Kansas and Iowa the State receives no support from the Federal Government in its efforts to en-

force the law, yet the law is fairly effective in Maine and in the rural districts of Kansas and Iowa.

"Can there be any reasonable doubt that if the powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments are honestly and vigorously exercised in enforcing the law, the open violation will practically cease, and the traffic be then confined to the smuggler and the owners of illicit stills, and though no doubt the inveterate drinker will be able to partially gratify his tastes, yet the coming generation will not be exposed to the temptations that now prevail, and will grow up free from those appetites and tastes largely cultivated by usage and custom.

Love alone is wisdom, love is power; and where love seems to fail, it is where self has stepped between and dulled the potency of its rays.—(GEORGE MACDONALD.)

Hon. Mr. Harcourt on Prohibition.

Some Interesting Facts Given by the Hon. Provincial Treasurer.

Last week we referred to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, and head of the Provincial License Department, had addressed a mass meeting of his constituents in favor of prohibition. We now understand that Mr. Harcourt has been a prohibitionist since the days of the old Rankin Act, for the adoption of which he voted.

The Wexford Tribune of last week gives a report of the speech from which we clip the following extracts, which will be of interest and value:

"In 1876 when the Crooks License Act was enacted, there were in the Province no less than 6,185 liquor licenses in force, issued under the old municipal system. Last year the

output of 2,600,000,000 litres; then the United States, with 2,300 breweries, and 3,500,000,000 litres; Austria, with 1,942 breweries, and 1,300,000,000 litres; Belgium, with 1,270 breweries, and 1,000,000,000 litres; and France, with 1,044 breweries, and 800,000,000 litres. In Bavaria, the annual allowance of beer per head of the population is 221 litres; in Berlin, 191; in Belgium, 169; in England, 143; in Switzerland, 31; in Denmark, 33; in the United States, 31; in Sweden, 11; and in Russia, 5.

There are in the entire world, he declares, 51,000 breweries. Germany easily heads the list with 26,240, which produce every year 4,750,000,000 litres of beer, the litre being equal to about one and three-fourths pints English measure; next comes England with 12,874 breweries, and an

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A French statistician has recently published the following statistics in regard to the quantities of breweries in the world and their output:

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at the ballot box, advertise that they are going out of the business. Thank God for the ballot, a weapon firmer set and sharper than the bayonet—a weapon that comes down as still as snowflakes fall upon the sod, but executes a freeman's will as lightning does the will of God.

Electors, rally in your night on the 1st of January. This vote on the plebiscite is a trust that God has given, as you mark your ballot paper, be that paper blue or white. This is a grand opportunity for the women of Ontario to show their colors, to indicate their interest in their country's welfare. Let the blue papers flourish on the 1st of January. The 40,000 women in this Province who are entitled to vote, should need no urging to discharge their duty. Manitoba has led off grandly in this conflict. All hail! our youngest sister, the Prairie Province. Prince Edward Island, that little gem of the sea, has spoken in thunder tones against the destroyer, with her three to one majority for the plebiscite. A glorious record for the Miniature Province. What shall be the record of Ontario on the evening of Jan. 1? Sir John Thompson and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat will each be with his ear to the telephone to catch the messages as they tingle along the wires. Let the verdict be such that these commanders of the political crafts will see the necessity of trimming their sails and steering their barks towards the prohibitory port.

Yours for God and Home and Native Land. Mrs. Youmans, honorary president Dominion and district W. C. T. U., Mrs. Thornley, president Ontario Provincial W. C. T. U., Mrs. Fawcett, ex-president Dominion Provincial W. C. T. U., Mrs. McDonnell, ex-president district W. C. T. U., Mrs. Forster, president Toronto district, W. C. T. U., Mrs. (Dr.) Bascom, corresponding secretary district W. C. T. U., Mrs. Rutherford, recording secretary Dominion W. C. T. U., Mrs. Wiley, corresponding secretary Ontario W. C. T. U.

But trust all and be deceived, And weep that trust and that deceiving, Than doubt one heart, that, if believed, Had best one's life with true believing. —[FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.]

London East Since License Reduction.

Our reporter ran across a right loyal East Ender the other day with the question, "What's first in this end?" "Why," said the E. E. man, "everything is bright and lively out here. Don't you know this is the most prosperous ward in the city?"

"How do you make that out?" said our scribe.

Then the East End man meaphorically took off his coat and piled right in.

"Why," said he, "are you a press man and don't know that last year one-third the growth of the whole city took place right here in this fifth ward; 323 added to our population out of less than 1,000 for the whole city. Just walk around as if you wanted to rent a house

CLUBS FOR
Canadian Home GuardOld Folks!
Young Folks!
Everybody!Special Six Months' Trial
Trip For 25 Cents.Pleasant Rewards to Get-
ters-Up of Clubs.If you send a club of 4 names, for
6 months, at 25 cents each subscription
—that is, \$1 in all—we will send you
by return mail (postpaid)A Nice Boy's or Girl's Bible,
Pearl 24 mo., roan gilt edges, with
8 colored maps.If you send a club of 8 names, for
6 months, at 25 cents each subscription
—that is, \$2 in all—we will send you
by return mail (postpaid)A Beautiful Book of the Psalms,
Double pic, imperial 8 vo., limp
round covers. A delightful book, on
account of its large and clear type.
Fine for little folk, and comforting
for the eyes of older folk.If you send 10 names for 6 months,
at 25 cents each subscription—that is,
\$2 50 in all—we will send you by
return mail (postpaid)A Handsome Youth's Bible,
Diamond 16 mo., with references,
paste-grain limp, round corners, red
under gilt. A quite attractive Bible.If you send 20 names for 6 months,
at 25 cents each subscription—that is,
\$5 in all—we will send you by return
mail (postpaid)The Index and Glossary Bible,
with Marginal References, Psalms and
Paraphrases, Atlas and Maps. Morocco
yapt binding, the leather turning over
and preserving from soiling.By getting up a club for the CANA-
DIAN HOME GUARD you will, apart
from the above valuable rewards for
service, be doing a good work.Address all communications—
THE CANADIAN HOME GUARD,
London, Ontario, Canada.

About Personal Liberty.

A great deal of stress is yet put on
the objection to prohibition that it
would be a serious infringement of the
personal liberty of the subject. A large
proportion of the laws we now have
are infringements on personal liberty,
but so long as the safety and well-being
of the community demand them all
are satisfied.The law that requires a man to
drive at a moderate pace through the
crowded streets is an infringement of
personal liberty, but who does not con-
cede that the public safety demands it?
The law that prohibits the building
of a wooden house, easily caught on
fire, on his own premises, within the
fire district of a town or city, is also
an infringement of personal liberty,
but the interest and safety of the com-
munity demand it. The law that pro-
hibits the manufacture, importation
and sale of obscene and blasphemous
literature is also an important in-
fringement of personal liberty. Such a
traffic would give profitable employment
to a lot of people and a chance to the
profitable investment of capital, but
the business is debasing and demor-
alizing and so it is strictly prohibi-
ted. Such a law does not proscribe
just what a man may or may not read,
but it does prohibit a traffic that tends
to the public injury. A law prohibi-
ting the drink traffic is based on the
same healthy principles. The traffic
endangers the public safety and tends
to debase and demoralize a large num-
ber of people. The law does not say
just what men shall or shall not drink,
but it prohibits a traffic that tends
to the public injury.Blackstone, the great expounder of
British law, laid down this broad
principle:"No man has a right to use his prop-
erty in such a manner as shall injure
the life and property of another, and
consent of the party injured is no
mitigation of the offense." That surely
covers the case of a man's right to use
his property for liquor-selling purposes.
There can be no doubt whatever that
other's property and lives are constan-
tly being injured in consequence of
the business.Chief Justice Tanev was recognized
as one of the greatest expounders of
United States law. He laid down this
broad principle:"If any State deems the retail and
internal traffic in ardent spirits inju-
rious to its citizens, and calculated to
produce idleness, vice or debauchery,
nothing in the constitution to the
contrary preventing it alto-gether if it thinks proper." The traffic
is undoubtedly injurious to a great
many citizens and does produce idlen-
ess, vice and debauchery. Let no
man's "personal right," therefore, stand
in the way when the well-being of the
whole community demands just such a
remedy.

The Economic Question.

[Rev. J. Morrison, Mooretown, Ont.]
"Wherefore do ye spend money for that
which is not bread? and your labor for that
which will not satisfy?"In the west riding of Lambton
county there are 42 licensed bar-rooms
and 5 liquor shops. Of the bars, 17
are in Sarnia and 25 in the villages and
townships. To give each bar an aver-
age of \$8 a day, which is, to my mind,
a low average, and the shops an aver-
age of \$10, exclusive of large sales, we
have a grand total of \$130,818 for 313
lawful days, giving them the benefit of
the 52 Sabbath days in the year. What
have those who spend this large amount
in return? Nothing but the pleasure of
swallowing the drink, and possibly often
wallowing in the mire. What might they
have? Following is one list of articles that
the sum spent in liquor will buy:

500 barrels flour at \$4.....	\$ 2,000
10,000 pounds beef at 8 cents.....	800
10,000 pounds sugar at 7 cents.....	700
10,000 pounds tea at 35 cents.....	3,500
10,000 pounds butter at 15 cents.....	1,500
20,000 pounds cheese at 12 cents.....	2,400
100,000 dozen eggs at 15 cents.....	15,000
500 suits of clothes at \$15.....	7,500
500 hats at \$1.50.....	750
1,000 pairs of shoes at \$2.50.....	2,500
200 wagons at \$50.....	10,000
Build 20 houses at \$1,000.....	20,000
Build 40 barns at \$500.....	20,000
Build 1,400 rods fencing at \$2.....	2,800
Buy 2,000 cords wood at \$3.....	6,000
2,000 tons hard coal at \$6.....	12,000
1,800 tons soft coal at \$4.....	7,200
Spices, salt, coffee and sundries to balance.....	6,108
Total.....	\$130,818

What, also, of the time spent? That
would add at least three times more to
the amount, or over \$400,000 in
money and time worse than wasted
yearly in West Lambton. Further re-
marks are unnecessary. The figures
speak for themselves.

Depreciates Property.

A curious and interesting case has
recently been decided by the Supreme
Court of Indiana which, if good law,
may have far-reaching results as to
the location of any future liquor saloons.
A Mrs. Haggard has a fine residence
on College avenue, Indianapolis, and a
licensed saloon keeper planted his
business alongside. She entered action
against him for thus depreciating the
value of her property, and the case
finally went to the Supreme Court of
the State. The Supreme Court held
that the facts of the case showed that
the saloon was a common nuisance,
in that it damaged private interests with-
out at the same time conferring any
benefit on the public. The fact that
the saloon had been licensed and that
the owner paid his fees into the public
treasury did not affect the rights of
private persons who were injured by
the maintenance of a common nuisance.
The saloon could show no public
justification for its existence, and
it was shown that it damaged the
people in the vicinity of whose homes
it was erected.What if our Canadian Supreme
Court should commence giving judg-
ments to that effect? Many saloons
would have to "move on" no doubt.
But the saloon, in hundreds and
hundreds of cases, has done irreparable
damage to the interests of many a
family, even when located a mile away.
That consideration is a still more im-
portant one. For that reason it ought
to be everywhere suppressed.

Christ and Abstinence.

Prof. William Clark, of Trinity Uni-
versity (Church of England), Toronto,
has been writing in the Globe about
both prohibition and total abstinence.
Among other things he writes he finds
the moderate drinkers "nicer" than the
abstainers. He also fathers the fol-
lowing:"There are two types of character,
which we may call the ascetic and the
genial—the one represented by the
Baptist, the other by the Christ. I need
not quote the texts in which the charac-
ters are contrasted. There can be no
question as to the comparative beauty
of these two characters. The Christ
type is the true human type. If it is
said that there are few of his followers
who reflect in any approximate manner
his character, that is no reason for
throwing away the ideal set before us.
Might it not be said with quite as
much truth that many of the modern
abstainers are a long way off from the
Baptist?"Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of St.
Thomas, after very severely criticising
the positions taken by such a "Master
in Israel," concludes a letter in the St.
Thomas Journal as follows:"When Prof. Clark quotes Christ as
his 'ideal,' and counts the Man of
Nazareth among his 'genial charac-
ters,' his 'nice people,' when he
makes his life and teaching tell ag-
ainst total abstinence and prohibition,
and when he charges total abstin-
ence with 'throwing away the ideal set before
us,' he touches with defiling hand
what to some total abstainers is the
sacred thing in life.Moderate drinking, as known to-
day, may be defensible, but arguments
must be sought elsewhere than in the
Gospel story. It was the Christ ofGalilee who warned repeatedly and with
heavy emphasis against one of the
weak, the ignorant, the unwary, the
"little ones," of whatever age, to
stand or foot as nothing in comparison;
and it was he who pronounced the
crime of degrading men so dark and
damnable that the offense made the
fact of a man's birth a curse, and his
existence a regret. I am now arguing
for or against immediate prohibition in
Canada. It is not for me to say what
part Jesus would take in the plebiscite
campaign were he a resident of Onta-
rio. But it is the duty of anyone
who knows the Christ of the Gospels
to protest against his sacred name be-
ing used to give tone and respecta-
bility to the drinking customs of Anglo-
Saxon nations."

Personal Liberty.

Grady's Eloquent Appeal for Home
Protection.The late Henry W. Grady, of At-
lanta, was one of the most eloquent
men of the South, and his untimely
death was an irreparable loss to tem-
perance and other moral reform move-
ments. In an eloquent speech not
long before his death in behalf of con-
tinued prohibition in the city of At-
lanta, he said:"Have you thought about what a
distress warrant is?""Have you ever thought about a
woman being turned out of her house
—the little cottage that covers her and
her children? Can you picture—your
who live in comfortable homes filled
with light and warmth and books and
joy—can you think of these people—
human beings, our brothers and
sisters—the poor mother, huddling her
little children about her—and the
father, weak but loving, and loving
all the deeper because he knows his
weakness has brought them to this
want and degradation—and the little
children, those of whom our Saviour
said: 'Suffer them to come unto me,
and forbid them not,' there asking,
Mamma, where will we sleep to-night?
—can you picture that and then their
taking themselves up and the woman
putting her hand with undying love
and faith in the hand of the man she
swore to follow through good and evil
report, and marching up and down the
street—this pitiable procession—
through the unthinking streets, by
laughing children and shining windows,
looking for a hole where, like little
foxes, they may hide their poor heads?""My friends, they talk to you about
personal liberty, that a man should
have the right to go into a grog-shop
and see this pitiable procession—now
stopped—parading up and down our
streets again. They talk to you about
the shades of Washington, Monroe and
Jefferson. I would not give one
happy, rosy little woman, uplifted from
that degradation—happy again in her
home, with the cricket chirping on her
hearthstone and her children about
her knee, her husband redeemed from
drink at her side—I would not give
one of them for all the shades of all
the men that ever contended since
Catalina conspired and Caesar fought!"Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptation,
and do not weaken and distract yourself by
looking forward to things which you cannot
see, and could not understand if you saw
them.—[CHARLES KINGSLEY.]

Alcohol in Health and Sickness.

Year by year the ablest medical men
are becoming more and more agreed
that the use of alcoholic liquors, either
in health or in sickness, ought to be
avoided, and that their use "in moder-
ation" is attended with a good deal
more injurious results than is generally
imagined. A medical declaration
signed by 600 leading physicians in
Holland has recently been issued, and
very much tallies with one signed by
over 2,000 in England some years ago,
and later on by some hundreds in
Canada. It is to this effect:1. The use, even in moderate quan-
tities, of spirituous liquors, is always
injurious. Alcohol does not assist
digestion, but, on the contrary, hinders
it. It may excite momentarily the
feeling of hunger, but it does not in-
crease the digestive powers. We say
further, that many affections of the
stomach, which are attributed to
twenty different causes, have no other
origin than the habitual use of alco-
holic liquors.2. The popular opinion that spirits
are stimulants, necessary or harmless,
when taken during the extremes of
cold or heat by persons engaged in
work requiring great muscular exertion,
or by those exposed to damp air, or by
persons working in marshes, or by
those whose food is insufficient, is false.
These prejudices are not only contrary
to experience, but it has been proved
that the habitual use of alcoholic
liquors has precisely the contrary
effects that people attribute to them.3. In all diseases, especially those in
which the changes are rapid, such as
fever and cholera, those who make a
habitual use of strong drink are the
least able to resist the power of the
disease.4. For all these reasons, spirituous
liquors should not be regarded as
popular drinks, but according to our
view should be looked upon as most
dangerous—destructive of the pros-
perity and development, moral and
material, of the masses.

Self-Protection and Prohibition.

A correspondent of the Seaford Ex-
positor writes a very thoughtful letter
on prohibition, in which he thus pre-
sents one important aspect of the ques-
tion which is too often overlooked:"In the records of crime we find at
least 80 per cent. of our criminals
classified as intemperate. Such is the
statement of Warden Massie, of the
Central Prison, before the royal com-
mission. Other prison officers of long
service make similar statements. Eminent
judges in this country and in
Britain attribute three-quarters of the
crime to the use of liquor, directly or
indirectly. Surely society has good
grounds for protecting itself against
the injury to life and property by the
entire prohibition of the traffic. Then
what an immense sum would be saved
every year in the punishment of crime
and in jail and prison maintenance. If
our own town the use of firearms is
prohibited for the general safety. San-
itary regulations are also strictly en-
forced for the same reason, yet you per-
mit the sale of that which is daily re-
sponsible for many paupers, wretches, and
rendering the hand to deeds of violence.
Not only do temperance men claim
the right thus to protect themselves
against personal violence and loss of
property, but they claim the right to
say that they will not permit the crea-
tion of a system which is the cause of
at least three-quarters of both public
and private charity. There are many
instances in every town and village in
this country where men of all classes in
society have become objects of private
charity through the habit of drunken-
ness. In the face of these facts—which
any man can verify for himself—is it
not the duty as well as the right of all
to use their best efforts for the entire
suppression of the traffic, which is only
evil."Every temptation to evil tempers which
arise as to-day will be an opportunity to de-
cide the question whether we will gain the
calmness and rest of Christ, or whether we
shall be tossed by the restlessness and agitation
of the world.—[F. W. ROBERTSON.]

The Pasteur Cure.

It is now some years since Pasteur,
the French scientist, claimed to have
found a cure for hydrophobia, as vac-
cination is a preventive or snailpox,
and to this day opinion is a good deal
divided as to its merits. The follow-
ing facts, clipped from recent num-
ber of the American Register, pub-
lished at Paris, go to show that a great
many are trying the virtues of the
remedy:The monthly bulletin published in
the Annales de l'Institut Pasteur states
that the number of persons inoculated
as a prevention against hydrophobia
was 127, of whom all but 8 were
French, and of this number 12 were
bitten by animals experimentally
proved to be mad, 5 by animals de-
clared by veterinary certificate to be
mad, and 30 by animals only sus-
pected of being so; the bites being in-
flicted in 119 cases by dogs, in 5 cases
by cattle, and in three by cats.The only death reported was that of
Leon Garreau, a child of 3, residing at
Colombes, one of the Paris suburbs.
The child was bitten in five places on
the right hand, and was under treat-
ment from the day following the bite
(Aug. 15) until Sept. 2, but he began to
show symptoms of hydrophobia the
day before the treatment was com-
pleted, and died on the 6th of that
month.The same number of the Annales
contains details as to the Russ an in-
oculations, full particulars having been
supplied by the institutes or bacterio-
logical stations at Odessa and Khar-
koff. At Odessa, 644 persons (of
whom 392 were men and 252 women)
were under treatment last year, 593
having been bitten by dogs, 32 by cats,
6 by wolves, and 2 by horses, while
57 were very bad cases, 376 rather
bad, and 200 mild. Out of the 644
persons under treatment, only 4 died,
and none of these 4 had completed
their course when attacked.At the Kharhoff Laboratory 543
persons of whom 338 were men and
205 women) were under treatment dur-
ing the period 1891-93, and 137 were
bitten by animals experimentally
proved to be mad, 89 by animals de-
clared by veterinary certificates to be
mad, and 306 by animals supposed to
be so, the bites having been inflicted
in 457 cases by dogs, in 37 by cats, in
20 by wolves, in 9 by cattle, in 2 by
horses, in 2 by sheep, and in 1 by a
pig. Eight of the 543 persons treated
succumbed, and of these 2 had been
bitten by dogs and 6 by wolves.

Women in German Universities.

A Berlin correspondent writes as
follows: "From Heidelberg comes the
good tidings that women students have
been formally admitted to the univer-
sity—to the course of philosophy at
least. A daughter of the late Prof.
Windenscheid is the first to avail herself
of this advantage. This is a wise
move on the part of the Government,
and we hope that the example of
Heidelberg will soon be followed by
the other universities, and that the
time may come when so many ener-
getic German women will not be
compelled to go into voluntary banish-
ment in order to obtain an education."Colds, coughs, Catarrh and Rheumatism
cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys.
Does in two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold
by all druggists.

A Philanthropic Couple.

Canada is to be congratulated on
having in its present occupants of the
vice-regal residence two distinguished
and philanthropic workers whose influ-
ence and example will do much for us.
They are not only of the nobility of
Great Britain, but what is better, of
God's nobility. "Onward," a high-
toned religious journal, edited by Rev.
Fr. Withrow, of Toronto, has this say-
ing to them:Lord Aberdeen is a member of
several religious and philanthropic
societies, and contributed \$5,000
towards General Booth's scheme for
alleviating distress. Their sympathetic
natures led his lordship and the
countess to assist at a benefit enter-
tainment given on board the Aurania
on their recent voyage home. An old
officer of the Cunard Company died,
leaving a widow and family. Several
professional musicians were passengers
on the Aurania, and a committee or-
ganized a concert for the benefit of the
deceased's family. The earl and
countess took a prominent part in
the entertainment. His lordship sang
in a duet, "Since first I saw your face,"
and as a second item he rendered the
old Scottish ballad, "Jock o'Hazel-
dean," in fine style. He was vocifer-
ously applauded, and his singing added
much to the success of the concert.The Countess of Aberdeen is a
lovable woman, indeed, if all the good
things said and written about her are
true. She is fond of Canada, having
a brother and a host of personal friends
there. The countess is in the front
rank of modern British philanthropists;
and she is also considerable of a politi-
cian, having made several speeches in
Scotland to large audiences in the last
general elections. At these meetings,
"the earl's lady," as she is affection-
ately called, was always well received.

RESEMBLES OTHER NOTED WOMEN.

Like the German Empress, she em-
ploys poor women to make baby trousse-
aux, and then gives the trousseaux
away. Like Mrs. Gladstone, she
keeps a home for women convalescents
who are discharged cured, but cannot
go to work. Like Mme. Carnot, she
always has a founding home in the
city where she lives, and has a babies'
nursery connected with it as well.
Like Queen Victoria, she gives a cer-
tain sum each year to each and every
charity in her town. And, like Mrs.
Cleveland, she has a passion for kin-
dergarten work, and personally assists
in teaching a school room full of little
tots at least one day a week.In view of all these things, it is little
wonder that the people of all condi-
tions in Canada are pleased with the
selection of one so gracious to represent
her Majesty in Canada, whose wife is so
tender-hearted and possesses the proud
distinction of conducting charities in
more countries than does any woman
in the world.

End of the Football Season.

(From the Christian at Work.)
A feeling of relief will prevail in
many quarters, and additional cause
for thanksgiving will be found in the
fact that the football season closed on
Thanksgiving Day. For a few months
at least, there will be no more broken
legs nor arms, no more crushed skulls,
—no more headstones will go up in
the cemeteries because of football. For
so much let us give thanks.The injuries from this game have
been serious and many—the record of
deaths is simply frightful. On Monday
week, Capt. Frank Ranken, of the
Montauk football team, had his leg
broken in two places at a game in
"one of the early scrimmages." James
McNally, of the same team, had all his
lower teeth knocked out. Maps, of
the Cleveland team, had a severe
shoulder strain. Robert Christy, of
the Wooster University, died from a
kick in the stomach. His widowed
mother was at his bedside. Capt.
Waters, of the Harvard team, will
never play again owing to a wrench in
the knee, to say nothing of a bad bruise
over one eye, and a blow on the head
which laid open the scalp.The list of injured could easily be
multiplied. It is sufficient to say that
26 deaths in England and 18 in this
country have resulted from playing
football the past season. Hitting with
fists, kicking in the back and in the
stomach, falling en masse on a pro-
strate player, crushing his skull and
breaking his ribs, are some of the
methods of playing the game, resulting
in death.Is it worth while to encourage a
game which results fatally, or which
mutilates for life, which incalculates row-
dism and brutality?We know of fathers who have taken
their boys from a college where this
struggling was indulged in, and sent
them to another college where it was
not practiced. Wise fathers!—we need
more of them.It is time now, before the new
season opens, for college authorities
and parents to declare themselves in
this matter. It will be said that all
football playing is not brutal in char-
acter. We are speaking of colleges

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers
(wrappers bearing the words, "Why Does
a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?")
to Lever Bros., (limited), 43 Scott street,
Toronto, and you will receive by post a
pretty picture, free from advertising and
did the work in a quick time. My
well worth framing. This is an easy way
to decorate your home. The soap is the
best in the market, and it will only cost one
cent postage to send in the wrappers. If you
leave the ends open. Write your address
carefully.where the game has resulted in death
or mutilation. We should like to print
a list of the colleges, and only regret
we have not the list at hand. But the
fathers, yes, and the mothers, too!—
these know where such games are
played. Then take your boy and put
him where the students are gentlemen
first, and football players afterwards.

Temperance Facts and Figures.

—Abraham Lincoln, the grandest
of all the United States' Presidents,
was a true statesman. He was there-
fore a prohibitionist as well as an
abolitionist. Fifty years ago he took
this position: "Whether or not the
world would be vastly benefited by a
total and final banishment from it of
all intoxicating drinks seems to me
not now an open question. Three-
fourths of men confess the affirmative
with their tongues, and I believe that
the rest acknowledge it with their
hearts."—Hon. Gerrit Smith, one of the
best known of all the old American
abolitionists, was also a prohibitionist.
Here was his common sense logic: "If
the traffic in ardent spirits is immoral,
then of necessity are the laws (license)
which authorize the traffic immoral
And if the laws are immoral, then we
must be immoral if we do not protest
against them." What say the electors
of Ontario?—John G. Wooley, a reformed man,
is now one of the ablest and most elo-
quent of the temperance advocates on
the American platform. In a recent
address he put his position in this
strong way: "I would as willingly roll
into judgment limp with alcohol, as I
would meet God a clean, calm, pious
accomplice of the saloon. I would as
readily go maudlin and gibbering to
sentence, as with the gold of license in
my hand, or in my pocket the price of
a tenement let to shame."

The Differences.

Cried the grim specter Death:
"Time is a thief,
Who, with each passing breath,
Lightening grief,
Takes from men all their fears."
Love merrily
Laughed, "In a thousand years
Time robs not me."

Lord Rosebery.

Probably Mr. Gladstone's successor
as leader of the great Liberal party in
England, and possibly Prime Minister,
is Lord Rosebery. The Woman's
Journal (English) says of him:"There is at least one man in the
House of Lords who may be depended
upon to do battle for the right. It was
a grand work which was accomplished
by Lord Rosebery last week. We do
not, however, for a moment hesitate to
assert that he was probably the only
man in the House of Lords who could
have accomplished the difficult task of
presiding over the joint conference of
masters and men with any hope of
settling the coal difficulty. The reason
is not far to seek. Lord Rosebery has
being a rare exception among his class,
realized that a heavy training in the
political race was little use in these
days of strenuous competition, and
that, in order to be fully equipped for
this work, to the dim light and the
solemn platitudes of the assembly of
peers must be added the garish day,
the friendly elbowing, and the sturdy
common sense of the London County
Council. So the country breathed
more freely on Friday evening; sturdy
miners rejoiced with exulting great
joy; and brave, patient women, with
little or no food for their bodies,
realized that a new hope had sprung up
in their hearts, and that a new day had
dawned for labor."THE
TO
Comfort
ON
Washday
IS

SUNLIGHT SOAP

GUARANTEED
PURE AND
CONTAINING
NO
IRRITATING
CHEMICALS

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUPhas been used by Millions of Mothers
for their children while suffering from
croup, whooping cough, colds, and
all the ailments of childhood, and
is the best remedy for diarrhea.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

RUPTURE!

MOTHERS! Read this
"Home Testimony." I
have many of a similar character
from every town in the Dominion.
"Dear Sir—W. A. pleasure I re-
commend your assistance for child-
ren. Baby was ruptured when
three weeks old. For over a year
wretches others. After three years
did the work in a quick time. My
well worth framing. This is an easy way
to decorate your home. The soap is the
best in the market, and it will only cost one
cent postage to send in the wrappers. If you
leave the ends open. Write your address
carefully."Address with stamp for full particulars,
J. Y. EGAN, HENCKS' ESTABLISHMENT, 256 West
Queen Street, Toronto.

Wives * and * Daughters

Women's Future Position.

Dr. Wallace, of England, who, since Darwin's death, has been regarded the greatest authority on natural selection, has been giving his views in regard to the reforms in women's education, by which she is being taught more self dependence. He argues that important good results will come from this in the future of our race. Here are some extracts which we clip from Lady Somerset's Women's Herald:

He says: "Yes; the hope of the future lies with women. When such social changes have been effected, that no woman will be compelled, either by hunger, isolation, or social compulsion, to sell herself either in prostitution or uncongenial wedlock; when all women alike shall feel the refining influence of a true humanizing education, of beautiful and elevating surroundings, and when there is an educated public opinion, we must have an educated public opinion which shall be founded on the highest aspirations of the age and country; then the result will be a form of human selection which will bring about a continuous advance in the average status of the race. I believe that this improvement will be effected through the agency of female choice in marriage. As things are, women are constantly forced into marriage for a bare living or a comfortable home. They have practically no choice in the selection of their partners and the fathers of their children, and so long as this economic necessity for marriage presses upon the great bulk of women, men who are vicious, degraded, of feeble intellect, and unsound bodies will secure wives, and thus often perpetuate their infirmities and evil habits. But in a reformed society the vicious man, the man of degraded taste or of feeble intellect, will have little chance of finding a wife, and his bad qualities will die out with himself.

"On the other hand, the most perfect and beautiful in body and mind, the men of spotless character and reputation, will secure wives first, the less commendable later, and the least commendable latest of all. As a natural consequence, the best men and women will marry the largest families. The result will be a more rapid increase of the good than of the bad, and this state of things continuing to work for successive generations, will at length bring the average man up to the level of those who are now the more advanced of the race. I hope I make it clear that women must be free to marry or not marry before there can be true natural selection in the most important relationship of life. Although many women now remain unmarried from necessity rather than from choice, there are always a considerable number who have no special inclination to marriage, but who accept husbands to secure a subsistence or a home. If all women were peculiarly independent, and all occupied with congenial public duties or intellectual enjoyments, I believe that a large number would choose to remain unmarried. In a regenerated society it would come to be considered a degradation for any woman to marry a man he did not both love and esteem; in consequence, many women would attain from marriage altogether, or delay it until a worthy and sympathetic husband was encountered."

Protection of the Sexes.

In the Woman's Herald, Lady Henry Somerset's English paper, there recently appeared the report of an interview with Dr. Wallace, who has credit of being Darwin's successor as an authority on the subject of natural selection. Reference was made to the fact that there are far more women living than men in the world and the causes for it. His ideas on this curious subject, we of interest, and we give some of them here. He does not attach sufficient importance, in our opinion, to the fact that so many men use alcoholics and tobacco, and that so many women are abstainers from both. It has a good deal to do with the large excess of deaths among adult men.

Dr. Wallace said: "As a matter of fact, there are more boys born into the world than girls, but boys die so much more rapidly than girls that when we include all under the age of 5 the numbers are nearly equal; for the next five years the mortality is nearly the same in both sexes; then that of females preponderates up to 30 years of age; then up to 60 that of men is the larger; while for the rest of life female mortality is again greater. The general result is that at the ages of most frequent marriage—from 20 to 35—females are between 8 and 9 per cent. in excess of males. But during the ages from 5 to 35 we find a wonderful excess of male deaths from 20 preventable causes—'accident' and 'violence.' The great excess of male over female deaths, amounting in the year to over 3,000, all between the ages of 5 and 35, is no doubt due to the greater risks run by men and boys in various industrial occupations. We are looking forward to

a society in the future which will guard the lives of the workers against the effects of unhealthy employments and all preventable risks. This will further reduce the mortality of men as compared with women. It seems highly probable that in the society of the future the superior number of males at birth will be maintained throughout life, or, at least, through the marriageable period."

Mother's Love Letters.

Probably all parents passed through nearly the same kind of sentimentalism in their younger days, however foolish such things may seem to them now, in the younger generation. We clip the following from a wide-awake Canadian exchange and will not vouch for its truthfulness, but it is very likely true:

"A school girl found a package of love letters written to her mother by her father before they were married. The daughter saw where she could have a little sport read them to her mother, pretending they were of recent date and substituting her own name for that of her mother, and that of a fine young man who was well known to both of them for that of her father. The mother jumped up and down in her chair, shifted her feet rapidly and seemed terribly disgusted, and she forbade her daughter having anything to do with a young man who would write such sickening, nonsensical stuff to a girl. When the young girl handed the letters to her mother to read the house became so still that one could hear the grass growing in the back yard."

Manners, Good and Bad.

First impressions are always important, and a girl can scarcely be too careful of her conduct during her first season. The world forms its judgments rapidly, and it would be a pity for a girl to get the name of being awkward or eccentric for the want of a little care. Anything out of dress or manners should be avoided, for it is not well for a girl to make herself conspicuous. She should not avow a preference for the society of gentlemen, or look bored in the company of her own sex. She should not behave in public so as to attract attention, or be seen eternally walking up and down any public promenade. She should not make herself conspicuous with any one admirer, or flaunt her little attentions in the face of the little affections of the Indian carver's scalps at his belt.

These habits may seem unimportant to the person who indulges in them, but the world has only one word for such manners, the crushing expression "bad style."

Self-restraint is requisite for success in society, and a good reputation can never be preserved by those who only consider the pleasure of the moment. If we are to live in the world we must abide by its rules, and if we set up our own standards we shall be looked upon as Bohemians and outsiders. Society is not a means as strict as formerly, and girls have a far pleasanter time than they used. But there are certain rules which must be kept, and which no one may transgress with impunity. A girl will do well to be guided by the advice of a good and gentle mother, so that if she is sometimes advised or renounced something which she would have liked she may feel content to resist it, even if she does not quite understand the reason. If she is not sure that a thing is wise, she had better be on the safe side, and let it alone. And she must be specially careful in regard to her choice of friends, or the world judges us largely by our friends, and it is always more easy to take acquaintances than to drop them.

We cannot all be beautiful or accomplished, but we can all be well-mannered if we take trouble to try. Especially are the manners of a girl tested by the way in which she behaves to her elders, and she must remember that no attention is too great for the young to pay to the old. Young people are happier together without the constraint of elder company, still they should not openly void that company or make themselves feel out in the cold. There is a certain type of girl to whom an elderly person is always a trumpery or a toy, an object of ridicule and to be avoided or ignored as much as possible. Selfishness is necessary to make youth tolerant of age, but the attentions of youth are so welcome to the elder that this is a virtue which may be said to bring its own reward. The young girl must listen patiently to the old man's story, though it may possibly be a little prosy, and she should be careful to give precedence to married ladies and to those who are older than herself.

Courtesy to interiors is also an important part of good manners, for it is very ungenerous to be rude to those who make an appointment with a dressmaker or shopkeeper, she should be as careful to keep it as though it were made with an equal—in fact, almost more so, because the time of such people is their money. It is wrong to be inconsiderate of the feelings of

trades people, and it is a deplorable want of feeling when young ladies waste the time of such persons by inquiring for things which they have no earthly intention of buying. A shop-girl is often exposed to a sharp reproof from her master because her customers have left without buying anything, and it is very ungenerous to cause such trouble merely for the sake of passing the time. It is a bad sign when a young lady is disliked by the servants in whatever house she goes to, when she speaks roughly to them, or causes them unnecessary trouble by careless and untidy ways. Good manners are the outcome of a kindly disposition, and politeness to her inferiors is one of the surest signs by which we may know the woman who is a lady at heart.

Boasting is one of the worst pieces of bad manners, and no matter how skillfully it is wrapped up, the intention is always obvious. The person who boasts is not sure of herself, and desires to create an impression by adventitious aids. It is bad manners to take all the conversation, and to attempt to play the hostess in another person's house; bad manners to interrupt a speaker, even if he is telling a twice-told tale. We should all have opinions of our own, and be able to maintain them when necessary; but what can be more unmanly than the contentious person who springs up like a Jack-in-the-box to contradict an assertion almost before it is out of the speaker's mouth? "Do you like that?" "I don't," is forever on the lips of the ill-bred person, who forgets that it is desirable in society to find points on which we can agree with our neighbors.

Personalities should always be avoided, and there are certain subjects on which it is never desirable to joke such as anyone's nationality or religion, or any personal deformity.—[From Etiquette for Girls.]

Educators.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado, founded in 1875, did more to educate the public sentiment in favor of the woman's ballot than any other society in the State.

Courtesy at Home.

A recent writer wants to know why it is so many people keep all their fine manners for the outer world and have none left for home? Why do mothers train their little ones, in every way but by example, to be always courteous, and then wonder that they are sometimes rude? If you fail to say as surely as to their elders "Thank you," "I beg your pardon," or "If you please," to a child, so certain will that ready little wit take on the conviction that politeness is not for everyday use nor for home consumption. No husband has a right to read his wife's letters in justice to the friends who wrote them and the woman who reads. No wife has a right to pour her husband's coffee with her hand entwined in last night's curl-papers. No parent has a right to give away a child's playthings without that child's consent.

"Why should we show our love by our impoliteness? I remember once, when my sister and I were taking our departure, after a call upon two sisters, we jostled one another at the door. Upon our mingled apologies one of the girls broke in with a laugh, 'Do you do that to each other?' she cried, 'I should never think of begging Lily's pardon!' Yet they were well-mannered young persons, too—truly gentlewomen in their relations to the world. 'I have never forgotten an incident of my childhood. I was away from home for a few days, and on my return the younger ones fell on me at once. Letters had come from the absent brothers, they said, and addressed to me; so you all their entreaties to open them for me, but my mother said no one could do that but myself, and they thrust the envelopes into my hand. Could a daily letter have taught the precept in so sure a manner as that practice!'"

Make a Home of a Household.

Cultivate conversation. It stands among the richest of home talents, and is one of the requisites of social popularity. To descend to vulgar expressions, the man who cannot talk "is out of it," while the fellow who has something to say, no matter what its intellectual value, is decidedly "in it." Not that superficial chatter about airy nothings is to be encouraged. Quite the contrary; but the fact is quoted merely to impress upon the mind that the man who has nothing to say is the man who controls attention and possesses influence. Do not feel that because your ideas are ordinary, and your language plain and ungraceful, that it is your best course to keep silent. No man or woman can become a good conversationalist without first passing through a course of training. That training is found in improving the small opportunities, in rushing boldly into the arena of opinion and discussion, even though you know you will be disarmed, and that defeat is inevitable.

Hold fast to your courage. If your

opinions are honest and your arguments genuine, you will be listened to with respectful interest. A few setbacks must not dishearten you; they should stimulate you to renewed efforts. A strong opponent, steadfastly met, will harden your mental muscle and give you confidence. Keep up the fight and you will soon find yourself a leader in thought and influence.

The place to begin the cultivation of one's talking powers is at home. Do not sit at the table like a specter in self-satisfied gloom, or in grim silence hug yourself in the cosiest corner of the library fire. Shake off your selfish reserve, and let your conversation enrich the lives of those who are unfortunate enough to have to live with you. Has there not been some event of the day that would interest your family, or some idea that the others would enjoy? If not, for heaven's sake say something commonplace, if that is the best you can do. After that better ideas will come to you, or you will find that some one else has a thought worth listening to. When the ball is once started it will roll of itself. You will be surprised to find out how much is stowed away in the heads of your son and daughter; or, if you are an older brother, you will be forced to confess that so far as brains are concerned, the little fellows no longer merit your lofty disdain. When the bonds of family sympathy and equality are once established, when each learns to be at once a generous talker and an unselfish listener, then will the family be the fountain of greatest pleasure and deepest interest, while, at the same time, it furnishes that training which qualifies the man to strike out into a broader world, and to push his way to the fulfillment of his life's ambitions.—[Charles Emerson Cook, in Boston Budget.]

Domestic Hints.

DEODORIZING.—When anything is spilled or boils over on the stove the bad odor may be counteracted by sprinkling a little salt upon it.

TO POLISH GLASS.—Nothing will give such a polish to glass, even the finest, as slightly moist newspaper to wash it and dry newspaper to give the finishing touches.

TO CLEANSE SHEEPSKIN RUGS.—White sheepskin rugs may be cleaned by scrubbing them with castile soap and water, and drying thoroughly in the sun.

TO WHITEN PIANO KEYS.—Piano keys yellow with age can be cleaned by a dilution of one ounce of nitric acid in ten ounces of soft water. Apply with a brush and wash off with flannel.

COOLING A HOT DISH.—If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold salt water it will cool more rapidly than if it stood in water free from salt.

KEEPING TEA AND COFFEE.—It is much better to keep tea and coffee in glass jars with tightly screwed tops than in tin boxes. The flavor of these favorite beverages is easily spoiled by the vicinity of any articles of pronounced odor, such as cheese, bacon, etc.

TO CLEAN OILY BOTTLES.—To cleanse glass bottles that have held oil, place them in each bottle and immerse in cold water, then heat the water gradually until it boils; after boiling an hour let them remain till cold. Then wash the bottles in soapsuds and rinse in clear water.

TO CLEAN STEEL KNIVES.—Steel knives or other articles which have become rusty should be rubbed with a little sweet oil, then left for a day or two in a dry place, and then rubbed with finely powdered unslaked lime until every vestige of the rust has disappeared, and kept in a dry place wrapped up in a bit of flannel.

IRON RUST.—This ugly stain may be readily removed by drawing the affected spot over a board so that it will lie smooth, covering it with salt, and squeezing on lemon juice till a sort of paste is formed. Of course a subsequent thorough rinsing is necessary. Cream of tartar will also remove the stain if a small quantity be tied into the stained part and boiled in clear water.

TOAST WATER.—In many cases of illness toast water is recommended by physicians. Stale bread should be toasted until as brown as possible without burning. Break in small pieces, put into a pitcher, and pour on about a pint more of boiling water than is sufficient to cover it. This may be taken either hot or cold, and may be flavored with orange or lemon peel, or some slices of pineapple may be cut into it. This is said to be very cooling and refreshing, and may be taken when other drinks are not allowed.

HOW TO CLEAN WINDOWS.—Simple as the operation may seem, there is a way to clean windows and a way not to clean them. The following suggestions may be of use to some, as they save both time and labor: Choose a time when the sun does not shine on the window, else it will dry streaked, and no amount of rubbing can prevent it. Push off all the dust inside and out; clean the woodwork around the glass first. Use for this warm water and ammonia; do not use soap. Wipe dry with cotton cloth. Do not use linen, as it leaves lint on the glass when dry. Polish with tissue or old newspaper.

A good man is the best friend, and therefore cannot be chosen, longer to be retained; and indeed never to be parted with, unless he ceases to be that for which he was chosen.—[JEREMY TAYLOR.]

With the Poets.

A Retrospect.

She always seemed so bright and fair,
The sunshine lingering round her head,
And rippling through the golden hair,
And mingling with the words she said;
Our voices joined in sweetest song,
The tribute of each glowing tongue.

Her voice was sweet, and warm, and glad;
The beaming eyes had power to charm,
And every look and motion made
A glowing picture bright and warm;
The soul was in the radiant face,
And filled and brightened all the place.

We wandered through the leafy wood,
Along the oft-frequented way,
Our words rang out in merry mood,
And hope gave brightness to the day;
The sweet content, the heartfelt bliss,
Are 'mong life's precious memories.

We gathered 'round the festive board,
And social cheer crowned all the scene,
Her hands the bounteous feast had stored,
With all the grace that love could bring;
And there's no finer form of art,
Than willing hand and loving heart.

—Samuel Trotman.
Alden, Mich., Dec., 1893.

The Children at Home.

Each day when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing, go
Tripping lightly by,

I steal away from my husband, as he
Sits in the easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces, fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead, that
Once was full of life,
Ringing with girlish laughter, echoing
Boysish strife.

We two are waiting together, and oft,
As the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me: "It
Is night, are the children home?"

"Yes, love," I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago,"
And I sing in my quivering treble a
Song so soft and low,

Till the old man drops to slumber, with
His head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number, home
In the better land;
Home, where never a sorrow shall dim
Their eyes with tears;

Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the summer years.
I know—yet my arms are empty that
Fondly folded seven,
And the mother-heart within me is al-
most starved for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening I
Only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me, a
Vision from the skies;
The babes whose dimpled fingers lost
The way to my breast,

And the beautiful ones the angels
Passed to the world of the blest,
With never a cloud upon them, I see
Their radiant vows;

My boys that I gave to freedom—the
Red sword sealed their vows!
In a tangled southern forest, twin
Brothers, bold and brave,

They fell! and the flag they died for,
Thank God! floats over their
Grave.

A breath, and the vision is lifted away
On the wings of light,
And again we two are together, all
Alone in the night.

They tell me his mind is failing, but I
Smile at idle fears;
He is only back with the children, in
The dear and peaceful years.

And still, as the summer sunset fades
Away in the west,
And the wee ones, tired of playing, go
Trooping home to rest,

My husband calls from his corner:
"Say, love! have the children
Come?"

And I answer, with eyes uplifted:
"Yes, dear! they are all at home!"
—[Margaret E. Sangster.]

A Sermon in Rhyme.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.

Why should good words never be said
Of a friend till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.

Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.

Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in
Prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Share them. And by kindly sharing
Own our kinship with the skies.

Why should any one be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place.

There's health and goodness in the
mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother-workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go.
Leave them. Trust the Harvest
Giver,
He will make each seed to grow.
So until the happy end
Your life shall never lack a friend.

Morality of Conquest.

So much has been said about the in-
justice of powerful nations, like the
British, conquering and taking into
its own control some weaker and less
civilized nations, that it may be very
well to consider the other side of the
question also. "The Spectator," one
of the leading English literary journals,
had a long article in defense of such
conquests recently, from which we clip
the following:

"With the single exception of the
Ottoman Turks, it would be difficult to
point to a conquering race which had
not either added to civilization a new
dominion or developed in the con-
quered a new capacity for progress in
all the higher conditions of well-being.
The world owes to the Romans, who
were conscious and willful conquerors
that idea of law as opposed to wi-
upon which all modern social progre-
has been built, and to the barbari-
who conquered them all the freed-
which it now enjoys.

Without the conquests of Cae-
sars, Europe might have written
tories for the extinction of Pa-
and because Europe could not
Western Asia, the most fertile
of the earth's surface are still in a
humanity in a kind of barbarism or
tempered social anarchy. Great
alone has secured for civilized man-
kind the vast territories comprising
the two Americas, and it is in conse-
quence alone that there is any hope of ter-
minating the savagery of Africa, where
races left to self-government for age
in regions superabundantly fertile, have
positively retrograded, and are now dis-
tinctly more degraded than many of
the savages of Polynesia.

The most cruel conquest recorded in
history, that of the Canaanites by an
Arab tribe, saved for the world its only
beneficial creed and the double con-
quest of Britain by two sets of Nor-
men enabled the Anglo-Saxon to take
his vivifying place in the history of
mankind. The evidence which proves
that the conquest of the inferior races
by the superior has been beneficial
either to them or the world at large is
irresistible, and, in all who know his-
tory, wakes in them a doubt whether
assaults upon the system can be either
well informed or sincere.

It is certain, however, that they are
often both, and that many, whose in-
telligence is as undoubted as their
motives, seriously question whether the
new effort of the whites to conquer
Africa, which is now going on from all
points of the continent at once, is any-
thing better than a huge dacoity, an
effort to steal vast resources which
properly do not belong to the conquer-
ing people.

A man who does not know how to learn
from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster
out of his life.—[HENRY WARD BEECHER.]

Vitality in Intellectual Work.

On the whole, not a great many
people out of every million injure
themselves by too much intellectual
work. Those who fear to read or think
too much may be reassured by a recent
article in that fine literary weekly, the
London (Eng.) Spectator, which says:

So far from intellectual work dimi-
nishing vitality, the chiefs of all the
intellectual professions are, and in
recent times have been, men who have
passed the ordinary term of years with
undiminished powers. In politics the
principal leaders whom this generation
has known have been Earl Russell,
Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield,
and Mr. Gladstone, and every one of
them was at 70 in full vigor, while the
last, at 83, is still a mighty power in
British politics. Prince Bismarck re-
mains at 78 a force with which his
Government has to reckon; while the
will of Leo XIII., an exceptionally
intellectual Pope, at 83 is felt in every
corner of the world. The most intel-
lectual and successful soldier of our
time, the man who had really thought
out victories, Marshal von Moltke, was
an unbroken man at 90 or more years.
No men dare compare themselves in
literary power with Tennyson or Car-
lyle, Victor Hugo or Von Ranke, and
they all reached the age which the
author of Ecclesiastes declared to be
marked only by labor and sorrow; as
also did Prof Owen, whose life was one
long labor in scientific inquiry; and so
also has Sir William Grove, one of the
most strenuous thinkers whom even
this age of thinkers has produced. We
might lengthen the list indefinitely; but
to what use, when we all know that the
most intellectual among lawyers, histor-
ians, novelists, physicians, politicians,
and naturalists survive their contem-
poraries, usually with undiminished
powers? In all statistical accounts,
the clergy, whose occupation is wholly
intellectual, rank first among the long-
lived.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

His Royal Highness.
(By Rev. C. H. Mead.)

Black yer boots, mister. Shine 'em up—only a mickel." Such were the cries that greeted me from half a dozen boot-blacks as I came through the ferry gates with my boots loaded down with New Jersey mud. Never did barnacles stick to the bottom of a vessel more tenaciously, or politician hold on to office with a tighter grip than did that mud cling to my boots. And never did flies scent a barrel of sugar more quickly than that horde of boot-blacks discovered my mud-laden extremities. They swooped down upon me with their piercing cries, until many of my fellow-passengers gazed on my boots with looks that seemed to rebuke me for my temerity in daring to bring such a large amount of soil to add to the already over-stocked supply of the city. My very boots seemed to plead with me to let one of those boys relieve them of the load that weighed them down. But, behold my dilemma—six persistent, lusty, vociferous boys clamoring for one job, while I, as arbiter, must deal out elation to one boy, and dejection to the other five.

"Silence! Fall into line for inspection!" Behold my brigade, standing in line, and no two of them alike in size, feature or dress. All looked eager, and five of them looked at my boots and pointed their index fingers at the same objects. The sixth boy held up his head in a manly way and looked me in the eye. I looked him over and was affected in two ways.

His clothes touched my funny bone and made me laugh before I knew it. If those pants had been made for that boy, then since that time there had been a great growth in that boy or a great shrinkage in the pants. But, if the pants were several sizes too small for him too little, the coat was set sizes too large and fit him too loose so that his garments had the appearance of being a small child from his head down, and an old man from his feet up. The laugh that came as sense of humor was touched, instantly ceased as I saw the flush that came to the boy's face. The other boys wanted to get at my boots, but this one got at my heart, and I made up my mind he should get at my boots as well, and straightway made known my decision. This at once brought forth a volley of jibes and jeers, and cutting remarks. "Oh, 'His Royal Highness' gets the job, and he will be prouder and meaner than ever, he will. He thinks he owns the earth, he does."

The flush deepened on the boy's face, and I drove his assailants away ere I let him begin his work.

"Now, my boy, take your time, and you shall have extra pay for your job; pardon me for laughing at you; don't mind those boys, but tell me why they call you 'His Royal Highness'?"

He gazed up in my face a moment with a hungry look, and I said, "you can trust me."

"Well, sir, they think I'm proud and stuck-up, 'cause I won't pitch pennies and play 'craps' with 'em, and they says I'm stingy and trying to own the earth, 'cause I won't chew tobacco and drink beer, or buy the stuff for 'em. They says my father must be a king, for I wears such fashionable clothes, and puts on so many airs, but that I ran away from home 'cause I wanted to boss my father and be king myself. So they calls me 'His Royal Highness.'"

There was a tremble in his voice as he paused a moment, and then he continued:

"If I ever had a father, I never seen him, and if I ever had a mother, I wish someone would tell me who she was. How can a fellow be proud and stuck-up who ain't got no father, and no mother, and no name only Joe? They calls me stingy 'cause I'm saving all the money I can, but I ain't saving it for myself—I'm saving it for Jessie."

"Is Jessie your sister?" I asked.

"No, sir; I ain't got no relatives."

"Perhaps, then, she is your sweetheart," I said.

Again he looked up in my face and said very earnestly, "Did you ever know a boot-black without any name to have an angel for a sweetheart?"

His eyes were full of tears, and I made no answer, though I might have told him I had found a boot-black who had a big, warm heart even if he had no sweetheart. Very abruptly he said:

"You came over in the boat; what kind of a land is it over across the river?"

"It is very pleasant in the country," I replied.

"Is it a land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign?"

Having just come from New Jersey where the infamous race track, and the more infamous rum-traffic, legalized by law, would sink the whole State in the Atlantic Ocean, if it were not that he had a life preserver in Ocean Grove, I was hardly prepared to vouch for it being that kind of a land.

"Why do you ask that?" I said.

"Because I hear Jessie sing about it so much, and when I asked her about it, she said it's a land where there's green fields, and flowers that don't wither, and rivers of delight, and where she sun always shines, and she wants to go there so much. I hasn't told anybody about it before, but I cats as little as I can and gets along with these clothes what made you laugh at me, and I'm saving up my money to take

Jessie to that land of pure delight just as soon as I gets enough. Does yer know where that land is?"

"I think I do, my boy, but you haven't told me yet who Jessie is."

"Jessie's an angel, but she's sick. She lives up in a room in the tenement, and I lives in the garret near by. She ain't got no father, and her mother don't get much work, for she can't go out to work and take care of Jessie, too. She cries a good deal when Jessie don't see her, 'cause she thinks she is going to lose Jessie, but over in that land of pure delight, Jessie says nobody is sick, and everybody who goes there gets well right away, and, oh, sir, I wants to take Jessie there as soon as I can. I takes her a flower every night, and then I just sits and looks at her face, until my heart gets warmer and warmer, and do yer think I could come out of such a place and swear, and drink, and chew tobacco, and tell lies? I tells Jessie how the boys calls me 'His Royal Highness,' and she tells me I mustn't mind it, and I mustn't get mad, but just attend to my work. And—and, oh, sir, I wanted to tell somebody all this, for I always tries to look bright when I goes in to see Jessie, and not let her know I am fretting about anything; but I does want to take Jessie to the land where flowers always bloom and people are always well. That's so little for me to do after all the good that's come to me from knowing Jessie. But, I beg yer pardon for keeping yer so long, and I thanks yer for letting me tell yer about Jessie."

Ah, the boys named him better than they knew, for here was a prince in truth, and despite his rags "His Royal Highness" was a more befitting name than Joe.

"Where does Jessie live, my boy?"

"Oh, sir, yer isn't going to take Jessie to that land of pure delight, and spoil all my pleasure. I does want to do it myself. Yer won't be so mean as that, after listening to what I've been telling yer, will yer?"

"Not I, my boy, not I, just let me go and see Jessie and her mother, and whatever I can do for them I'll do it through you."

A little persuasion, and then "His Royal Highness" and I made our way to the tenement and began climbing the stairs. We had gone up five flights and were mounting the sixth, when the boy stopped suddenly and mentioned for me to listen. The voice of a woman reached my ear—a voice with deep grief in every tone—saying, "God is our refuge and strength, a very pleasant help in time of trouble." A pause—then a sob—and the voice, waiting rather than singing:

Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on thee;
Leave, Oh leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me.
All my trust on thee is stayed,
All my help from thee I bring;
Cover my defenceless head
With the shadow of thy wing.

The boy grasped my hand a moment—gazed up "that's Jessie's mother, something's happened"—and then bounded up the stairs and into the room. I followed him and found, sure enough, something had happened, for Jessie had gone to the land of pure delight, and the mother stood weeping beside her dead. On the face of Jessie lingered a smile, for she was well at last. In her hand was a pure white rosebud, the last flower Joe had carried to the land of pure delight, and for him to be sure and follow her there.

I draw the curtain over the boy's grief. His savings bought the coffin in which Jessie was laid under the green sod. "Where 'His Royal Highness' is must remain a secret between Joe and myself. His face and his feet are turned toward the land of pure delight. His heart is there already. You have his story, and it may help you to remember that some paupers wear fine linen and broadcloth, while here and there a prince is to be found in rags."

Former Elephants.

The great northern elephant perished as a species in the prime of life. It had lived under most prosperous conditions. Its enemies were few and comparatively impotent. Alone among contemporary animals, the sabre-toothed tiger occasionally got the better of an antagonist which must have been less sensitive to the flint-tipped arrows of mere human assailants than Ship Surgeon Gulliver was to the multitudinous pricks of Lilliputian missiles.

Inexhaustible supplies of food, too, were furnished by forests and swamps of the vast European continent to the terrestrial leviathan, which accordingly multiplied and thrived exceedingly. There was the culminating epoch of the proboscidean family. Thick-skinned animals with tusks and trunks attained a larger size, ranged over a wider area of the earth's surface and existed more numerous and in greater variety than ever before or since.

Mammoths wandered into Ireland and Scotland, they tramped by the score through the thickets of the Weald; they roamed in great herds along the flats and valleys of Central Europe, and across the endless oak-clad plains of Russia and the now tundra of Siberia. Italy reared elephants of its own. (Elephas meridionalis), another antique species of large

size (Elephas antiquus) was met with from Yorkshire to the Atlas; even Malta swarmed with pigmy elephants of two if not three separate kinds, while the huge mastodon was the chief representative of the genus in North and South America.—[The Edinburgh Review.]

The Open Vision.

One summer evening, while stopping in a beautiful suburban home not far from our city, I was told this story by one who had lately been an inmate of the house:

A maiden, some 16 years of age, had all her life been the unconscious victim of a blemish in her eyes that hindered perfect vision. A surgical operation was finally agreed upon and successfully made. The girl was kept in the house until her eyes gathered full strength, and was permitted gradually and sparingly to go out of doors. It so happened that some time elapsed after her recovery before she went into the open air after nightfall. One evening she rushed into the parlor with her face aglow with excitement. The joy of a great discovery illumined every feature.

"Oh, come," she exclaimed, "come out quickly to the lawn, and see what beautiful things have appeared in the sky!"

Her friends hastily followed her out of doors, wondering what might have occurred. They saw nothing unusual. "What do you mean?" they asked her.

"Look," she said, pointing eagerly heavenward; "don't you see those bright things up there—sparkling all over the sky?"

"My dear child," said one who loved her, "those are the stars."

Yes, the stars, which she had not seen before. Friends could hardly take in the fact that, for all the years of her life, the dear child had been moving through God's world with limited vision seeing only what lay close around her, utterly oblivious that there were stars, host of stars, all over the sky, and all so very beautiful. How strange it seemed!

I think of something far more strange—aye, and pitiful. Heaven is full of shining light that God has hung out to charm the pathway to his eternal home, to lure you upwards, to show you how far heaven rises beyond earth in value and glory. Yet, oh, friends! your eyes are still withholden. You do not see, you do not comprehend. Oh, for the hand of him who opened the eyes of the blind when he walked this world, to touch your soul and give you sight to these realities. [Gospel in Nature.]

Life in India.

India is now a part of the British Empire but many of its people are yet but little accustomed to British laws and usages. The following from the Housekeeper shows how different is the manner of living among the Hindus from our Canadian methods:

The daily routine of housework does not engross all the time and attention of our cousins in Hindustan. Their style of living is simple and everything is done in the most primitive manner. At break of day one is awakened by the sound of the handmill grinding the grain for the day's supply. This work is always performed by the women, it being beneath the dignity of the men. After the wheat is thus ground into coarse, sweet flour, the women of the lower caste will prepare breakfast for their family while those of the higher castes will have it done for them by Mohammedan women, who come each morning and return to their homes each evening.

There is indeed quite a difference in the style of life adopted by the high and low castes. Not that there is always more wealth and luxury among the reverse is the case, but the general make-up of their houses is different, the trend of life and occupation is not the same.

A Mohallah is the name applied to a collection of mud huts occupied by near relatives belonging to the lower caste. They are sometimes built in long rows on either side of a narrow street, although they are more often seen without any regularity or plan whatever. These rooms—a room is a house—are very low, very rough and insecure. They are almost utterly devoid of furniture. A low, rough bed, a mud stove and a box for extra clothing if there be any, comprise the entire list.

The stoves are fashioned of mud, shaped somewhat like an office chair. Pieces of charcoal or bits of dried cow-chips are then placed on the "seat"; then the vessel in which their food is to be cooked is placed upon the fire. Should the weather be pleasant the cooking is usually done outdoors, but during the rainy season the stove must be kept in the house. Then the smoke completely fills the room, but they being accustomed to it do not mind it. The women prepare the food for their husbands and wait upon them during the meal. Whole families live on from \$1 to \$2 a month. Many a man is thankful to receive even this small sum regularly during the entire year.

During the cucumber season many of them subsist on cucumbers alone, because they are cheap, then wonder why they are stricken down with cholera! A weaver can earn about \$2 a month, by working diligently at

his loom from dawn till sunset. With a few pice he can buy a little rice or some coarse flour, a pinch of salt, some curry powder and a few red-pepper pods. The wife will then go into the field and gather mallows, wild mustard, lamb's quarter and other kinds of wild herbs; these, when boiled and seasoned with the salt and curry, will be added to the rice and eaten with the "chappatties" with evident relish.

They eat very daintily with neither knives, forks, spoons nor chopsticks; their "chappatties" being tough unleavened pancakes, a piece of one does duty nicely as a spoon. Sometimes each member of the family is provided with a brass drinking cup and deep plate of the same material, though often one brass "dache" will suffice for the household. After use, it is rinsed carefully and dried in the sun.

The houses of the higher classes are all built around an open square or "court." The Zenana, which is the general term for the entire house, is built of sun-dried brick or mud, the floors invariably being of the latter material. The building is two or three stories high, according to the number in the family. When a son marries he does not leave the paternal roof, but brings his bride to his father's house. Thus there are often great-grandfathers, grandfathers, fathers, and sons all living under one roof. The building is usually surrounded by a high wall in order to exclude public gaze. All of the rooms have a door opening into the common court; into this the various sisters-in-law, with their numerous progeny, congregate from day to day. One will expect to find their rooms furnished with some degree of comfort and refinement, but is greatly disappointed. They are but little if any better than the rooms of a mohallah. They are more dark, dismal and ill-ventilated. The walls are literally covered with soot and cobwebs; nor can these be removed, it being a sin to kill a spider or destroy its work.

A great difference often exists between the apartments of a wealthy native and those of his wife. His will be elegantly furnished in the latest English style, but it would be entirely out of the question to permit her eyes to rest upon this elegance, or her feet to tread upon the soft rugs. The women are so accustomed to this state of affairs they never think of rebelling. Yet their style of life, their want of employment, their close confinement makes them peevish and fretful, unhealthy and unhappy.

Each house—there are no homes—has its household god or goddess, to which they offer oblations especially in times of sickness or distress. During an epidemic of smallpox, they are afraid to take medicine lest the goddess of smallpox would be angry if they spoiled her sport. While cholera is raging, they will offer sacrifices of goats and lambs or even elephants that the demon may be appeased. Idolatry is universal and every month has its special worship. And during each month from all parts of India devotees come to worship the special deity. One remarkable thing about the June "mele" is that in the worship of Juggernaut caste is destroyed for the time being, while in the walls which surround his temple Hindoos of every caste eat together from the same dish. But as soon as they leave the temple this equality disappears.

About Gas Boring.

Here are some of the depths to which boring for gas has been prosecuted in several localities in this Province. One near Niagara was drilled 3,150 feet and then abandoned. A well at Simcoe was sunk to a depth of 2,700 feet and then abandoned. In St. Thomas a well is now being drilled and a depth of 2,000 feet has been reached, but without much success. It is the intention to go to 3,000 feet unless something satisfactory is found first. A well was sunk to the depth of over 2,000 feet in Hamilton last fall when a small flow was obtained which though not large, was thought to be enough to pay the interest on the investment. The great well near Kingsville, the most successful yet struck in Canada, is about 1,000 feet deep. Those in the vicinity of Port Colborne are, we believe, all less than 1,000 feet, anywhere struck drilling ceases as it is well understood no gas is found in it and no rock lies below it.

Tact.

Lack of tact is a great hindrance to any good cause. Rev. Guy Mark Pearce, one of England's famous preachers, seems to think tact comes in usefully even in religious work. He says:

"There are people whom I meet with sometimes who don't do me any good at all; strangers who, abruptly and without any preface, demand in a peremptory voice a statement of my religious conviction. It is a kind of stand and deliver that one resents. There is a sacredness and privacy about religion which the Lord recognizes when he bids us go and pray in our room with the door shut. A man can be a light of the world without being a policeman's bull's-eye flashing out upon the darkness—a glare that does not guide, but only blinds and bewilders. One may be the salt of the earth without giving people a mouthful of unadvised, as if it were medicine. Salt may be a good thing by itself, but it is wonderful how a dish of something nice improves it."

Just for Fun.

Unlike the photographers, the dark room in courting is mainly used for developing affirmatives.

"Have you heard how the 25 miles swimming race has gone off?"

"Oh, yes; they're all saved!"

An eminent brow-beating barrister once described certain individuals as "living from hand to mouth, like the birds in the air."

It is an odd and sometimes melancholy to see a man trying "to make up his mind" when he has no material on hand to work with.

"All cold snaps," said Uncle Allan Sparks, looking in a contemplative mood at his thermometer, "are alike in kind. They differ only in degree."

Teacher—What happened when the man killed the goose that laid the golden egg?

Dick Hicks—His goose was cooked. —[Brooklyn Life.]

Mamma (to little Jimmie, who is saying his prayers)—Now, Jimmie, ask God to bring papa home safely.

Jimmie—Please, Dad, bring papa home on a safety.

Miss Flirt (to her young admirer)—Why, Charlie, you don't even know the A, B, C, of love!

Charlie (stoutly)—Well, I know the U and I of it, anyway!

Dilly (in a hurried whisper)—Mamma, Willy is an infidel.

Mamma—An infidel?

Dilly—Yes, he said he don't believe there's any Santa Claus.

The editor wants the income tax; But the idea they've reversed, For they've all agreed that they greatly need

A slice of the income first.

Black—He was the greatest man I know of.

White—What did he do?

Black—He wrote love letters without making a fool of himself. —[New York Herald.]

She—No, I don't prefer men who are known to be rich.

He—How can that be?

She—They don't spend their money as freely as men who want to be known as rich. —[Truth.]

If every man were but as big As he assumes to be, The half world would be crowded off And drop into the sea.

—[Cleland Plain Dealer.]

Miss Antiqu—That poor Miss Simple has been a wallflower ever since I've been in society.

Mr. Blunder—Dear me, how well she carries her age. No one would take her for over 60. —[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Nervous old gentleman (in restaurant)—Such negligence is unpardonable, sir! I ordered raw and you have brought me a fish. —I—I—

Waiter (interrupting)—Well, please don't get in a row over it. —[Boston Courier.]

Little John—Our new teacher is just as pretty as can be, and gets taken out most every night to concerts and things. Is just lovely!

Mother—You like pretty teachers, don't you, dear?

Little John—Yes'm; they always has a good time, 'n' don't feel so much like givin' bad marks.

Mrs. Doubt—What did you get in the mail?

Dicky Doubt—Only two invitations.

Mrs. Doubt—From whom?

Dicky Doubt—One is from Jack Harlemit; he wants me to come up some time. The other is from my tailor; he wants me to come down—right away.

During the wedding ceremony at a fashionable church in Harlem, Birdie McGinnis, one of the bridesmaids, wept bitterly. After the ceremony Dudley Canesucker, who was present, said to Birdie:

"What are you crying about, Miss Birdie? You were not the bride."

"I know it," replied Birdie, with a lump in her throat. "That's what broke me all up." —[Texas Siftings.]

Daughter—That man who advertised all the latest popular songs for \$1 is a swindler.

Old man—Oh! Didn't he send anything for your money? I'll report him to the authorities at once.

"Yes, he sent the latest popular songs, just as advertised, but they were only the words. No music at all. I can read them of course, but I can't sing them."

"My dear, that man is not a swindler. He's a philanthropist."

—Let no pleasure tempt thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil; so shalt thou always live jolly, for a good conscience is a continual Christmas. —[Benjamin Franklin.]

Dip and Drink.

I wonder if all of you have heard the story of the sailors who were in a ship off the east coast of South America when their water gave out. Nothing more terrible can happen on board ship, except fire.

The men made all sail they could, and steered due west. Their thirst became fiercer every hour. The hot, tropical sun beat down upon the deck until it blistered their bare feet to walk upon it. Their throats became parched, and when the second morning of this dreadful suffering dawned they could barely speak.

Suddenly one of the crew, staggering to the bulwarks, pointed and cried hoarsely, "A sail!"

Oh, how they watched that speck of gleaming white, growing larger and larger. They hoisted their flag "union down," as a signal of distress.

At last the strange ship came near enough to speak to them.

"What's the matter?" called out the captain of the new-comer, when he had thrown his vessel up into the wind to stop its headway.

The poor, thirsty, dying fellows could not answer. They tried in vain with their swollen tongues to call out "water." They could only show by desperate motions of their hands to their lips what they wanted.

And then—how cruel it seemed—the other ship braced her yards and filled away on her course again. But as she passed the stern where the starving, despairing sailors were gathered, the captain called out once more, pointing downward to the sea as he did so:

"Dip and drink!"

It sounded like terrible mockery. Drink the salt sea itself! One of the sailors, with a bitter laugh, let down a bucket, and drawing it up full, placed it recklessly to his lips.

Then what a cry of joy he gave! The water was as sweet as that which used to come dimpling up from the mossy well on the old home farm. The others crowded around, hauled up gallons of the glorious dancing water and drank again and again, until life and strength and hope came back.

Without knowing it, their ship had brought them into the mouth of the mighty Amazon, so wide that its banks were out of sight on either hand, like the shores of the ocean. The fresh water was all around them, and they were saved.

So do people find themselves weary and distressed and perplexed in this life, until God calls to them:

"Poor little child! My loves, what you are thirsty for! The happiness of knowing you are my child, and doing my will, is what you need. Look! all about you. Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life free."

And then we hear the sweet words of Christ echoing down through the centuries:

"Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

—Not once or twice in our rough and land story The path of duty was the way to glory. —TENNIS.

Life in Constantinople.

A writer in a recent number of Scribner's magazine gives a somewhat different view of life and activity in the capital of Turkey from the usually imagined here in Canada. Instead of being the stagnant and exclusive place that so many of us have supposed, it is represented as quite the reverse. The writer says:

The most striking peculiarity of Constantinople is the intense vitality which has carried it through so many deaths. It is common to speak of Turkey as the "sick man," and to associate ideas of ruin and decay with one of the most intensely living cities in the world. But no one who has ever spent 24 hours on either side of the Golden Horn, could ever conceive anything even distinctly approaching a stagnation in the streets of Stamboul, or on Galata Bridge, or in the busy quarters of Galata itself, or of Pera above.

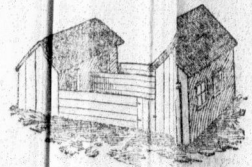
Coming from Europe, whether from Italy or Austria, one is forcibly struck by the universal life, liveliness and activity of the capital. There is no city in the world where so many different types of humanity meet and jostle each other and the stranger at every turn. Every nation in Europe is represented, and every nation of Asia as well. The highest and lowest types of living humanity pay their penny to the men in white who take the tolls on Galata Bridge. There is not even as there is in so many cosmopolitan capitals, any general predominant type of feature or color. Of the Turks themselves, it may be doubted whether they should be called a nation, or an agglomeration of individuals of many races who find one common bond in Islam. In the first mosque you may enter at haphazard, you may see the pure Turk, often as fair and flaxen as any Norwegian prostrating himself and repeating his prayers beside the blackest of black Africans. And as you enter the sacred place, both at the selfsame moment will instinctively glance at your feet to see whether you have taken off your shoes, or have slipped on a dusty pair of the babuj which will generally be offered you at the door.



HOUSE FOR SALE

Two Plans that are Voted by Those Who Have Them.

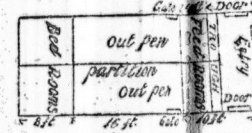
Here is a plan that is wanted by the Farm Journal by a Pennsylvania farmer as a hoghouse. Foundation should be good solid all around. This foundation provided to lay the floor up with stone and make a cement and floor. Scale one-eighth inch to a foot. The lot over the fence can be used for corn or to store, harrows, cultivators, etc. Never chickens in; they want a place by themselves. A Wisconsin farmer in the journal quoted that the best house he has had an experience with, made as follows: Make a platform boards



HOGHOUSE CORNER

For 8 feet square by 12 feet on 2 or 4 feet up. In the hoghouse, the platform should be 7 feet long and 4 feet wide on the other edge of the platform. Do this on two opposite sides of platform and bring the upper ends of two boards together, making them over for sides and roof. Board up the sides, leaving a place for a door in one end and a window in the other if desired. This makes a house that you can live in and draw where wanted. Hammer it can be placed in the past. In winter it makes a good warm place for the hogs and will hold to eight old ones. In spring it makes good broodhouse.

By using this house you have no bad smelling hoghouse and, as you can move it before a plague of flies. This house and a movable platform are all that is needed. You are fattening hogs in winter. Another advantage, it is cheap and easy constructed.



INSIDE PLAN OF HOGHOUSE

so that you can have a number of them and have them in different places if wanted.

Following is some advice from the same source concerning swine: Most swine live but two years and then go into the pork barrel. Getting their growth, they incline to become heavy and inactive, and so sow less many pigs by lying on them. Let's be more careful in feeding, and sow that good mothers, not to fatten them. Fat is also detrimental to conception. Nobly is pleased to keep a sow month after month and is unable to get her in the desired condition. Good mothers that are kept lean and are active, alert and able to nurse their litters, annually breeding two litters. Such animals pay well.

To live long and to do a good sow should never be confined to a pen or small yard. A good pasture and foods like bran, roots, etc., with little corn or meal will keep all requirements satisfied.



ONE END OF HOUSE

istified and the body can be supplied. Clover and grass are helpful and well balanced foods, and a mature sow in summer needs nothing unless fed like a pig. The she should be fed liberally on middlings, barley, corn, bran or oats ground in a slop, three times as much bran or other foods being given when they are fed.

The progeny of your sows are always smaller and less in numbers than the young of mature animals, and they rarely make as much as profitable pork per head.

Cultivation Turnips

In order to bring turnips to a state of perfection, Meekins Monthly says the temperature must be comparatively low. No one can use good turnips when the temperature is over 55 or 60 degrees, and as soon as it gets beyond this they are hot and stringy. Thus in Pennsylvania the turnip would have to be sown to get the best results about the middle of September. A hundred miles north it would have to be two weeks earlier and so on, until in Canada one might sow turnips about midsummer and yet have fairly good results. In some parts of our northern country we can get very good crops by raising them in midwinter, at any rate, if one can remember this point about the temperature it requires, it is a hint for successful culture anywhere. It may be further remarked that to have good mild turnips the soil can possibly be made too rich.

Farms in Nevada

The state of Nevada has 1,900 farms which have lately been reclaimed from the arid desert by irrigation. It is believed that when the money has been used to irrigate its lands and make them productive, Nevada population will assume respectable proportions. Farming also brings a better class of settlers than also fills its cities in day when mining was the only industry of the state.

Captain Sweney, of A. San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Corn Remedy" is the best medicine I have ever used. Sold by J. McCallum.

COMB HONEY PRODUCTION.

Statements Made at the North American Beekeepers' Convention.

In a paper having for its subject the production of comb honey, R. F. Holtermann said before the convention of North American Beekeepers at Chicago many things of general interest. He advised as regards locality a place where the honey flow is heavy rather than prolonged. In the face of great diversity of opinion, he hazarded the belief that any national variation from the depth of the Langstroth is a mistake. A super with section holders, consisting of two sides and a bottom bar with separators, a follower and a wedge, was his preference. Sections should be 4 1/2 inches square. The thickness of a disputed question.

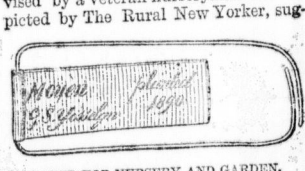
In Canada nearly all the beekeepers use sections 1 1/2 inches thick. In the United States the thicker sections are used—seven to the foot—or 1 1/4 inches. He believed the tendency was toward thinner sections. Regarding bees, their comb building characteristics and honey gathering qualities must be looked after, instead of their individual beauty. He took issue with the statement that colonies could be too strong early in the season. If a colony became crowded too early to put on sections, he would put on an extracting super until the time arrived for putting on sections. The sections should be filled with full sheets of light foundation.

Mr. Holtermann said that no one who wishes to raise comb honey to perfection will ever care to prevent swarming entirely. Swarms should be hived on the old stands upon very narrow drips (starters) of foundation, or else upon full sheets of foundation. Which shall be used depends upon the locality. If it is where there is danger of pollen being carried into the sections, then full sheets of foundation should be used. When starters are used, one should be allowed to elapse before the sections are put in place. When swarms are hived on starters, they are likely to build some drone comb, especially if the queen is old.

Mr. Holtermann did not consider it practicable to require the colonies before the swarming season. He would allow the bees to build some comb as they might, taking great care to rear all queens from the best stock, and then in the fall put the bees upon good combs, if they had failed to build good ones, and feed them sugar for winter stores. The combs removed can be sorted over and those having drone comb placed upon with pieces of worker comb, or else they may be melted into wax. He gave no upward ventilation. He advised hives upon the top and even the sides of the hives. The use of the two escapes was advised. Mr. Holtermann worked for comb honey until the season was near its end, then turned his attention to the production of extracted honey.

Tree and Plant Label

An improved tree and plant label, devised by a veteran nurseryman and depicted by The Rural New Yorker, suggests a convenience for farmers who are desirous of keeping watch over the contents of their orchards and gardens.



LABEL FOR NURSERY AND GARDEN

gets a convenience for farmers who are desirous of keeping watch over the contents of their orchards and gardens. The wire is about the size of a common knitting needle and may be of any desired length. The label is of a common sheet zinc and may be made larger or smaller according to the amount of writing. The one illustrated gives the name of the variety, date of planting and name of the nurseryman from whom it was purchased. The latter is many times a considerable importance. The writing is done with a common pen and ink. The label is far superior to the common wooden kind, as it is practically indestructible and may be applied to any kind of stake, vine or tree. It is not patented.

Drones Touched by Mating

Jennie Atchley of Texas has this to say in The American Bee Journal on subject of interest to queen breeders:

Being a queen breeder and interested in a sure and safe means to mate queens, I have this year been experimenting as to what I could do to determine whether or not the drones were touched by the mating as well as the workers, etc. I had some fine Italian queens mated with black drones. I mated queens that were yellow all over. The I had a sister to such queen mated with a drone yellow all over. I also clipped the wing of a third virgin queen and mated a thorough black queen with an Italian drone.

Now for results

The yellow all over queen mated to black drone shows a part of her droppings black or nearly so, some one and some two banded and some yellow all over. The black queen mated to an Italian drone shows nearly all black droppings, occasionally one with a slight yellow band. The drones from the clipped virgin are all solid yellow; also those from the yellow queen mated to the yellow drone produce all yellow droppings. Now I am fast coming to a conclusion that drones also are touched by the mating.

Agricultural Cleanliness

Some eyes and swelled heads upon poultry often come from drafts, especially over head drafts, when on the perch. Last year. Prevention is better than cure.

The practice of breeding from precocious and immature birds is much condemned by The Poultry Keeper.

Line wash helps to lighten as well as purify poultry quarters, and lightens too plentiful in winter time.

It is very easy to spoil a cold that kept tied up in a stall without making exercise. Don't do it.

The committee on vegetables reported to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society that the leading varieties of peas have been American Wonder, Advance, Champion of England, Stratagem, Telephone and Heroine.

Hurry up, and get your Xmas photo taken at WESTLAKE'S, 201 Dundas Street, latest styles for holidays.

FARM CONVENIENCES.

Which Contribute Largely to the Comfort and Welfare of the Owner.

There is a surprising difference to be observed on many farms as regards the attention given to what are commonly considered matters of secondary importance, but which nevertheless largely contribute to the comfort of the owner and the welfare of his animals. Many barns and stables are to be found on good farms where the rain drips from the eaves in such a way as to make going in and out of them exceedingly disagreeable. Quite often, too, this drip comes from an uncovered manure pile, leaching out its fertility and carrying it off in streams as it runs out of the yard. Again, little or no attention is paid to walks by which the building can be reached without traveling in the mud.

Not many farmers now in the region of inclement winters leave their animals quite unprotected by shelter, but instances are not infrequently where cattle are so cramped up by stanchions and narrow stalls that they might well be excused if they preferred liberty out of doors in the cold to such confinement. On another farm, cave troughs and conduits will be found leading the rain-water into cisterns conveniently located, with pumps and water troughs for the stock, an arrangement that greatly lessens the labor of taking care of them, and saves the water for necessary uses, instead of its keeping everything in a disagreeable condition around the buildings. Where manure is to remain in the barnyard until spring, it costs very little to build a shed over the pile that will protect it sufficiently to prevent its fertility from leaching out. By timely attention to the many things that present themselves, such as a proper housing of tools and agricultural implements as well as of the animals and poultry, a great deal will be done that will pay well for the labor and expense.

A very useful article about farm buildings, though not very commonly found, is a force pump supplied with hose sufficient to throw water on the top of a building. These can now be obtained quite cheaply. The hose can often be used to great advantage for other purposes, and in the case of fire it is a valuable asset in saving a building of inestimable value in saving a building where other means of fire would fail. It should always be kept in the same place, hanging up, in readiness for immediate use, and with one force pump at the house and one at the barn it can be quickly attached to either as the case may require. With water convenient and plenty and a hose in working order at hand, muddy wagons and carriages can be quickly cleaned and kept in readiness for going out again. Besides, a farmer who can show such an arrangement for the protection of his buildings against fire can unquestionably get a lower rate of insurance than he can where no precautions are taken.

Sugar Cured Hams

In the absence of commercial packers' recipes we give several for hams that have been made public by The Country Gentleman. As there is more or less variation in the proportion of the ingredients, the taste of the user must decide which is best for him:

One ounce salt to every pound of meat, an ounce saltpeter to 20 pounds meat, 5 pounds sugar to 100 pounds meat, water to cover.

For 100 pounds meat, 9 pounds salt, ounces saltpeter, 8 pounds molasses sugar, an ounce bicarbonate soda, 6 gallons water. Leave in pickle six weeks and smoke to taste, using fragrant woods.

For 100 pounds meat, 9 pounds salt, ounces saltpeter, 3 pounds brown sugar. Dry Curing—Mix a pint fine salt with a pint coffee sugar and rub very part of the meat, lay in pans and dip off from meat, lay in pans and dip off from meat, lay in pans and dip off from meat.

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OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Has come not a little knowledge as to cooking—what to do, as well as what not to do. Thus we have learned to use

COTTOLENE, the most pure and perfect material for all frying and shortening purposes.

PROGRESSIVE COOKING the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us not to use lard, but rather the new shortening

COTTOLENE, which is far cleaner, more digestible than any lard can be.

The success of Cottole has called out worthy imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it.

Made only by **K. FAIRBANK & CO.,** Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

FOR INVALIDS. A very useful article about farm buildings, though not very commonly found, is a force pump supplied with hose sufficient to throw water on the top of a building.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & CO., Montreal.

LUMPHREY'S A new perfect scientific method that not only cures the disease but also prevents its return.

WEAKNESS OF MEN A new perfect scientific method that not only cures the disease but also prevents its return.

STAMINAL. It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.

COFFEE HOUSE Everybody that calls on us for a meal or a drink goes away satisfied. A few more try us, six dinner tickets to come. Lunches at all hours from 10 cents up.

MARKET SQUARE Everybody that calls on us for a meal or a drink goes away satisfied. A few more try us, six dinner tickets to come. Lunches at all hours from 10 cents up.

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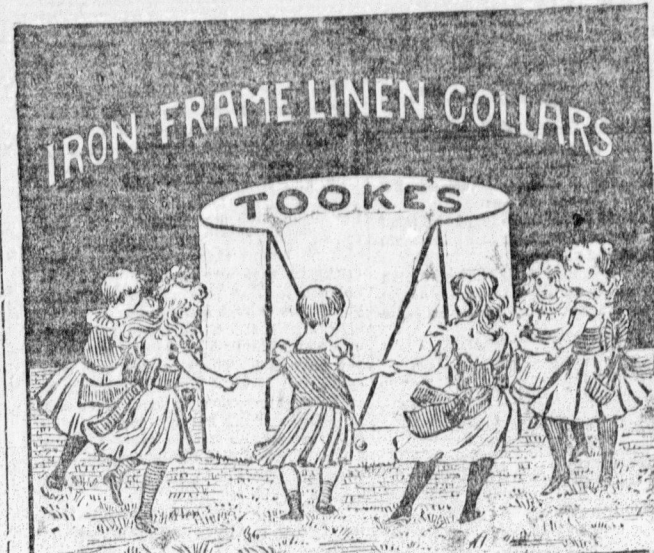
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Tooke's Collars, Cuffs and Shirts for sale by the leading houses in the Dominion.



WE FLY HIGH

For we have set out to sell the best NURSERY SOAP in the market—and that is BABY'S OWN. It has made its way without advertising, and that alone speaks for its merits. For those who have used it told others about it and always buy it themselves.

The Albert Toilet Soap Company, MONTREAL.

JOHN FERGUSON AND SONS R. SELLING VERY CLOSE

OAK ROCKERS MAHOGANY ROCKERS CHERRY ROCKERS MAPLE ROCKERS 1778 ROCKERS RATTAN ROCKERS LADIES' ENAMEL DRESSING CASES. 174, 176, 178 and 180 King Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY, CLEAN, FREE BURNING, AND MAKES NO CLINKERS.

STANTON AND Co. YARD, CORNER WATERLOO AND HORTON STREETS; OFFICE, NO. 5 MARION TEMPLE. PHONE—550.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. . . . BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GOODS

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & Co. 180 AND 182 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

NOTE A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL LINES: Fancy Silver Chased Fern Vases; Cake Baskets; Fruit Dishes; Silver Tea and Coffee Services, in newest designs in quadruple plate and English Crown Derby; Butter Dishes, Salad Sops; Berry Dishes; Elaborate Fruit Pieces; Celery Glasses; Nut Bowls, Tilted Water Pitchers; exquisite designs in French Salad Bowls and Servers, finest and most beautiful goods ever imported; Case Carvers in great variety; Ivory and Pearl Handled Cutlery; Case Goods in fine designs; Pearl and Ivory Fish Carvers; Rodgers' genuine Plated Tableware; Quadruple Plated and Solid Silver Spoons in all new designs. Prices low for cash.

MIRRORS. - MIRRORS. RESILVERED AND BEVELED AT

Hobbs Manufacturing, Co., LONDON.

WORKS: RIDOUT STREET AND C. T. R. Large Hotel and Barber Shop Mirrors a Specialty.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER

Face-simile of Mammoth Quartette Bar. The Best Soap in the World.



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GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED Dec. 18, 1893.
MAIN LINE—Going East.

Lehigh Express.....	4:15 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Wabash Ex. Press (A).....	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	4:30 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:30 a.m.	7:50 p.m.
Day Express.....	4:30 a.m.	2:40 p.m.
Wabash Express.....	4:30 a.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed (D).....	5:50 p.m.	8:50 p.m.
For Limited (A).....	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m.
MAIN LINE—Going West.		
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Chicago Express (A).....	4:55 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
West End Mixed.....	11:25 a.m.	1:40 p.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	1:30 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Eric Limited (A).....	4:30 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
Accommodation.....	4:30 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	9:50 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
Mail.....		7:50 p.m.

[illegible]

London, Huron and Brant.			
		ARRIVE.	
Express.....		9:55 a.m.	
Mail.....		6:40 p.m.	
St. Marys and Brantara Branch.			
		ARRIVE.	
Mixed-Mail.....		11:15 a.m.	
Express.....		2:03 p.m.	
Express.....		5:11 p.m.	
Express-Mail.....		9:13 p.m.	
Toronto Branch.			
Hamilton-Deary.			
a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7:30	10:30	1:30	6:20
Hamilton-Arrive.			
a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7:30	11:00	4:55	6:30

don. 112:30 11:45:00 10:30 11:20:00

* These trains for Montreal.

* These trains from Montreal.

(A) Runs daily. Sundays included.

(B) Runs daily. Sundays included. No intermediate stops on Sundays.

(C) Carries passengers between Le Faris only.

(D) This train connects at Toronto points in Manitoba, the Northwest and Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger & Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and St. James streets.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY

Taking effect Thursday, Nov. 23, 1905.

Going South.		
Leave London.....	7:15	8:00
Arrive St. Thomas.....	7:30	10:00
Depart St. Thomas.....	7:40	10:00
Arrive Ft. Stanley.....		
Going North.		
Leave Ft. Stanley.....	8:00	11:00
Arrive St. Thomas.....	8:20	11:30
Depart St. Thomas.....	8:30	11:30
Arrive London.....	9:05	12:00

All trains except the last stop at
stations when passengers are not

ERIE AND HURON RAILROAD

Trains South.	
Stations.	Arr.
Earnia (G. T. R.)	8:00
Courtright.....	8:10
M. C. R. Junction.....	8:20
Chatham (C. P. R.).....	8:30
Fargo.....	8:40
Blonheim.....	8:50

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY	
Going East.	
DEPART—	
London.....	10:00 A.M.
Woodstock.....	11:00 A.M.
Galt.....	12:00 P.M.
North York.....	1:00 P.M.
Toronto.....	2:00 P.M.
Peterboro.....	3:00 P.M.
Kinston.....	4:00 P.M.
Ottawa.....	5:00 P.M.
Montreal.....	6:00 P.M.
Quebec.....	7:00 P.M.

...nd and
 ... students.
 and Saturday

RAIL LINE

... and Mail Steam-
 ... and Liverpool.

Jan. 19
 Jan. 30

...rland, Me.
 Boston.
 Halifax, N. S.

Trains arrive from the east
 p.m., 11:40 p.m.

Going West.

DEPART—
 ...
 ARRIVE—
 Chatham.....
 Detroit.....
 Chicago.....
 Et. Louis.....
 Kansas City.....

Trains arrive from the west

Jan. 17
 Jan. 24
 Jan. 31
 Accommodation on
 at West Tenth St.
 and Maquette, \$5.
 a night, Maquette
 a trip, \$25 and
 around, \$10. Seaton
 in Maquette, \$30 and up
 in favorite spots.
 \$100, 11 Broadway,
 apply to EDWARD
 Turner Richmond and
 1101 N. 7th St. & Con-
 sideration of the hotel for

AIR LINE

Cargo, Liverpool,
osville.

RATES.

From Halifax
Jan. 6
Jan. 20
Feb. 7
Per Parisien, \$95
\$45 and \$30.
ation \$4, steerage

SERVICE

via London direct.
North
York and
Boston, New York and
Detroit, special daily.
DAILY—No train to or

New York
Spa via Eastern Express
daily). Limited
North shore
daily).

Canada Southern Division

North Shore Limited Daily
Detroit Express Daily
except Western Express
East-Whelan Express
Daily)—Express Daily
American Express Daily
except Accommodation
Mail except Sunday—
Pacific Express
Boston, New York and
Detroit, special daily.
DAILY—No train to or

ADVERTISEMENTS

It is necessary that all advertisements to be must be handed in on the day on which their appearance is desired.

JOHN PAUL, City Pass
Richmond street.
[Business]

From Feb. 10
Jan. 15
Feb. 25
Feb. 10
and upwards;
according to location
of electric at lowest
price and information

"Clock," corner
of Thos. B. Parker,
and Dundas
6 Richmond street,
north.

